TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

My Friends,—It was my intention to have written you a useful letter this week upon agriculture and our progress and prospects; but, finding that the malcontents had built hope of strength upon my disregard of their folly, and Mr T. A. having insisted upon answers to THEIR questions, I have thought it. best to silence them by gratifying him. Next week you shall have an account of my operations here, which will be attested by thousands, and which will astonish you and paralyse Faction. I wish you could see my wheat sown at the rate of less than EIGHT POUNDS' WEIGHT OF SEED TO THE MORE DISTRACTED THAN EVER, POUNDS WEIGHT OF SEED TO THE AORE, AND TOO THICE. What I shall prove is this: that a man, his wife and five definition contained the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the provided man and the state of the control of the state of the control of the same of the provided man and the state of the control of the same of the provided man and the state of the control of the same of the provided man and the state of the control of the same of the control of the control

So much for what was never done before, not well a will account for all the plant of MUPCIN OF Control that the plant of MUPCIN OF COMPANT OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail above how more allowed how how more allowed the plant of MUPCIN OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail above how more allowed how how more allowed the plant of MUPCIN OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail was a complete the plant of MUPCIN OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail to the plant of MUPCIN OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail to the safety of the plant of MUPCIN OF CHARTISM. In compliance with the rail to the safety of the plant of the ward of your order in carrying out the LAND PLAN, and, still more glorious, your generous donation to Chartism proves that it has not destroyed your love of liberty. You being able to ascertain the mode of conveyance, and remember that in November, 1835, nearly twelve years since, I told you that if the land was locked up, I would not give you a straw for Universal Suffrage. You remember I told you, that in one year the people could purchase the tithes, and in a few years could purchase the Land, and by prudence could pay off the National Debt. Will the men of Middleton, and all who have read it, remember my speech delivered at Middleton in 1838, wherein I predicted the effects of FREE TRADE, and how it would affect the several interests? You remember that in November, 1835, nearly what kind of security members will have when they I predicted the effects of FREE Landlords | Obtain it.

The questions that present themselves to me are:

The questions that present themselves to me are: in 1840? Now then observe, it is important: read those letters, and say if I have not foretold, to a miracle, the present state of Ireland.

I told the Landlords of Ireland, that if they did not subdivide their estates, to meet national requirements, that Government would confiscate them. Well, read the "Morning the property conveyed to him singly, free from all Chronicle" of Monday last, and there you will incumbrances, or is he still liable, as a member of the Irish land MUST BE SOLD. Read the bill that Lord John Russell is preparing to enable them to sell, and read the very fact as I stated it, that the Jews and Mortgagees would oust them; and they are doing so. And now I tell you that you have only seen the BEGIN-NING OF THE END. I told you that when the Church pressed hardly upon the remnant left to the landlords, that they would then inquire what Chartism meant and would the self-self of the promoters, but wishing that every member may see what is his own, and what is another's, and that he may know that there is a security provided for him to place him at the will of no man.

You will see the point alluded to, and, if the questions are not put right, all we have to request is that you will be so good as to clear every doubt that may exist on the point.

Yours respectfully,

T. A.

sun) I ask you, if, while factions have been the Land Plan would very soon fail for want talking about moonshine, I have not, for fif- of my supervision, as my whole time would be teen years, been telling you what the inevitable occupied in replying to such correspondents; effect of class legislation must be, and if I have and the reason why I dignify your letter with not clearly mapped out times that have come? peculiar notice is, because it is an artful and Now, I will venture another prediction. The present Pope is an honour to the age, but even he has to some extent joined the league of kings; he has interdicted all priestly interference with political questions. Now, couple this with the avowed intention of the British minister to exchange ambassadors with the minister to exchange ambassadors with the court of Rome, and to that add Archbishop the deeds of the artful, and, therefore, I shall duals. court of Rome, and to that add Archbishop Murray's political interdict, and the only sane answer is, "ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH and procession of the Isiah Differential and procession of the Isiah Differential and procession of the Isiah Differential and I have done. While sky-scrapers, moon-land to the country open until petter trade shall then deeds of the artful, and, therefore, I shall be deeds of the artful, and, therefore, I shall duals.

Company open until petter trade shall end of the deeds of the artful, and, therefore, I shall duals.

Now, give me leave to ask how it is that no procession of the artful, and the constant of the deeds of the artful, and the only sane attending auctions, or other acts consequent thousands and tens of thousands and tens of

VOL. X. Nº 507.

MORE DISTRACTED THAN EVER,

description of the enthusissm, would be folly merely over SEVENTEEN INCHES IN MORES. We have a new core give feet, and severage about severence stalks from each seed partners are three feet apart, and the seed pottones are three feet apart in the drill, and they now meet and touch. As the blacksmith who has just seen them says, they are like unbrellas. Now, if the day they were planted was not booked and known to all, and if they did not bear unmistakeable evidence of the fact of their growth. I should not mention one word about them—but I have not done yet—they have been landed, "cartned" up TWICE, and are that height above the second landing. We measured the postaces were planted by an about them—but I have not done yet—they have been landed, "cartned" up TWICE, and are that height above the second landing. We measured the postaces were planted by an about them—but I have not done yet—they have been landed, "cartned" up TWICE, and are that height above the second landing. We measured the postaces were planted by an object them of the fact of the growth. I should not mention one word about them—but I have not done yet—they have been landed, "cartned" up TWICE, and are that height above the second landing. We measured cere from the northern of the second landing. We measured the postaces were planted by an object the second landing was repeated by the postaces and those postaces were planted by the second landing was repeated by the second landing was repeated

Barnsley, 29th June, 1847. Sir,-A number of persons, I among the rest, not

How is the property conveyed? to each member, or the Seciety in trust? If to the Society in trust, how far is each

If liable to expenses, losses, &c., in conducting the Society, is he liable to all, or is the exact amount of liabilities defined in such deed?

When a party has paid off the money advanced, is

then inquire what Chartism meant, and would say, "VHY, BLESS MY SOUL! I HAVE make which you are only stimulated by your BEEN IN IGNORANCE—WHY, I AM A own interest, no one in Barnsley, no party in Now, without vanity, working men, (although we are told there is nothing new under the such ridiculous freaks of imagination as yours,

Answer. Until the Company is completely registered, no property can be purchased in its name, and, therefore, much against my consent, and at the desire of the directors, during provisional registration, the property has been purchased in my name. When the Company SELVES TO REPEAL, WILL ADVO-CATE THE EQUALITY OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD, THAT IS THEIR PROSTITUTION. AS A NE-THEIR PROSTITUTION. AS A NE-THE REGISTROSPANCE AT THE LITTLE MOOTH IT IS Read the following letter, supposed to be required for the Dispatch by. The Company is "provisionally provisionally provisionally provisional registration, the property has been purchased in my name. When the Company of the Company could not buy lands or do other acts. This is not like the style of a miner! This is the reason the estates have been more anti-popular than ever. Read the following letter, supposed to be written to the Editor of the Dispatch by. The Company is "provisionally provisionally provisionally provisionally my name to the Company is completely pregistered. The Dispatch by. The Company is "provisionally provisionally provisionally provisionally provisional registration, the property has been purchased in my name. When the Company is completely provisionally provisionally provisional registration, the property has been purchased in its make the following letter, supposed to be distored in the following letter, supposed to be tration.

Secondly.—That we would not be allowed. This is meant by the several stages of registration. Firstly. The Company is "provisionally provisionally provisi THEIR PROSTITUTION, AS A NEbenefit of the members, according to the intent and purport of the rules of the Company.
When the property is thus assigned, the trus.

CESSARY PRELIMINARY;

AND
When the property is thus assigned, the trus.

CHARTIST CO-OPE
TIMES I INDICATE AGAINST THE SHARLEST AGAINST THE CONTROL AGAINST TH CESSAKY PRELIMINARY; AND WHEN THE GENERAL ELECTION tent and purport of the rules of the Company. When the property is thus assigned, the trustees will make the conveyance stipulated by IS OVER, YOU WILL SEE IRELAND the rules to each occupant.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

great sympathy has been expressed for the allottees at O'Connorville, and several insolent questions respecting their condition have been put to me. Let me here, then, answer those several questions at once. The allottees at o'Connorville to know all about his various 'Whereabouts,' and his different and 'PECULIAR,' and very contraction of the keeper of a no matter what, just now. We intend to know all about his connection with their reason in short we intend to trace him O'Connorville have received their respective their money: in short, we intend to trace him

And here let it be understood, that although anxious and desirous to stretch the powers given to the directors in favour of located members, that the directors have a duty to perform to the less fortunate, and from the strict observance of which they will not be frightened by the taunts of individuals or parties. There is not a member of the Land Plan who at all expected, or had a right to expect, the advantages that have been conferred upon those located, and I am repaid for what I have done by the fact that I don't think out of the directors in favour of located much responsibility, by conveying all the project much responsibility. By conveying all the project much responsibility appropriation for the interests of those by whose pence you have been placed in the position of little land throughout for the interests of those by whose pence you have been placed in the position of little land throughout for the interests of those by whose pence you who seeks, not to embezzle, but to discharge have been placed in the position of little land throughout for the interests of those by whose pence you have been placed in the position of done by the fact that I don't think out of the shall be obliged to call upon the shareholders hundreds of similar ones be my answer to offering some convincing proofs of the capabilities

PRIESTHOOD and prostration of the Irish people." And now attend to my prophecy on the 8th of July, 1847:—

JOHN O'CONNELL WILL BE JOHN O'CONNELL WILL BE Trust!"

make some observations upon the opposition of the Land duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a conveyed? to each member, or the Society in trust."

which would cost the Company sometimes and I have done. While sky-scrapers, moon-press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a conveyed? to each member, or the Society in trust."

Land to give sustenance, and the Charter as a prophecy of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous and I have done. While sky-scrapers, moon-press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous and I have done. While sky-scrapers, and star-gazers, are divining the future rakers, and star-gazers, are divining the future for the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press? The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press.' The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press.' The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has become a duped has ever been exposed by the virtuous press.' The 'Dispatch,' since the establishment of the 'Illustrated London News,' has rust?"

Answer. Until the Company is completely

of the dismissed League tool, Sidney Smith, it has become more anti-popular than ever. what is meant by the several stages of regis-

Miner," dated Newcastle, June 22nd, 1847:-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

capitals of 151., 221. 10s., and 301., without the through all the tortuous windings and twistings of the eighteen years he has appealed to, that we may know him too as he really is, and be able to judge of his fitness to give advice to anybody on anything."

RATIVE SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter from "A er's name, residence, number of shares held, and might have made a profit upon all; and the received the received the following letter from "A and the received numbers of those shares."

Secondly.—I did make a profit upon all; and Thirdly.—The very women and children who and the respective numbers of those shares, Thirdly.—The very women and children who siastic meeting

building societies and bubble societies, all living (Cheers.)

thirty-five there are two dissatisfied individuals.

to pay even my travelling expenses incurred thousands who have requested me to keep the on behalf of the Company, for visiting estates, attending quations or other categories of the Land plan: He also ably defended the Charter. Mr K. was loudly cheered. After a few words from Mr Gathard.

bourers at O'Connorville; and the weavers have actually the best cultivated allotments: while a great number of them have from one to six pigs. Now, they never had these things before; and I wish it to be strictly borne in mind that when I established the Land Plan, I never encouraged the occupants to suppose that every occupant, whether idle or industrious, would succeed. The Land is the field, Labour is the means, and comfort is sure to be the end; while the idle have the consolation to know that my industry has placed them in the situation to turn their 2l. 12s. 4d. into 40l.;

have been all their lives cooped-up in a "rattles box," are the very best and most industrious la

in England of any party who was conferring such benefits upon, or doing so much good for, the working classes, as Mr O'Connor was by his Land Plan. Such men as Ferrand and Oastler, who call themselves Tories, are sure to be in the next Parliament, and are sure to urge this Plan upon the consideration of government, and they are not men to secure seats upon pledges which they mean to violate, but they are men who would perform for Labour ten thousand times more than they would pledge themselves to on the hustings.

I shall continue in my even course, resting my claim to confidence and support upon the motto by which I hope now and hereafter to be udged-"To live usefully, die a pauper, and live in the hearts of those whom I shall have emancipated."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—One caution I consider necessary. Let not the fortunate occupants, now or hereafter, allow the peace of their little community to be disturbed by the ravings of the dissatisfied or The liberty-breathing papers of the 'Young' and 'Old' Ireland party charged for the publication of the monies wrung from the starving novel, in a high and philanthropic undertaking

SELL it; I will give same to each of the O'Connorville men this autumn. I planted less than eight pounds' weight to an acre; the farmers sow about fourteen stone; so that at 28 Ga. a stone, I saved nearly 11. 15s. an acre in seed, and left it for consumption. I would give a large sum that every working man in give a large sum that the plant of the Chartist body, so many though disastisfied with yours, and if farmers sow about 100 treaty It. 15s. an acre in seed, and left it for consumption. I would give a large sum that every working man in England could see my garden, and not \$,0007. It is for tunate are the most querulous. You, that on my word and on my soul, I would than monarch of Europe, upon the condition of the work will consider the time to the that it should not be carried into effect. I tell you more, that its full results have not yet entered into any man's mind, even the most sanguine or enthusiastic.

Now, allow me to digress a bit—you see I will work than to the most sanguine or enthusiastic. Now, allow me to digress a bit—you see I will work that of Thomas Acklam, and I shall make that of the dissatisfied, I shall also notice here another in ready for compation. I would not be carried into any man's mind, even the most sanguine or enthusiastic.

Now, allow me to digress a bit—you see I will work that of Thomas Acklam, and I shall make that the company that t a more willing instrument than myself. Good Good! sir, when did you see castles with out-buildings springing up, as if by magic, for the confiding poor? And is it any wonder, sir, that the true fraternal spirit worthy of that Democracy they should lack friends when those friends receive but the poor requital of the insolence of the most fortunate? When did you ever see, hear of, read of, or think of, the transformation of slaves into freemen? Do you not hear of huilding societies and hubble accitation all limits.

is defaulted for seed, for fung, or for labour, in spike to give adrice to anybed polarything."

They were located on the first of May, that is, 2 months since; and I should be glad to know with sores are seed in the street of the first of May, that is, 2 months since; and I should be glad to know with the seed in the street of the first of May, that is, 2 months since; and I should be glad to know with a received the seed of the first of May, that is, 1 months of the four-acre occupants would have earned and the seed of the first of May, that is, 2 months since and the seed of the first of May, that is, 2 months of the tree-earse occupants would have earned 2. The seed of the seed

Firstly.—It was predicted that we would not a public platform, alongside of the scion of a find land to purchase. Whig candidate for Derby; and a rare specimen of Secondly.—That we would not be allowed to Whig gentlate lot below. His miserable Whig shuffling Whiggery he was. His miserable Whig shuffling was exhibited in the matter of the Suffrage, the Church, or Death Punishments, but his political intelligence was most wonderful. [He went to Mr Gorse to canvass for his vote, and in the presence of his tail of followers declared that he did not know shareholders against the concoctors of bubbles, and this is the reason the estates have been purchased in my name. "Complete registral the concoctors of bubbles, and this is the reason the estates have been purchased in my name. "Complete registral the concoctors of bubbles, and this is the reason the estates have been purchased in my name. "Complete registral the concoctors of bubbles, and this is the reason the estates have been money, I could buy land within a month to working men who would make excellent mentors for this Whig philosopher. (Loud cheers.) After comtion" means, the writing of every sharehold. Secondly.—I did make a profit on one estate, menting on the Land I am at continuous and great applause. Mr M'Grath resumed his seat amid great applause.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed this enthu-

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. A Very Wonderful Oure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach. Betract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

Te Professor Holloway. SIR,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I
had previously had recourse to several medical men,
who are selebrated for their skill, but instead of curing
asked, and carefully can occur, as they will be securely
asked, and carefully can occur, as they will be securely my Compleint, it increased to a most alarming degree.
Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many
tried to disturde me from using them, and I deubt not bur
that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions med by others, should be the means of prethe deceptions used by others, should be the means of pre-voting many unhappy persons, under disease, from re-gaining health, by the use of your pills. When I com-menced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days after-wards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist,
Stokesly, dated January 29th, 18:7.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this
Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting
a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years
and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pieurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pfils night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections and restoring earing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good. ROBERT CALVERY. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomacl Complaint. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated

Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the in the North. most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pet of the cintment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest considence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregu- Sore Threat Asthma Scrofula, orKing's larities BiliousComplaints Fits Evil Blotches on Skin Secondary Symp Headache **Rowel Complaints** Indigestion Tic Doloreux Constipation Tumours Bowels **Liver Complaints** Venereal Affec-**C**onsumption Worms, all kinds l'iles Weakness, from whatever cause Rhematism **E**tysipelas Retention of Urine Perers of all kinds Stone and Gravel &c., &c.
Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244,

Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—ls. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED GAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED EBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM. Just Published.

a new and important Edition of the Suent Friend on Human Frailty. rice 2s. 6d., and sent free to y part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

HEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the OE NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both soxes; being an en quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physicaenergy, and the shility of manhood, ere vigour has estal blished her empire:—with Observations on the banefu-effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION I local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhan Cheet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ton fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-Succeed Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head face, and body; with approved mode of care for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEXD" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgious Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; solp by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-atreet; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 19. Westmorland-street, Dublin ; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; Zoznam, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-Street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pass of complaints hitherto little understood, and worst over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a less to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommand, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f rest folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perket and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms et diseases, either in their primary or accordary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through nedect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon homselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIAGUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an impro derate indelgence of their passions, have ruined thei constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplerable state, are affected with any of those previous -ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affect ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir egalarity, obstructions of certain avacuations, weakness' stal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in Inserent of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear custamped upon it he physical characters Asrivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle or 393., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s asual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying ine diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina.

then remain secretly larking in the system for years, and | the system. although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the and appy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, are all yendanger the very vital organs or else, unseen, are all yendanger the very vital organs or else, unseen, are all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health: there is a rein existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruntions of the skin, blotches on the secondary symptoms, eruntions of the skin, blotches on the secondary symptoms. head and face, electation and enlargement of the throat airons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., andes on the shin boxes, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseximinate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. eure, the Consentrated Detersive Essense will be found to John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, be attended with the most astonishing effects, in cheeking he attended with the most astonishing effects, in cheeking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health and constitution. To persons entering upon the responsib ties of matrimony, and who ever had the missortune during their more youthful days to be affecteanyd with erm of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly oscental, and of the greatest importance, as more rarious effections are visited more as Parr's Life Pills. For all compaints peculiar to is highly oscential, and of the greatest unpersonce, as males as Parr's Lite Phis. For an companies presented to the short came there are some there are short and they more sorious affections are visited upon an innocent wife females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they I said, "I don't know—what's amiss?" He said "No than perhaps half the world is aware of ; for, it must be reusmbered, wasre the fountain is polluted, thesweam

that flow from it connot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC Price 2s.9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to

The above medicines are red only by Meesrs. I and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners street Oxford-street, Lendon.

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of Friday, July 2nd. asked, and carefully protected from observation.

Mosers. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

GOUT! GOUT!! GOUT!!! the New Specific Patented Nedicine for Gout, Patronised by the Faculty, Nobility, and Gentry, &c.

THE Discoverer of this Invaluable Specific has, after The Discoverer of this invaluable specime has, and great study and research, proved, by facts, that this fout Mixture is the only efficient remedy yet discovered for that excruciating disorder—the expensive pills and mixtures, daily puffed off, having proved a complete failure. This medicine claims a two-fold suremority over at a distance of only about 30 or 40 yards from each state. been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

Charles Wilson.

Charles Wilson. free circulation of the blood; and it must be consolatory to those afflicted with Gout, to be assured that it possesses the medical powers of preventing the disease flying to the stomach, brain, or any vital part, and also prevents fits. It is thus recommended to the afflicted with a confidence arising from experience, as one of the most valuable results of the improved state of Medical Science, and the only certain and safe remedy yet discovered for this painful disorder.

> Buttle, duty included—There is a saving of9d in the large Likewise, the now popular remedy for CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, TICHOLOREUX, PARTIA! PARALYSIS, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.—This mediine (which differs from the Gout Mixture) has a wonder. ful effect in giving relief from the most intolerable pains of Rhoumatism in one or two hours, and one bottle will generally carry of an attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many months. The continued authenticated proofs of decided approbation sent to the Proprietorfrom all parts of the Kingdom, with a rapidly increasing Sale, has caused a demand for it un. paralleled entirely by its own merits; and it is by the wish

> generally known.—Price, 189d and 289d per Bottle.
>
> Also, his Invaluable SOOTHING POWDERS for Children Cutting their Teeth. Price, 18 14d per packet. A Guide, with useful instructions to Mothers, is given with each packet of the Soothing Powders.
>
> The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by the Proprietor. Mr. G. V. Wilker. Pharmacountied Chemist. Proprietor, Mr G. V. Wilkes, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Mile-end, London. To prevent fraud, his name is written across the Government Stamp on each bottle. Wholesale Agents: Mesers Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London; Mesers Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside, London; Mesers Maude and Weaver, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; and Retail, in Liverpool, by Mr P. Roberts Chemist, 20, Ranelagh-street, to whom apply immediately for Testimonials, which have been received, of the great efficacy of the above Invaluable Medicines.
>
> The Medicine can now be obtained in every town in England, Scotland, and Wales. Any Medicine dealer

> will procure it on application. Respectable Agents wanted

M DOUGALL'S DROPS FOR GOUT, Rheuma L. tism, Sciatica, Tic Doloreux, Lumbago, and all painful Affections of the Joints. The unparalleled local reputation attained by these drops, during the time they have been before the public (now upwards of eight years), has induced the proprietor earnestly to recommend them to the attention of those persons who are labouring under to the attention of those persons who are labouring under the painful effects of the above mentioned distressing complaints. Authority has been given by upwards of 300 persons, residing, within a mile of the proprietors resi-dence, to use their names as vouchers of the extraordinary effects and wonderful efficacy of these drops, which effect-ually relieve, in the course of a few hours, the most extreme cases. About 20,000 bottles have been sold, without the workings or roads, so as to choke it up; but while a single instance of failure having occurred.

EXTEACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"We have seen a great many testimonials from persons of known respectability in London, in favour of these drops. It has invariably given relief in the course of a few hours. A true specific."—London Mercantile Journal who has pened to be in the direction it took may be ima Oct. 13, 1846. "At a large meeting, recently attended, it was publicly recommended as an effectual remedy."—Northern Star May 2nd, 1846.

MR BOUSE AND MR CAMPBELL. Eagle Tavern and Grecian Saloon, City-road. "Sir,—I have just received complete relief in rheumatism and sciatica, from taking your justly celebrated medicine, nor has it ever failed in any one case when I have applied to you. Mr Rouse, also, the proprietor, whe has suffered for so many years from that terrible complaint, the gout, has derived the greatest benefit from your medi-

"A. V. CAMPBELL, Managing Director." The following Ladies and Gentlemen also add their trateful testimony in its favour :- Messrs J. Kennaby, of Kennaby Brothers, Aldersgate-street; Smeeton, whole sale salesman, Newgate Market; Sergeant Brenan, G Division of Police; Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd, and Co., West Smithfield; Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street. St. Luke's; Bray, of Tattersall's Hyde. park-corner. Mesdames Delay, Union-street, Southwark; Villars, Den-mark-street, Pentonville; Hobbs (late of Newgate Market),

Bermondsey.
Sold by Patrick M'Dougall only, in bottles, 2s 9d each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell. Upon the receipt of 3s 6d., or stamps, it will be forwarded free into the

SPINAL AFFECTIONS.

THE DISCOVERER OF THIS INVALUABLE A SPECIFIC has, after great study and long practice, proved by facts that this is the only efficient remedy for all Spinal Diseases ever yet discovered. The following are a few testimonials out of the many hundreds which might be adduced:—
I. John Barber, of Adlington, had lost the use of my

limbs for the space of eighteen months. By the use of ten pots I was enabled to walk well, and by persevering in the use of ten more I was perfectly cured, and am now able to follow my employment.—Signed, John Barber, Adlington, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, September 19th,

Dear Sir,-I cannot refrain expressing my gratitude for the perfect cure I have received by the use of your ointment. I was afflicted for eighteen months, and had lost the use of my limbs. By using ten pots of your invaluble ointment I was perfectly restored, and am now in the full enjoyment of good health. — Richard Jenkinson, New Mill, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, January 26th,

TO ME HAIGH. Sir,-I beg to tender my most grateful thanks for the perfect cure I have received under your treatment for the spinal affection. I was severely afflicted for the space of two years. After trying all that medical aid could devise saw there would be danger. I worked at the secondeye, from the best physicians without relief, I resolved to give your comment a fair trial, and am happy to testify that I am perfectly restored. Out of gratitude to you, and for the benefit of those suffering through similar causes, I wish this to be made public; and am, dear sir, yours, most respectfully, Ralph Cuthbert, Moorgate-street, Sunderland, May 14th, 1817. Sold in pots, 2s 6d each, with full directions for its use,

&c. Letters addressed to the proprietor, Mr Haigh, Crossland's Buildings, Paddock, near Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.



THE POPULAR MEDICINE,

The following important testimony to the efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS has just been received by the Proprietors. TO MESSES T. ROBERTS AND CO., LONDON. Athlone, December 7th, 1846.

Sirs,—You will please to send me six dozen more Parr's ther on (the third). Life Pills; I am just out. I can assure you they are doing an immensity of good : every one who has tried call a landing !—Mr Lancaster : A turn table, where the them in affections of the Liver and Stomach derive a workings meet at right angles, to turn carriages round great deal of benefit.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, Apothecary and Surgeon.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

properties:—
"Firstly,—They increase the strength, whilst most other

Youereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will every day, your disease will be entirely removed from "Thirdly,-They are found, after giving them a fair

where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious in

them, for they may be used with perfect safety in any vegetable pills, containing as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

this assertion.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF THE ABOVE MEDICINE. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills"

We gave in our last number what turns out to not mentioned that that report was taken from the ing in the mine: I had seen no signs of any. Manchester Guardian, a paper not too scrupulous as regards the truth when pursuing its natural avocapunishment. We take the following account of this

The Manchester Times commences its report by say-

So far as the circumstances have been elicited they are calculated to excite astonishment as well as horror, at he circumstance that any human beings should have been allowed to proceed with their work hourly exposed to such an awful catastrophe as that which has now over-

taken them. The facts of the case are these. At the colliery in left from the bottom of the shaft, and extending to the distance of 800 or 900 yards. In these workings, at various points, a large number of men were engaged on Tuesday, when a collier named Hurst, employed in getting coal at the farthest working in the right-hand section (which does not extend near so far as the left-hand sec-Price-Half-pints, 1s 9d; and Pints only 2s 9d per tion, and who was not above two hundred and fifty vards from the shaft), set fire to the mine under the following circumstances. It appears that the colliers in this pit are allowed-or at least if they are not "allowed," properly speaking, by the masters, the practice has been winked at by the overlookers and underlookers-to fire shots, or "blast the coal," in the manner adopted in using gunpowder and exploding it, whereby large fragments of rock or coul can be detached from the seam, and brought down wholesale, saving an immense amount of labour and time to the workmen, who would otherwise have to hew it down by means of "picks;" but is coal-mines, so liable to accumulations of explosive gases, it will strike the mind of the most uninformed person in such matters that it is a dangerous practice. And what renders the practice more extraordinary, as brought to light through the present accident is, that in this mine, though a large number of persons were scattered about at great distances from each other, but in places connected by means of open passages, where all were exposed to more or less common danger, these "shots" or 'blasts' were fired without any intimation being conveyed from party to party, so that they might be prepared the gas accumulated in their localities by resorting to this system of "blasting," to struggle with it, and at-

> fellow-workmen. Hitherto they had by such means succeeded in preventing the spread of these fires to such an extent as to cause what is called an explosion, though they must frequently have run the risk of such a catastrophe. The fire in these workings on Tuesday mornng had its commencement exactly in this manner; and Hurst and his companions had set fire to some gas accamulated behind the coal they had dislodged, and they attempted to extinguish it themselves, as it is supposed then they went for assistance to some of the other hands and as a last resource to cut it off from the other part of the mine an attempt was made to build walls up across these attempts were making, the fire got into communication with a more p werful body of foul air, and a fearful explosión succeeded. How many were killed by thi gined, when it is stated that their position would be something like that of parties placed in the barrel of a cannon during an explosion of gunpowder in it. The result was, workings, kaving in them six of their fellow workmen thus it less marketable. imprisoned-whether dead or alive is not known, though

tempt to master it, by smothering it up, or walling it in,

without even then communicating any alarm to their

being alive—and to make their own escape, as they best | tion less perfect, and make such an accident more likely could! These men, upwards of twenty in number, more or less burnt, escaped to the top of the shaft, or pit, carrying with them the lifeless tody of one of their comwas so badly burnt that he died the following day,-the remaining six are still shut up in the mine! The following will be found to be a more complete like. list of the killed and wounded than previously given, and

will serve to correct some inaccuracies :-LIST OF PERSONS STILL IN THE MINE - SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD .- Joshua Penman, John Harding, Robert Saltmine), William Daintry, a boy, and James Harding. LIST OF MINERS BURNT, AND WHO HAVE DIED .- John Cartwright, brought out of the pit dead; John Berry, aged 32, brought out of the pit alive, but who died on the a widow and five children.

LIST OF PERSONS MORE OR LESS BURNT - SOME VERY SEVERELY-BUT WHO ARE YET ALIVE .- John Holcroft John Bolton, James Naylor, a boy, Robert Wilkinson Joseph Wilkinson, George Evans, Samuel Evans, a boy Henry Horsham, John Riely, Ely Monks, William Jackson, Richard Curry, James Belshaw, John Mills, Thos. Levison, Samuel Simpkins, John Webster, and Whittle.

THE INQUEST. An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of John Berry, who resided at New Springs, Aspul Moor. The inquisition was taken by Mr W. S. Rutter, county coroner, at the Running Horses public-house. Mr Roberts, solicitor, and commonly known by the title of "the colliers' attorney-general," appeared at the inquest as the representative, we presume, of the colliers' union. The following evidence was given :-

Edward Hayes, of Scholes, Wigan (a colliery boy), said he was employed in the pit, which was near to Springbridge, township of Ince. It was Messrs Lancaster's pit. The explosion took place about ten minutes to one o'clock on Tuesday, just as I had come up out of the application. I could have them down to-night, if you will allow it. was then on fire at the far end of the workings, and I not at the far end, but I had been to take them two wag. gon loads of stuff to put out the fire. Could not say how long the fire had been burning at the time. I had been going about a good deal, and whilst doing so the time would knock on. A young, man (Hurst) had been to the pit eye (where I was, having taken a tub of coal), and saidhe had fired his shot, and the coul had taken fire, and he could not get the fire out. I cannot say what o'clock it was, whether twelve o'clock or earlier. I had two masters, that I drew for, one was Jno. Harding, and the other his cousin. They had been driven to that place by thefire. I have seen none of the men since who were with him. When we had been told of the fire Harding and I came to the pit eye, he with a full tub and I with an empty one. "Well,"he said pulling off his jacket, "we must go and help them to get the fire out," and when we had gotten to the second landing, where I had met with Harding, we foundGeorge Evans, the un-

derlooker, who said he wanted two tubs full of bricks as soon as he could get them, and we got them for himthe bricks being found between the first and second landing. We then took the bricks to the other landing, fur-The Coroner (to Mr John Lancaster): What do you

upon, so as to move them in another direction. Witness: When we got to the third lauding we opened the door, and took one tub into the part of the workings where the fire was; the fire was at about thirty described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills I am debeing another tub emptied by another man, George, the termined in my opinion, that the following are their true underlooker, said he wanted them out of the way to make more room for the current of air; so I pulled one

medicines have a weakening effect upon the syst m. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty. four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body. the merbid sires, and radically expelling it through the sires. Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 38s., by which 11s.

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

Yencral extending if not at first analizated.

Mr Lancaster: He is the man who set fire to the place, and is supposed to be still in the mine. The Coroner: But George, where is he !- He is badly burnt.

Mr Roberts: What, were you afraid !- I was afraid of the sulphur. - Was there much sulphur in the pit at the interfere in behalf of your petitioners. time ?-Not that I know of .- Did you work with safety lamps?-Yes.-Why work with safety lamps if there stead of beneficial.

"Fourthly,—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without that pit before: cannot say whether there has or has not been an explosion there before.

The Coroner asked if the man who fired the shot was ih attendance ? Mr Lancaster explained, that he had never been found since, having been left in the mine,

Peter Britton called: I am a hooker-on at the furnace-place of No. 2 pit, and was there at the time of the xplosion. The fire was not above 200 or 300 yards from there. I heard of the coal taking fire about half past eleven o'clock in the morning. The man who had fired place is on fire." I went up with him quick, and found all the place on fire, but the coal was not on fire. I then sent for the fireman, Geo. Evans, and he came and brought a number of other men. I went with them, get them a few more bricks, and in backing them up, travelling up and down the uponst shaft, thereby forcing lect brotherhood of the great family of nations! every capacity, are well known troughout Europe to be the most extent and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonoxyhora, bord in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

Simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 1s., by Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and progress.

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Sold in boxes at 1s 12d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 1s., by Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Barclay and Sons, for the signature of the bird and co., London, on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 12d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 1s., by Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Barclay and Sons, for the signature of the bird and co., London, on the packets at the shaf George said, "We shall want some good clay to fasten up back the foul air into the works; and for the truth of Brackland's Confinential Guide. don't know where it fired. I knew the deceased John own fault if they do; and that they have been told not the knives.

nort space of time, without confinement to the least ex THE LATE AWFUL COAL-PIT EXPLOSION. Berry, and he was helping me to build up the stopping to use it, and that their masters cannot prevent their I have mentioned. There were about three men, I using it; but then, unfortunately for your petitioners, so think, there with the deceased. One was Samuel Evans it is that coal is gotten more cheaply by using gunpowder, have been a very incorrect account of the dreadful (brother to the underlooker), and Robert Southern, who and all parties, men, masters, and underlookers, have an coal-pit explosion near Wigan. By oversight it was is not found yet, I was not aware of any sulphur beinterest in getting as much coal as they can to bank. And

By Mr Roberts : I do not know the time, but I staid to help them get all the hands out. When I say that Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in tion of sheltering the master-class from blame and the coal was not on fire, I suppose it to have been the sulphur that was burning. The men have never comfrighftul catastrophe from the Manchester Times of plained, that I know of, in consequence of the foul state continued to be used, and with the knowledge of their of the air. They left the pit one day, as soon as we had opened it nearly, in consequence foul air. The pit has been open nine months. There was only four men left working then. I cannot tell the distance between the the master of the pit, Mr Lancaster, said, that he could like to be robbed, this year, of one-half of the pit, Mr Lancaster, said, that he could like to be robbed, this year, of one-half of the pit, Mr Lancaster, said, that he could like to be robbed, this year, of one-half of the pit, Mr Lancaster, said, that he could like to be robbed, this year, of one-half of the pit, Mr Lancaster, said, that he could like to be robbed, this year. opened it nearly, in consequence foul air. The pit has up-cast and the down-cast shafts.

The Coroner: It is said between 30 and 40 yards. By Mr Roberts : Nave any attempts been made to get the other men out since? No, and I don't knew who would all give overworking. And your petitioners, therethe other men out since? No, and I don't know who would all give overworking. And your petitioners, therewould venture to make it.—Have not several men asked fore, fear that, though gunpowder may not be used for a
the shape of the half already stolen? Would be considered. leave, and been refused? Not that I know of,

The Coroner: How did you get out deceased ! Why we saw him just as we were leaving, and he was nearly exhausted. We carried him sixty yards about, through the sulphur. He was a little on this side the place we had walled up. By Mr. Roberts : I have never told any one I could

have got more colliers out if I had had proper tackle. whether he may be alive. I do not know whether any there, and when the attention of the magistrates was diof the others in the pit may be alive! The Coroner: Could they not have walked out, if alive, like the others ?

Witness: They are bricked up. Mr Roberts: They are bricked up - they are mur Mr John Lancaster: The fact is I was there till we

Mr Roberts: They are bricked up!

for the safety of the others. Mr Roberts: You ought to have them out by now ither dead or alive. I hope to God that an officer from

and are cut off from all escape! Do you not know that you are liable to indictment for what you have done? [Mr Lancaster here pointed out at the request of the coroner, on a plan of the mine which he had brought, the position of the passages in the mine which had been

blocked up.] shaft. I was putting my clothes on there, when the ex- of them, unless there are a great many colliers killed at plosion occurred. The first notice I had of it was a little stoppage, or sucking of the air, and the next thing 1 felt was a gust of wind coming, with cobbles of coals and dirt against my head. I then made the best of my way to the pit shaft, and came out. I did not know where in case of explosion to escape. On the contrary, it was no uncommon thing for the miners, after setting fire to some time before, and in consequence of the smoke hour before. I had not seen the fire, and there was none where I worked. I worked with a safety lamp. By Mr Roberts: Why did you work with a lamp?

Lamps had been regularly used there, and it was given to me when I went to the mine. By the Coroner: I did not search for any of the men I was too ill and exhausted with walking through the than an hour, is a proof that they feel the necessity for smoke to do so.

say.—Have you ever known of any fires in that pit before!
Yes, there has been several little flashes up, when firing By Mr Roberts: Is the place on fire new! I cannot shots.-Sometimes, I suppose, there is no explosion when these "flashes up," as you call them, occur? No. -And at other times they catch the sulphur, and then there is ? Yes. The Coroner: What is the necessity for firing these

Mr Lancaster: It is an easier way for the men of get.

the masters also-no doubt of it, sir. The Coroner: But it is not common to do it in coal mines ! Mr Lancaster: It is common to do it here; but it is

that some of the colliers had to wall up a portion of the not desirable, because it shatters the coal and renders Mr Roberts (to the witness) : Do you think the cage

to occur? It would interrupt the passage of air to some extent, perhaps .- Do you know if any colliers have been refused ! Not that I know of. The Coroner: Durst you go down? I should not

Mr Roberts: Why, what danger is there with your safety lamps? The lamps, I think, are not always safe | might require the owners of collieries to send him an when there is a fire .- Bo you think there is a sufficient

current of air through the workings to prevent explo- sulphur, and the mode in which they were worked, and house, or Southern, James Hurst (the man who fired the sions, with care ! I think there has been aforetime but not in such weather as this. William Whittle, sworn: I worked in this mine till Tuesday last, in the first drift of the second level. Recollect the explosion. Nearly an hour before it took following day; John Rhodes, died on Thursday, leaving place the firemen came for our spades that they might use them in putting out the fire. He said there was a place fired, but he did not say the coal was on fire. It and inflicting high penalties, and making it an infamous

did not alarm me, and I kept at work till I felt the crime in the owners and agents where such use was wind. I did not hear it. [Mr Lancaster explained that allowed, and an infamous crime also in the men who the witness was working further up the workings than where the fire took place, but in another section.] I and my fellow-workmen then went out. We found no difficulty nly from the after-damp, or choke-damp, to avoid which we laid down awhile. We had used gun. mit that the guilt of permitting the continuance of any powder in our part of the mine last week. I cannot say what others did. By Mr Roberts: I do not know that we ever played

more than part of one Saturday in consequence of sulphur. I have heard the men say the cage being let down the up-cast shaft would be a little injury to the draft. I do not know that twenty men have offered to go down the shaft since the accident, and help those out ho are in. I should not like to venture down. Mr Lancaster: I can assure you, Mr Roberts, we have

ot had one application. Mr Roberts: You may not have heard of it, but I can assure you that at least a dozen colliers have made the will allow it.

Mr Lancaster: Well, we should be very glad of any assistance to help our own men. The Coroner asked if any witness could be had to speak to the explosion. Mr Laneaster said he thought not.

The Coroner: Are you prepared to be examined? Mr Lancaster said he was willing to give evidence, but would rather postpone it till he had had an opportunity of going into the pit again, when he could discover the place where the firing took place, and probably give a more correct account of its cause. George Evans, he inderstood, who was getting better, would also on a future day be able, probably, to give evidence, and tell the exact cause of the accident.

Mr Roberts thought it would be best then to adjourn. The Coroner thought so too. Subsequently, at the request of Mr Lancaster, another collier, who was working in another part of the mine when the accident occurred, was briefly examined, the object of the examination being to show, as he observed, that the fire was only local, and confined to one

part of the mine; and his evidence tended to prove that it was so. The inquest was then adjourned till Thursday, July 8th. Here ends the report from the Manchester Times. should the report of the adjourned inquest reach us in time to appear in our second edition of this day's STAR. it shall be given; if not, we shall continue this frightful narrative in our next.

We subjoin a copy of an important AT KIRKLESS HALL COLLIERY.

Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, The Humble Petition of the undersigned Colliers, Kirkless Hall Colliery, (Signed, July 3rd, 1847) Humbly Sheweth .--

Your petitioners respectfully crave leave to tell your

he sacrificed before the next Session of Parliament,

was, that the colliers, with the knowledge of the master and the underlooker, were in the habit of using gun- ruined but that it might have borne the expense. splendid engraving, "Head of Christ," from a pair powder for getting the coal, although it was known that the pit continually made sulphur, and the men were therefore obliged to use lamps instead of canales. On high road to Namur and Liege will bring the excur- great vigour and freedom of hand, and is highly of the blast being fired, it set fire to the sulphur, and then sionist to this field of slaughter. The distance is ten ditable to the talents of Mr Nass. There is no sulphur, the coals were set on fire, and a quantity of gas that miles. A carriage with two horses, to go and return, serviency of copy, nor any preconception from had been accumulated in another part of the pit, was will cost about 20 fr. A vigilante (cab) may be hired heads of the Messiah, so repeatedly produced by And further, your petitioners inform your Honourable from Brussels the road passes through the forest of human attributes, and is not idealized, or render House, that the Kirkless Hall Colliery was not properly ventilated, and that if it had been the sulphur would have been carried away as fast as it was made; and that there was but one downcast shaft and one upeast, and that the air from the downcast was divided into six that the air from the downcast was divided into six two miles distant. May no "citizen of the world" There is something original in the manner in white the state of the mine instead parts, to ventilate different parts of the mine, instead of set foot on this sadly memorable plain without the engraver has produced this effect—it being without the engraver has produced this effect—it being without the engraver has produced the effect. all going together, as it ought to do, through the whole of solemnly reflecting that "seventy thousand men tainly quite a novelty in art, and also a great the working and that the seventy thousand men tainly quite a novelty in art, and also a great it the workings, and that therefore the part where the ex- were slaughtered on the field of Waterloo!" And provement in portraits engraved from oil painting

Glears, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorder of the urinloins and kidneys, gravel, and other sex, are permanently cured in
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by all respectable druggists and patent medicine re.

40 yards assunder.

41 the masters, and those who wish to prevent inquiry, that he can run round the mall with any part the colliers need not use gunpowder, and that it is their of zinc, constituting his process, has no effect upon your medicines.

41 your petitioners are well aware that it will be said by any part the masters, and those who wish to prevent inquiry, that th

if one master were to enforce the prohibition of gunpowder, he would be at a disadvantage with other masters, who did not enforce the prohibition; and the same argument holds good with the men. And, therefore, it is that, whatever is said against using gunpowder, it is still masters and their agents.

Your petitioners inform your Honourable House that do no more than he had done to prevent the using of do no more than he had done to prevent the using of Park, and next year, to be told by those who had stolk gunpowder, for that the men would use it, and he could gunpowder, for that the men would use it, and he could gunpowder, for that they had taken a fancy to the stolk gunpowder. gunpowder, for that the men would use it, and he could such half, that they had taken a fancy to the other half that they had taken a fancy to the other half that they had taken a fancy to the other half. time, yet it will be resumed again before very long. And, moreover, that in other pits in the neighbourhood, where there is sulphur, gunpowder is constantly used. And with regard to what was said in your Honourable House about the power of the magistrates to interfere. your petitioners inform your Honourable House that whether they have power or not, it will be of very little use to your petitioners; for that in a case of wages on Southern was near to Berry when I left him, and I asked | Friday last (yesterday) at Wigan, it transpired that gunhim to go with me, but he would not. I do not know powder was in use in the pit, and that there was sulphur rected to this, they said that they could do nothing, and that the men had been repeatedly cautioned.

Your petitioners pledge themselves to your Honourable House that if they are allowed the opportunity, they will prove (and they undertake to pay all the expenses by a subscription among themselves), that all the recent by a subscription among themselves), that all the recent for public feeling is above all praise; but the respected had been inspectors to make general rules for the governno more, and we are now to be robbed of one of the were nearly all choked, and I knew no one could live ment of collieries. The explosion at Barnsley, in York. most convenient thoroughfares in Kensington, publications of the convenient thoroughfares of the convenient throughfares of the convenient through were nearly all choked, and I knew no one could live ment of collieries. The explosion at Darnstey, in Volume feeling being no more considered that public companies ment of collieries. The explosion at Darnstey in Volume feeling being no more considered that public companies the public companies of the print of the gristory of the public companies. It is not of the gristory of the public companies of the public were lost, was in consequence of the men working with candles, instead of lamps, close to old workings which plain, but their acts—their most oppressive acts—to were well known to be full of sulphur; and your Honourstone quarries, and by the sinkers of coal-pits when they government will be down here by to-morrow, to inves- able House will see that this was so, by referring to the come in contact with rocks. The process is one of tigate the matter. These men might, or may be alive, report on the accident and inquest, published by the desire of your Honourable House. At Saint Helen's, in the honour him. "All men have their feelings, brother sire of your Honourable House. At Saint Helen's, in the late George Colman observed, and although neighbourhood of your petitioners, there was an explosion and several deaths, from the men breaking, in the Englishmen (from the wrong they have suffered) may course of their work, into old workings, from whence there was a rush of sulphur to a candle, which caused an explosion. And since the last explosion at Kirkless Hall Colliery, there have been three other explosions close by, George Gough was next called. He said: I was in the and two colliers are now lying like to die from them. mine on Tuesday, when this happened, at my place of Your Honourable House bas no knowledge how constant work, which is about 200 yards from the bottom of the these explosions are, for the newspapers do not speak

> Your petitioners submit most respectfully that, to say that some of them are careless, is no answer to the case of this, their petition; for it is not only the careless who suffer, but all who happen to be in the pit at the rich repast being laid before us in the forthcoming and time. Labouring men, not brought up as colliers, are ber ; I am therefore glad that "A sincere Chartist" frequently employed, and young boys; and, besides, Holbeck has not imposed upon me a task requiring caused by that fire I had left off work three quarters of an some men are naturally reckless. But all in the pit are multitude of words. alike subject to the danger, although only one may have been guilty of neglect or ignorance.

Your petitioners humbly implore your Honourable House to grant them some protection. It has been said that your petitioners do not care about these things—but spirit evinced by the Chartists throughout the province the truth is not se. And this petition, signed in less as was manifested by the men of Westminster. I all appealing to your Honourable House.

Your petitioners take leave to remind your Honourwere killed, was brought under your notice at the time, and commissioners appointed, and a report made; and that then it was said that the government had taken battles; but we should beware lest faction shears and the matter into their serious consideration, and that our strength while we loll in its lap. The writer ag some general measure would be passed; and since then thinks I am wrong. I allow him to think so. Howere in reply to letters, and whenever a large number of col- I think if we the Chartists abide by the principles while liers have been killed during the sitting of parliament, distinguish us from faction, we shall not find ourseln the same promise has been repeated. But still nothing long wrong. Mr Roberts : It is easier for the men and easier for has been done; the old plans have been continued, and many scores of lives have been lost. Your petitioners alluding to the "Complete" humbug. I allow him to this humbly submit that the usual observation, that no harm so too. I recollect the Baines' clique gulling the people will occur from a delay of a few weeks, does not apply with unmeaning jargon about "full, free, and fair repa to their case, for almost every day some accident is sentation." Many nibbled at the bait. At length

Your petitioners are anxious not to appear intrusive to your Honourable House, and they admit with sorrow it was then thought there could be no possibility of their going down the up-cast shaft would render the ventilaallow of the passing of any large measure of protection. But still they venture to implore your Honourable House not to separate without passing some short act asked leave to go down this pit since it was closed up to last for a limited time; or, until a more complete law panions (that of John Cartwright), and John Berry, who to recover these poor men who are buried in it, and have | could be passed, rendering it highly peual to suffer the use of candles or gunpowder in collieries, where it was known or suspected that there is sulphur.

Your petitioners humbly submit that there could be no fair objection to a law, that the Secretary of State account of the state of such collieries with regard to therefore to direct the same to be inspected and reported upon, and afterwards to give orders for the alteration of any mode of working or circumstances that appeared to endanger life. And your petitioners, with even more confidence, submit that there could not be any fair objection to a law doing away with the use of candles or gunpowder where there was sulphur either known or suspected; used candles or gunpowder at any time when warned not to do so.

Your petitioners have no desire to screen the working colliers from punishment, but they venture to subpractice dangerous to life is much greater in the masters than in the men. Your petitioners firmly believe that such a law, how-

ever imperfect as a government measure, would save more than 100 lives in six months. Had such a law been in existence six mouths ago, at least 150 lives would have been saved. Such a law would not take long to prepare and pass, and it would claim and obtain the lasting gratitude of your petitioners.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. July 3rd 1847.

ANOTHER COAL PIT EXPLOSION. On Thursday, July 1st, an explosion took place in a pit belonging to A. T. Haliburton, Esq., adjoining the North Union Railway, in Wigan, known as the No. 2 pit. At the time of the explosion taking place, four men were in the pit, engaged in sinking lower down to a bed of coal called the Arley Mine. It appears the men, on account of the quantity of damp in the pit, carried on their works without the use of lights; and, in blasting, came to the top of for theft, appealed against the judgment. The Pr the shaft and fired the train, by a process called "ringing it," each explosion of which caused the damp also to be fired. A shot was laid on Tuesday offence. "That leniency," said the man, "is the last; and it would seem, from some part of the train very thing I complain of; for as I am to be imposed. being imperfect, the main body of powder was not soned from May 29, I shall get out on Jan. 29, which ignited, the damp alone being fired with part of the is an inclement season of the year that I do not like train. The men, on Thursday morning, were at work with the boring-rods again, and, at the explosion, it is supposed they were boring through the this prayer, and confirmed the former judgment; but powder laid on Tuesday, from the friction of which the prisoner gains something by his appeal in the my the powder was fired, and the explosion produced. It is also supposed, in the blowing up of the rocks, months, which will not count in the imprisonment the damp would also be fired. Two men, named the first sentence.—Galignani. Winstanley and Morgan, were taken out very se-

DEGRADING EXPOSURE OF PRISONERS BEFORE TRIAL -We cannot refrain from an expression of our feelings which were indignantly excited on Tuesday morning last, by the utter want of all moral feeling PETITION FROM THE COLLIERS AT WIGAN, and such comon decency as all ranks of society, in two hundred pounds yearly should be settled upon yearly should be se LANCASHIRE, RESPECTING THE EXPLOSION the improved age in which we live, most properly indulge in and cherish. As Englishmen, we blushed To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great for our country, to see, in the streets of Winchester, six countrymen of exceedingly decent appearance, hand-cuffed and heavily chained together, and surworking in the collieries, near Wigan, in Lanca- rounded by policemen enough to ent them, if they shire, and other places in the neighbourhood of the had been fricaseed in the last New Zealand fashion. We concluded, of course, they were all murderers, or highwaymen, or burglars, and on their way to to be hoped, taken its place with other unjust pers That your petitioners have heard with sorrow and dismay that your Honourable House has postponed till found they had not even been tried, but were on the next Session of Parliament, the appointment of in the next Session of Parliament, the appointment of in their way for the next Session of Parliament, the appointment of in their way for their way fo the next Session of Parliament the appointment of inspectors for the preventing deaths and accidents in collieries.

Your patitioners respectfully crays lead to tall their way for such ordeal from the gaol to the County Hall, and their offences, wiring a hare, destroying partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in partridges' eggs, neglecting to provide for an illegitimate and accidents in par mate child, and rebellion in a workhouse, or such Honourable House, that as the collieries are now other minor offences as the magnates of the land managed, it is almost a certainty that many lives may (county magistrates) adjudicate upon. We denounce this improper and disgraceful exposure of men, who countenanced by Lord John Russell himself. As the which might be saved if your Honourable House would may in a few minutes after be found to be innocent, Your petitioners inform your Honourable House, that had them conveyed in a covered vehicle. The to in days to come.—Ed. N.S.] the cause of the late explosion at Kirkless Hall Colliery George Inn would have found a buss gladly at six-

Hampshire Telegraph. for about one-half, there and back. About two miles Italian and Spanish masters. It partakes of Soignies, a gloomy track of woodland, nine miles long effeminate by an attempt to refine! It is engraff and seven and a half broad. On the outskirts of the forest is the little village of Waterloo, whence the nearer to the style of the painter and to the imitally nearer to the style of the painter and the style of plosion was had but one-sixth part or thereabout of the may no one return from it without a firm resolve to None are genuine unless the words " rare's like This and we began to build and stop up the place with an inom the shall, which was only about ten feet in a something towards the prevention of war, also the fine bricks, that we might smother it out. I went down to diameter; and, moveover, that a cage was continually promotion of that feeling which recognises the per-

Sir William Burnett's process for the preservation

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

WHAT IS AN "EQUIVALENT 1"

DEAR SIR, —" At length, and at last," the problem is solved as to what really is an "equivalent "It is," says Lord Holland, "in acts not words rob the public of the right of way; and to restore them one of which they have been robbed some the ago: that is an equivalent;" ay, and a pretty equip lent it is too, about as pretty a one as the " equivale like to be robbed, this year, of one-half of Holly but would give him an "equivalent" for the same, it an "equivalent !" and if he did not, (and he could not) how, in the name of common sense and outrage feelings, can he think, that the public will ever consider his "New (?) Footway" through Holland Park ais "New (:) governs way of which they had been robbed, and is intended a substitute for one of which they are to be robbe Giving to the public their own is no "equivalent," | nothing more than an act of justice, and I really surprised that the son of so distinguished an advocation of public rights as the late Lord Holland was allowed; be, should prove himself so ignorant of first princip as, in this case, he has done. The late Lord Holla would not shut up the public footway before Holla House, though it was suggested (as an aid to the Riv podrome scheme,) that he should do so; and while because, as he said, the public valued it. Such respectively nience. It is not of the aristocracy that the people conlet but the present Lord Holland respect public feel in this case as his father did, and he will find the those who honour his father for such conduct will quick to sensure, they are not slow to praise.

Trusting that you will give publicity to the about I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, for respect for Public Rights, THE SECRETARY OF THE WEST LONDON CENTAL ANTI ENCLOSURE ASSOCIATION.—Marylebone, July 6th.

THE LEEDS ELECTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -From the announcement at the her of the leading articles in this day's Star, I anticipate

His letter is no reply to what I advanced, yet it n require a remark or two:

He alludes to my motive—that is on the head front of my communication. I wish to see the san deem it an act of consummate folly, on the part of the Chartists of Leeds, to sacrifice their energies in aid the forlorn hope of a disjointed and almost defunct fall piring agony, which I would rather increase the assuage. We are quite strong enough to fight our or

Next, he "thinks" I have " abused" Joseph Sturge got their definition of the "full free, and fair, represetation," in the shape of "the bill, the whole bill, and NOTHING but the bill." The "full representation," and

gilded pills prescribed for gulls. "A sincere Chartist" says he heard J. Sturge saying would " vote for the Bailot." Who are we to believe Our reporter in the Star of the 12th ult. gives us these words :-- "He was not friendly to vote by ballot," in page 2, col. 6. Perhaps Joseph can harp on two strings. We are told that it is the government scheme of education cation that has driven Edward Baines to the support of Joseph Sturge. If that be the only reason, I must confeas that my mind is too obtuse to foresee any might effect result from such a tiny cause. There is nothing more in the letter calling for remarks

save the exertions spoken of, as being made by Joseph and lauded to the skies by the Editor of the Norther The Editor of the Northern Star and I may differ it our opinions of Joseph Sturge as a politician, or we my agree in opinion. I don't ask that question. Ho ever, I find the following crumbs of comfort!

the Sturgeites in the Northern Star :- " Dr. Wade to us at Birmingham, that it was our principles, and the our name, that the Sturgeites dreaded. This is the facand gloss their deeds over as they may, that belief mi never be disturbed from the minds of the Chartist body See leader in Northern Star, Aug 19, 1843. Another crumb:-" There needs no other argum: than this one alone, to satisfy the mind of any unput judiced man, who is not a fool, that the object of the Sturgemen has always been to perpetuate division when they found them among the Universal Suffrag

equally their determined purpose, and the deep, dist schemes resorted to for the creation of divisions, when they found union in those ranks." Again, in the same leader, (Jan. 14, 1843,) the Edit

ranks, while many other portions of their conduct sho

speaking of unity on the principle of Universal Suffrage "This was the very thing the Sturgeites never want -the very thing they always dreaded; hence the constant doctrine of Friend "NO," that he did not wish the

Chartists to join him." This is " lauding to the skies," aint it !- Yourstrul July 3, 1847. WILLIAM RIDII

MISPLACED LENIENCY .- A man named Lesour who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonme sident represented to him that he had been ref leniently dealt with, since he had confessed the that he desired, as it caused a delay of nearly to

riously injured, with, it is feared, very little hopes of verted to the terms of the letter in which Lord John Pension to Mr Leigh Hunt.—We last week at their recovery; but the other two, who were at the Russell had conveyed to Mr Hunt her Majesty's it time behind a tub of water, escaped apparently cent favour towards him. The following is the letter itself. There are few who will not read it with it

terest and admiration:-"Downing-street, June 22, 1847 "Sir,-I have much pleasure in informing youth the Queen has been pleased to direct, that in consider tion of your distinguished literary talents, a pension,

from the funds of the Civil List. "Allow me to add that the severe treatment you is merly received, in times of unjust persecution of Liber writers, enhances the satisfaction with which I my this announcement.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant, "Leigh Hunt, Esq. "J. Russell Unjust persecutions of Liberal writers has now, it not quite so sure as the Examiner seems to be. the there will be no more unjust persecution of "Liber writers!" Such persecution has, before now, be may happen again, we think it well to place "b

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- At a recei pence per head; and the county-rate is not yet so visit to this excellent establishment we observed lampshire Telegraph.

WATERLOO.—A drive of about two hours on the original in style and execution, is engraved with the original in style and execution, is engraved with the original in style and execution.

> DEBILITY AND CONFIBMED ASTHMA. - Extraordi Cure by Holloway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from Thompson, Esq., proprietor of the "Armagh Guardis". April 17, 1847:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir, serjeant living in this city, lately returned from the by Indies, caught a severe cold by the change from a trops to a moist climate; he became very ill, weak, asthmatical. I am happy to accept that he is not the second server.

Feast of the Poets.

PART III. Ve this week give a few of the poetical pieces from many in our possession, illustrating the deternation of the American Agrarians to put an end Landlordism.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE. Kings and landlords, hear the thunder, As it echoes round the world, Hear the voice of millions gathering, Round the flag of truth unfurl'd. The day of reckoning approaches, When the people shall demand A reason for the degradation They have suffered at your hand. Feudal titles soon must vanish. Earth be rescued from their thrall, The sun will shine and trees will flourish, Earth will yield her fruit for all. Truth will prove a mighty engine, Stronger far than cannon ball,

It will storm the strongest tower, It will scale the highest wall, Let truth and justice prompt your hearts. To action for the honest end, And then the lightning's vivid darts Will harmless to the earth descend. A MECHANIC.

OPENING ODE. Rise, sons of "Young America." Join hands each faithful brother, Combined for ever and for aye Supporting one another: We pledge our honour still to toil, And use our best endeavour, The chains upon God's bounteous soil In fragments to dissever. The claims of party, class, or sect. Let those receive who heed them, We seek to place the human race In universal freedom. That none shall take a hireling fee. Nor wear a chain or band, sir, We claim for all the liberty To cultivate the land, sir. With a free soil beneath our feet, A smiling heaven above us, In every man a friend we'll meet, Whose interest 'tis to love us: With noble toil we'll till the soil, Enjoying its fruition,

The two following pieces first appeared in the joursof the Anti-Renters. By "Patroonry," our read-will understand " Landlordism." Awake: ye sons of freemen rise.

And give to God our grateful thanks.

For such a blest condition.

And dash this blindness from your eyes; Why will you slumber now ? Your dearest rights are torn away, In Freedom's clear meridian day; Will you not strike one blow? Shall you, the offspring of the free, Who scorn'd to bend the crouched knee To proud despotic sway, Submit to see your blood-bought rights, By proud, rapacious, ravening kites And vultures torn away ? Nay, freemen! you'll be freemen still-You have the power-then have the will : Your wrongs shall be redress'd. In vain they strive to quench the fires Which fill'd the bosoms of your sires, And warms their offspring's breast, Then rise, as once your fathers rose, In the victorious contest close; There's freedom in each blow. ask not for the strife of steel Nor brazen thunders murderous peal; That it is not needful now. I ask the votes of freedom's sons, Which speak with louder voice than gons. And keener cut than swords. At this, oppression's cheeks grow pale. Aristocratic tyrants quail; The freeman owns no lords, Save He, who rear'd you arch on high. And form'd those orbs that stud the sky; Who rules in Heaven above-Who equal formed man, and free; To bim the freeman bends the knee-

Him, he will serve, and love. To Him alone, he'll sue for grace. And look for favour from his face: From whom all mercies flow. But unto man, who perish must, And mingle with his kindred dust, Shall you submit to bow, And beg for what is yours by right ! Did not your fathers nobly fight. Your freedom to maintain Did they for nothing shed that blood, With which these western waters flowed ! Was all their toils in vain ? Nay; they prostrated tyrants low, And let the tide of freedom flow O'er fair Columbia's shore, To fertilize her hills and dales,

And fill with joy those wood-clad vales, Where despots ruled before. In vain Patroonry strives to stay The tide of freedom on its way, And bid its waves be stayed: It drives him to our mountains high, He trembles, whither shall he fly ? Well may he be dismayed. Its waters onwards—onwards flow.

O'er mountains, as in days of Noah, Where shall he refuge find? To Pisgah's * lofty top he flies, The waters upwards, upwards rise: It springs from Pisgah's lofty crest,

And start the despots of the east. The sound a child might tell-It is a warning sent by God, Not to resist the approaching flood; Patroonry's dying yell.

TO FEUDAL LORDS. Like the lion, when he rises From his slumber, and his roar Echoes through the mighty forest, From the mountain to the shore-So the people have arisen, From their necks the yoke have hurled. Shouted forth that they are freemen. Have proclaimed it to the world. Like the roar of distant thunder, When the coming storm is near, When above the bright horizon Dark and boding clouds appear-So the foes of fendal tyrants Have assumed a threat'ning form, And their passions fast are changing To the whirlwind and the storm. Oh, ye lords, will ye withstand it; Think you you can ever gain, With such mighty foes, a triumph-Will ye cling to hopes so vain ? Will ye hush the million voices. Claim submission to your will ?-Call ye to the storm to cease, Say unto the waves "Be still!" Can ye bind a freeman's spirit? Can ye chain the immortal mind?

Know ye not your fates are written !-Search, go search, and ye shall find. Will ye read the stars to find it, Will ye search in mystic lore; Will ye list to your advisers, Who deceived you oft before ? Go abroad among the people, - For a lesson there is taught, See what wonders persecution And your tyranny have wrought :-Read your fate, for there 'iis written-Written by your bloody hand: Even he who "runs may read"it, And the fool may understand,

Know that you, lords, petty tyrants-Ye who would the land enslave-Know that you, by your oppressions, Have dug Peudalism's grave.-Know that ye have roused that spirit Which in slumber long has lain; Which now like a flame is raging, Never to be quenched again!

THE WORKING MAN'S DREAM. When another day's journey old Sol had perform'd, And returned to his bed in the west. And a working man, weary and worn with hard toi Had lain himself down for a rest, Washington came from the shades of the dead To hold court 'mong the sons of the brave, To inquire why the Liberty Tree did not thrive In the soil he had struggled to save. For he'd heard from on high, his aerial abode, The heart-rending cries of the poor, And his soul was o'er whelmed with grief at the night Of the many oppressions they bore. He had witness'd the luxury, splendour, and sloth In the homes of the wealthy and great, And he'd seen the base frauds, that were practised by

thore Who controll'd the affairs of the State. So he called aloud on the statesman and sage, On the soldier, the clergy and lay, And he ask'd why the blossoms on Liberty's Tree Were all faded and withering away !

Then he bow'd himself down in the dust at his feet, There the Northern horses thunder, with the cannon at And with anguish of soul he did cry-Since there's none on the earth to do justice and

their heels."

ing lance!

together fall;

frightful on:

my brain!

strive to rise;

head on my knee:

me, canst thou see?

slain.

breast:

soldier lay,

dead:

again.

gling breath of pain,

and faintly smiled:

side her child ?

supplied!

forth,

he, and died!

the North !"

which bled.

death behind;

wounded strive;

shadows fall;

battle rolled,

they hung,

Northern tongue.

Eden flowers:

their prayer,

faint, and lacking food;

mill-street, Haymarket.

the wind

forgive !"

with her dead.

his life away :

: biss

the Northern ball,"

Jesu, pity! how it thickens! now retreat and new ad-

Down they go, the brave young riders; horse and foot

Like the ploughshare in its fallow, through them plows

Nearer came the storm, and nearer, rolling fast and

Alas! alas! I know not! friend and foe together

O'er the dying rush the living; pray, my sisters, for

Lo! the wind the smoke is lifting: Blessed Mother, save

f can see the wounded crawling slowly out from heaps of

Now they stagger, blind and bleeding; now they fall, and

'Oh, my heart's love! oh, my dear one! lay thy poor

Oh, my husband, brave and gentle! oh, my Bernal, look

On the blessed Cross before thee! Mercy! mercy! all is

Dry thy tears, my poor Ximena; lay thy dear one down

Let his dirge be sung hereafter, and his funeral masses

To-day, thou poor bereaved one, the living ask thy aid,

Torn with shot and pierced with lances, bleeding slow

With a stifled cry of horror straight she turned away her

With a sad and bitter feeling looked she back upon her

But she heard the youth's low moaning and his strug-

And she raised the cooling water to his parching lips

Whispered low the dying soldier, pressed her hand,

Was that pitying face his mother's ? did she watch be-

With her kiss upon his forehead, "Mother!" murmured

From some gentle, sad-eyed mother, weeping lonely in

Spake the mournful Mexic woman, as she laid him

And turned to soothe the living, and bind the wounds

Look forth once more, Ximena! "Like a cloud before

Rolls the battle down the mountains, leaving blood and

Ah! they plead in vain for mercy; in the dust the

Hide your faces, holy angels! oh, thou Christ of God

Dying brothers, fighting demons—drop thy curtain over

Through the thickening winter twilight, wide apart the

In its sheath the sabre rested, and the cannon's lips grew

But the noble Mexic women still their holy task pursued,

Through that long, dark night of sorrow, worn and

Over weak and suffering brothers with a tender care

And the dying foeman blessed them in a strange and

From its smoking hell of battle, Love and Pity send

And still Thy white-winged angels hover dimly in our

Reviews.

ONWARD.

BY ERNEST JONES.

As soon wave back the light of day!

We have not marched so long a way

To yield at last, like craven things.

Go bid the eagle clip its wing!

Go bid the tempest cease to sing.

And, should they listen to your call,

We'll onward still, and face you all!

Oh! we have battled long and true:

While you were many, we were few.

Think not your paltry silken bands

Can bind Progression's giant hands:

Go stay the earthquake in the rock,

Go quench the hot volcane's shock.

And fast the foaming cataract lock:

Forbid the flowery mould to bloom

And tell us slavery is our doom:

E'en as the peaceful march of time

Moulders the rampart's stony prime,

So calm Progression's steady sway

Shall say and sweep your power away.

ing an elegant engraving of T. S. Duncombe, M.P.

This volume is well worthy of a place on the book-

THE KNITTED LACE COLLAR BOOK. In

Three Parts. THE ALBUM OF FANCY NEEDLEWORK.—PARTS I and II. By Mrs G.

shelf of every working-man.

Gravesend: G. J. Baynes.

Where years have scathed a tyrant's tomb.

Ye cannot build the walls to hold

A daring heart and spirit bold.

Who bids us backward—laggards, stay!

To worn out nobles, priests, and kings.

Andstreams to burst, and tides to spring ;

And stronger chains we've broken through:

Not wholly lost, oh Father! is this evil world of ours;

Sink, oh Night, among thy mountains! let the cool, gra

But, as tenderly before him the lorn Ximena knelt,

O take me again up on high!" Stay, stay, noble patriot! Ogo not away." Cried a harsh-sounding voice from afar, He look'd and, behold, came a hard-handed throng Wall mounted on Liberty's car. They slight'd hard by, and with eagerness sought, To press the old warrior's hand, On the banner they bore was this motto inscribed, "We fight for the Freedom of Land." Fight on, my brave sons, and the day is at hand

When tyrants to earth shall be hurl'd: And the Liberty Tree with fresh vigour shall grow, Till its branches o'ershadow the world. Fight on, my brave sons, for the prize is ahead But never look back or repine;
And when the green sward o'er your bodies has closed Your names shall be honoured as mine. RISE!

> BY JOHN ST JOHN. Who are ye, who sit and murmur O'er your grievance hard and long ! Who are ye, whose necks are trodden By the iron foot of Wrong ! Wear ye not God's mighty image ? Rise! assert it, and be strong! Can ye see your wives and children Under old oppressions cower, And not feel your right arms aching With the fuluess of their power ?

Rise! a life of idle groaning Is not worth one well-wrought hour! Able-bodied-idle-minded-Do ye weep beneath your pain ? Or, with empty cant of Freedom. Do you stagger with your chain ? Hear ye not your weaker brother ? Rise! or wear the curse of Cain! Will ye sit in dust and ashes, Gazing on the proud and great ? Know ye not that soul and sinew Must achieve their own estate ? Rise! to action! or in garret

Dream, and so deserve your fate! Are ye freemen, freemen truly ? Do ye act as freemen do ? Are your rulers not your leaders ? Are they many, or you few ? Rise! with purpose firm, and teach them They must first be ruled by you! Unto you belongs the vessel And the freedom of the sea: Will you hear your servants dictate What her freight of laws shall be ? Rise! and hurltheir errors over,

Like the worthless chests of tea? THE AGRARIAN GATHERING. Tune-" Hunters of Kentucky." Hark! with a firm and manly tread The Agrarians are coming! No cap and bells upon the head, No fiddling and no drumming; No clownish antics to excite The jest of each derider. As if they'd sunk their manhood quite In puncheons of hard cider. No banners deck'd with thievish coons.

Nor mottoes foul and scurvy, With decency and common sense And truth turned topsy-turvy; But marching with unbroken front. All resolute and steady, They come, as they are ever wont, For Truth's stern battle ready. A bit of tinsel on a rag, With fringe around the ! Round which to gather, shout and brag, Is not the kind of order

For Agrarians to take when they Like reasoning men assemble-But at their calm, resolved array, Their direst foes must tremble! They come! they come! in phalanz deep, Oppression's cohorts braving-Unbought, unterrified, they keep Their free bold banner waving-They-(as on Bunker's heights were stirred The stern sires that begat them)-

"Agrarians! up, and at them!" DOWNFALL OF FEUDALISM. A beacon has been lighted, Bright as the noonday sun. On worlds of mind benighted Its rays are pouring down Full many a shrine of error, And many a deed of shame. Dismayed has shrunk in terror Before the lighted flame, Victorious, on! victorious!

Impatient wait the onset word-

Proud beacon, onward haste, Till floods of light all glorious Illume the social waste. Base Feudalism has foundered. The demon gasps for breath. His rapid march is downward, To everlasting death. Old age and youth united. His works have prostrate hurled: And soon himself, affrighted,

Shall hurry from this world,

Victorious on, &c. Democracy, untiring. Strikes at the monster's heart, Beneath his blows expiring, He dreads the well-aimed dart. His blows, we'll pray "God speed them," The darkness to dispel, And how we fought for freedom, Let future ages tell. Victorious on, &c.

We conclude with two pieces illustrative of scenes in the Mexican War. The following lines are have extracted largely in another column of this "founded on fact." The story of the slaughter of the heroine martyr appeared some time ago in following lines from the number before us:—

THE HEROINE MARTYR OF MONTEREY. BY THE REV. J. G. LYONS. The strife was stern at Monterey, When those high towers were lost and won; And pealing through that mortal fray Flash'd the strong battery's vengeful gun; Yet heedless of its deadly rain, She stood in toil and danger first, To bind the bleeding soldier's vein, And slake the dying soldier's thirst. She found a pale and stricken foe, Sinking in Nature's last eclipse, And on the red earth kneeling low, She wet his parch'd and fever'd lips; When, thick as winter's driving sleet. The booming shot and flaming shell. Swept with wild rage that gory street, And she-the good and gentle-fell. They laid her in her narrow bed-The formen of her land and race; And sighs were breath'd, and tears were shed Above her lowly resting-place. Ay! glory's crimson worshippers Wept over her untimely fall, For deeds of mercy such as hers,

Subdue the hearts and eyes of all. To sound her worth were guilt and shame In us, who love but gold and ease; They heed alike our praise or blame, Who live and die in works like these

Far greater than the wise or brave, Far happier than the fair or gay, Was she, who found a martyr's grave On that red field of Monterey. A similar subject inspired the following magnificent lines, which first appeared in the (American) National Era, and which we copy from the New York

Tribune:-THE ANGELS OF BUENA VISTA. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

ble fight of Buena Vista, Mexican women were seen fashionable accomplishments of netting, knitting, hovering near the field of death, for the purpose of giving and crochet, and even those ladies who are not as aid and succour to the wounded. One poor woman was yet skilled in these arts will find the directions found surrounded by the maimed and suffering of both given so clear and intelligible, that they will have no armies, ministering to the wants of Americans as well as difficulty in executing any article contained in these Mexicans with impartial tenderness]

Speak and tell us, our Ximena, looking Northward far of design, Mrs Baynes excels all her contemporaries, O'er the camp of the invaders, o'er the Mexican array, Who is losing? who is winning? are they far, or come cuted. It is a wonderful instance of the improvethey near ? Look abroad, and tell us, sister, whither rolls the storm tastefully got up can be sold for the sum of sixpence, we hear.

16 Down the hills of Angostura still the storm of battle rolls: Blood is flowing, men are dying,-God have mercy on Who is losing? who is winning?-"Over hill and over plain. see but smoke of cannon clouding through the mountain rain."

Holy Mother! keep our brothers! Look, Ximens, look talent and ingenuity so well merit. once more: Still I see the fearful whirlwind rolling darkly as before. Foreign Quarterly Review," July; Simmond's Colonial Bearing on, in strange confusion, friend and foeman, foot and horse, Like some wild and troubled torrent sweeping down its mountain course." Look forth once more, Ximena! "Ah! the smoke has rolled away,

Magazine," July; "Howitt's Journal," Part 6; "People's Journal," Part 18; "Man in the Moon" "Midland Florist;" "Ireland, as viewed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin ;" "Begg's Lectures on the Moral Elevation of the People; "Equitable Banks of Interchange, &c., &c." And I see the Northern rifles gleaming down the ranks o Hark! that sudden blast of bugles! there the troop of Father Mathew intends to visit America this without a leader. Minon wheels:

The Public Instructor.

We take the following from "The Romance of a People; an Historical Tale of the Nineteenth Century." by Ennest Jones, in the course of publication in The Right against the blazing cannon shivers Puebla's charg-Labourer.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION OF THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1830.

The most daring promoters of the movement, the forlorn hope of the coming storm, had assembled at the bridge of Sobieski, between the palace of the Belvidere and the cavalry barracks. Impenetrable darkness "Speak, Ximena, speak and tell us, who has lost and shrouded every object, and the insurgents, headed by Louis Nabielak, still waited in suspense for some further sound or signal. Presently a commotion was heard in the distance; lights were seen advancing down the streets in all directions, it was evident the cavalry and police had taken the alarm; the fire had warned the enemy without raising the insurgents. The little troop at the bridge stood motionless, hiding their weapons as best they might, lest they should catch the glare of the lanterns, and reveal their bearers to the Russians. The darkness saved Poland that night. Several of the patroles passed within a few yards of Nabielak and his

Hasten, sisters, haste and save them, lest they die before band, but they remained undiscovered. Thus an hour elapsed, in anxious expectation. At length a step was heard approaching, and a well-known voice addressed the dispirited band. It was Wysocki, the gallant superintendant of the School of Ensigns, who Dost thou know the lips that kiss thee? Canst thou hear dwelt in barracks not far from the Belvidere. His absence had occasioned the delay, and he was hurrying on to place himself at the head of his young soldiers. Louis Nabielak now divided his band into two equal parts, and, sure of support from the military school, led

them instantly on to the attack of the palace. One detachment was destined to guard the rear, whilst he, at the head of the other, rushed into the court, shouting, Let his hands be meekly folded; lay the Cross upon his Death to the tyrant ! As they burst through the outer gate, the report of

firing was heard, telling them that the ensigns were already engaged. Animated by the sound, and by their own wild cries, the little band rushed up the steps. No Close beside her, faintly moaning, fair and young, a one opposed them; not a soul was there; nething was to be heard within, save the fall of flying footsteps along the distant galleries. Several passages diverged from the great landing: which was to be chosen? While hesitating, the shadow of a man was seen moving from behind She saw the Northern Eagle shining on his pistola pillar-it was the President Lubovidzki, crouching for concealment.

"Where is Constantine?" He answered not-but fled along the passage towards the chambers of the duke, and with a sudden bound, that proved the following shot told true, rolled beneath the feet of the advancing Poles. Door after door fell shattered beneath their blows, but Constantine was nowhere to be found; he had escaped to the pavilion of the Princess Lowiccka, where, surrounded by women, that man was kneeling in prayer, who had himself rejected every supplication.

The palace was gained without a blow in its defence. though thousands of devoted troops were within shot of its walls. The insurgents rushed like a storm through may commune together on the subject of physiology the deserted pile, and were proceeding down the stairs towards the pavilion of the princess, when the tidings | may comm generally. All his stranger words with meaning a woman's heart came that Russian cavalry were hastening to the Belvidere! Before their arrival, however, Nabielak made good his retreat to the bridge of Sobieski. The ensigns A bitter curse upon them, poor boy, who led thee were already there.

"The hour of vengcance and of victory!" exclaimed Wysocki. "To the city! to the city!" was the answergressed far before they heard the cavalry closing on their rear. The troops had mounted in haste, some in their kill you," was committed for contempt of court.

| During a trial on wednesday, before the defendant, who said to one of the witnesses, "You perjured villain, I will tween a venerable and distinguished military commander high in the favour of his sovereign and a wich beings whose munificance is only consulted by gressed far before they heard the cavalry closing on their shirt sleeves, some with bare feet in their stirrups, but all with the assurance of crushing the little band of the insurgents. The latter ranged themselves in single file, their backs against a garden wall, and a bold front turned to the enemy. Every shot told on the advancing Russians, and then the bayonet charged their disordered body, and drove them back upon the Belvidere.

A breathing time was gained, and anxiously the young warriors looked round for the expected succour. But that succour never appeared; the delay gave the enemy time to rally, and, indignant at being beaten by a handful of youths, their returning march was soon heard on the right, intercepting the expected retreat of the insurgents to the city.

This time Wysocki did not await their attack, but, again charging with the bayonet, drove them back in confusion. Scarcely was this danger over, when two Russian regiments advanced to the aid of their discomfited comby rapid and repeated charges, sufficed to hold them in check, and again a lull sunk over this desperate and unequal centest.

The Poles now pushed forward until they reached the Radziwill barracks, where they expected to be joined by six companies of grenadiers, but they were again disappointed, and Wysocki directed all his efforts towards keeping the three cavalry regiments engaged, to prevent their Upward, through its blood and ashes, spring afresh the crushing the rising in the city.

"Hold out, brave comrades!" cried Wysocki, "they must hear the firing, if they saw not the signal; and the Great. they will be stirring soon. Every man who dies here is raising a thousand men in the city."

At that moment a fearful cry of help arose from part of his troop that had been separated from the rest by a sudden movement of the enemy, and, as a last alternative, he advanced from the Radziwill barracks, and once more THE LABOURER, A Honthly Magazine of Politics. Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by Feargus headed a desperate charge. Again each of the Russian regiments was attacked in turn, again repulsed—pursued -dispersed. Wonderful as it may seem, the veterans of O'Connor, and Ernest Jones, Esqs. July. the Caucasus were scattered in a prolonged struggle by London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windthe charges of these daring and untried young soldiers, who were outnumbered more than tenfold by the Russian We have already quoted the lengthy, well-timed,

and excellent article on "the League" which appears in this number of the Labourer. There are several pursue, believing the force by which they had been vanother articles of considerable merit and importance. quished far more numerous than it really was, and large foremost amongst which is one on "Education and bedies of Russians, that might have crushed the rising at the Russell Cabinet." This interesting contribution a blow, stood massed about, inactive and irresolute, for which we understand is from the pen of Mr S. Kydd, want of order and decision. is the more important, because published on the eve Wysocki and Nabielak now determined on leading

of the great electoral contest, in which this "vexed their band into the town, and marched unimpeded down question" of "Education" promises to be one of the the New World Street, towards the heart of the capital. leading points of the struggle. An abstract of "The Darkness hung like a curtain before them, concealing Game Laws" is another well-timed contribution their onward path,—not a footfall on the pavement save and will be of service to both electors and non- their own, not a light in the houses, for, at the first sound electors. A "Visit to O'Connorville," by the author of of the distant commotion, every door and window had the article on "Education," is pleasingly told. "Insurrections of the Working Classes," and "Confessions of a King," are continued with spirit. From deny the fact—they were alone in arms against the ward IV the continuation of the "Romance of a People," we man who reigns from Kamtschatka to the Vistula.

To the westward the assembling of troops could distinctly be heard, but their silence denoted that they were Russian detachments. Despair now began to weigh down the hearts of the insurgents, who escaped by but the length of a street meeting six companies of Russian infantry, sent to the assistance of the duke. Had they met it is more than probable the gallant little corps of ensigns, thinned, dispirited, and exhausted as they were, would have been overpowered, and the rising in the city prevented.

The people had not moved; the Russians were under rms before the Polish troops; they were informed of the rising, yet Warsaw remained silent, and that little band of patriots had been able, after a desperate and successful encounter, to march unmolested through the deserted streets. Thus wavering and slow are the measures of cowardice and tyranny. But, when they were about to act decisively, when the Muscovite was recovering from his panic, then, at the last hour, a deep sound was heard in the heart of the city, and by the faint gleam of the flashing lamps detachments of Polish troops were seen marching from their barracks-the Polish army was pronouncing for the insurrection. They took possession of Prague, the two bridges over the Vistula, and the arsenal, while the silent and steady crowds were gathering in the old town, the hotbed of former insurrections. The hostile forces were concentrated on their respective sides, and at length the bloody issue was at hand. Suddenly a deep, dull roar broke upon the heavy hush, red flashes mounted against the dun clouds, that hung volumed in the air, and a distant clash beneath the walls of the arsenal told that the battle of Liberty had com-** We have received the first volume of The La. menced. bourer complete, and neatly bound in cloth; contain-

Steadily the Russian column advanced-a line of fire blazed forth an instant before it, a volley of musketry rolled down either front, and through the clouds was heard the simultaneous tread of either hosts, like the footfalls of two giants, as the opposing forces closed upon each other. For a moment all was veiled, and then the sharp gleam of the Polish bayonets pierced the volumed smoke, and the Russian battalions were seen sweeping back into the long lines of black streets behind them, like torrents vanishing in subterranean channels.

J. Baynes. London: Simpkin and Marshall. A sparkling shower of shells and rockets was thrown These simple and unpretending little volumes de-[A letter writer from Mexico states that at the terrias those bright and beautiful engines of destruction came arching over the house-tops, and dropping among the Pringle, of Haddington, his son in law, and a third creditors and others interested in the affairs of this dense multitudes with fatal effects, like fiery garlands, party, have absconded, having carried off property cast from heaven to crown the victory, a wild cheer burst from the inspirited populace, drowning the groans of the £100,000. Mr Pringle is seventy two years of age, previous meeting a composition of 5s. in the pound dying, and the explosions of the deadly missives, with a and had previously maintained a most respectable manuals. Indeed, in simplicity as well as elegance sound of triumph, for the brave people were beginning character. to feel their strength, conspiracy had turned to war, and and, as every article is well engraved, an idea may action was fast solving doubt, fear, and irresolution. be at once acquired of the appearance of it when exe-The people, however, were still unarmed; they clamoured for arms, they were fiery and hard to restrain, while greyments in connection with the press, when works so -but in this Mrs Baynes is no doubt aided by the extensive patronage she has received; upwards of 100,000 copies of her books having been sold in the making head; they outnumbered the Polish troops, the animal. latter were wary, the people eager and excited. "Arm past year. For the sake of the many to whom these the populace !" cried some of the more ardent, and thirty arts form an amusing and a profitable occupation, thousand muskets taken from the arsenal were distriwe are glad to observe that the fair authoress conbuted among them. The effect was electrical. Ere an templates continuing her series, as well as publishhour had elapsed the city was in their power; the Rusing a new one. to be entitled, "The Young Mother's sians were beaten back on the square of Saxony and Scrap Book." We wish her all the success that her avenue of Cracow, the prisons were broken open, and the long-suffering captives stood once more free among their countrymen. Many died on being brought to light; PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. " The Westminster and

some placed themselves at the head of their friends, and led them on like spectres from the grave. Strange as it may seem, during all this time the insurfrom impulse; while, along the whole line taken up by the patriots, a sharp conflict was unremittingly continued, particularly in the square of Saxony, where a

With the dawn, however, a thousand students of the

university appeared before them, and these gallant youths, headed by Lach Scyrma, their professor of moral philosophy, marching through the capital, destroyed the emblazonments of Russia, and gathering up the multitudes on their way, hurled them in one steady and unceasing tide upon the Russian line. The enemy were borne back before this irresistible wave, their last grasp was wrenched off the capital, and their flying troops were driven tumultuously through the

barriers of Mocketow. Warsaw was free! Varieties.

"The earth is the habitation, the natural inheritance of all mankind, of ages present and to come : habitation belonging to no man in particular, but to every man; and one in which all have an equal right to dwell."-John Grey.

I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a very polite and accomplished gentleman, upon a certain occasion, "but 1 would merely remark, in the language of the poet, that to him 'truth is strange - stranger than fiction.'" At the ladies' celebration of Barre, Massachusetts,

there were nine hundred of the fairest portion of the creation present. Among the toasts were, "Old Bachelors! may they lie alone in a bed of nettles, sit alone on a wooden stool, eat alone on a wooden trencher, and be their own kitchen maids!" We learn by letters from Russia that the Transcaucasian provinces have been ravaged by locusts. The quantity was so immense that the people collected them in heaps, covered them with straw, and

burned them. The Mexican war has cost the Americans a loss of 3,010 in killed and wounded, and 2,500 have died of the climate: making a total loss of 5,510. A premium of one thousand pounds has been offered by the Royal College of Chemistry for the discovery of a method of rendering iron, when applied to ordinary purposes, as little liable to rust as

An electric clock has been put up at Manchester Exchange, which is said to present the nearest approach yet to perpetual motion, for, once properly addinking a pot of porter. Being asked whether he justed, it will go until a loss of material arrests its was not afraid that this beverage might dull his in-

Dr J. D. Lang has written a letter to the Glasgow Argus, on the practicability of growing cotton, of superior quality, and to any conceivable extent, by means of European free labour in North-Eastern Australia. The Isle of Man, unlike her larger sister of Ireland,

is agitating, and apparently with good reason, for an union with England. We learn from the Truth-Tester, that it is proposed to hold a meeting on the 8th of July, of persons who

on principle adopt a vegetable diet in order that they notice for one of them :- 'Deacon - is requested Sir R. I. Murchison, the distinguished geologist, will shortly extend his geological investigations to

Bohemia and the Alps. Jenny Lind has been engaged by Mr Howard Glover for two concerts to take place at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at the enormous sum of £400 a night, During a trial on Wednesday, before Mr Justice A woman named Sophia Huffnangle was convicted

recently in Philadelphia of being a common scold. We find in the last game list, "Marlborough, the Duchess of;" we believe the only lady whose name has so appeared. Two French physicians, MM. Ville and Blandin,

have observed, in the course of their experiments on etherised subjects, that more carbonic acid is then evolved from the lungs than in the natural state. The increase of banks in India, during the last ten years, has been so rapid, that while in 1837 the agyears, has been so rapid, that while in gregate paid up capital of all the banks was only

Namur.

Alarge quantity of horseflesh, salted and pickled so as to resemble beef, was lately seized at Birmingham, in a shop celebrated for cheap and sayoury

A young gentleman lately bathing in the Mississippi river, on observing some ladies suddenly approaching, instantly drowned himself from motives of extreme delicacy. [The more fool he.] The King of Prussia arrived at Breslau, on the 26th, to inaugurate an equestrian statue of Frederick

Lady Morgan is occupied in preparing the first volume of a series, with the title of "Memoirs of Myself, by Myself," drawn from the diaries and cor. following other illustrious examples, has "wooed a respondence of her social and literary life. The Austrian government, in imitation of that of France, is about to send a Consul to Calcutta. The number of emigrants who arrived in New

York from 2nd April to 31st May was 30,243. The house in which Mozart lived at Vienna is about to be pulled down, and a splendid hotel to be built on the site. A few days since, a skate, weighing 187 lbs., was

caught off the Isle of Bute. It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty's gcvernment to give Lord Dundonald, on the first possi. ole occasion, the command of a fleet. A handsome mural monument has been erected in Bath Cathedral, in honour of the late Dr. Law.

Bishop of Bath and Wells, and some time Bishop of The railway calls for the month of July amount o £4,926,545, which is the largest monthly payment

of this year, except that of January, which was £5,565,968. A Kendal paper says that an angler, who was fishing in the river Eamont, lately hooked a kingfisher, which pounced at a trout that had risen to his artifi-

A bone, said to have been the heel-bone of Edat a meeting of the London Antiquarian Society.

The emigrants who have proceeded to Nova Scotia, in spite of the warning published in the English papers, are in a most distressed condition, unable to find work, and suffering for want of food. It is said that a young lady who greatly admires strange country," said George the First on his com-General Taylor's epistolary style lately received a ing to England. "The first morning after my

and take me."—American Paper. The Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishop are making great efforts to keep the Repeal Association room of his father, but he is not " strong enough for park.

the place." An electric telegraph has been fixed in the House of Commons for the purpose of transmitting communications between the lobby and the committeerooms. Members attending committees are thus en- | towards Kirkaldy, and the man was delighted to see

The week before last the great pine woods of Morayshire were covered with clouds, which were at first mistaken for smoke, and afterwards for a waterspout, but which proved in the end to be nothing more serious than pollen or fine seed dust rising from the trees, and carried along by the wind in vast by the higher classes, is awaited with extraordinary

ary, and the three who still remain in the Infirmary are going on very well. The New Enlistment Act is now in force. The term of service is twelve years for the cavalry, and ten years for the infantry. The two first years of the

cavalry service are supposed to be spent in learning the equestrian exercise. On the night of Wednesday a man committed suicide on the Versailles Railway by lying down with his head across the rail. He was completely decapi-

The Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle states that a Mr worth £20,000. Their debts are said to amount to Hotel. A creditor, named Penrose, presided. At a

M Erdmann, an eminent Russian geologist, has found a large collection of fossil bones embedded in no communication whatever: and this announcea calcareous soil near Odessa. The skeletons are ment was met with very strong expressions of diseighty-three in number, and contain the remains of approbation. Several persons had sought to indemhaired generals shook their heads and said, "The undis- six elephants, one rhinoceros, two bulls, four stage, nify themselves by retaining possession of the horses,

ciplined crowd will throw us in confusion: the mot one antelope, sixty-one bears, two hypers, two dogs, carts, harness, &c., and it did not appear that the knows how to fight!" But the Russians were again three cats, and those of a nondescript ruminating transaction was illegal. At any rate, the larger As soon as the Newcastle and Berwick Railway is opened, the whole distance between Edinburgh and and guards, who were mere servants and not specu-

> by express trains in thirteen hours. sayings, one character who used to figure there pro. Three or four creditors proposed to sue out a fiat of

confused even the Corsican. tillery is twelve years.—Essex Herald. Miscellanies.

Number of Unemployed in Paisley.—Males, 1, 134; females, 1,119; d pendants, 2,195; total, 4,448. The distress among a number of them is truly great, particularly those who have large families to provide

An Irish Notice.—In a pool across a road in the county of Tipperary is stuck up a pole, having affixed to it a board, with this inscription :- "Take notice, that when the water is over this board, the road is impassable."

SHOCKING.—The Faubourg of St Germain has been thrown into consternation by the resolve of the young and beautiful Princess La Tremouille to appear on the stage! Every effort has been used to dissuade her, but in vain-she persists in her determination to make a debut at the Theatre Frangais in one of Rachel's parts on the day that she becomes of age: and if, through the influence of her family, the doors of the Frangais should be closed against her, she has declared her intention of appearing at the French Theatre in London or St Petersburg.

Love of the Beautiful!-An American countryman, fresh from magnificent woods and rough clearings, was one day visiting the owner of a beautiful seat in Brookline, and walking with him through a little grove, out of which all the underbush had been cleared, paths had been nicely cut and gravelled, and the rocks covered with woodbine, suddenly stopped, and admiring the beauty of the scene, lifted up his hands, and exclaimed, "This I like: this is Nature, with her hair combed."

QUICE REPARTER .- "Why, Mr B," said a tall youth to a little per on who was in company with half a dezen huge men, "I protest you are so very small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the gentleman, "I am like a sixpence among six copper pennies, not easily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

A LEVELLING DRINK .- A remarkably acute friend of mine, formerly at the bar-the judges having retired for a few minutes, in the midst of his argument. in which, from their interruptions and objections, he did not seem likely to be successful-went out of court too, and on his return, stated that he had been tellect? "That is exactly my object," said he, "to bring me down, if possible, to the level of their lordships." - Campbell's Chancellors.

A LOYAL MAYOR.—In the reign of Charles I., a mayor of Norwich actually sent a fellow to prison for saying that the Prince of Wales was born without a

Snoring Deacons. - The deacons "down east" have a bad practice of snoring aloud, while asleep in church, which appears to disturb some folks there. The Boston Bee of Saturday has the following police not to commence snoring to-morrow until the sermon is begun, as some persons in the neighbourhood of his new would like to hear the text."

AN AMERICAN ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. 'First," said he, "it blew, then it snew, then it friz. then it thew, and after that it triz horrid." MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND-WHO IS THE VE-TERAN ?—A rumour very currently prevails in fash-ionable circles to the effect that ere long something rich heiress, whose munificence is only equalled by the extent of her worldly possessions. - Morning

THE BEST OF ALL SCHOOLS .- There are no means for the education of our race which can, in any degree, be compared to a "domestic life in its purity." Domestic life, in its essence, is a bond of love, and, through this, a divine institution to beget love. Pestalozzi. "Music for the Million." - The Manchester

tradesmen are really producing this long-promi phenomenon. Many of them are wrapping up their £875,000, it now amounts to upwards of £5,000,000. tea, coffee, snuff, tobacco, &c., in paper on which Two thousand bronze medals were lately dis- are printed many of the popular songs of old Engcovered at Surice, canten of Florennes, in a clay land, furnishing their customers with music at positively the cheapest rate ever yet attained. AN IRISH ADDRESS TO A GLASGOW LETTER. -The following is a literal copy of the address on a letter which came through the Glasgow Post-office the other day :- "Directed to St rollicks the sacrad works-the town head of glasco in the care of James

M'Cufarey till Margret Cuyeslin—derict your letter In the care of Bieley donnaghy of clogher-county yrone, Ireland—Pat congrelim. TOM THUMB A BENEDICT .- "The wee est little man than ever was," as the children say, is now in our city, "strutting his little hour upon the stage," and pocketing lots of small coin, to increase the 'snug fortune' which he began to make in America, and which he so much extended in foreign parts. If report speaks true, General Tom Thumb has melittle maid" who has agreed to "wed, wed," and in a short time they are to be married. She is

high. The united weight of the couple is 50 pounds. - Boston Transcript. FRENCH EGGS AND FRENCH WINES .- The value of French eggs exported to England has been almost equal to that of French wines—one of these trades being free, and the other fettered. In 1845 the official value of wines of France exported to England was 5,365,000 f., that of eggs, 4,480,000 f.-Revue

in her sixteenth year, weighs 19½lbs, and is 30 inches

des Deux Mondes. THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—On Friday information was received at the chief police-office, Great Scotland-yard, from the constabulary at Derby, that they had succeeded in apprehending Isaac Hickton, late a policeman in the K division, who, together with W2 Parsons, serjeant in the same corps, stands charged with conspiracy and perjury at the inquest held upon the body of G. Clark, murdered on the 28th

of June, 1846. TREASURE TROVE IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL. - The workmen in the storckeeper's department of the Royal Arsenal, while engaged in removing some boxes which have remained in the stores since they were sent home after the battle of Waterloo, found ward IV., and reported to have been pilfered from his one of them weightier than they could account for coffin by some irreverent antiquarian, was exhibited in a box of its size; on opening it, there appeared four small boxes, and on their lids being removed, these were found to contain a number of gold doubloons, equivalent in amount to £800 in each box, making in all £3,200.

GEORGE THE FIRST AND HIS CARP. - "This is a letter from a sweetheart inquiring if sho would have arrival at St James's I looked out of my window and him, and that she immediately replied in the lan- saw a park with walls, a canal, &c., and which they guage of her hero's answer to Santa Anna, "Come told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a brace of carp out of my canal; and I was told that I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing alive, and to make John O'Connell dictator in the me my own carp, out of my own canal, in my own

A NATURAL QUERY .- A countryman called at the Observatory on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, and desired to be shown the moon through a telescope. The waggish attendant directed the instrument abled to learn instantaneously who is speaking in streets, houses, and signboards, just such as we the house, and the time at which a division may be have seen in this world; but he was struck with astonishment when he observed on one of the houses,
"Allon ale sold here." "Allon vill," cried he, how in a' the world do they get it up?"

JENNY LIND. - (From a Correspondent.) - The appearance of this accomplished lady at Manchester, where music and singing have ever been cultivated masses.

Three of the parties injured in the accident occasioned by the falling of the Dee Bridge have so far scovered as to be able to leave the Chester Infirmary and the three who still remain in the Infirmary and the three who still remain in the Infirmary l sands POST-OFFICE.—On Saturday last Robert Grapes,

the letter-carrier, whose evidence respecting Messrs Kelly and Bockenham was adduced by Mr Duncombe in the House of Commons, was dismissed from his situation in the Post-office. The matter will not, it is declared, be allowed to drop here, it being Mr Duncombe's intention immediately to call the attention of Parliament and of the Government to the tated by the first train that passed along the line. subject, on the ground that, having ordered the He was the son of a washerwoman at Virollay, and inquiry, they are bound to protect the witnesses examined.

THE PARCEL POST COMPANY .- A stormy meeting of

bubble." was held on Tuesday at the Bridge-house had been offered on bohalf of one director; but it was declined, in the hope that a more liberal offer would be made. The company, however, had made creditors ought to proceed in various ways; but something ought to be done to reimburse the drivers London, once a fortnight's journey, will be traversed by express trains in thirteen hours.

lators in the undertaking. The liabilites had at by express trains in thirteen hours.

lirst been estimated at £4,000, but it appears from the undertaking. We miss in the reports of the Repeal Association's subsequent inquiry that they amount to £6,000. minently. What has become of "The Saxon?" Is bankruptey against the company, in order to get at he extinct? and is "The felon 'Times'" his acknowledged successor?

A SHAPP REPORT THE SAXON PROPERTY OF THE P A SHARP REPLY.—Buonaparte said one day to the tor, suggested that it would be better not to take out physician, Desguinettes, "Medicine is an art of as- the fiat as against a joint stock company, but as sassins." "And what does your majesty think that lagainst a trading partnership, in which case all the rection had no head. Every one acted and kept together of conquerors is?" was the reply, which for a moment directors would be jointly and severally liable; some of the directors were undoubtedly "men of straw," The recruiting parties in this district of the kingdom have received orders to commence the enlist was probable the company's property would barely Polish regiment of horse-chasseurs still sided with the ment of infantry recruits for the term of ten years, pay for working the list, and if the personal propagation with the ment of infantry recruits for the term of ten years, pay for working the next the general pay for working the pay for working the general pay the general pay for working the general pay for enemy. With but this exception the utmost unanimity at the same age and standard as before, under the perty of the directors could not be got at there would prevailed in an army without a general, and a multitude new set upon the could not be got at there would not be got at the same age and standard as before, under the perty of the directors could not be got at there would not be got at there would not be got at the same age and standard as before, under the perty of the directors could not be got at there would not be got at the same age and standard as before, under the perty of the directors could not be got at the same age. It is stated in 'Burritt's Christian Citizen,' that prevailed in an army without a general, and a multitude new act upon the subject, which received the Royal be nothing for the creditors. This suggestion was new act upon the subject, which received the Royal be nothing for the creditors. This suggestion was new act upon the subject, which received the Royal be nothing for the creditors. assent last week. The term for the cavalry and as adopted, and a committee having been appointed to carry it into effect, the meeting separated.

The highest mountain peak in Delaware county.

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MATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN AGRI-CULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Annual Meeting of Shareholders in this Associa-tion will be held at their office, No. 11, Tottenham Court. road, on Monday, the 19th instant, at one o'clock pre-cisely. Shareholders whose instalments are in arrear will not be eligible to vote, unless paid up on or before that time. (By Order,)

London, 6th July, 1847. James Webb, Secretary.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17. A dreadful crime, according to all appearance, has been perpetrated here in Pera, within the last fort night, with entire impunity, which has escaped even censure, and which, such is the moral apathy of this place, has hardly excited notice. The little notice it has excited is altogether of a prurient description as for indignation or any severe feeling, such sentiments would here be considered simply ridiculous and Quixotic. And yet the crime I allude to is that of parents (a father and a mother-in-law) having connived at the violation of the person of their daughter, and of having, by this act and by a long course of cruel conduct. driven this unhappy girl to the despe-

Thestory is as follows :- Mdlle. - -, the daughter

of a prosperous shopkeeper at Pera, had become attached to a person whose character, as was afterwards discovered, fully justified her, despite her in-clination, in refusing to give him any encouragement in his love, for the attachment was mutual. Her parents then proposed that she should marry a countryman of their own, to whom I understand they were considerably in debt. The girl at first de murred to this proposal, but being strongly urged to it, consented to receive the addresses of this person. Her repugnance towards him, however, so increased that she at last declared she would never consent to be his wife. On the night, then, of the day on which this declaration was made, or the night afterwards, on entering her bedroom, she found he suitor there, hidden behind the door, which, as soon as she had got fairly into the room, he shut and holted, and then, by threats and violence, being armed with loaded pistols, accomplished his bruta purpose. The screams of the girl must have been heard throughout the house, but no one came to her help. She was allowed afterwards to take refuge in the room of her brother, a child of about seven years of age; and when, in the morning, she informed her parents of the outrage she had suffered, and requested to be sent to her own country, that she might be no longer exposed to the persecutions of the ruffian, the answer she got was, that it was abcolutely necessary she should now marry her ravisher, to saye her character. No surprise, no anger did these parents manifast, by which it was evident they themselves had been parties to the shocking crime that had been committed. The wretched girl, urged in this way to madness, procured ar enic, and without the least hesitation or wavering in her purpose for a moment, destroyed herself. After she had taken the dose which was in a few minutes to put an end to gave directions for placing her body in a coffin, de-claring, with hysterical laughter, that if her directions were not obeyed she would take vengeance after

her death. Under the circumstances of this case, as far as they have appeared (and there is no reason to think that all the circumstances are not fairly known), the father and mother —, and the ravisher, would have been hooted, pelted, and almost torn to pieces in England by an English mob, and the shop would most revolting.

BRUTAL TY TO CALVES .- At the City Police Committee, on Saturday, Mr I. Cotching was summoned at the instance of Alderman Copeland, for brutal were hanging down on the tail-board; they were struggling violently, and a quantity of saliva issued well and good: but why do your conscience, well and good: but why do you sell the proper from their mouths. The bench fined the defendant -well and good; but why no you sell the proper of champagne, 50 dozen of claret, 150 dozen of

JUST PUBLISHED, NO. VII. OF "THE LABOURER." CONTENTS. 1. Onward-by Ernest Jones.

2. Education and the Russell Cabinet.
3. The Romance of a People. 4. Visit to O'Connorville. 5. The Insurrections of the Working Classes. 6. The League.
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NO. III. or "THE LABOURER," Containing, amongst other matters, a Reprint of Mr F. D'Connor's Letter, in the "Northern Star" of January 30th, demonstrating the certainty with which an allottee may support himself and family, and accumulate money, en a "Two Acre" allotment.

The very general demand that was made for the paper

containing the above letter induced the Editors to reprint it, after careful revision, in the March Number of

NO. IV. of 'THE LABOURER." Containing an elaborate Treatise on the NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK, THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

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Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star, nd all booksellers in town and country.

* * Mr O'Connor begs to inform the men of Manallow him to remain in bed till the last moment for enough to send word to Mr Dixon, of Manchester. the hour for the tea-party commencing.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS.

Whether we look to those parties who are now possessed of exclusive privileges, or to those who are endeavouring to obtain their just rights, we see equally a manifestation of coming changes. Neither electors nor non-electors tried that position which they once maintained. As in every other feature of our social state, the system of exclusiveness is drawing to a close. The aristocratic morgue has vanished before the ascendancy of the monied class. These latter, being necessarily more thrown together with the working class, had less of exclusiveness though what they wanted in distance they made up in despotism. The State clergy have stooped from their haughty prerogative, and, mingling with working men, -profess themselves advocates of popular, even of political reforms, because they see the Dissenters are pressing on the State Establishment, and Churchmen look on the popular feeling they have march of Truth. But, unfortunately for them, this citadel is already garrisoned by Liberal opinions; he gates are closed on them, and they stand naked before the walls, exposed to the arrows of popular contumely, and the shafts of controversial argument. The p roud noble comes out of his mansion, and

with a bland "Young-England" smile invites the labourer into his park-joins him at an occasional merry-making-suggests, and takes a part in rural play at cricket in his shirt-sleeves with a working man. We rather suspect he laughed in his shirt. sleeves at the thought that his "humble" playfellows could be gulled into contentment by the fact of batting and bowling with a real, live, sportive, bodily, actual Lord! The money-monger, too, when he wants to tread on the corn of the landlord calls working men together, (mark! nothing can be men,) and endeavours to enlist their support, by cratic profligacy, "Such be thy gods O Israel!" telling them egregious falsehoods, and promising them this, that, and t'other; whatever they choose to ask, at a railroad pace. When they fail to perform (as they almost invariably do) the one throws the blame on the other :- it is "those villanous Tories," or "those treacherous Whigs," and every political TRAITOR votes himself a political MAR-TYR. All, however, equally combine to overwhelm electors with the tide of bribery and intimidation. Clauses are put into leases forcing a man to vote for a Tory or a Whig, as the case may he. A crushing system of exclusive dealing is made use of by the rich and great the refractory elector is put on the black books of the magistrate, and the registrar, and every parish or local official, who "plays his pranka before high heaven!" His trade is injured - his motions are watched—his comfort is destroyed—his liberty impaired. The poor elector twists and twistslike an eel in a net. He votes for the Tory to save Lord So-and-So's custom and patronage, and straight he feels the vice of Whiggery grasping his throat. He votes for the Whig manufacturer, and straight the haughty Tory treads down his prospects. He appeals to the party for which he sacrificed his trade with the other party, but they then say: "Good bye to you! I've got what I wanted. You served my turn, now you may shift for yourself." Driven to at all. In vain. Then the cry is raised: "Had you voted for us, we should have carried our man! Your not voting at all, allowed the other to slip in !' and he is proscribed accordingly. He then flies to the forlorn hope of disqualifying himself. He don't served. In vain! Some officious Whig, Tory, or

eries: "OH! HAD WE BUT THE BALLOT! Oh! Had we but NO VOTE! or. Oh! had we but UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE!".

Radical has claimed for him. He is lugged in hy

the ears-and there the poor object is, struggling

flouncing, and floundering in the sea of politics.

This has led him a step further. Above the chaos of conflicting factions, that are tearing his interests into shreds-he sees rising around him, beneath him, above him, a mighty power, dim, shadowy, and vastbut ominous of something great, substantial, strongother hopes - appealing alike to his worldly advantage, to his principles, and to his conscience. It is where poverty, filth and disease "most do congre-Democracy assuming a practical, a tangible shape— gate;" sights not meet for the royal eye. At Camit is the masses opposing organisation to organisa- bridge, part of the ceremonies consisted in Prince tion—centralisation to centralisation, and system to Albert, as Chancellor, reading an address to the system. It is the PEOPLE, teaching him a great Queen, thanking her for her royal condescension in were consigned, and inevitably sunk deeper in deher existence, she told her servant maid what she lesson—that they are able to take a leaf out of the had done; and, with a frantic kind of merriment, book of the oppressor. If he dreaded to be hunted down by a Whig or Tory faction, how much more Highness maintained the most remarkable gravity! has he to fear being hunted down by the people! If Then we have full and correct statements of what he courted the custom of a few units, how much the Queen wore-from bonnet to bustle-how the more must he desire the custom of tens of thou-

He despised—he neglected the opinions of the people in England by an English mob, and the shop would certainly have been demolished by an English populace, whereas here M. and Mdme. M— were busy on the day after the suicide of their daughter in their shop, selling their wares to all comers. with whom they discussed the tragic event with the most grace she sentimentality, displaying an absence of all husian feeling, and of all decent semblance of it, the most revolting. hitherto-he scorned their threats-because he strous: ile never dared say so openly when it was a landlord or a moneylord, who practised it for bad and state chairs for the use of Her Majesty and Prince selfish purposes; but now that working men do it for Albert. nable purposes of general good—of course it is TYtreatment to a number of calves. The alderman described the state in which he saw the animals; their age inst exclusive dealing—he says it is wrong: we pies, 40 chicken salads, 100 quarters of lamb, 70 legs were tied together in a cart, and their heads do not opprove of it either as a principle—but we

ACROSS YOUR COUNTERS ?

Grumbling, reluctant, he lis forced to yield nevertheless:-he dare not turn against the hand that feeds. now that he see that the million hands are guided tist and another to a Whig or a Tory : one vote to a State Churchman, and another to an Anti-state Churchman. He has arrived at the HALF-WAT-HOUSE on the road to Liberty-and he stops to bait before he iogs farther on his old Dobbin, expediency. Well, History.iike another Columbus, is sailing into a new vote is coming after!

This is a new feature of our times—an organisasion of the latter. It will, on the contrary, FREE quartered a body of Fusileer Guards. them from the oppression of many small factions. Many Electors, to do them justice, long to vote on the side of the people; they have openly said so; as lingly assented to, and the soldier was proceeding openly have they said, "THEY DARED not." The on his mission of mercy when he was stopped by an on his mission of mercy when he was stopped by an people were not strong enough, not organised enough officer, and ordered to take the soup back on pain of people were not strong enough, not organised enough punishment! We are assured that gallons of soup to support them. Will they dare to vote rightly are thrown into the waste-buckets, which the soldiers now-now that the people ARE strong, ARE organ- are not permitted to give to the famishing creatures ised? now that their interest is identical with their within sight of them. On one occasion, a few duty. Now that they see, on the contrary, the dirt or straw on the pavement outside of the bargreat monopolists are growing weak, their support rack-wall; the next evening, to prevent them from chester that he will be at Mr Roberts' house at four is no longer worth having. They feel how poor the sleeping or sitting there again, an officer (of the o'clock on Sunday morning, and requests of them to patronage of their tyrants has become; they feel it by foreign competition in their home markets; they the paventent to prevent the poor creatures havstarting. The men of Warrington will be good feel it by the practical exclusion of their wares and ing even a foot-hold for that night! "The foxes produce from the foreign markets, as foreign monopply begins to thrive; they feel it by their frequent bankruptoies and insolvencies, and they are lects. But "Britons never shall be slaves!" "God turning their backs on the star that is setting, to bow down and worship b efore the rising sun. Monopoly is sinking-Democracy is rising-as the electors are becoming democratic-some from honourable pring ciples, that have only been kept back by tyranny others (and, we trust, these are few.) from less creditable motives—but they vote alike!

We have always told the working classes what power they possessed-now they are beginning to use it; we bid them go on and prosper, and would but add one word-Let them use it wisely and well not to PUNISH OTHERS, but to PROTECT THEM. SELVES; more to REWARD than to REVENGE -more to WIN OVER than to terrify.

ARISTOCRATIC HUMANITY.

Last Friday night (July 2nd) the hereditary Hospital of Incurables" rejected from the Poor couples who had attained the age of sixty years and vernment. upwards, should not be separated in the Union Workhouses. This humane provision the Lords have expunged from the bill.

"Their Lordships" have this excuse, that there so long partly misled, partly scorned, as the only is not many of them who care one straw for their on the ministerial programme for Ireland at an stronghold they can fall back upon against the wives. As a specimen of Aristocratic humanity, early period of the session, he emphatically stated lumns of the Times :--

"The Countess of Mornington, being reduced to a public, whose charity is never sought in vain. Lady Mornington has been driven to the adoption of this painful and humiliating course by reason of her inaevery method which the law permits, has been adopted to obtain her rightful support. While her suit is proceeding, she is on the brink of starvation, games; nay! a Lord can even pull off his coat and and is now left to the alternative of becoming an inmate of the workhouse, or throwing herself on the charity of (she trusts) a sympathising public. To pauper, she makes this appeal. Subscriptions will be received at the bank of Messrs. Ransom and Co.

We give Lady Mornington the benefit of the above gratis. Lord Mornington is a nephew of the Duke of Wellington, and will be better known to our readers of mature age by his former name - Long Pole Wellesley, or semething like that, a name more done now without saying something to working than sufficiently notorious in the annals of aristotolerate the existence of this aristocracy one moment longer than they are compelled by superior force? We say these titled land robbers and hereditary usurpers of legislation are as thoroughly selfish. spots as ever cursed a people with their sway.

"Better bow down before the Frank, and call a

MONARCHICAL MUMMERIES.

author of " Reflections on the French Revolution," once denominated monarchy "the cheap defence of nations." Was the assertor of that falsehood alive now. we suppose he would prove the "defence" by bringing forward the " Albert hat," which some have suprender the very sight of them quite sufficient to appal the stoutest foe. That the "defence" carries with it the quality of cheapness, is not so easily proved. Certain it is that, defence or no defence. Englishmen pay pretty dear for their whistle.

This week the servile, sycophantic daily journals. Tap-Tub. have had columns upon columns, day after day, filled with accounts of the solemn tomfooleries. desperation, he resorts to the expedient of not voting the glittering waste, and insane trivialities of Prince Albert's "installation" as Chancellor of Cambridge University. Of course the Prince is as well qualified to be an University Chancellor as he is to be a Field Marshal, and would be equally able to take command of the next naval expedition, or officiate as Archbishop of Canterbury, both of which berths will no doubt be claim to be rated—he thinks to slip through unob. his at the first opportunity. The prostration of the heads of the University, and even such men as Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell, before this accidental dictate law, life, and death, to the people. But a In the midst of this chaos, the unhappy elector | thousand-fold more degrading is the disgusting exhibition of Wordsworth, writing rhymed rubbish to order, in laudation of "the Church, the State, the Throne," and in illustration of his own despicable

toadyism. Well, the papers have duly chronicled all the luxury and p rofusion of railway conveyance for the Queen and the court flunkies, triumphal arches. public fea sts, &c., combining therewith the information, that the Queen journeyed in her own carriage Norton Folgate, Bethnal Green, and so forth,' While this farce was being performed, " His Royal Oneen looked-what made the Queen laugh-and the rest of the trash in which the readers of Court gossip delight. We conclude this notice of the "installation" with the following items of a "spread."

denominated a " public breakfast :"-A brilliantly gilt console table, surmounted by a

The following was the bill of fare: -800 cold chickens, 200 lobster salads, 50 baskets of pastry, hams, 150 tongues, &c.

sherry, 2,500 bottles of soda water, &c.

"Loyals" breakfast. How tens of thousands of the PUBLIC breakfast, dine, and sup, we need not tell. by one impulse and one will. He comes over one | We will merely name one fact. So full are the workstep—he consents to split his votes—he don't care for houses and other places of refuge in the metropolis consistency-not he! He gives one vote to a Charlat this very time, that many hundreds of wretched beings pass the night in the open air, there being nothing like an in-door shelter but what is nightly crammed. This, too, at the height of summer. At the workhouse of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, at the back of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, -let him go on-the old links are breaking-and there may be nightly seen scores of miserable beings, men, women, and children, crouching on the shelterworld! The first vote has gone before—the second less ground, their only bed the cold flag-stone, their only covering the pitiless sky. There is not room to afford them a night's shelter in the workhouse, that tion of the Non-Electors telling on the Electors. being overstocked. Immediately opposite the work-And, be it rembered, this is not an additional oppres. house is a huge barracks, wherein is at present are obstinately bent on resisting any alteration of

A private soldier one day lately proposed to his comrades to give a few basins of soup to the wretched creatures outside the barrack gate. This they wilweeks ago, the houseless sleepers had left some little Fusileers) directed some of his men to take a water engine and therewith saturate the whole of have holes, and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man has not where to lay his head!" Such is the condition of thousands of Queen Victoria's subsave the Queen!" Yes,-

"God save all Queens and Kings! For, if he don't, I doubt if men will longer: I think I hear a little bird who sings The people by and by will be the stronger. The veriest jade will wince whose harness wrings Too much into the raw-at least to wrong her

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Beyond the rules of posting-and the mob

At last fall sick of imitating Job!"

Another batch of bills was thrown overboard by the Premier on Monday, each of them being selected because they were important ones, and because there were "difficulties" in the way. Our present Government can only carry measures that are unimportant, of no use, or positively mischievous; but if even in respect to either of these three classes of Law Administration Bill the measure of partial subjects a hobgoblin of a "difficulty" was to make justice, carried as an amendment by Mr Bothwick its appearance, they would be at once precipitately in the Lower House, which provided that married abandoned. It is, essentially, a do-nothing Go-

One of the bills thus given up is the bill for

facilitating the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland.

When Sir R. Peel pronounced his general criticism

benefit of that country. Lord Lansdowne, state of destitution, is compelled to appeal to the the President of the Council, and leader of the House of Peers, in explaining these measures, also stated, in the strongest possible terms, the weight bility to procure the means of subsistence, although he attached to this measure, of the benefits to result from which he entertained the most sanguine anticipations: indeed, expected more than from all the other measures put together. That its importance was not overrated by either of those statesmen, avoid the degradation of being treated as a common must be evident to all who will give the slightest consideration to the subject. The master-evil of Irish society is to be found in the relative position of its landlords and its people, and that position again is mainly caused by the fact, that the landlords, as a class, are merely the nominal holders of the estates of which they are the reputed owners they are but stewards and rent-receivers for the mortgagees, money-lenders, and annuitants; and an We should be glad to have from Richard Oastler, extremely small share of the annual rental, in many whom we venerate, Mr Ferrand, and Mr Gurney- | cases, falls to their share. It is utterly impossible whom we respect, reasons why the people should that persons so placed, and having the appearance • actual ownership to keep up, saddled with the whole expenses which Fashion thrusts upon those who move in their own circles of society, while, cruel, and cold-hearted a set of petty-minded de- perhaps, they have actually only one-tenth of the income necessary to meet the outlay-it is impossible, we repeat, that any real or beneficial change can take place, unless it be preceded by a radical and sweeping change in the position of these nominal landlords, and measures are adopted which, without doing them any injustice, shall relieve them Some courtly parasite, if we are not mistaken the from the anomalous situation in which they are at once a curse to themselves and to their country-This was the object of the abandoned bill: it aimed at giving into the hands of the real owners of the soil the property over which they held bonds posed was invented for the purpose of rendering its and at the same time to throw upon them the rewearers so frightfully formidable in appearance as to sponsibilities attached to its possession. It passed the House of Lords unscathed, but, as soon as in made its appearance in the Lower House, it was abandoned by its author on the strange ground, that if it passed it would succeed in the object for which it was framed! that is, in fact, the gist of from the Puddle-dock Thunderer to the Fleet-street his principal reason for giving it up. He said, " It was stated by persons well qualified to speak, and likewise well qualified, if they should think proper to carry into effect what they said, that several millions of money mortgaged in Ireland would be called in, if that bill were passed." Well! Lord John, was not that precisely what the bill was intended to produce? Was it not that the land of Ireland, instead of being doomed to unnatural sterility, to serve the purposes of a bankrupt landocracy, should have all its latent capabilities, of husband of the Queen of England, proves the utter giving work and food, fully developed by the enterbaseness of the insolent aristocrats who presume to prise of the actual owners, who possessed the capital requisite to do so? We do not remember a better illustration of Collins's personification of Fear in his Ode on the Passions than this. Lord John

"Back recoils he knows not why, Even at the sound himself has made.

The Prisons' Bill is another measure on which much debate has taken place in both Houses. We have on several occasions adverted to it in terms of commendation, so far as intentions were concerned that teaches him a code of other fears, other interests, to the Tettenham station of the Eastern Counties' and as affording evidence of the growing strength of case of the Rajah of Sattara, to which the President Railway, "thus cutting off all the annoyances of a new public opinion on matters of criminal juris- of the Beard of Control, and the Ex-Chairman of prudence. The object of the bill was to introduce change in the treatment of convicts condemned to transportation, by which, instead of being, as heretofore, the pests of the penal colonies to which they visiting Cambridge, and assuring her of the most pravity by the treatment they received, and their asloyal attachment to her person and government. sociation in criminal and corrupt masses, they might have been subjected to a preliminary reformatory discipline, in such a way as to tend at once to the public benefit and their personal improvement, and then be provided with the means of commencing when the Queen said "Oh, la! how pretty!" and all life anew under better auspices, and away from criminal associates. The idea was a humane one though the machinery by which it was proposed to carry it out might be objectionable in many respects. But practice would have corrected these defects, and now he trembles at the new idea of EXCLUSIVE DEAL- mirror with handsome candelabra, was placed against suggested the proper correctives and amendments. now he trembles at the new idea of exclusive beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people! Of course he incostly gold plate, which combined, with very beauing on the part of the people in the other people in the other people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the other people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people in the course he incostly gold plate, which combined in the people costly gold plate, which combined, with very beautiful vases and other table ornaments, produced a one—only a discussion in the other House, which it country, not content with having the labours of unmagnificent effect. At the table were placed two was not convenient to have; but it was quite enough, with this nervous valetudinarian Ministry, to induce them to drop another of the "great

> The last of three abandoned bills was the Parlia-The wines were excellent; they were supplied by mentary Elections Bill, which was meant to get rid

ble to amend the Reform Bill. Lord John does not believe in that possibility, and therefore he thought it prudent not to encourage any democratic or revolutionary hopes. The Parliamentary Elections Bill is included in the annual "Massacre of the Innocents." Not content with this, Sir G. Grey, on of a Parliamentary Elections Bill brought in by Sir De Lacy Evans, extending the time for the payment of rates and taxes; thus showing that the Ministry that favourite Whig bantling, the Reform Act. By the way, but for the determination of Mr Duncombe Gen. Evans's bill would have been burked, in consequence of his absence, and the country have lost this additional proof of the adherence of the Cabin et to the "great principle" of "finality."

Turning from what has been given up by Ministers

task is a light one. The Health of Towns Bill pro-

gresses through committee at a snail's pace, in the

face of a dogged opposition, led on by the eccentric member for Lincoln, and the burly Railway King, who have on this occasion taken "stench, filth, fever, and death-dealing pestilence" under their especial protection. They are backed up by a small section of the "country party," who, we presume, not being in want of fresh air, a plentiful supply of pure water, and efficient drainage themselves, do not see that anybody else needs it. That the measure as it stands is in many portions of its machinery most defective, is undoubted. That it was a most shameful and disgraceful proceeding to exempt London from its provisions, must be admitted; but we really do not find any reasons among those urged by the opponents to the bill, which are not resolvable into this--" The sanitary condition of Lundon is not to be improved, and therefore York, Lincoln, and all the other towns and cities included in the bill shall not." "Two blacks," according to the old proverb, "do not make a white." Such opposition is not satisfactory. If London ought to be included in the bill, try to have it so. If there be defects in the machinery, try to amend them. As to the excuse that there is not time to do this, it may be replied that the institution of measures which will remove causes of disease that annually destroy more lives than were lost at Waterloo, ought to take precedence of the annual amusement of shooting partridges, pheasants, grouse, black-cock, or deer. The gamekeepers, farmers, peasants, and "gillies" will do that, if need be, quite as well as under the inspection morality, and decency, we give the following, that, in his opinion, this was the most important of "my lords and gentlemen;" and, if the game which appeared this week in the advertising co- of the whole of the measures proposed by them for smokes daily on their tables, they ought to be content to stay and do the work they when they undertook the duties of legislators. But such reasoning as this is Utopian. Fever and pestilence will be permitted to stalk through the blind lanes, the filthy alleys, and narrow streets, in which the poor are huddled, and daily sweep to the grave their accustomed crop of victims, to the insanc arrangements by which the blessing of God to all free fresh air, is shut out from the pent-up dungeons of our towns, in order that Right Hon. and Hon. Lords and Gentlemen may "enjoy" themselves in their "preserves" and shooting-grounds, in destroying the lives of other animals. Verily we are an enlightened people! There is, we believe, not the slightest chance of this bill passing in the present session. A few days more must close its existence, and that of Parliament; and even if it was safely through the Commons, there is now no time to carry it through the other house, if the usual arrangements which regulate the sittings are to be adhered to. Underthese circumstances, the Ministry might as well have included the Health of Towns Bill at once among those thrown over for the session, and tried, in the meantime, to make a better one for next year, which should include the metropolis.

> Government have worked hard, by means of morning sittings, &c., to get into Committee of Supply, no doubt with the view of finishing the session at the earliest possible moment. But successive questions and motions by various Members have hitherto prevented their actually reaching that stage, for practical purposes. Portugal formed, on Monday night, the subject of another long "talk," mainly (it appeared by the avowal of Mr B. Osborne, who was ambitious of acting as accoucheur,) for the purpose of giving Lord Palmerston the opportunity of delivering himself of the speech which was 'burked" by the untimely "count-out" upon Mr Hume's motion. The Foreign Secretary accordingly did deliver a speech, and other hon. Members followed him; the conclusion of the talk beingnothing! The motion was withdrawn. The case of the Rajah of Sattara was then introduced for the twentieth time by Mr Hume, in a speech of three hours; who was replied to by Sir John Hobhouse. in another speech three hours long, on the following evening. Notwithstanding all this verbosity, the case is a very common and a very simple one. and an extremely good specimen of our system of ruling India. The Rajah was at one time a great pet of the Indian Government, but he took into his head that he and his subjects were entitled to some jaghires, or estates, which the Indian Government were determined to have. Finding him inconveniently obstinate they got up a case against him. through the instrumentality of a couple of his common soldiers, and upon the most flagrantly-flimsy pretexts deposed him from his throne, hurried him off to a distant part of the continent of India, without trial or hearing; and continue to keep possession of his dominions, estates, and money, unto the present day, because he has refused to acknowledge the justice of this treatment, or own himself guilty of the charges alleged against him, and has the hardihood to demand a fair and open trial. Such is the the East-India Company, made the most meagre and miserable replies imaginable; but on a division an obsequious majority denied the trial and inquiry which was demanded by the friends of the deposed prince. His case is unfortunately only one among many. By force and fraud combined it is determined that the whole of the vast continent which is watered by the Ganges and the Indus shall belong to England Who cares what victims we may trample down in the ruthless march of Lord G. Bentinck provoked another "talk" about

Spanish Bonds and Bondholders, whose case he has several times brought before the House, and had on this occasion the satisfaction of eliciting a somewhat warlike and threatening speech from the belliborn generations at home pledged to them and their descendants in payment of what is called the National Debt, have lent some forty-six millions to Spain, with the same view. But Spain is not so to collect subscriptions for the Election Fund. honest (query, simple?) as John Bull, and don't "stump up," which is the more provoking, as the Directors to issue a programme (of business to be laid of some of the abuses connected with the present revenue has nearly doubled since the money was before the next Conference) as early as possible. farce of returning members to Parliament. Why it lent; and though a surplus of £1,000,000 remained the Land Office.

Our readers now see how "Royals" and was given up, the Premier did not say. It might be in the Spanish Exchequer in 1841 after "all the billwant of time; but then nobody opposed it, that we were paid," the "dons" obstinately refused or remember: We can only, therefore, conjecture that | neglected to pay the interest due to the British bond. it interfered with the dectrine of "finality," and was holders. Under these circumstances, Lord George calculated to lead to the inference that it was possi- appeals to Lord Palmerston, and the noble and warlike secretary holds out a threat, in terrorem, that unless the Spanish "repudiators" pay their debta some day or other he will come to the aid of the money-lenders, and batter down Madrid with British cannon. England has gone to war and paid the piper in many foolish and in many wicked quarrele Wednesday, successfully resisted the second reading but we can scarcely believe that she would bear so foolish and so wicked a war as this. The sordia speculators who lent their money to profligate and dissolute governments in Spain, for the corrupt and selfish purposes of these governments, not for the benefit of its people, did so without asking the consent of the people and parliament of this country. They made their own bargain; and, if it had been . good one, the people of this country would not have participated in their gains. What right have we to share in their loss, or be at the cost of compelling their refractory creditors to pay?

The House of Lords rejected the amendment of to what they have attempted to carry this week, the Mr Peter Borthwick, by which aged couples, up. wards of 60 years, were not to be separated from each other in Union workhouses. Lord Brougham, who appeared as of yore the great champion of this atrocious law, waxed magniloquent on the subject, and absolutely thanked Lord John and the Government for having so GALLANTLY resisted the amendment. What "gallantry" there was in a war against helpless old men and women we are unable to see, but it seemed their lordships agreed with the erratic ex-Chancellor, and unanimously threw out the amendment. It is stated to be Mr Borthwick's intention to insist upon the re-insertion of the clause whenever the hill is brought down to the Commons in its altered form. Looking at the majority by which his amendment was carried, and its composition, there is a probability that he may succeed, in which case even the "gallantry" of Lord Brougham may "ooze out at his fingers' ends." It would scarcely be prudent to show the country the spectacle of the two Houses of Parliament at odds on such a question as this, and especially to exhibit the comfortable and rosy-gilled old gentlemen of the "upper house," whose " bread has been buttered for them on both sides" by society, without trouble, care, or exertion on their parts, waging war against aged pauper couples, and, in obedience to the fanatical dictates of an insane and cruel set of dogmas falsely called 'philosophy," insisting upon wounding and crushing the holiest feelings of human nature. There may be a shadow of reason in prohibiting young married couples from living together while supported at the cost of the ratepayers, but in the case of aged couples, where there is no chance of any additional burdens being thrown upon the rates by an increase of family, the prohibition is not only preposterous, but infamous and disgraceful.

To Readers & Correspondents.

O'CONNORVILLE. - Through the medium of the Northern Star I desire to acknowledge the handsome present made to me by the Carrington shareholders, of a three tined garden fork, which is considered to be one of the best construction in every respect, full length three feet eight inches, length of the times fourteen inches, width of the three times six and a half inches, steeled half way: manufactured by Mr John Ley, Carrington, Nottingham.

CHARLES TAWRS. THE LOWBANDS ESTATE. -Sir, -Will you allow me to say that I have returned to town this evening, from Low bards, under very different feelings from what I had when I left town last week? Although I have been a supporter of your cause and principles for years, yet the many malicious attempts which have been, and still are being made in the metropolis to slander and misrepresent your conduct and you motives are sufficient to shake if not to destroy confidence. From the confidence I place in Mr Pettit I purchased the allotment, without knowing where it was or the nature of the undertaking, But when he had removed to Lowbands I decided upo coming down and ascertaining the truth for myself. During the two days which I took in getting to Red Marley, I proceeded cautiously, and made the most careful inquiry of all I met with in my journey as to their opinion of the undertaking. It may be pleasing for you to know that the farther I made inquiry the more my doubts were removed, and the nearer I came to the locality, the better account I received. But the moment I put my foot on the estate all doubts and fears were gone; my heart rejoiced exceedingly; and I said Surely the most unbounded praise and support is due to the individual who, under such very unfavourable circumstances, has patriotism enough to persevere in such a good and glorious undertaking." achieved more for your country and your oppressed countrymen than all that was ever done by the Casars. by Alexander, by Napoleon, or Weilington, and whether you may be spared to see it or not, you may be well assured that your name will go down to posterity with the richest blessings of many and many a ransomed family, who, but for your intrepidity, would have been consigned to drag out a miserable existence in the back polluted settlements of an overgrown metropolis. It was in conversation with Mr Cullingham, on Monday morning, that I decided upon casting my future lot among you, and having nothing that requires my attention in London after this week, I feel desirous to place my whole energy and experience at your com-mand, and to render my humble aid in carrying out this noble work. T. PARTRIDGE

JOHN DEARDEN.-No, it would be contrary to rule to do so.

B., Manchester. - The average price of the land already bought by the National Land Company is about £35 per acre. A two-acre allottee, on the O'Connorville Estate, might purchase the fee simplefor about £150. If A. B. choses to place his money in the Land purchase department of the Company he might have two, three, or four acres at the wholesale price, with 5 per cent. added, which per centage is thrown into the capital of

F. O'Connor, Esq.

the Company.

MOTERAM.—Julian Harney has received from Mr R. Wild ten shillings for the General Election Fund, J. H. has handed the ten shillings to Mr Clark of the Executive. SMITH, Accrington. - Your letter should have been sent to the Land Office, to which office we forwarded it. Mr Arnor, Pocklington .- We received all right. Are

we to continue the increase after this date? You have not stated. NOTTINGHAM ELECTION FUND .- J. Sweet begs to acknow.

of thoman Election fund.—J. Sweet begs to acanon-ledge the receipt of the following sums, viz.—From three working men on the Swannington Railway, 186d; Mr Jackson, 1s; Mr William Coates, 1s; Mr Essex, 1s; Mr John Cotlin, Grantham, 6d; by Mr Bostock, 1s 4d; A. T. C., Coleford, 6d; Byron locality, Notting-CONTINUATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE O'CONNOS-

VILLE THA TRAY .- W. Pickvance, Bolton, 82 subscriptions; R. P. Matthews, London, 18; N. Critchley, Radcliffe Bridge, 2; W. Selby, Bury, 30; J. Earl, Red Marley, 13; J. Blaker, Selby, 1; W. Swift, Stalybridge, 7; J. Newhouse, Birmingham, 17; E. Rows, Reading, 4; H. Pierce, Bridgewater, 8; S. Marsder, Elland, 12; W. Archibald, Alva, 4; W. Wight, Leigh, 5; J. Rogers, Newton Heath, 6; T. Davies, Stockpert, 14; C. Springall, Norwich, 15; T. Harrison, Retford, 1; J. Cutman, Wisbeach, 6; S. Brewele ton, Greenwich, 15; James Taylor, Ashton, 12; R. Stringer, Sandbach, 4; J. Harkness, Edinburgh, 2; J. Scott, Lynn, 20; J. Gilbertson, Carlisle, 16; C. Willis, Strood, 17; W. Shelmerdine, Hulme, 6; W. Gregory, Eccles, 20; W. H. Lawner, Tunbrid e Wells, 8; W. Gardner, Linlithgow, 10; J. Berry, Farrington, 4; S. Cheltam, Halifax, 2; E. Waddington, Birk a head, 1; F. Yates, Bristol, 2; H. Langworth, Line coln, 1; T. Crowther, Halifax, 7; C. Theobold, Peterborough, 5; J. Harding, Worcester, 8; H. M'Lean, Falkirk, 5; H. Edwards, London, 4; W. Mechan, Georgie Mills, 2; J. Warren, Macclosfield, 18; J. Budd, Lincoln, 2; J. Fletcher, Cockermouth, 1; 8, S. Relbeck, Bristol, 5; J. Stone, Dunkirk, 5; R. Benfield, Tredegar, 3; H. Hains, Sunderland, 4; J. Hill, Southampton, 18; J. Grimshaw, Doncaster, 3; J. Murray, Northampton, 17; J. Douglas, Gosport, 3; R. Dearden, Burnley, 3; W. Hamer, Oldham, 5; Thomas Walley, Stockton, 8 ; C. Hutchings, London, 4 .- Total number of subscribers, 1,289. The ballot commenced at nine o'clock on Tuesday and continued till twenty minutes past ten, when the prize came out for No. 325, W. Somerville, of Edinburgh. The Bliston Chartists return their sincere thanks to all subscribers. THOS. ALMOND. Sec.

Mr Scott, of Lynn, will receive an answer in a few days.

LOWBANDS .- Messrs Renham, Moss, and Sowter would be happy to meet their brother allottees, resident in London, on Tuesday, July 20th, at Mr Savage, Grapes Tavern, Old Compton-street, Soho, at eight o'clock in the evening, on business of import-

KEWPORT 'PAGNEL.-Mr M'Grath will deliver lecture explanatory of the objects and principles of the National Land Cempany, in the Public Room,

on Monday evening next. RADFORD.-At the weekly meeting of the share holders held on Monday evening, July 5th, Mr James Saunders was nominated as delegate to the forth

THE NEXT CONFERENCE .- A number of districts have addressed letters to this paper urging upon the Such letters should be addressed to the Directors, at

July 10, 1847.	
F UPERATIVE LAND CARRAGE	Newcastle-on- Bradford 2 0 0 Tyne 26 18 4 Bramhope 4 0 0
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10. PER MR O'CONNOR.	Mixenden Stones 3 6 2 Doncaster 19 18 9 Bolton 30 0 0 Stockport 55 0 0
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Aberdeen	Mr Whitehead 0 5 0 Bright 0 4 9 p. R. T. Burke, sen. 0 0 6 Mrs Shorter 0 1 0 in R. H. Burke 0 9 6 Mr Townsend, Mrs Lunt 0 2 0 Leeds 0 2 0 Second and the second and approved. A vote of thanks to the treasurer for his services was carried unanimously. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing half year:—Mr Cumming, treasurer; Mr Robert Blackie, secretary; and Mr Robert Mr Cumming then sub- Mr Robert Blackie, secretary; and Mr Robert Alicheson, scrutineer. Mr Cumming then sub- Mr Scruting the secretary and Mr Robert Mr Cumming then sub-
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Pational Association of United Trades.

" Union for the Million."

ficiency of energy, penetration, and prudence, neces-sary for the efficient management of trades' societies, or in the lowest degree with cursorily entering the field to do battle for Labour's rights. So far as our knowledge extends they have been men of sterling merit, of thought, of penetration, and probity; and, 1 7 2 therefore, the repeated failures they have experi-2 enced in connexion with their isolated bodies cannot, with propriety, be ascribed to them, though, in general, they have had to bear the odium, and frequently charged with partiality in the distribution of affair being speedily settled. Mr Cloughan then intro-0 2 10 funds, and often with embezz'ement of the same for o 2 10 their personal security and aggrandizement, with the mambase of the National Security and aggrandizement, with the mambase of the National Security and aggrandizement. out the slighcest proof being adduced to sustain so o 11 2 gross and foul a calumny. Their reputation thus blasted they became loathed by the credulous and them of the interest falls at the meeting, and congratulated them upon the favourable aspect of their affairs; he assured malicious of their fellow-operatives, victimized by the them of the interest felt in their case by the Central employer, and doomed, in consequence, to want and Committee. He then drew their attention to the exertions penury through a troubled life. For the failures of local unions, we must look to another source than to the leaders and conductors of

That local unions have been proved to be palpably and signally inadequate to perform the work assigned them, we have no need to inquire. But, should such proof be required, we have only to refer to an exami-nation of the history of the trades' movements to which we respectively belong; and but few who will vote of thanks, with three times three cheers, was then make that investigation, but what will be able to passed to Mr Duncombe; thanks were also passed to Mr recount the sad and fearful instances in which they Peel, and the meeting separated. have been compelled to yield to the strong and grasping hand of Capital. We would point out, if necessary, trades that would prove to demonstration the Lavack. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the painful incompetency of sectional organization, to meeting. As the time approached, the various roads bear down the power that oppresses, -ay, and trades, leading to the selected spot were thronged with parties too, under the most flattering and promising cir. from the different villages in this populous locality. The cumstances, and yet have been unable to compete day was one of those glorious June days, which appeared with the presumptuous opponents of unassuming in- made for the occasion. About twelve o'clock the sounds

The greatest power of isolated trades' bodies, in general, has been wrapt up in noise and show, and whence a dense mass were observed winding down the in enchanting promises; but these bursting as a kill, headed by a fine military band. In due time they bubble have disappeared like an aerial phantom, provoking the vanquished, and rearing an imperishable monument of the utter unfitness of sectional endeavours to disentangle Labour from the pinching talons of insatiable avarice and cupidity.

Having assumed the position that local unions, of themselves, are comparatively powerless and totally of the present meeting, he called upon the delegates the metal smiths, and laid before them the principles inadequate to procure and maintain the rights of industry, it is incumbent that we should point out the legate of Holytown, informed the meeting that half the was well attended, and a resolution in favour of the Nacauses of their inefficiency. In attempting this, we pits in his district had settled the affair, and of the tional Association was carried unanimously. The same do not presume to understand the particular circum. stances of every respective trade in the smpire. But on this occasion the employers were not justified in offer. forgers, for the same purpose. Mr Robson also attended without possession of this information, we think we ing this reduction, and the fact of their own unanimity a public meeting of the file trades. Mr John Bramwell the unavoidable and inevitable cause why mere face of rising markets and moderate stocks on hand, the meeting. He bespoke a candid hearing for the leclocally-organized unions are incompetent to resist Re then stated that an attempt had been made to inti- turer, whom he introduced to the meeting. Mr Robson the encroachments of capital upon the earnings of the

In the first place, local unions have turned out to be failures, in many instances from the injudicious lacked courage and energy, and despairing of success, they have succumbed to the unrighteous dictates of employers, and in this manner have caused a premature defeat of the objects of their societies, and forced

£63 3 possessed, and swamped the objects they proposed to the case of the other three men, the magistrates thought accomplish, became like a rope of sand, fluctuating fit to discharge them. He contended that any attempt as the t'de, and, as a natura' concomitant, things to force the men to work any number of days a week have gone on in a downward, zigzag, disorderly way, unless they also engaged to give as many days work

with an unsparing hand upon unproductive strikes; imagined that their means of supporting the trades were keeping men idle, walking about the streets, as to be measured by the amount of cash at any time in the though the funds would never cease to replenish bank; the power of the Association depended on their their pockets. It is absolutely astonishing that numbers, and the Central Committee had the power to such immense sums should have been expended to call for such levies as in their judgment were requisite .. 138 2 10 cultivate thorns and thistles, to impoverish the grain for the protection of the members. He was happy that in that otherwise would have ripened into a plentiful this case it would not be necessary to apply for them t harvest, to be gathered by the joyful and triumphant | -he Central Committee; but if it should unfortunately sons of toil. Had the funds so profusely lavished in turn out otherwise, the employers might rest assured that supporting strikes been appropriated to the estab-lishment and practical working of a self-employing all the support in their power. He then called on them and reproductive association, what incalculable ad- to support Mr Duncombe, by an active agitation before

> portion of the community reaping the just reward combe all that support which is so essential to the suc of their labour, in deliance of grasping and incorri- cessful accomplishment of all great reforms. gible avaricious capitalists. Such would have been the unavoidable issue of such an association. It is amazing that such a society as our mighty combina- combe with the greatest acclamation; one also to Mr tion, and that of its amiable sister, has not been introduced before. But we must not censure our most orderly manner. forefathers for not adopting a system, the power and extent of which they had no possible conception This turn out, now in its fourth week, continues without They acted to the best of their judgment, for which any prospect of settlement. On Saturday last the numthey are deserving of the highest commendation, ber that received pay was as follows :-- fifty seven silk-

> supporting strikes to the exclusion of an association of that portion that related to the turn-out at his mill. for the employment of labour in agricultures and The last cause we shall adduce, for the sake of

local unions, may not be applicable to every trades'

For instance, there are trades, when called upon to resist the encroachments of capital, have wanted neither courage nor discretion; the greatest amount of order and discipline imaginable prevailed—where every member was active and unswerving, cheerfully co-operating with a watchful and untiring executive.

limits to a narrow circle the available means of

mensurate with the objects sought to be accomplished For the attainment of great purposes, proportion-that support to which they were entitled— ate measures must be put into operation—the they having ensured themselves in the Associa-

quested to attend the weekly meeting at the same treasurer - Mr Councillor Briggs; secretary-Mr

to, requesting Mr O'Connor to pay a visit to Sheffield as soon as possible. Twenty-one new members
were added to the army of Progressionists.

The characteristic mass of the chair.

The characteristic mass unanimously agreed the countries of the characteristic mass of the characteristic m

Wigan. — The shareholders held their quarterly meeting last Sunday, in the large room of the Bear's Paw, when the following officers were elected:—Ni-cholas Capping, sub-accretages and members of the Central Committee. cholas Canning, sub-secretary; Thomas Fairhurst, Mr Peel gave in his report of his tour in Scotland, sub-treasurer; James Charnley, scrutineer; Henry whither he had been despatched in consequence of dis-Ingham and Thomas Sinolair, auditors; Robert putes between the employers and members of the Association, local secretary; Richard Downey, local ation. He visited the type-founders of Edinburgh, who were labouring under several grievances, as against one of

their employers. Mr Peel endeavoured to obtain an interview with the master, to whom he wrote a respectful note with that view, but any communication was peremptorily declined by that gentleman. Mr P., while in Edinburgh, attended meetings of the rope and sail-FRIENDS,—It is our intention, this week, to point out what we conceive to be the cause of failure in local unions, to resist effectually the threatened reductions in the price of labour. In doing which, we are not wishful to be understood as being desirous of casting any aspersions upon those who have taken the most active and preminent part in conducting local unions; nor are we charging them with a description.

In doing which, we are about joining the Association, the cabinet-makers, tanners, and plumbers of Edinburgh. The deepest interest is excited in the Scottish metropolis in favour of the movement. He visited, by invitation, the woollen power-loom weavers of Alva. An excellent meeting was convened, with the usual satisfactory results. On the following day attended the nailmakers of Camelin, and in the evening had a public meeting of the trades of Falkirk. He also reported his having visited Glasgow. whither he had several important cases to investigate. On Monday, the 28th, he attended a meeting of the miners of Holy Town who had received notice of a reduction of one shilling per day from their wages. A very important open-air meeting was held to receive reports from the various pits. Mr Cloughan, the secretary of the district, addressed the meeting at considerable length, from which it appeared that one half of the coal masters had given up the reduction, and that from various causes little doubt could be entertained of the whole duced Mr Peel, as a member of the Central Committee, the members of the National Trades' Association. Mr now being made by Mr Duncombe to improve the condition of the miners of Great Britain, pointed out to them the necessity of their giving all the support in their power to that gentleman, to enable him the more easily and promptly to bring his patriotic endeavours to a successful termination. This appeal was received with the most enthusiastic marks of satisfaction, the whole meeting holding up their hands in token of their determination to support Mr Duncombe in his patriotic efforts. A On Tuesday a meeting was held on the banks of the

of music broke upon the assembling multitude, which was found to proceed from the direction of Coatsbridge reached the ground, and were presently succeeded by a similar body from Airdrie, also headed by the Airdrie band. At length the hour for action arrived. A cart having been obtained for the speakers as a temporary platform, Mr Bathgate was called to the chair, and having briefly addressed them upon the important nature quently resolved to join the Association. He also visited others the warnings were not out. He contended that day he attended a meeting of the pen and pocket-blade shall be able to show, from incontestable evidence, sufficiently proved the impolicy of reducing wages in the the unavoidable and inevitable cause why mere face of rising markets and moderate stocks on hand. The bespoke a candid hearing for the lecture opinion has forced Lord John Russell to adopt certain midate them by legal proceedings; warrants had been described the origin and progress of the Association issued against four of their friends, who were arrested showed its practical adaptation to the working-classes in on Saturday night, and then brought forthwith to trial. | general, and to the trades of sheffield in particular. Mr Three having pleaded guilty were immediately committed R, also entered into a lengthy and animated explanation conduct of a part of their members. They have to jail for fourteen days, and thrown in amongst felons of the principles of the Association for the Employment and characters of the worst description, the fourth re- of Labour, and exhorted the trades to invest their surplus fused to plead, and requested his examination to be monies in that Association, to aid them in effecting the postponed, to allow him time to consult his friends and redemption of the working-classes, instead of being apture deleat of the objects of their societies, and ferced obtain legal assistance. To this very proper and legal rethe humiliating surrender of the good and true to the
quest the magistra es thought proper to give a decided by soliciting questions, in order to elicit further inforpower that exacts their labour without returning an exactive and legal assistance. To this very proper and legal replied inimically to their general welfare, Mr R, concluded
can perform it nobly. I beg to call on Mr Barber to power that exacts their labour without returning an uegative; and, as a mark of their sense of his presumption upon the principles of the Association. A great propose the first resolution. (Cheers.)

ample remuneration.

We BARBER then proposed the following the first resolution are the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the following the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution. The first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resolution in the first resolution in the first resolution in the first resolution is a sense of the first resolution in the first resol Another cause of failure in local unions has been He (Mr Claughan) having been immediately informed answered; when a vote of thanks to Mr Robson was una 0 15 0 a want of order and discipline in their ranks,—a disof it, west forthwith to Edinburgh, and had the pleasure nimously carried. We feel proud in informing our friends regard to ruleand authority, and, rather than submit to the requirements of the head, have abandoned the engagement, divided the little power they

of getting the conviction quashed; he then entered an
action for damages for false imprisonment. A legal
doned the engagement, divided the little power they

objection to the summons being taken by Mr Currie in
Sheffield. 63 12 10 until, through sheer necessity, they have been com-154 8 3 pelled to offer their labour to the highest bidder, Mr Peel, who, as a member of the Central Committee, 524 10 3 though that should be but a bare subsistence, or more was received with loud cheers. Mr P. addressed them ... 1,376 3 9 properly speaking, a price that brings starvation. to the same effect as on the previous day, and referred to Another cause why local union has resulted in an observation which had emanated from one of the emfailure, has been the entire absence of a self- ployers, to the effect that, as the A-sociation had only employing and reproductive institution. Hundreds got £8,000 in the bank, they could do but little in and thousands of pounds sterling have been lavished | the event of a strike among the miners. The employers

vantages: would have been derived by the working the next session of Parliament for a thorough investigal classes! A mass of squalid wretchedness and paration into, and reform of the crying abuses they laboured lysing struggles would have been prevented; and, under. Into no better hands than Mr Duncombe's could as a substitute, we should have had a smiling multi- their cause be entrusted, and they would be false to * This sum was included in the amount of last week's tude of frecholders and landowners, and every trade receipts, but omitted to be acknowledged, the first part of the list having been sent off previous to the receipt of portion of the community reaping the just reward comba all that support which is so assertial to the community reaping the just reward comba all that support which is so assertial to the

> These observations were received with the greatest enthusiasm. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr Dun-Peel and the chairman, and the meeting separated in the MANCHESTER .- The Turn-out at Mr Smith's Silk mill.

leaving "the more excellent way" to be developed pickers and seventy-three weavers - in all one hundred by a more advanced and intelligent race than their and thirty persons. In consequence of the article that own. But still the fact remains, that one of the appeared in last week's Star, Mr Smith sent for Mr principal causes why they did not succeed in attain. Parker, who waited upon that gentleman, in company Mint, and on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., he was ing the objects of their unions, was their system of with Mr Peel, who complained very bitterly of the tenour He complained that he had been very unfairly dealt with inasmuch as the Association were attempting to compel him to pay a higher price than other employers. Now brevity, as tending to failure in local unions, is the facts are these : Mr Smith for a length of time has that of their being local. The preceding causes stated that he objected to pay for his picking morethan alleged, as issuing in the subversion of the objects of another firm, mentioning the firm in question. The Central Committee were anxious to remove the cause so justly complained of—sent deputations to confer with the firm spoken of to induce them to come up to Mr Smith's price; they succeeded several times in obtaining an interview, but with little success. The firm contended that although they did not pay so high a price as other manufacturers, their hands could earn as good if not better wages, as it all depended upon the quality of the In addition to this, there may have been established an institution of self-employment; and with all if they were compelled to pay the same rate for picking, this, oppression and cupidity have proved too streng in justice to him other manufacturers ought to be for such a well-organised and promising body.

It may be asked, what cause can be assigned as which was much higher. The Central Committee were tending to defeat the purposes of such a constituted always anxious to avoid strikes, more especially of an and so formidable a union? In reply to which we offensive character, were in hopes they should be able to say, the cause of such an erganisation failing to induce the firm complained of to acquiesce in the prorealise its objects, is simply the circumstance of such posed advance; failing in this, as soon as the briskness a society being merely local in its operations-its of trade was over Mr Smith informed his hands that he plans and movements have been established upon too | would no longer pay the old price, but offered the same narrow and circumscribed a basis, which necessarily price as Mr -; this of course the men refused, as, they considered they had done all they possibly could to support; and unless the available means be com- induce all the masters to pay a uniform price. A list of prices having been presented, but no notice has been the attempt to hurl oppression into eternal oblivion taken of it, under these circumstances, Mr Smith's will terminate in a miserable discomfiture of such a hands being members of the National Association, naturally applied to the Central Committee for

foundation must be sound, or the superstructure will tion against contingencies of this character; and be feeble, temporary and delusive; and before the therefore, were receiving aliment as from an Insurance edifice gains its completion, its basis will give way, Society. The Central Committee are not responsible for and in a moment the entire fabric will tumble into the turnout, Mr Smith slone is responsible; therefore, ruins, and the sad catastrophe sweep away the on this ground he has no just cause of complaint. Mr hopes and prospects of the workmen, paralysing S. stated last Saturday that the Association being strong their energies, and giving them an easy prey to in numbers and influence were determined to crush him, money-loving tyrants. And why this sad and merolled one hundred and sixty members on the fourth lancholy wreck? The men were skilful, and the assure that gentleman that they have never used that tion, positively refused to give him the title of tasection within eight days, taking upwards of six materials good—the fatal cause lay in the foundation. power for any such purpose, nor ever will, but are denundred shares. The payments, within that time, It was not proportionable to the edifice it was inhave amounted to upwards of £100. The Land and tended to sustain. And so with local unions. They against unjust reductions. The very opposite is the fact, are established upon too narrow and too contracted and this Mr Smith himself must admit. If the Associa principles; and every system that continues section wished to exercise an arbitrary power against any tional and circumscribed in its operation, necessarily manufacturer, would they have sent their agents so renurtures a power of self-destruction, and, sooner or peatedly to confer with a orother manufacturer upon a later, perpetrates the fatal act. So long, therefore, point upon which he himself complained? The Assotime and place next Sunday. All members that have not paid their levies previous to the 24th of tional, so long will it remain comparatively weak fair trading employer as well as its members, and nuand defenceless, and utterly inadequate to perform merous instances can be adduced where the Central Sheffield.—On Monday evening the quarterly the work assigned it. Indeed, how can it be other Committee have stept in to the satisfaction of both em. meeting was held in the Democratic room. Mr Sawise? Is not labour a national question? It decimuel Jackson was called to the chair. The report dedly is. And our efforts to secure the rights of this
already made an offer, with a view to a settlement, of the auditors was received as satisfactory. The national question, by doing battle for it in sections through their agents; to that offer they still adhere; but they cannot recede in the least, as they have not the Billings and Youle; scrutineer—Mr John Brooke; give us up to the tender mercies of our task-masters. If we would achieve our national regeneration, we duction. Thus the matter stands; and if the article in Cavill, 33, Queen-street. The question of aiding the must co-operate upon a national principle. Our last week's Northern Star can be construed into the infer- this theatre for the ensuing season with Promenade Central Registration and Election Committee was sectional armies must combine in one aggregate and ence that we were desirous of holding Mr Smith up as a Concerts. Mr Bunn, who has declined to renew the mighty association; and with a national organisation dishonourable employer, we are quite anxious to make lease, has entered upon another speculation, and is The following are the persons authorised to receive and concentration of our divided power, go forth to the amends honourable, as his hands generally speak of subscriptions:—Samuel Jackson, George Poules, victory and triumph, without a counter power to william Holmes, Dennis Webster, John Seward, obstruct the engagement.

Aaron Birkinshaw, Henry Richardson, Luke Hollerd Charles Clark Charles Charle The Central Committee of the above flourishing knobsticks," says Mr Smith, "when they are not re-nstitution met on Monday and following days, at celving a less price than my old hands?" A knobstick Institution met on Monday and following days, at celving a less price than my old hands?" A knobstick their office, No. 11, Tottenham-court-road, London, is a being who is carcless of his own and his brethren's

> manufacturers :---ME SMITE'S LIST FOR FICKING, BATINE, 81000 68 yards in mill

6600

old price, where was the necessity of turning out the old

7 2 5490 6 4 5000 4800 5 3 BARATHERES. 2700 68 yards 8000 5 4 PLAIN SABSNETS. 3000 2 cuts, 120 yardseach 16 • FOR WEAVING SATINS. 64 yards in cloth ... 12 3 5400 4800 PLAIM SABENETS. 120 yards 14 0 3200 68 yards, two beams 13 0 2700 9 6 MR MAKIN'S LIST FOR PICKING. SATINS. *** 5900 4800 Plain Sabsnets. 3600 120 yards 8200 ---3000 7 6 FOR WEAVING SATINS. 64 yards in cloth ... 5400 4890 ••• 11 0 10 0 ••• PLAIN SABSHETS. 120 yards ••• ••• 15 0 ••• 14 0 ME M'CLUBE'S LIST FOR PICKING. Great Monkland Canal, of the miners of the county of BATINS. ••• ••• 5000 ••• 4800 ••• PLAIM SABSHLTS.

3000 3 cuts, 74 yards each

2700

Messrs Le Maire, Williams, and Gordon, pay equally as well for their picking and weaving. By reference to the above list it will be found that Mr M'Clure pays a higher price for a greater portion of his picking, and Mr Makin also for his weaving, than Mr Smith. SHEFFIELD.—Mr Robson reported that he attended a public meeting of the table-knife-hafters. This body numbers upwards of 1,200 members, and have subsetion:-

16 7

15 1ô

Police Report.

SOUTHWARK .- ROBBERY IN THE STEERT .- Sarah Smith was charged with robbing Mr Robert House, of the Brighton Railway Company. The complainant stated that on Saturday night, between twelvo and one o'clock, as he was walking along High-street, Borough, he was accosted by the prisoner, who walked by his side endeavouring to induce him to accompany her home, He tried to shake her off, but she continued to keep up with him, and at length thrustone of her hands into his vaistcoat pocket, and snatched out silver amounting to thirteen or fourteen shillings. He seized her hand to make her resign possession of his money, and was in the act of insisting upon its restoration, when he was £200,000 or £300,000 by this time twelvemonths. attacked from behind by two men, who struck him on the head and knocked bim down; and while he was lying on the ground his two assailants, as well as the prisoner, ran away. When he recovered in some degree from the sudden nature of the attack he proceeded in the direction of the police station, and as he was passing. applause. the end of Mint-street he observed the prisoner standing at the corner, and recognising her to be the person by whom he had been robbed as above described, he called a policeman and gave her into custody. The policeman said, that on searching the prisoner's pockets he found some silver, but not the exact amount alleged to have been taken from the prosecutor, amougst which were some half-crowns, two of which coin were discovered in her possession. The prisoner said that she was not in that part of High-street where the robbery was effected on the night in question; that the facts were she had not long left her lodgings when she was seized by the prosecutor and was charged with robbing him. She added that the other lodgers in the house must know that she could not have been the person who committed the offence. Mr Secker committed the prisoner, and she left the bar declaring her innocence of the charge. BRUTAL CASE OF STABBING, - William Moseley was table knife. It appeared from the evidence that the priasked him to give her some portion of it. He, however, refused to do so, called her by an improper name, and wards apprehended. In defence the prisoner said that he was abused very much by the complainant, who endeavoured to seize his plate. He only pushed her away, when she fell and cut her eye. He denied using the knife. He further added that the complainant was very much intoxicated at the time. Committed for trial.

CHINESE NOTIONS OF ENGLISH TITLES .- I had some difficulty in explaining to the mandarins the names, titles, and offices of a collection of portraits, which Gehol, and which his Majesty had despatched to Unen-min-Yuen, to be translated into the Mantchoo other men have as regards the making of the laws by and Chinese languages. We got over the names pretty well, that of the Duke of Mariborough being written down Too-ke Ma-ul. po-loo; of Bedford, Pe-tefoul te, do.; but the portrait of the latter having been taken in his boyhood, when I desired the Chinese recretary to write him down as a ta-gin, or great man of the second order, he immediately said, I suppose you mean his father was a ta gin," 1 explained to him that with us neither age, nor superior talents, ror great acquirements were necessary has created a prospect of a greater crop than was to obtain the appellation of ta gin, to which many of ever known in this country, they are compelled to our legislators were entitled by birth: he also ex- pull the corn out of their storehouses. How much claimed hai ya! laughed heartily at the idea of a then, have we gained by Free Trade? Here is countrymen to pass his examination, even for the only in the painciples of universal right to universal very lowest order of state officers. But as the Em- man, but also in the principle which we are now peror can confer a sort of nominal rank on the de- advocating-that of freedom of election. (Loud scendants of Confucius, but not such as to entitle cheers.) to office, emolument, or exclusive privilege, they to believe that a little boy could have attained the rank of a great man .- Sir J. Barrow's Autobiographical Memoir. TRETOTAL HALL. Carteret street. Tothill-street.

Westminster. - The discussion on the People's Charter was resumed and concluded at this hall on being the favourites of the great majority. The subject at this ball for Saturday next (this evenime). his Country ?"

DRURY-LANE THEATRE .- Mons. Jullien will open off to Paris to make several important engage.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 6.) Edward Andrew, Manchester, fustian manufacturer-John Bateson and John Holmes, Leeds, joiners—Charles Cox, Salford, wine dealer—William Davies, Liverpool, blacksmith—Griffith Evans, Maesay Pandy, Merionethhands? The following is a list of prices paid by diff. rent shire, cattle dealer-John Hall, Bristol, mason-William Henshaw and Thomas Kemp, Tranmere, Cheshire, joiners
Henshaw and Thomas Kemp, Tranmere, Cheshire, joiners
—Thomas Hutchins, Hulme, Lancashire, coach proprietor—Thomas Henry May, Little Britain, baker—Samuel
Smith and William Smith, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted
spinners—Ellis Stevens, Russell-cuttages, Loughborough road, Brixton, builder,

GREAT CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION! MR O'CONNOR'S FIRST VISIT TO NOR. WICH.

On Monday last, July 5th, a public demonstration was made in Norwich, chiefly by the working classes, to welcome Mr Feargus O'Connor on his first visit to this ancient city. An immense procession, con-sisting of members of the Norwich branch of the Land Company, the Chartist body and others, proceeded to the Railway Station to wait the arrival of Mr O'Connor. A number of flags, bearing suitable inscriptions, were carried by the procession. In the centre was a full portrait of Mr O'Connor, having on the one side the inscription. "England as it is," and on the other, "England as it will be." The cortege stopped about a hundred yards from the station. Mr O'Connor arrived by train from London at five o'clock. He was received by a deputation of two ge ntlemen from the Land Committee, two from the Chartist body, and two from the Election Com-

On Mr O'Connor's arrival he was ushered into a carriage, in which he was driven through the city, proceeded by the procession. He was greeted by the most hearty and welcome shouts from the assembled thousands, who had come to do honour to the occa-

In the evening, a public meeting was held at St. Andrew's Hall, the most spacious building in the city, kindly lent by the mayor for the occasion. At about six o'cleck the Hall began to be filled, and in the course of an hour several thousand persons were assembled. At seven o'clock Mr O'Connor and his friends entered. His appearance on the platform was the signal for the loud and prolonged shouts of the assembly. The cheering having subsided, Mr R. A. CLARK Was called to the chair. rising, he said—

Brother Electors and Friends of the popular Movement, this, I must say, is a pleasing sight. No doubt it will be looked upon with contempt by some persons as a demonstration, because you, the labouring classes, compose the aggregate; but we will let them know, before the next election comes, that we will not permit them to trample upon our privileges. I know they have said we are not respectable: but we do not stand upon gold, we stand upon principle. (Cheers.) Some of them doubt whether we shall be able to make a stand. But it may be said that this meeting is for the most part made up of those who are not voters-of non-electors. Is that any cause why we should not hold our meeting? Is that any cause why we who are electers should not come torward and assert our rights? Most decidedly not. If you are not electors, there is one thing—we know you ought to be. (Cheers.) I know the non-electors are greatly despised by the electors, though when the Anti-Slavery question, or any other question of interest to the middle class is agitating this country, they do not fail to apply to the non-electors to send petitions to Parliament respecting it. But it is said popular opinion is not with us. I think the demonstration of to-day proves that we have at least some with us who will aid us. We know from the canvass which we have made in the different wards, though it has been but an impermeasures; popular opinion has forced Sir Robert Peel to adopt certain sweeping measures; and I should not be at all surprised to hear, that, in order to gain popularity, he had one day proposed Universal Suffrage-(cheers)-and it he wants to carry with him the goodwill of the nation, I don't know that he could propose a better measure. (Hear, hear.) I hope, my friends, you will remember Nelson's motto-" England expects every man to do his duty." Mr Barber then proposed the following resolu

That we, the members of the Co-operative Land So ciety, are determined to do all we can to forward the same, as we think it the best means to emancipate the working classes from the iron hand of Oppression. He then said: We, as members of the National Land Company, are determined to do all we can to upset the proposed compromise, and to return such men as you may think fit to represent you in Parliament. It is now my intention to give you some idea of the Land System, propounded and so nobly carried out by Mr O'Connor. Two years ago, gentlemen, this matter was in its infancy. We have already planted one lot of members, and arrangements are nearly complete to locate another lot. We have most beautiful cettages, fit for freemen to live in : not hovels or cellars,—not as they are in Bradford or Manchester,-but habitations fit for freemen's homes. There are attached to them three or four acres of good land, with a sum of money to start with. We have already accumulated £40,000, and it is your own fault, gentlemen, if you haven't (Hear, hear.) [The speaker entered into some interesting calculations with the view of proving the great power possessed by the working classes, provided they acted upon the principle of co-operation. He concluded an admirable address amidst loud

Mr HURRELL seconded the resolution, and said-Mr Chairman and Fellow-citizens, if ever there was a proud day for Norwich, this is that day-(Hear, hear,) - when the toiling sons of our city have an opportunity of seeing, and will have an oppo tunity of hearing, the emancipator of the working-classes. (Cheers.) If ever I felt it proud, it is on the present occasion. If ever I felt one degree of pleasure more than another, it is this evening, when I have the honour to stand by the side of an individual who has spent a fortune in emancipating the working millions of England. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, our friend, Feargus O'Connor, has travelled thousands and thousands of miles; he has spent thousands upon thousands of pounds, and for what purpose? As I have just stated—to emancipate the working-classes of this country. It is a well-known fact that no man upon God's earth has been more abused than this incharged with stabbing Ann Johnson in the eye with a dividual. Virtue has been made to appear vice, and vice virtue; and here he is: here is the man who has worked the salvation of England, now before you, and I propose that you all at this moment give him eating his dinner in the public room, when the female three cheers. [Here the whole assembly rose en masse, and carried out to the full the request of the speaker, by long and protracted cheers. | You are kneeked her down. She got up again and made her aware, gentlemen, that at the first meeting which way towards the door, when he stabbed her in the left was held in this Hall concerning the compromise, I eye with a knite which he held in his right hand. She was the individual who stood before you and broke up was then taken to a surgeon's in High-street, when the what might be fairly called something in the shape wound was found to be of a slight nature. The prisoner of humbugism. (Hear.) Myself and others have made his escape in the scuffle, but was shortly after- brought you thus far, and we promise you, in the name of Feargus O'Connor, and in the name of all that is true, that we will, wi h your assistance, carry out our intentions to the poll. (Cheers.) I know that you have been told that the people are too ignorant, and that they must be educated before they have the franchise extended to them. It is not because they are not educated sufficiently, but because they are become too wise, that this is withheld from them. (Hear, hear.) The people of this great country are becoming wise. The popular movement is now for the popular rights of man, and weeks to Lord Macartney had presented to the Emperor, at them who throw a stumbling-block in the way! As men, we contend that we have the same right at

which we are to be governed. This is all we ask for, and this we will have before we cease our agitations. You have heard it said in Norwich that Mr O' Connor is no friend of the people, because he didn't ride round the country with such men as Cobden and Bright. Gentlemen, you have had enough of Free-Trade. You have found out by this time that your Free-Trade gentlemen have put your corn under lock and key; but now we find that God, in his g-odness man being born a legislator, when so many years of gentleman that has stood by his principles—he will cose application were required to enable one of their stand by ours; and he will help and assist us not

The Chairman then called on F. O'Connon, Esq., who rose amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. gin, alleging that the Emperor was not so stupid as on the subsidence of which he said :-Mr Chairman and my Friends-If the Marquis of Douro or Mr Peto stood here just now, in these excited times. upon the eve of a contested election, no doubt you would know what to attribute their coming to; but, Saturday evening, July 3. There was a very numerous attendance. Messrs Walford, Stallwood, and Dalrymp'e took the side of the Charter, and Messrs Man dear to me during life, and which shall be dear to my friends, I have come here, nes to serve my own Stevens, and an Irish Catholic, the opposite. Mr Broome also opposed the Ballot. The discussion was me through bie. (Cheers.) When I look around at this most animated, the advocates of the Charter evidently stupendous building, and when I reflect upon that cradle where I nursed that infant which has now be-July 10, is-"Was Daniel O'Connell a Benefactor to come a giant, I am furnished with an accurate and critical answer to all those who say that the principles of Democracy are on the decline. I remember, when first I propounded those principles in reality, not as they were formerly propounded, as a bit of ribbon upon a horse to be sold-not as the middle classes, or-as some of the aristocracy used to propound them, in order to show their danger and ensure their success, but when I first propounded them as the principles of peace, as the principles of contentment and happiness-I walked with my crippled bantling on the tops of buildings; then, because it was a sightly child, I determined to nurse and nurture it, until it grew to that giant strength which would now strangle all opposition. (Cheers.) For fifteen years I have rocked that cradle. I have watched the infant in its sleep, and I have not

bandoned it in its madness. That father, who is That, as a matter of course, will not convey much back with a sack of potatoes before him. The ani-operated and the purse operated in the matter. apable of abandoning a child in its folly, is an unnatural father. I saw the great grievances that Labour had to complain of; therefore I tolerated the great excesses of the labourers. But my principle ever since has been to teach you, not the physical-force method, but the moral-force method, as the method hy which you may achieve your rights. (Cheers.) I have preached for fifteen years. I have been allowed to work a kind of under-current—a kind of earthquake springing up under those who will not listen-springing up under those who are deaf and will not hear-springing up under those who believe but will not confess. It is not my preaching that is dangerous to society, but it is those who confess the truth but will not be guided by the action. (Cheers.) In spite of the press, who have attempted to damo me by silence, I have fostered this principle until now you find it upon each passing breeze, until now you find it making its way through the key-hole of every peasant's cottage, and with its thundering voice entering the salons of the great, and ere long you will find it lying at the feet of royalty itself. (Cheers.) Is it any wonder, when they couldn't buy me, that they should denounce me? Heretofore it has been the custom to "buy off" the neople's friends. Finding they couldn't buy me with money, they would frighten me off by persecution; they would shove me off by silence, lisregard and disrepute. But, thank God, I have lived down the press-gang.(Hear) I am a national Gazette myself, read by those who believe that my teaching will be profitable to all parties. Now, I would ask those who are obliged to come at last to the principles I have been preaching, where was the use in their silence? where the profit in their neglect? There is not a single abuse that has taken place that I have not prophesied—not a single evil that has occurred from any one measure that has passed, that I have not predicted-not a single nostrum propounded, nor a modicum of justice, that I have not asked for. When all parties were rampant, a definition of party principles was asked for. The Whigs were asked for a practical illustration of their principles; and they said it was Free Trade, which meant "high wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do." The Tories were asked for a practical definition of their principles, and they said, "Stop where you can -allow the popular voice to go as far as you can safely trust it, but stop it when it is safe to do so." I was asked for a practical illustration of my principles. All said, "What is Chartism? it is a mere empty sound; it is a mere bugbear, without any defined result or object attached to it." I think I gave the best possible definition of my principles; which was, "A labour-field and a home for every man who was industrious." (Cheers.) Well, I dare say, from the time of my entering public life to this moment no man has had a more opposed, but a more successful career. No man has stood the number of persecutions and prosecutions that I have stood; and no man has come out more unscathed or unintimidated than I have. Instead of intimidating me, each persecution has but convinced me of the value of my principles. I have been remediate the number of persecutions and prosecutions and prosecutions that I have been remediate the number of persecutions and prosecutions and prosecutions that I have stood; and no man has come out more unscathed or unintimidated than I have. Instead of intimidating me, each persecution has but convinced me of the value of my principles. I have been remediate the people may live upon the fruits of their own that dissipation in order that the people may live upon the fruits of their own industry? Some of the middle classes have joined our association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has sand labourers into a thousand cottages, with their own association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has sand labourers into a thousand cottages, with their own association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has contained the fruits of their own industry? Some of the middle classes have joined our association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has sand labourers into a thousand cottages, with their own and their gew-gaws and corporate gowns, but in their gew-gaws and corporate our association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has sand labourers into a thousand cottages, with their own and the people may live upon the fruits of their own industry? Some of the middle classes have joined our association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has sand labourers into a thousand cottages, with their own capture. A merica a people may live upon the fruits of their own industry? Some of the middle classes have joined our association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has captured to the court association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has captured to the court association. One gentleman, worth £100,000, has captured to the fruits of their own in their gew-gaws and corpo me of the value of my principles. I have been represented as a drunken infidel, a destructive political adventurer. I am a drunkard, who was never tipsy! An infidel, whose every hour is devoted to the service of his God! A destructive who has never the service of the received a service the service in the pound of what you have the service of the past year, for damning their Catholic brethren. We have several young parsons with us; but none of the several young parsons with us; but none of the line in the line in the line in the line in the large that the set had the several your dear the several your destructive and the several your dear the several your departs the several your dear the the service of his God! A destructive, who has never inflicted punishment even upon a dumb animal, and whose soul revolts at an act of cruelty! and an adventurer, who has spent thousands in the service of those, at whose expense he has never travelled a mile, or eaten a meal! (Tremendous cheering)

The middle classes are now beginning to see the service of the service of the service of his God! A destructive, who has never inflicted punishment even upon a dumb animal, and whose soul revolts at an act of cruelty! and an adventure, who has spent thousands in the service of these are now beginning to see their own regeneration in that society. A gentleman none of your money, and work twelve or thirteen, and sometimes fifteen hours a day for you—(hear, hear)—and never a day for anybody else. (Cheers.)

The middle classes are now beginning to see their own regeneration in that society. A gentleman none of your money, and work twelve or thirteen, and sometimes fifteen hours a day for you—(hear, hear)—and never a day for anybody else. (Cheers.)

Some men say, "But can we live upon two acres?"

Others say, "Can he live upon three, or upan don't want to pay Protestant parsons for doesn't want your charity.

The middle classes are now beginning to see their own regeneration in that society. A gentleman none of your money, and work twelve or thirteen, and sometimes fifteen hours a day for you—(hear, hear)—and never a day for you—(hear, hear)—and never a day for you—(hear, hear)—and never a day for upon two doesn't want your charity.

The protestant parsons for doesn't want your charity.

The protestant parsons for doesn't want your charity. mile, or eaten a meal! (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats, which lasted several minutes.)

Mr O'Connor continued:—Now let me prove to you that what all parties—FREE-TRADERS, WHIGS, pounds ready to pay for a share in your Land Plan, TORIES Churchman Dissenters and Cotton lards.

Tories are not readed a meal! (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats, which lasted several minutes.)

Inntropy means the love of all manking; whereas you devote your entire exertion to one class only—the labouring class. What, sir, is to become of us poor that what all parties—FREE-TRADERS, WHIGS, pounds ready to pay for a share in your Land Plan, to the man who can consume all he can produce in the year, and I will say the principle is wrong. Then show me the man who can consume all he can produce in the year, and I will say the murderers. There never was a murder committed a labouring class. What, sir, is to become of us poor in which the murdered man had not committed a labouring class. What, sir, is to become of us poor in which the murdered man had not committed a labouring class. What, sir, is to become of us poor in which the murdered man had not committed a labouring class. What, sir, is to become of us poor outlined:—Now let me prove to you devote your entire exertion to one class only—the murderers. There never was a murder committed all will say the principle is wrong. Then show me the man who can consume all will say the murderers. There never was a murder committed allowed in which the murdered man had not committed a library &c., (a beautiful plan exhibited.) The library was expected to be completed by the object. It was expected to be completed by the endowment, i. e., for coals, &c., a subscription it was expected could be raised, the amount required with the murderers. There are the read of the parties of the provent of the labour on the Land, that object can be achieved? (Cheers.) You don't understand THEIR promises, but you do mine. (Cheers.) What was promises, but you do mine. (Cheers.) What was melling to enter. He accordingly sent his £200 by return of post. He is now abandoning his business, ventilation, health of towns, improved system of education, and the solution of the problem of criminal law. These are his nostrums; what is my practice? I say, let the bared muscle of the labour on the Land, that object can be labour on the Land, that object can be achieved? (Cheers.) You don't understand THEIR achieved? (Cheers.) What was willing to enter. He accordingly sent his £200 by return of post. He is now abandoning his business, and coming to live in the free open air. Well, I told you that this would be only an experiment. Believe me you cannot have 150,000 men working for their own salvation, no Property Qualification, Payment of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of Members, and a nestfer every man who will labour of It would increase the work flikewise. I have stated upon this platic, flould help with form of England for fifteen years that, if Lould help in tinction of thought, and that he was welcome if he was willing to enter. He accordingly sent his £200 bit inction of thought, and that he was welcome if he was willing to enter. He accordingly sent his £200 bit inction of thought, and that he was wellome in tinction of the grant form of England for fifteen years that, if Lould help it, Englishmen should never have their rights an hour before Irishmen had their. Now we are man hour before Irishmen had their. Now we are determined to go for of the world likewise. I have stated upon this platic, the world li practice? I say, let the bared muscle of the FREEMAN'S ARM imbibe strength from the oxygen; let the labourer's cottage be ventilated by the pure country air; let it stand apart from the dinguished sheet let him see the free uncelled and the pure country. I well recollect when Williams, the member for Coventry, presented will remember that Sir Robert Peet will go over and de Lord Lieutenant of Members, and a nest for every man who will labour of Ireland; but then you may rely upon it that the for his living. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When hatred of Peel will make Bentinck and Disraeli oppose that is bid, I'll knock you all down for it. Indevented Sir Robert Peel said that the your rights are bandied about between augry children. oxygen; let the labourer's cottage be ventilated by the government of the country. I well recollect the pure country air; let it stand apart from the dingy smoke; let him see the free unpolluted School-house untainted by sectarianism; let justice stand a petition to the House in favour of Education in a this door and honour will reign in his heart. (Tremendous applause.) That's practice, not Whig theory. What, my friends, ought to be, if it is not the dear, the is not, the dearing, the primary object of state of advantage and perfection? Well, then, as they don't do so, what are they don't do so, what are they compelled to do? To feed the Church upon the Dissenters—to fe I would say, let the resources of the country he developed, but let it be for the benefit of those by whose industry they are increased. The shopkeepers of Norwich, no doubt, consider themselves a highly of Norwich, no to return two of Norwich, no doubt, consider themselves a highly of Norwich, no to return two of the Norwich is the selection of the Norwich is whether do they suppose it would be before for the pass of the suppose it would be performed the suppose of the represented Westminster as well as the county of Cork.

And because I was too liberal—because I was too liberal—because I was determined not to be a party to a compromise, as the model-classes of Norwich appear to be—I was as the middle-classes of Norwich appear to be—I was looked upon as nobody's child; I was not fit for the House of Commons; and thank God for it! (Hear, "We will relieve you from the payment of all parties," as and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, and cheers.) Well, now, are we an expiring party; pour time, the payment of the pay they hug themselves in this fallacy. The landlords never hear of us, because they read my grandmother, is transferring the burden from one shoulder to another. It reminds me of the Irishman's method of vear in land and £30,000 in patronage and nown. never hear of us, because they read my grandmother, is transferring the ourden from one shoulder to antice of the Morning Herald, in the morning. (Laughter.) is transferring the ourden from one shoulder to antice out it is never to nave £10,000 a power, and the Mayor, for the other of the Mayor, for the man was riding on horse. The man was riding on horse than £20,000 a year only in land." Thus, pride use of Hall, the meeting separated.

knowledge to them. The Whigs never hear of us, and the Tories never hear of us. But when the next parliament assembles they shall hear of us. (Cheers.) During the last Parliament I was one of those of 200,000 who walked with a petition signed of the state of the st those of 200,000 who walked with a petition signed back. These are doings which you must bear in up to the highest bidder. That's the difficulty in by 3,370,000 freemen to the door of the House of mind—things which I wish you to carry home. Now, Ireland, and not the small-farm system. With us destroying in their progress the furniture and wear-Commons. It was my lot and my pride to carry a let us see what our principles do. In a poor parish no man can dispossess you, for every man gets his fragment of that petition which was too heavy for spending £690; and, ere long, I shall spend £3,000 him. Now, I believe the Election Committee have through the roof, and for some time the destruction taken these things into consideration. I believe they adjoining buildings appear a week. I ask you, then, whether this practical taken these things into consideration. I believe they of the adjoining buildings appeared earthin. Now, then these things into considerations. We have the several spending the roof and the several spending the roof and through the roof and throof and through the roof and through the roof and through the roof ously at the Speaker's chair. We have got a reform, Chartism, or theoretical Whiggery, or exemplary are determined to continue their exertions. My we are told: but where is the reformation? (Hoar) we are told; but where is the reformation? (Hear.)
We have emancipation, they say; but where is the freedom? We have got a license to speak; but the prison-door opens upon us if we speak what is dissalar to firm prison. prison-door opens upon us if we speak what is dissaat a fair price." I made £1,350 profit of one estate, myself that you shall have a proper candidate, and tisiying to faction. (Cheers.) They say we live in a which, however, I did not pocket, but gave to you; if my assistance be necessary, if my presence will be and could have made profit out of every estate I have to your success, you have only hought. Other and titled to deal me, and I will come. (Cheers.) Not institutions cannot be good, when they dread the and others unaccustomed to agricultural labour that I wish your voices for myself, because I am assault of truth. So long as we have a great and others unaccustomed to agricultural labour that I wish your voices for myself, because I am assault of truth. So long as we have a venal and won't be able to work." It takes a man seven years otherwise engaged, but I will come and endea tinguished.—A third fire broke out at half-past three corrupt priesthood, so long as we have a hired press, to learn to make a pair of shoes, but a tailor may vour to establish the title of a gentlewe shall have great difficulties to contend with but we shall have great difficulties to contend with; but, thank God, we are urging that to a little more liberality—and that upon the competitive principle. (Hear, hear.) Thus, then, we stand. Our party is the tailors, and work well too, and say they prefer it thank God, we are urging that to a little more liberality—and that upon the competitive principle. (Hear, hear.) Thus, then, we stand. Our party is the tailors, and work well too, and say they prefer it to return a large majority of free-traders, or a laughter.) stick a cabbage in half a minute. (Cheers and laughter.) stick a cabbage in half a minute. (Cheers a the most numerous—our party is the most virtuous to the shuttle. Is not this cultivating the resources either to return a large majority of free-traders, or a longer had elapsed before the discovery was made, -our party the most valuable—because it creates all day too short. Isn't that more healthy than the whereon others live in idleness and luxury (Cheers). Is not this cultivating the resources large majority of protectionists, to the next parlia- the entire building must have been destroyed. As ment. If, on the one hand, you return a majority of it was, the firemen were unable to get the fire exwhereon others live in idleness and luxury. (Cheers.) rattle-box? There is a school, too, at the end of the free-traders, you must remember that the principle tinguished without pulling down the wainscot and If I had asked you to be idle then I might have been justly charged with sedition. If I had asked for a freedom that would degenerate into licentiousness, I might be justly charged with being a dangerous might be justly charged with being a charged with b demagogue. But I am for freedom tempered with reason and discretion. I look for no freedom that would turn man against his brother; that would arm with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the staggered of a man. He tary, when we were learning pointes, Lord stood was not insured. About half-past four on the George was sweating his jockies in the dunghill, same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. The slave staggered by the control of the same afternoon a fire was discovered burning in the billion with a heavy sack of gold. class against class; but I am for that freedom that would ensure a just amount of the cultivation of the would ensure a just amount of the cultivation of the commenced, was building, where the fire commenced, was purchase of any? You must look to honest, upright, burned out, and the ceilings below were damaged by class against class; but I am for that freedom that national resources, and a just amount of contentment and happiness to those who sedulously and industriand happiness to those who sedulously and industriwith it. (Laughter.) Now, my friends, many parwith us, Scotland was always with us. If we are ties were insured.—Two other fires occurred during ously cultivate it. (Cheers.) All their sanitary ties call you idle and dissipated, but as soon as I have but true to ourselves—if I am enabled to place those the afternoon: one at 5, Queen-street, Seven Dials, improvements will not do that. All their ventilation will not do that. They go only far enough to stay the torrent of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter of your anger of latter of your anger. They stop short at the latter cases was not considerable. the torrent of your anger. They stop short at the are called vicious. Close the door of vice, then, and dread for Chartism? Show me 500 acres of land door of justice. Let them not talk about the County open the door of morality, and I will warrant your within three miles of Norwich for a fair price, and Courts Bill, and bringing Justice home to every man's door. Let them bring unsullied justice to came full. Where was the inducement to the poor there I will bring sanitary improvements home to every man's door; and honour will reign in man, who through life could never amass enough to you-there I will bring the bill of health to your own every man's heart. We should require no County Courts, no law and no lawyers, for demand for virtue—there was an ample supply came the working classes. In that I have spent a fortune. and in the first and only round the deceased gave every man would have an opportunity of earning to my stall; and I now proclaim it with pleasure. I have always told you what the character of a true his own livelihood. Weil, then, my friends, others could not illustrate what their systems meant; others the beer-shop. Then, I ask, at all events, am I a usefully as yet. As yet, I should not die a pauper; could not develope their principles, and I was asked dissipated man, when I have thus rescued innocence but if I had a million of money to-morrow, every came up and parted them. The next morning he to develope mine. I did so; and what was the consequence? Why, in less than two years I have asso- may live honestly hereafter, while the Queen upon (Loud cheers.) I suppose there are some Irishmen ciated 150,000 people—not a mere political com- her throne, and the placemen and pensioners that here. They will understand me if I ask them what munity—but into a political, moral, and social surround her, are living a life of dissipation, drunk- effect it would have upon the literature of Ireland. community. (Cheers.) I am now possessed of over £50,000 in money and land, subscribed by the working classes themselves. (Cheers.) Yes: the working classes themselves. (Cheers.) Yes; the the most frugal? those who live on the dissipation, Would not that be a moral lesson to all Europe? If I cidental death." press won't notice that; and why? Because they or those who try to destroy that dissipation in order could see the demagogues and leaders of Ireland but, because I am a middle-class man, you will not tion, that no man, his wife, and four children, will every Irishman had five acres of land and a cottage it was expected could be raised, the amount required profess to desire, I carry out. Do they not all say they want to better your condition? (Yes.) Then tell me by what means other than the return to free labour on the I and an distinction of colour, no distinction of fixed and ampleted more than 130 men. It was that if I could help to the contract to the world seed to the continue of the committee to the world likewise. I have stated upon this plat-land and ampleted more than 130 men. It was that if I could help to the committee to the continue of the committee to the To feed the Church upon the Dissenters—to feed the does not work for them, is obnoxious—telling them door. I am determined never to go to Parliament the Norfolk News. Read that analysis for yourselves, Dissenters upon the Catholics—and to feed all upon these who are the easiest prey. On the contrary, I would say, let the resources of the country he I would say, let the resources of the country he I would say, let the resources of the country he I would say the resources of the country he is not work to the whole people with me, electors as and you will see what Mr Peto promises to do for vice at the various chapels in the town. We regret city of Friends publish an immense its of receipts well as non-electors. I think the shopkeepers of well as non-electors as the various chapels in the town. We regret city of Friends publish and immense its of receipts well as non-electors as the various chapels in the town. We regret city of Friends publish and immense its of receipts with the shopkeepers of the work of the aristocratic party, Now, I have always found fault it ought to be permitted in any country. (Hear.) with the shopkeepers for ioining with the Free- What brought Ireland to its present position? What with the shopkeepers for joining with the Free- What brought Ireland to its present position? What sical-force man. Why, they have no right to call you are his stock-in-trade; he has speculated in you. Traders, and for this reason—that the object of Free-but the false teaching of those who first conquered, me such, while they haunt me with visions of war-If you wish to have your Charter, your labour field, riors before and on each side of me. Why should your nest from which no bird of prey can hunt you, they stick up warriors before and on each side of me. Why should your nest from which no bird of prey can hunt you, they stick up warriors before and on each side of me. high wages and low wages; dear bread and cheap of all the evils afflicting this country. This bread; all to be pocketed by the master. Master- is the cause of your paying £10,000,000 this say I am a physical force man? But it is fair, as a Charter to Cheers.) I have been devoting my time after the accident but little damaged. No lives were Trade; whereas the greatest interest the shopkeeper Whether is it cheaper to have a fair and honourable has is in a fair requital, honourable employment, and description of education at once, or to pay ten or a fair remuneration of labour. (Cheers.) I would twenty millions per annum for the result of a false question. What I have always said is this—that secuted me, but I stand here defying oppression. put this question to the shopkeepers of Norwich—
is nothing but moonshine. They have not the brains mind which teaches him how to reason and how to force was the only man before me who did this) and females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more double-barrel gun at him, and the other max, who females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others assert that it would implicate one or more females, while others as the more females of the control of the whether do they suppose it would be better for to see the moving power of the age. A jockey and a endure, and when forbearance becomes a crime. If I hope, ere long, to see our fields bedecked with the Reid as the man M'Cabe saw when he called at the mediately jumped from his car, closed in upon them, classes do not often enable them to prolong and renew the bills of the aristocracy who deal with them? And these are the men who have been contempted and despised,—these are the men who have been contempted and despised,—these are the men who have been contempted and despised,—these are the men who have been looked upon as outcasts! Now, my friends, I have shown pretty clearly that I am for every the best of the aristocracy who deal with the shown pretty clearly that I am for every the bills of the aristocracy who deal with them? And these are the men who have been contempted and despised,—these are the men who have been contempted and despised,—these are the men who have the stopped in and proclaimed victory, and that the content will be able to purchase enough land to put the drag chain on the wheels of progression. Great cheering.) Now, what I always contempted that for concessions should be granted, so that fair concessions should be granted, so that fair concessions should be an equitable and univerby that I am for every thought does not five in the despised working the proclaimed victory, and that the last shot was fired the middle classes was in flames. The mill is entirely gutted, and, we contained from 70 to 100 spinning and proclaimed victory, and that the understand, contained from 70 to 100 spinning and proclaimed victory, and that the last shot was in flames. The mill is entirely gutted, and, we contained from 70 to 100 spinning and the stopped in and proclaimed victory, and that the last shot was in flames. The mill is entirely gutted, and, we constitute a LANDCRAB MINISTRY, and proclaimed victory, and that the last shot was fired the middle classes.

I where they would now be but for Peel—(cheers.)

And these are the men who have been contained from 70 to 100 spinning and the stopped in and proclaimed victory, and that the last shot was fired the middle classes. Now, you have abstance contained from 70 to 100 spinning and the shot was fired the middle classes. Now, you have abstance contained fro think I have shown pretty clearly that I am for every that Free Trade should be an equitable and univerland. On this I shall locate, on the 16th of August, other classes of society by making yours secure. I thus thrown out of employment must be very considerable.

The shown pretty clearly that I am for every that I am for ev one of those principles which Lord J. Russell has defined, for every one that Young England and Old England have defined—for all that Liberalism has defined

for all that Liberalism has defined

in core—that before you are a varieties and every man of four acres, £22 10s.; and every man of four acres, footstool of God instead of the couch of Mammen. I land have defined—for all that Liberalism has defined. or running to the ears of those who speculate in corn—that, before you are a year older, you will see £30. He only pays five per cent. on the purchase wish to see the throne supported upon the affections land have defined—for all that Liberalism has defined.

But it is because mine is a practical illustration, and theirs are but the mere theory, that they are not in love with my doctrines. (Cheers.) As long as I love with my doctrines are easily as love with the attentions of upon it is ease the throne supported upon the lust of the attentions of upon in the number of cases of tever in this town. I love with the see the throne supported upon in the attentions of upon in the number of cases of tever in this town. I love with the see the throne supported upon in the attentions of upon in th represented the largest county in the kingdom in th Parliament I was the same man that I am now. I represented Norfolk as well as the county of Corkrepresented Norfolk as well as the county of Corkrepresente

last year I spent £500 a week in labour; now I am lease for ever; it is his own, and no man can eject apposite and good :- There was a tyrant who was men who ought to have lived in the sixteenth cenunder it, and fell. He then made him get up and Disraeli know about politics, -the man who has vice will never enter the poor man's cottage. As no man shall take it from me. (Cheers.) Show me an soon as I opened the market for you, the market be- estate in Norfolk near to you and dear to you, and that, out of the £50,000 sent to purchase land, patriot should be—that he should live usefully and you are now living virtuously and frugally, that you locate the honest labourers of England and Ireland, stranger, never having been here before—and as, in to agricultural pursuits; but now that we are said to all probability, my character will be taken from be dead I am aroused again, and I intend, as in olden what you see of me to-night-it is fair, as your times, to be everywhere. (Cheers.) I began it young;

anxious to discover the exact strength of a man. He tury. Why, when we were learning politics, Lord stood was not insured. About half-past four on the get a bit of meat on the Sunday, to be frugal? doors—there the god of Justice shall be perched upon ceased quarrelling with a young man named Wm. When the market was open—when there was a your chimneys. That's what I propose to do for Johnson. In a few minutes they went out to fight, £30,000 has been rescued from the gin-palace and die a pauper. I know not whether I have lived knuckles out of joint by the force of the blow, and from the inducements and temptations of life? No; farthing of it should be spent in land on which to told witness again that he had hurt himself very they stick up warriors here as emblems of greatness, from which no tyrant landlord can eject you, vote of the Lough. The former is expected to be a daring and unprovoked attempt was made on Friday terms. When you see wheat glutting the market, the man who buys a hogshead can get it for three-supports both. It is both unitedly that have moved, and on Saturday, no less than forty of these thrown down and killed.—Wilson on the Skin.

Metropolitan Intelligence.

On Sunday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out upon the premises, No. 18, North-place, Kingsland-road, belonging to Mr Charles Truste, coffeehouse keeper. The flames originated in the cellar and rapidly extended up the staircase to the first and second floors, ing apparel contained therein. The engines promptly attended, but the fire by that period had broken of water, however, having been obtained from the mains in the district, a powerful stream was scattered over the flames, which completely subdued them by five o'clock, but not before considerable damage was done. Fortunately Mr Trust was insured in the Sun Fire office. A spark from a lighted candle, it is supposed, was the cause of the disaster.-The same merning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshops of Mr R. Marten, millwright and engineer, situate in Fox-lane, Shadwell. Owing to the timely assistance afforded the fire was soon exo'clock on Sunday afterooon, upon the premises in occupation of Mr Jacket, oil and colourman, No. 25. amount of property was destroyed, which it is under-Union-street, Spitalfields. The upper portion of Mr ties were insured .- Two other fires occurred during FATAL FIGHT .- An inquest was held before Mr Payne, on Tuesday, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of George Rodaway, aged 31. John Wilson, baker,

of Pepper-street, Borough, said that on Tuesday morning last, at four o'clock, he went into a coffeehouse in Union-street, Borough, and saw the de-Johnson a blow on the eye which knocked him down. The deceased said that he had put his complained much of the pain. The policeman then much. Both men were intoxicated. Mr George Hother, the house-surgeon, said the deceased was admitted on Friday with inflammation of the veins of the left arm, and died on Sunday last. A post arm and hand. The jury returned a verdict of "Ac-

morning last, during a dense fog, the steamers Sea-King, hence, and Athlone, from Dublin to Belfast, ran ashore on Maw Island, at the entrance

SURREY. EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT THE SURREY after one o'clock; the balloon at the time the acci-County Lunaric Asylum.—On Saturday an inquest dent occurred bying, it appears, near the surface.

was held before W. Carter, Esq., and a jury consist. ing of the principal icadesmen of Wandsworth, on James Burden, a pasper inmate of the Surrey Luna-tic Asylum. Mr S. Bridgeland deposed that he was clerk and steward at that asylum, and int deceased was a pauper ratient, aged forty-seven, and had been admitted on the 11th of May last.—Mr J. Holland deposed that he was the resident medical officer in that establishment. Deceased was a lunatic patient. On the 10th of June the deceased came more especially under his notice, having an inflamed leg, with erysipelas. Next morning, upon visiting deceased, he found him very violent, and stark naked. It had been necessary to keep the deceased in a room by himself, he was so destructive and violent in his actions. Soon after his admission he had torn up the whole of his bedding, and wholly destroyed the iron bedstead, iron window frame, &c. On the following Sunday witness again saw the deceased He was suffering from diarrhea, and in a state of exhaustion. He complained of great chilliness. Witness gave him an opiate pill, with a little port wind and sago, which he ordered to be repeated, if he did not rally. He saw him again at ten o'clock; he was more comfortable, and he expressed himself to hat effect. Witness saw deceased again at eight o'clock. P.M., and then found him breathing quickly and with great difficulty, and his skin was hot and pulse quick. He then inquired of him how long he had been in that state? Deceased was about to answer, when the attendant, John Steel, remarked that he (deceased) had made a strange complaint to Sir Alexander Mor. rison, the physician to the institution, that he had been illused by him, Steel. Witness was induced to examine the deceased, and he discovered that he had a broken rib on the right side under the muscles of the back; he discovered two lacerated contusions on the right side of the body, anteriorly, but not to any considerable extent. On the 13th ult. he died from in. flammation of the pleura and right lung, being set up by a fractured rib. Witness had endeavoured to ascertain under what circumstances that fracture occurred, but nothing had arisen out of his inquiries. Deceased was decidedly of unsound mind. The jury, after a lengthened investigation, returned the following verdict :- "That the deceased died of inflam. mation of the lungs, set up by a fractured rib, how caused unknown." We understand a very rigid inquiry is to be instituted into the whole of the circumstances by a committee of county magistrates.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

MURDER AT A PRIZE-FIGHT .-- At the police court. t Chandos-house, on Saturday, two men, named Maurice Perry and Samuel Crawley, were committed by the county magistrates for the wilful murder of one of the Bathampton police, under circumstances of great brutality. On Monday last, early in the evening, two navigators employed in the neighbourhood, on the Wilts and Somerset Railway, had a quarrel, and, failing to settle it by means of words, djourned to an adjoining field, at Bathampton, to fight it out; the prisoners and two others acting as seconds. An organised ring was formed and a large mob collected, when, after a few rounds, John Bailey (the deceased) and another policeman forced their way between the combatants and desired them to desist fighting and disperse. The prisoners immediately pushed the officers back, where they held them, the men still fighting. The constables again attempted to interfere, when they were instantly knocked down, the prisoners kicking them unmercifully about the head and body. Bailey almost immediately expired. Several witnesses clearly identified the prisoners as the parties who committed the outrage, Crawley being described as holding the unfortunate man down by kneeling on his chest. whilst Perry kicked him about the head and stomach. The deceased told them on entering the ring that he was a police constable, and was bound to put a stop to the disturbance, The prisoners, who made no defence, were committed to the county gaol, on the capital charge. "A verdict of " murder" has been returned at the ceroner's inquest, held on Friday. The deceased constable has le wife and large family. It appears that the brutal practice of prize-fighting is again becoming frequent in some parts of the country. The Leeds Mercury of Saturday says:—"We should not allude to such an exhibition, but to make one observation. . A prizefight took place on Wednesday, on Baildon Moor, between Donelly of Manchester, and Askey of Bir. mingham, when, after 32 rounds, occupying one hour and eight minutes, the latter proved the victor. New, although this fight, and the place where it occurred, was known some time previous, not a constable of Baildon or anywhere else interfered. Of late several prize-fights have taken place unmolested by the authorities on Baildon Moor. We call the attention of the magistracy of the district to the culpable neglect of the constabulary. Above 1,000 persons were present, most of them the lowest operatives, whom it would have beseemed better to have been at their work,"

DEVONSHIRE. THE FOOD RIOTERS WERE TRIED at the county and city sessions, Exeter, last week. At the county sessions alone there were 180 prisoners in the calendar, the average number on such eccasions being about 100. Many of the rioters pleaded guilty. The sentences were various, the majority being short terms of imprisonment.

Scotland.

The National Association for the Reform of Excise Abuses is prosecuting a vigorous agitation throughout the provinces. A large meeting has been held in Glasgow, and there, as in the case of all the other places visited by deputations, district associations have been formed with the view of keeping up the

STEAM-BOAT LOSSES.—Letters received on Tuesday be discontinued in the first fortnight of August. The merning from Belfast announce, that on Sunday relief commissioners have so intimated to the poorlaw commissioners.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER. week to assassinate William Hackett, Esq., of Redwood. He was returning to his residence, on his jaunting car, with his wife, between eight and nine o'clock, and when within about a mile of Redwood, THE MIRFIELD MURDERS.—Various rumours have distant about five miles from Portumna, two men been circulated respecting the nature of the confes- jumped from a fence, and ordered him to stop, upon

an amount of growth appears in nowise remarkable, LEEDS.—PREVALENCE OF FEVER.—We regret to when we learn from Eble that in the prince's court

Let people say so; but let them take heed how they hug themselves in this fallacy. The landlords wen." That's not principle. That's not justice. It might, by leasing it out in small varcels, double his fillows. it to the electricity in the thunderstorm : but he effected a safe descent near Belgrave-road shortly

Foreign Mobements.

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

ed think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-Braen.

Press of matter compels the omission of the usual article in this column. The

MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK are, with one exception, utterly devoid of interest. the English and Spanish forces; that is, the British and engagements; I state this upon authority and pleages have taken possession of the harbour and the Foz, myself to the fact I relate. but the Junta would surrender the city itself to the Spaniards only. What a commentary is this ally" of Portugal is scouted as utterly untrustworthy, the Spanish camp. and the Junta refuses to place itself at the mercy of the British. On the other hand, the Portuguese confide in the honour of their "hereditary enemies." possible instructors" are wild with joy at the "success" of the intervention; but "wait a little longer." When the Junta refuses under any circumstances to yield the city to the Queen's troops; tion of the statue of Frederick the Great, at Breslau. when Das Antas, although still a prisoner, thunders It is all very well for our pious monarch thus to pay against the arrogance and perfidy of the "factious government" in power at Lisbon; when the soldiers him that the monument of which he is most amof the Junta who had preferred "volunteering" into the Queen's army, rather than continue prisoners in The ceremony of unveiling the statue passed off well: the hands of the British, amuse themselves by setting the most impressive feature about it was a group of fire to their barracks, and are so well trusted as to veterans from the times of the great king at the foot said No, that they did not intend to do any more work in be sent to different parts of the country disarmed of his statue. One of them, as appears from his certificate of baptism, is 109 years old, having been proceed the voyage with him, as he had threatened their and handcuffed; when the Queen's subjects are born on the 5th of February, 1738. It was atouching lives, and not knowing what the result might be on so murdered by the police in the streets of Libson, for sight to see this old man, in an uniform of the seven refusing to uncover in presence of their brutal and disreputable Sovereign; when these evidences present themselves of the feelings actuating the two future events. The Cortes must speedily be

assembled. The elections will take place under

Court, Spanish, and British coercion, and a majority

of slaves and knaves will, most probably, be re-

turned; but there will be a minority sufficiently

strong to annoy the "powers that be," and sooner

or later we shall witness "Her Most Faithful

Majesty" violating the engagements she has en-

tyranny, and cruelty. Then will come fresh "pro-

nunciamentos." England must again interfere, or

FRANCE.

in a " pretty considerable fix;" and the "curses of

hate and the hisses of scorn " already awarded him

in Portugal, will yet be his reward at home.

chamber has not been sufficient to extricate it from pomp to the church of St John de Lateran. The doing as they had done. He then desired his clerk to go asked whether the late expedition to Canton was underit may be permitted to us to cheer them with our symmetric and the church of St John de Lateran. The with our source of Hone Work and the church of St John de Lateran. the difficulties produced by the disclosures of M. Emile crowd, on his passage, was immense. But, alas! its with me and take the advice of his attorney. Mr taken by the governor of Hong Kong upon his own respectively to encourage them with our approval, and even cussion. de Girardin, who continues to reiterate his charges. respectful and silent attitude plainly attested the continues are his allocations in their ment of the following are his allocations in their ment of the following are his allocations which he when occasion occurs to stretch forth a helping hand to The following are his allegations in their most condensed and most emphatic form 1 That M Adam

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The following are his allegations in their most condense dense densed and most emphatic form:—1. That M. Adam, previous day. What a contrast with the festivity of they were justified in putting him in irons. Mr Collier, which had been entrusted to Sir John Davis were of so may be beset. Well, we have done this in the present the patentee of the new opera-house, paid £4,000 St John of last year, and, without reverting so far, for the privilege granted by M. Duchatel, minister what a difference in the disposition evinced by the captain, and to allow him to come on shore; the crew, on the Chinese without receiving specific instructions of the interior. 2. That a memoire of Baron Lam-population eight days ago, on the 16th inst., when it bert had been brought up for £1,200. 3. That was intoxicated with joy and enthusiasm! To-day it next morning two of the crew went on shore to prefer a Lord J. Russell said this expedition had not been un-£50,000 had been demanded from the postmasters of was cold and gloomy, and had not the courage to utter charge against the captain to the magistrate, but were dertaken in consequence of any specific instructions and the common with her other allies, that the France, as a douceur to bring in a law in their favour the cry of Viva Pio IX., which the presence of the told by the police they could not see the magistrates be issued by government. Various cases of outrage had thanks of the Greek nation are due. If Spain has established by government. to indemnify them for what they must lose by the Pone always and everywhere elicited. The Holy fore eleven o'clock: Thus they were detained until the been reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor; and he had proceeded, caped the double calamity of foreign domination and a residence of the I among the reported to the governor by detailed th was sold to a bankrupt. 5. That £200 per month vinced himself with his own eyes that he had yielded When the crew told the magistrates they had been there forcible means, redress for those evils. The governor best thanks for having escaped from that double misforwas paid for the support of the Globe newspaper, to undue influence, and that his edict had produced for two hours wishing to see them, they replied it was all had no specific power; but, generally speaking, if any tune. If Belgium has ceased to be transferred from offer of a peerage; and, 7th and lastly, that the promise of a peerage was sold for £3,000. from Algiers :-

"Whilst Abd-el Kader was endeavouring to make his peace with France, Abderrhaman was informed that the Emir intended to direct all his forces against him Abd-el-Kader. The latter was then at the head of 500 out of proportion with the revenues at their disposal in the Empire of Morocco."

tached to the army of Africa now on leave of absence on the Marmora, there are manufactories of different in Paris have been ordered to return forthwith to kinds, all under the direction of English engineers. their corps, in consequence of the accounts received In this district, which stretches along the sea coast, from Oran.

The most strange stories reach us from the Spanish that General Narvaez is only waiting for ultimate tion under his particular protection. A reading-room stand it. He would look at the case as regards the orders to proceed to Madrid and prepare for the action under his particular protection. A reading-room stand it. He would look at the case as regards the orders to proceed to Madrid and prepare for the action under his particular protection. A reading-room stand it. He would look at the case as regards the charge of piracy; was it the act of pirates to bring the veget to an experiment of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of piracy; was it the act of pirates to bring the veget to an experiment of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the case as regards the charge of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of the protection of the Duples of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at the charge of Mantanarian at the case as regards the charge of Mantanarian at cession of the Duchess of Montpensier to the Spanish library begun.

General Prim has been ordered to quit Cadiz, where he was believed to be organising a Progresista authority of the Sultan. Bessim Pacha has marched of tyrannical captains, are to be treated in the way to the present state of Portugal, and the situation of our in bringing the war to a peaceful termination—in trans-

severe conflict between a band of Montemolinists, two squarons of cannon. The measures of reform tyrant overboard, and trust to their escape in a for foreign affairs should offer some defence for the policy thanks of political parties in this country, and given the 200 strong, in the mountainous part of Catalonia, introduced into Albania by the Sultan were the oc. foreign land. (Cheers.) Mr Mackenzie concluded by which had been pursued towards Portuguese nation the means which the constitution and and a detachment of the Queen's troops, said to be casion of this rising. much inferior in number. The account states that the Montemolinists lost 21 men in killed, and had several wounded or taken prisoners; the loss on the side of the Queen was seven men killed and 16 wounded. As usual, however, the Montemolinists, on the approach of night, were able to make good their retreat and to set their pursuers at defiance.

PORTUGAL. Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 29th of June, and from Oporto to the 30th, inclusive, according to which the Spanish troops had entered Oporto; the Junta surrendering to the allies, but refusing to do so with Saldanha. The following terms had been agreed to :-

1st. A full and entire completion of their four articles Stamps proposed by the allied powers.

Oporto and forts adjacent; the troops of the Junta to Post-Office give up their arms to the Spaniards. 3rd. The troops of the Queen not to enter Oporte until Repayment of Advancess. . evacuated by the allied powers; the troops and volunteers

of the Junta to be treated with the honours of war, the officers their swords and horses. 4th. Such of the Junta forces as wish to retire home to have passports.

5th. Recommends to the honour of the allies to respect the property of the inhabitants, &c., &c. At the moment of surrender some of the Queen's party got into a house and fired on one of the bat-

talions of the "Patulea" marching to quarters to lay down its arms; by this cowardly act a major was killed and several wounded. A day or two previous to the surrender, Saldanha made an attack on the head of Villa Nova, at the

moment that the allies were negotiating with the moment that it allies were negotiating with the Junta. The "Patulea" maintained their post, and Saldanha's troops were compelled to retire.

Counting a Billion? The reply was it won the battle of Trafalgar?—the hard work—had been doprived of a bishopric because he had been too the Ministers once more thrown into consternation at the surprise by the motion, and that when parliament might call upon the government is very simple—a million. This is ling British seamen. Who was it that opened upon the surprise by the motion, and of the battle of Trafalgar?—the hard work—had been deprived of a bishopric because he had been too the Ministers once more thrown into consternation at the to enforce its subjects' rights it would not be amply proloss on both sides in killed and wounded amounted no man is able to count it. You count 160 or 170 a to pass Borneo into the East Indies? The hard the noble lord's speech was listened to with the pro-

tisans gave in, not from the dread of Saldanha and Concha being able to make any impression on the city, but from the conviction that Eagland having resolved to put them down, they could not hope for ultimate suc-put that Eagland, by interfering, had continued to do so and counting that the durant material to the days (for every four years you may rest from counting, during leap year), amen. (A voice) "a bad job." (Cheers.) He would certainly ultimately lead to a still as much opposed as ever to the policy of the interpolic to general war. He then concluded by moving, as an still as much opposed as ever to the policy of the interpolic to general war. He then concluded by moving, as an still as much opposed as ever to the policy of the interpolic to the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, but the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, lead continued to do so and counting that the following gentlemen be appointed to general war. He then concluded by moving, as an still as much opposed as ever to the policy of the interpolic to amendment to the question before the house, that it was vention which had taken place, and after dilating upon we contributions for the object in view:—Rev. William Anderson, Rev. George Rose, Mr Peter incumbent on the British Government, as it had made the beginning of his existence, had continued to do so and Their treasure is small and make the down, they could not hope for ultimate suction in Portugal, to insure to the intervention in Portugal, to insure to t cess. Their treasury is empty, and no other means of would not even now, according to the usually supposed recruiting it exists than by resorting to a forced loan; age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to Smeal. but still with all these disadvantages, and having lost a count a billion he would require 9,512 years, 34 days, fleet and two armies, if England remained neuter, the 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above rule. Junta must have won. The force round Oporto does not much outnumber the force within. The Spaniards, though well fed to-day, would be deprived of supplies need 19,024 years, 69 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes! within two or three weeks. Even Saldanha finds much difficulty in procuring rations and fodder, and as the Patulea are full of enthusiasm, the city could not have

been taken without a long and painful siego, A number of the soldiers captured by the English

have "volunteered" into the Queen's army. Others refusing to "volunteer" have been set at liberty. But, says the correspondent of the Daily News :-Amongst the trifling occurrences just now so characteristic of Lisbon doings is the seizing by the police and incarcerating in the already overflowing gaols of all the cause of the crew of the barque James Campbell, of soldiers they can lay hold of or entrap, who were the Glasgow, at present imprisoned in Exeter Castle on other day released from Fort St Julian upon the solemn pledge of the English admiral and English minister Mr Turner, of Thrushgrove, was called to the that they should receive passports for their various chair. homes. The government now say that once free and on shore these men again fall under the conscription act, and, consequently, those who would not take military service, are flung into prison, where, with a wholesome abstinence from food and water, these base janissaries of The one exception is the present "termination of the the queen of "good faith" anticipate overcoming any reasons for returning home with the vessel—also the civil war in Portugal," by the surrender of Oporto to lingering reluctance of the men to serve. Sir William Parker is aware of this infamous infraction of pledges

Das Antas and other officers were still kept prisoners at Fort St Julian. A decree had appeared pardoning the Torres Vedras prisoners. The memon the part played by Palmerston! The "ancient bers of the Junta are said to have taken refuge in

HOLLAND. GRONINGEN, June 30.—Serious disturbances took place in this town on the 28th, on account of the wards the head of the vessel—which at all times is more excessive dearness of food. The troops had to requisite to a good sailor than the compass—he asked the Spaniards, and prefer trusting Concha to ac- is said killed four persons and wounded twelve, some -Nothing. The master then said-You lie (accombe called out. They made use of their arms, and it him what the hell he was looking at? The man replied cepting anything like favour or friendship (?) on the of them very seriously. Most of the wounded persons panied with swearing). The master then desired the part of the representatives of Victoria! Our "best had taken no part in the disturbances, having been chief mate to send another man to the wheel or helm, present only as spectators.

GERMANY. Potsdam this day on his return from Silesia. The that it would be a pity to shock you with a detail. After object of his excursion was to attend the inaugurareverence to his not very pious ancester, but, if Fritz derEinzige could speak to his successor, he would tell bitious is a line of monarchs on his throne, each as years' war.

The Berlin journals publish afflicting details respecting the inundations by which a portion of Silesia has been desolated. They state that, on the parties, it is not difficult to predict the course of boundaries near the little town of Mtaupe, in the dis-21st ult., a dyke of the Oder having burst its him, and made him fast, insisting that the chief mate, trict of Liegniz, twenty labourers, who were engaged in mowing the adjacent meadows, were carried away by the floods and drowned.

SWITZERLAND. Berne —The opening of the Helvetic Diet, which took place on the 5th inst. with great solemnity, is invested with peculiar interest by reason of the importance of the questions which are immediately to be brought under its consideration. The diet now assembled at Berne is the general legislature of the confederacy. The questions to be settled by the diet are tered into, and renewing her old game of perfidy, the following:-1. The dissolution of the Sunderbund, or the separate league of the seven Catholic cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwald, Zug, Friburg, and the Valais. 2 The revision of the tamely stand by to see all that is now being done federal pact, with a view to provide in future against undone, either by the Court, or the Court and its disorders and dissensions such as those which have French and Spanish allies, or the Portuguese them
| now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of Switzer | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the confederacy. 3. The | now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of the now arisen, endangering the tranquillity of Switzerselves. Lord Palmerston has placed this country expulsion of the Jesuits from the territory of the confederacy. 4. The suppression of the convents of veisel, with all the circumstances, to Mr Collier, Lloyd's

ITALY. pularity, in consequence of an obnoxious decree intended to discourage the assemblies of the people. Ship? But, upon being told that the captain's brother
The correspondent of the Times says:—"On the day was part owner, the tables turned. He said that he

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The correspondent of the Times says:—"On the day was part owner, the tables turned. He said that he course of the debate a "passage at the correspondent of the Times says:—"On the day was part owner, the tables turned to prove the house to pass some measure in the present from Mr B. Osborne.)

The correspondent of the Times says:—

The correspondent of the Times says:—

The correspondent of the Times says:—

The correspondent of the time to take charge of a session to prevent the use of gunpowder in mines, and and direct the march of other nations. (Hear, hear,) I ment The majority commanded by the ministry in the of the festivities of St John, the Pope repaired in doing as they had done. He then desired his clark to go of the festivities of St John, the Pope repaired in doing as they had done.

On the 27th the Pope experienced the same cold re-The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter St Ignatius, and the government was apprehensive of

some disturbances.

Constantinople, June 17.
There is no country in the world which offers so and overturn his authority. The Emperor then resolved many facilties for national education as Turkey. to rid himself of that dreaded guest, and availed himself Schools are attached to every mosque throughout court, were we had come as witnesses. During the explanation of the relieution of the tribute in the present day it is the strong and the strong and the present day it is the strong and the of the collection of the tribute in the Riff by a small the empire, with lands and funded property for their amination of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr his opinion, a very important one, but he was told that to boast that they have a national dynasty, and that they body of troops he had sent thither to that effect to order support. The number of pupils in these establishthe Caid El-Amar, chief of that expedition, to seize ments has hitherto been very limited, and entirely horsemen and 200 infantry. On the 14th of June the The Turkish gavernment have determined on the to this effect, that to tell the truth, else he would be That bill, then, it was his intention to withdraw. The erroncously look upon as jeglous rivals instead of single-Moorish troops attempted to execute the order of the gradual reform of these schools. An ordinance has placed with the prisoners, and transported for life. Our Prisons Bill would also occupy so much time that he hearted friends as we are—if the French people are able Emperor, but they were vigorously repulsed by the troops been issued by a committee of public instruction, attorney objected to this proceeding; but the magistrate would not go on with it; and he would likewise withdraw to enjoy the advantages of the revolution of July, without of the Emir, with a loss of 70 horses. On the following containing a plan of the studies to be pursued, with said that Mr Collier was justified—he wanted to elicit the Parliamentary Electors Bill, the Custody of Offenders paying for it the penalty of a foreign war, it was the inday El-Amar returned to the charge, but the Moors rules for the admission of the pupils and the discipline the truth. In fact, the magistrates being shipowners, Bill, the Polling at Elections Bill, the Navigation Bill, fluence of England—also exerted under two Admissions. were again defeated, and in the course of the following to which they are to be subjected. And parents and from their interference during the trial, fully showed and the Post-Office Bill, would all, he said, be proceeded tions, and exerted at least honestly, sincerely, and not night their camp was attacked, captured, and plundered guardians, as well as masters of slaves, will be pu. their determination to commit us. They (the magis. with. by Abd-el-Kader, who, having taken the Caid prisoner, nished if they prevent their children from taking ad- trates) often expressed themselves, that our attorney had caused him to be decapitated. If this account be correct vantage of the instruction gratuitously offered them been allowed more latitude than he ought. Abd.el-Kader is at this moment master of the Riff, that by the government. There are in the neighbourhood is, of the extensive province of Morocco bordering on our of Constantinople a medical, a military, and a naval G. Rose, Chief mate. frontiers. He may now receive along the coast all kinds school, all under the direction of European professors. J. Harults, Second mate of supplies, and his prestige must have greatly increased A professor of English will be appointed to the uni- J. M. Fee, Seaman. versity which is being built at Constantinople. Be- R. Craig, do. The National announces that all the officers at tween the Seven Towers and St Stephano, a village R. Wright, Seaman. there reside from sixty to seventy English workmen with their families. They have made Macrekeny, a village midway between the Seven Towers and St his side. As to Captain Graham he would say a few capital. From some cause or other Don Francisco Stephano, their head-quarters. Here they have es words, and begged to remind them that this tyrant (father of the Queen's husband) and his daughter tablished a Mechanic's Institution, which numbers Graham, formerly captain of the "Grange," was have been banished from the palace. The most ridi- already more than a hundred members, amongst tried before an English judge and an English jury, culous stories are told of regicide plots, in which the whom, besides Europeans of different nations, are at the Central Criminal Court, London, found guilty aforesaid Don was to play a principal part! Letters Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. The Sultan, when of cruel treatment towards his men. and sentenced from Paris represent, that not the assassination, but the circumstance was explained to him, at once per- to six months' imprisonment. (Cheers.) With the forced abdication of the Queen, will certainly ceived the benefits which such an establishment this then, before the minds of the crew, were they, take place before long. The seat of the conspiracy is Paris, not Madrid. The National does not regard neighbourhood, but by the force of example upon the took? Was it natural to suppose they would first promise. "Then," said Mr Hume, "I shall stay here material element in the balance of European power as certain any one of the hundred statements on this empire at large. He therefore made the members a wait until they were hewn at with a naked cutlass? subject in circulation, but expresses a conviction present of a house, and promised to take the institu- (A voice, "Who would stand that?") No one would

A powerful Albanian chief has put himself at the tion of their country's laws?" Certainly not. If supply, head of 1,200 men, and openly declared against the men, who unhappily are placed under the command against him from Bytolia, at the head of two regi- the orew of the James Campbell have been in this naval and military forces in that country. He thought ferring the struggle from the field of battle to the orena The Barcelona journals contain an account of a ments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and case—far better would it be for them to throw the it was highly desirable that the noble lord the minister of Parliamentary debate, we have, I think, earned the

THE REVENUE.

Tuesday. Of the result, we may briefly state that it exhibits an increase of £41,457 on the quarter that the first resolution, to the effect:

| terminated on Monday as compared with the correct speeds and righteous deliverance! Influence would raise — and may God grant them a hon, member then proceeded to travel over the same leave it with conndence to this country, and to the first resolution, and to the first resolution as one of strict right, the English government might be ground as that taken by him in his recent speech on this partial judgment not only of our contemporaries, but as one of strict right, the English government might be subject. After making sundry jokes about his own post- also to future times, to determine whether we have justified in insisting upon a foreign government making subject. After making sundry jokes about his own post- also to future times, to determine whether we have sponding quarter of last year. In the twelvemonths, ending on the same day, there is an increase of £1,004,026. The details of the improvement on the quarter are

thus made out:-INCREASE. Excise . Taxes 68.574 2nd. The forces of her Catholic Majesty to garrison Property Tax . . . 34,000 Imprest and other Moneys 14,693 ducted:-

> 4,272 10.540 Miscellaneous . China Money . 440,000 454,812 £41,457

The items of receipt do not include those on ac-

count of the Loan of £8,000,000, which amount in all

DECREASE.

Customs .

to £6,470,632. quickly written, and quicker still pronounced. But passage, and allowed the merchant vessels of Britain father of a "numerous family of sons and daughters." prospect of losing a night. Lord John Russell appended, vided with the means of doing so. [The latter part of to about fifty men and ten officers. The Oporto
correspondent of the Times says:

You must understand that the Junta and their partitions gave in, not from the dread of Saldanha and their partitions gave in, not from the dread of Saldanha and their partitions gave in the following generally as a dangerous not by word, but by wor Now, supposing we were to allow the poor counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating, and sleeping, he would

-American Literary Gazette. next meeting at Swansea on the ninth of August,

THE CASE OF THE BARQUE JAMES CAMPBELL. A public meeting was neighbored in the Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of supporting the Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of supporting the The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. a charge of mutiny and piracy on 28th March last.

SEAMEN'S WRONGS.

The first resolution was moved by Mr P. Mackenzie, editor of the Reformers' Gazette, who read the following statement from the crew :-Sir,-We beg to lay before you a true account of the

cause that stimulated us to confine the master, and our conduct of the magistrates who sat upon the trial, &c. About half-past eleven, A.M., on the 28th of March, he master desired the chief mate, Mr Rose, to loose one of the steering sails to dry. The chief mate called his watch, and desired them to loose the sail, which they did with alacrity, notwithstanding its being Sunday. The mate then asked if we should spread the rest of the sails for a long period there were not more than fifteen memto dry, to which he (the skipper) said Yes; and seeing the men working without grumbling as to its being Sunday, he immediately turned towards the man who was steering the vessel, and seeing the man's eyes turned towhich was immediately done. As soon as the man was relieved, the master began to abuse him, shoving him. PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, June 29.—The king arrived at and making use of such violent and abusive language stating other aggravations, on the part of the captain, the letter went on to state:-The master then ordered the men's dinner to be taken aft, saying they should have nothing to eat. In doing so he went below, and came upon deck with a naked cutlass in his hand, swearing that should any attempt be made to stop the beefhe would kneck their brains out-flourishing the cutluss, and striking each with the sword, as much as to show what effect it would have upon their brains. He (the master) then called the men to grease the masts. They long a voyage, from his former character. The crew went to the forecastle, and at four o'clock, P.M., they all came on deck, and in a respectful manner requested the master to put back, as they considered their lives in danger. He (the master) would not. They then seized Mr Rose, should fetch the first port in Great Britain the wind would admit. The mate remonstrated, and said it would be better to proceed, and make Madeira or the Brazils; but the crew objected, as the wind was foul to

> proceed and meet with a ship, it might be said they house. wished to run away with the ship and sell her. The mate, Mr Rose, taking all into consideration, and knowing the cargo to be valuable, for the benefit of the owners of the ship, the cargo, and the underwriters, consented to carry the ship home, as the ship was then twenty-two days out, and at no greater distance than 450 miles from Russell, the house then went into committee on the the Lizard point. The wind being fair, he anticipated Health of Towns Bill. The 17th clause was postponed, making the Lizard in three days. All went on well. On because being a money clause it will require a prelimi-

them; but, in returning, it would show that they sought

expecting he was taken into custody, were satisfied. The from the government? ception from the crowd on his way to the Church of committed to stand their trial. The chief mate, Mr immediately, without reference to instructions,

acquit the men, they thought to prevent the crew from Bill, said he would state the course which Government Then Portugal. If the House of Braganza has not ceased benefiting by the chief mate's and steward's evidence; proposed to pursue with reference to the bills at present to reign, and if the people of Partugal now enjoy their they, therefore, committed and apprehended us in the on the orders of the day, and the course of tusiness gene-Collier, in behalf of the prosecution, threatened his own it would effect the foreclosure of mortgages to the extent enjoy political freedom. And though our neighbours on that, despite of his prognostications, he would go on anioning himself. witnesses several times, when he saw that they would of several millions, and, therefore, at the present period the other side of the channel are not disposed to acknow- enjoying himself. (Laughter.) not say what he was striving to put into the boy's mouth, of the session he did not think it ought to be pressed. ledge their obligations to this country, whom they very

(Signed) C. Moffet, Carpenter. T. Stratton, Seaman. J. Nettles, Steward. R. T. Shelton, Steward John Lacy, do.

D. M'Lean, do.

Plymouth Jail, April 18, 1847. Mr Mackenzie continued - Having received this letter, he at once published it in the Reformers' Gazette, without fear of any one, having justice on

the veesel to an English port, and ask "the proteccalling on the citizens of Glasgow to come forward close of the present session. On constitutional grounds popular institutions of the country have secured to them with their subscriptions, for the purpose of providing he regretted the abrupt termination of the recent debate. of stating their grievances, of obtaining-and, if neces-

that proper agents and counsel should be immediately provided for their defence.

Andrew Paron, Esq., seconded the resolution. which was unanimously adepted. The Rev. Mr Anderson, in an excellent speech moved that a subscription be entered into for the

purpose of assisting the men to procure legal assist-The Rev. J. Suith seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

was unanimously carried. Mr William Smeal moved a vote of thanks to

the chairman.

at the following places :- Gazette Office, 75, Argyle- influence which belonged to it to obtain from the govern- Raja of Sattana. The "twentieth debate" on the street; Examiner Office, 7, Argyle-street; William ment of Portugal the full and faithful execution of the engagements under which that government had come to moved for the appointment of a select committee to in-A public meeting was held last week in the City ginia street; George Gallie, 99, Buchanan-street; and the meeting then broke up.

Amperial Parlianceis.

MONDAY, July 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—This house sat fore a short time, but transacted only some routine business. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The house met at 12 SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, -Admiral GOBDON moved

leave to proceed with three members only, and to re- revengeful tyranny. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the principles

last they had experienc of a morning sitting, when bers and only one representative of the government present. He did not think that the important business stetric character—for he was come forward to assist me to a division in order that hon, members might record of the country ought to be transacted by fifteen meinhers only, and as he could not count out the house until four o'clock, he should by resisting the motion, or any delivering me of the speech which it might have been my gentleman who had been at his dinner to object to an motion for leave to the private committees to sit during the sitting of the house, endeavour to secure as full an attendance of members in the house as possible. He tional, and he objected to this sneaking mode of getting through the important business of the country. Lord J. Russell thought the noble lord was mistaker

as to the constitutional hours at which the house ought sell) thought there was quite as full an attendance of would be between seven and nine o'clock in the evening. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the conduct of the noble must say that it was a proceeding of which he knew no precedent, still less on the part of a member of the house and to represent the opinions of others. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it was becoming the position of the noble lord to act in that kind of manner, to which he (Lord J. Russell) would not apply any epithet. All he vigilance which should secure the business of the house being proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, but no division took place, inasmuch as Lord G. Bentinck abandoned proceed, and fair to return home. Moreover, if they Wakefield Gas Bill committee would not meet until half. should proceed, it might be made out as mutiny against past 3 o'clock.

the protection of their country's laws; and if they should have leave to sit, notwithstanding the sitting of the

Lord G. BENTINCE opposed the motion. After a desultory conversation, the house divided. For the motion..... 67

Against it 14-53 HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL .- On the motion of Lord J The house resumed at five o'clock, when Mr T. Dunof the master being the same committed to Newgate hour by 1,500 of the colliers in the mines near Wigan,

THE LATE EXPEDITION TO CANTON. - Mr BAILLIE struggling with difficulties and battling against obstacles arms' took place between Mr Wakley and Mr Hudson being a magistrate, sent a constable off to protect the comprehensive a nature as to justify him in making war instance. England has often, and with success. inter-

through committee.

Lords' amendments to the Threatening Letters Bill.

ing the law of evidence as it now stood.

A conversation took place in which Lord J. Russell Portuguese Crown nor to oppress the Portuguese people, endeavoured to prevail upon Mr Hume to postpone his We found Portugal a prey to civil war which threatened motion, on the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, until to lay waste the country, to deluge it with blood, to ruin Tuesday week. That gentleman intimated his readiness its finances, to put an end to its prosperity, and to bring to put off the dehate until the following evening, if Lord in famine as the only stop to military operations. Looking, John would promise to keep a house for him, but his then, at Portugal as our natural ally, as a country which and proceed with that motion to-night;" and from that viewing it as very important to British interests that this

cajolery to depart. ATPAIRS OF PORTUGAL .- On the question being put for | for the Portuguese nation those constitutional securities

Mr B. OSBORNE rose to call the attention of the house an end to bloodshed, and in that we have succeeded. And her Majesty's Ministers to demand from Spain the repayof the barque James Campbell, at present prisoners in as a patient whom he was about (though perhaps unskil- government of this free country ought to have pursved. Exeter Castle, this meeting deems it highly necessary fully) to deliver of a speech, and taunting Sir R. Peel as (Cheers.) the real divinity who had come to the rescue of the gohe threats of Spain, to arraign its conduct as little short of Portugal to dismiss her Ministers. of piratical, in having assailed the fleet and captured the leader of the Junta, without a previous declaration of laugh.) Mr Tracr said he was told, if he was not misin- war, to treat with disgust the operations of the British working seamen under Sir Charles Napier. Who rounded, particularly one of the Queen's chaplains, who attained from what was going on.

facilitate their conveyance to Europe,

Viscount Palmerston, who had not taken a single England, but also of Donna Maria da Gloria. he chairman.

Mr Peter Mackenzie seconded the vote of thanks

note, then rose, and observed that he had no objection to the amendment, but simply to the amendment amendment, but simply to the amendment amen to the chairman. He stated that a considerable ex- ment itself, as tending to obstruct the house in going Lord G. Bentinck took part, ensued, but it did not throw The British Association has determined to hold its pense would be incurred in bringing the best counsel to Exeter, and not a few witnesses would require assured the house that the government concurred in the the ordered in the to be brought from the city of Glasgow; he again spirit of the amendment which had been proposed by Mr ston had promised that he would insist upon the recal A number of the soldiers captured by the English and subsequently confined in the castle of St Julian dent of the Now England Anti-Slavery Convention. | aid them, and that subscriptions would be received would now add, that it still felt it his duty to exert that

friend (Lord J. Russell) and myself were engaged in read-Montrose (Mr Hume) gave us the prologue, and of which my ron. friend (Mr B. Osborne) has this day pronounced the epilogue-a drama in which, if we had not taken upon ourselves in some degree the duty of stage-managers, would, instead of being what it may in some degree be considered, as rather partaking of a comic character, would have been a tragedy of a serious description, marked either by wide-spread, destructive, and desolathat the committee on the Wakefield New Gas Bill have ting anarchy, or by the establishment of a cruel and upon which we acted were those of avoiding either of Lord G. Bentinck opposed the motion. On Friday these two extremes. (Hear, hear.) My honourable friend, however, has this evening appeared not merely in the character of the deliverer of a very able epilogue, but in a new function-one partaking somewhat of an ohin the deliverance of a certain speech. I am afraid, how. their opinions. ever, my honourable friend will not be successful in

thought these morning sittings were most unconstitue luded, and who made, as he himself has stated, an able of Trade, two Lords of the Treasury, and the Secretary defence of our policy-Mr B. OSBORNE: I said he used special plending. Viscount PALMERSTON: The speech of the right honourable baronet supersedes, however, the necessity of any to sit, for in ancient times the house met at ten o'clock delivery on my part of the infant effort which on a former in the morning, and it was an extraordinary thing if it occasion I might have produced to this house. (Hear, sat beyond five or six o'clock in the afternoon. A cus- hear, and laughter.) I say, therefore, to go now, at this who objected to the motion for adjournment the motom of late years had arisen for the house at the end of time of day, into the details of this question—to expound, the session to sit at twelve o'clock, and he (Lord J. Rus- step by step, the course of policy her Majesty's government thought it their duty to follow, would be only to weary members between twelve and three o'clock, as there the attention of the house by matters which, however they may be viewed by my hon, friend, and by some who past1 o'clock. agree with him, are, I believe, settled in public opinion lord in endeavouring to count out the house at four to the satisfaction of this country at large. (Hear, hear.) o'clock on Friday last, and thus to prevent proceeding I am convinced, however, some honourable gentleman in with the Health of Towns Bill, he (Lord J. Russell) this house may still view with dissatisfaction the course pursued, the country at large is convinced our course was a wise one, and that our object was that which we avewed, who considered himself to be the leader of a great party, namely, not the establishment of tyranny, but the maintenance of the liberties of the Portuguese people. The vernment had in view from the commencement of these devoid of all public interest, transactions was to induce the Crown of Portugal of its would say was, that the government would exercise that own accord to make just concessions to the people; that o'clock in the morning, and, after disposing of a mass of that Spain and France baving resolved upon interference, people, but to restore constitutional government in Portu. discussion, in the course of whichgal, and to give the people a parliament. The noble lord Mr Bouverie then moved that all committees should a desire to crush popular liberties and to establish despotic supporting the bill was chiefly composed of Irish and which we have pursued at any time, nor, I make bold to the bill. say, is it the course which England in these days either has pursued or ever will pursue. Sir, it was very well for he might perhaps safely enough concur in the vote, as that great and powerful people in ancient times to hold he believed there was no risk of that sum being reached; that it was their peculiar and appropriate duty to impose but, at the same time, not knowing how many towns their fetters on every neighbouring land-to crush and might apply, or what the actual expenses might be, he trample under foot every man whose bosom glowed with did not wish to cripple the future means of usefulness magnanimous sentiments of native independence - and Thursday, 8th April, the pilot boarded us four leagues of nary resolution in committee of the whole house; the sword those whom they had subdued, or who had sub-Dodman Point, it bearing N. by W., and about thirty 18th and 19th clauses were agreed to after much debate. mitted to them. Far different has been the allotted task tion has been, not to enslave, but to set free. We stand agent. His first observation was—upon being reminded comes presented a petition, which was signed within an giving just offence to any nation—we stand at the head of committee on this bill, beginning at the 20th clause, upon The Pope has experienced a great shock to his pomoral, social, and political civilization. ("Hdar, hear," which a discussion of three hours took place, which was

> master's attorney preferred a charge against the crew. upon his own sense of what was necessary, to procure, by domestic tyranny, it is to England that Spain owes her facts. He was somewhat surprised that Dr Laycock the same; they (the magistrates) could not have taken outrage was committed upon Her Majesty's subjects, the master to master as the tide of conquest abbid and flowed patronage in his favour, and accordingly, believing him the men's charge. Consequently, ten of the crew were governors of colonies would take upon themselves to act over Europe, is it not to the influence of England—exerted to be a man of talent, he spoke favourably of him in the Rose, and the steward, were sent on board as witnesses | Business of the House. - Withdrawal of Bills. - Administration of the Duke of Wellington and that of in behalf of the captain, where we remained from Friday | Lord J. Russell, in moving the order of the day for the | Earl Grey,—was it not England who had a great share in until Tuesday. But it appears, seeing his log would committal of the Compensation for Damages (Ireland) bringing about that happy event for the Belgian people? without some effect, which secured for the French nation to Robert Grapes on Saturday evening the 3rd day of The Compensation for Damages (Ireland) Bill passed the advantages of the result. What, I would ask, is there in the conduct of the party now in power that justi-Message from the Lords.—Conference.—Messengers firs the hon, gentleman in asserting that we are swayed rom the other house requested a conference with the by such base, dishonourable, unconstitutional, and un-Commons on the subject of their dissent from one of the English feelings as he has imputed to us? Sir, I repel that charge with as much indignation as is consistent Certain honourable members were accordingly ap- with Parliamentary decorum. The reverse of these are the further investigation of such charges has been dispointed to conduct the conference, and left the house for the sentiments which have guided her Mujes'y's governthat purpose. During their absence, the business was ment. When we are supposed to have swerved from the proper path of duty, I can only say that the men who The messengers having returned, stated that their have suspected us to be guilty of conduct so unbecoming

fered in this manner. If Greece has thrown off the yoke

which bound her to the earth for so many centuries, and

lordships agreed in the amendments of the bill, with the our station must very much alter their own feelings before exception of clause A, which they did not approve of, in- they will be fit to hold similar situations in this country. consistent. Our object has been neither to serve the resolution he could not be induced by any subsequent country should remain a wealthy and prosperous friend, we thought we should best consult our duty in obtaining

Mr P. Borthwick should have thought the noble lord sernment, he proceeded to denounce the intervention, as justified in his interference if the Junta of Oporto had been doubled within the last ten years; and the made in the cause of an avowed and admitted despot, and been a set of rebellious subjects, endeavouring to over. sole reason why it was not even still larger was that Spain to crush the spirit of liberty on the Continent—to re- throw the Crown of Portugal. But this was not the case. wantonly persisted in a system of restriction and excluproach the government for having been bamboozled by The aggressor was the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The noble France, whose conduct he nevertheless characterized as lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) had contended on a pre- might be indebted to them, that the time might come irreproachable in the whole matter, and for listening to vious night that it was the undoubted right of the Queen when the House of Commons would no longer sit quietly

Mr P. Borthwick ald not think that the noble lord. formed, that Captain Graham may in the hall this fivet on the coast of Portugal, with which the conduct of at the period to which he referred, was locked up all that if they did not make proper and timely efforts adenight. If so, he would be heard as soon as any gen- that of France favourably contrasted, to ridicule the night in a room (a laugh, and "hear,") or that he found quately to fulfil their engagements, the government of tleman on this platform, if he had anything to say in amuesty promuigated by the Queen, and to present a in the morning that the whole of the army had been this country might be compelled by public opinion, and his own defence. He would ask them why was it brief biographical sketch of each member of the present revolutionised in the interval. The Queen of Portugal by the votes of parliament, to deviate from the course that had made Glasgow what it was ?-it was ne- Portuguese cabinet, which much amused the house, and had broken her solemn promises : she had violated the thing more or less than their hard toiling merchant which, he alleged, was sufficient to show that the inter. constitution and the Charter, and she had declared war and adequate justice being done to her Majesty's subjects. seamen. (Cheers.) He would ask them who made vention had effected no good result, inasmuch as the Ca. ogainst the people. (Hear.) Mr Borthwick then pro- England had the power to do this. She had always the Ewings, the Campbells, and all the wealthy gen- binet was mainly composed of the creatures of Cabral, ceeded with a long speech, in which he exonerated the been, and he trusted always would be, provided with the tlemen who constituted the city of Glasgow ?—the who still continued to pull the political strings from Ma- present government from the blame of having caused the means of obtaining redress for her people when wronged hard working seamen. (Cheers.) Who was it that drid. Gratified at the effect produced by his Cabinet present state of things in Portugal—a blame which he by any or every country upon earth. Her passive policy within the last four years made St Jean d'Acre sursketch, the honourable gentleman then made his way into threw on the late cabinet, in the course of his speech involved a question of expediency, not of power. Let no render in six hours - which Bonaparte could not take | the palace of the Necessidades, in order to draw portraits | Lord W. Pauler moved a count of the house, being

new position, as no longer the Ministry exclusively of ditors.

engagements under which that government had come to moved for the appointment of a select committee to inthe a lied powers. My honourable friend, said his lord- quire into the charges against the Raja, now in exile in ship, was perfectly right in his surmise that my noble Benares, and the grounds for his degradation and exile. The honourable gentleman had scarcely commenced his ing the communication which announced the conclusion speech when Sir John Hobhouse entered the house, with of the drama which has been going on in Portugal—that a red box in one hand, which box was so stuffed with drama of which my honourable friend the member for papers that they were exuding from under the lid and a whole pile of blue books tied together by many files of official tape in the other, each book being evidently marked for frequent reference. The appearance of the right honourable gentleman created a general laugh in the house. Mr Hume appeared a little staggered, but it was only for a moment, for he soon rallied and proceeded with his case, which he stated in a speech occupying nearly three hours in delivery.

Mr Ewart seconded the motion, after which, on the

motion of Mr Hepley, the debate was adjourned. On the motion for going into committee on the Masters in Chancery Affidavit Office Bill, Lord G. Bentinck moved the adjournment of the

Mr M. J. O'Connell hoped the house would proceed

duty to make upon a former occasion, because the full. adjournment, but those who had been present during grown offspring which proceeded from the head of the the whole night must feel very differently. The Chanright honourable baronet (Sir R. Peel), to whom he alof the Treasury had been asleep during most of the even ing. Some of them were lying on their backs, with their heads down and their feet up. The noble lord the first Commissioner of the Woods and Forests was also fast asleep, and almost every official gentleman was in the same state. (Laughter.) The honourable gentleman ment he returned from dinner, went also fast usleep. (Laughter.) He (Lord G. Bentinck) did not see why those who had to meet in the morning on the Health of Towns Bill should be asked to sit after twenty minutes

The house divided, and there appeared, For the adjournment

Majority against it - 24 The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to 2 o'clock,

TUESDAY, JULY 6. HOUSE OF LORDS.—This house sat for about a noble lord proceeded to argue that the objects the go- quarter of an hour, and the business transacted was

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at twelve they had pursued that course as long as they could; but | private bills, went into a Committee of Supply, when Lord Morpeth moved a resolution authorizing the Lords of the England had no alternative, but was obliged to unite Treasury to make advances for the purposes of the with France and Spain, not to crush the liberties of the Health of Towns Act. This gave rise to a lengthened

Lord G. Bentinck recommended that the grant should thus concluded : - "My hon, friend has charged us with be limited to £20,000. He contended that the majority authority in Portugal, but that has not been the course Scotch members, whose constituents were not affected by

Lord Morrett said, with respect to the sum of £20,000, which the bill might afford. (Hear.) Mr Home hoped the noble lord would not press this

proposal, for if they fixed a particular sum the commissioners would be sure to spend it all. (Laughter.) The resolution was ultimately agreed to without a divi-

HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL .- The house then went into with reference to what had taken place in a previous dis-

Hudson, in reference to a report of his on the sanitary condition of that city, and stating his belief that Mr Hudson knew nothing of that condition, and had never visited a sick person there, at least since the time that he was a methodist exhorter. (Laughter.)

Mr Hudson said that what he stated was, that Dr Laycock took a very exaggerated view of the sanitary condition of York, and one that was not borne out by the should make use of the language he did in reference to him, seeing that he asked him (Mr Hudson) to use his under two opposite and conflicting Administrations, the council hall. As to his not visiting the sick, he begged to inform the house that during the time of the cholera he attended the hospital when most others shrunk from that duty. (Hear.) He was very well satisfied, if no worse charge could be brought against him than that he was a methodist exhorter. The hon, member for Finshim as a medical man, or as a coroner-(laughter)-and

> The house adjourned, and resumed at five o'clock. RETURNS WERE ORDERED, on the motion of Mr T. Dun. combe, of all papers, reports, communications, and correspondence among the Post-office authorities relative to the dismissal of Robert Grapes, late a general post letter carrier in the General Post-office; showing the grounds of such dismissal, with a copy of the order read July, by Thomas Boyden, the assistant inspector, announcing such dismissal; also, a copy of the remaining charges brought against the superintending president and the inspector of letter carriers by the said Robert Grapes: the correspondence between Robert Grapes and the Postoffice authorities relating thereto, with the reason why continued by Mr Peacock; solicitor to the Post-office; also, a copy of the evidence given before Mr Peacock during the late investigation of Robert Grapes' charges, with Mr Peacock's report thereon.

SPANISH BONDS,-Lord G. BENTINCE rose to move an address to the crown, praying her Majesty to take steps asmuch as they thought special reasons existed for leav- (A laugh.) Sir, our course has been straightforward and to secure, for the British holders of unpaid Spanish bonds, redress from the government of Spain. In support of his motion, he stated that the debt of Spain on her bonds amounted to £76,000 000, of which £46,000,000 were due to British holders. The interest on this debt amounted to £7,000,000. The revenue of Spain in 1835 did not exceed £9,000,000, but in 1841 it amounted to £12,000,000. The expenditure of that country was most profligate and enormous; but, notwithstanding, the excess of its income above its expenditure was more than £1 000,000, and would be still larger if due economy were observed in the management of its revenues. All the most experienced juriets, from the time of Grotius down to that of Vattel, laid it down as a legitimate cause reading the order of the day for going into committee of which by the bad advice of the councillors of the Crown in of war between two nations if one of them refused to that country had been suspended. Our object was to put | pay its just debts to another. He, therefore, called on ment of the money which she had borrowed from and owed to British subjects, and if she refused to accede to that demand, to enforce it by all the influence of their

Viscount Palmenston fully admitted in all its extent the principle which the noble lord had laid down, and fortified with quotations from Grotius and other jurists. able counsel for the defence, as had already been provided by the Crown; and he felt assured justice all who were favourable to political librity and freedom, would overcome every opposition which wealth and therefore he felt it to be his duty to revive it. The ference; and, whatever hen, gentlemen may think, I said the question of expediency opposition of expediency of expedie The official quarterly account was published on influence would raise—and may God grant them a hon, member then proceeded to travel over the same leave it with confidence to this country, and to the im-That without prejudging the case of the mate and crew tion as political acconcheur, and that of Lord Palmerston swerved one hair's breadth from the course which the good its engagements to British subjects. He believed that Spain during the civil war had a claim fer forbearance; but there could be no doubt that it had such a claim no longer. Its income sion. He would warn such foreign governments as under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects Lord J. Russell. - I have been dismissed myself. (A of this country, and when the British nation would no longer witness with tranquillity the interest unpaid upon the £150,000,000 of money due to private subjects, and which it had hitherto pursued, and to insist upon full foreign nation, therefore, deceive itself by the false imwhich all Europe could not take. It was the hard of those by whom the Queen was more immediately sur- unable to divine any practical result which could be pression that the British government and parliament would for ever passively acquiescs in such wrong, or

After speeches from Mr Hume, Mr Borthwick, and Six Lord G. BENTINCE observed, that after the tone

Andrew Paton, Andrew Gemmill, and William the Portuguese nation the full enjoyment of their rights herself with the obligation of governing Portugal, which Spanish bondholders to wish for; and he doubted no and privileges, and to insist upon the recal of Bonfam he reiterated amid the solitary cheers of Mr Osborne, but shat the Spanish government would set to work with Mr Ross seconded the motion, which, on being put, and his companions from Angola, and, if necessary, to and ended with complimenting the government on their little loss of time to do tardy justice to its foreign cre The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

> one moved for by Mr Hume, on behalf of Mr Duncombe to prevent the use of gunpowder and candles in col

lieries. THE RAJAH OF SATTABA .- The adjourned debate o

Sir J. C. HOBHOURE, who replied at great length to the case made out by Mr Hume on the previous evening in favour of the Rejah. After some further discussion the house divided, and the numbers were-

For the motion ... # Agninstit ... -21 journed at a quarter past one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the motion that house do go into committee en the Registration of Mr V. SMISH said he had hoped that the fashionable

course would have been pursued of withdrawing this bill. He urged that it was ill-concected, and would only have the effect of limiting the franchise. Mr Walpole said the bill had been for eight weeks on the paper, and its principle was, he believed, generally approved of. He only wished the clauses objected to, namely, the fourth and the double-entry clauses, to be fairly discussed; and he hoped, therefore, that he should be allowed to go into committee. His desire was to simplify and facilitate the machinery of the registra. suffrages of the electoral body of Greenock, hereby tion of voters, and he believed the measure would effect

that object. Mr.C. Buller appealed to the hon, member for Midhurst to give up an attempt to carry his bill this session. It was not possible that the bill could be fully discussed at this period of the year; and there were many clauses objected to which must give rise to considerable reflex of the popular feeling, and who would pledge Mr FESSAND inquired on what day the session would

close t Mr C. Bulles did not know, and he believed no human being did; but every one was anxious to bring it to a close as soon as possible.

Mr T. Duncouse thought some more satisfactory rea sons ought to be given for the withdrawal of the bill of the hon, member for Midhurst and the two parliamentiry electors bills than that which had been stated by the right hon, member for Liskeard (Mr C. Buller), namely, that there would not be time to discuss such measures. The same observation might be applied to the Thames Conservancy Bill-that great City job-(a laugh)which had nearly 100 clauses in it, and which he could promise the government would be fully discussed. (" Hear," and a laugh.) Then there was the Health of Towns Bill, which was open to a similar objection. After some further if talk" the committee was post poned until Thursday.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL. On the order of the day being read for the second reading of this bill. which stood next on the paper, Mr T. DUNCOMBE said he should move the second read ing, as there seemed to be no one else to do so.

Sir G. GREY opposed the bill. More discussion took place, in the midst of which Sir De L. Evans (one of the spensors for the bill) ensaid. that he had been attending in the house shortly be- honour of soliciting me to offer myself as a candidate fore, when, observing that one or two gentlemen were for your suffrages at the approaching General Elecengaged in delivering very drawling speeches, he thought tion, I take the liberty of intimating to you that I stituents. (Laughter.) Having now arrived, he should I will at the proper time present myself before you move the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.) with a view of ascertaining how far you sympathise By the bill which he proposed, the principle of the Re- with those principles of which I am an humble advoform Bill, as regarded the payment of rates and taxes, cate, and upon which I rest my claims to your supwas not interfered with. He wished that, instead of payment being required in July up to 5th April, it should these principles before you, so that you may have a only be required up to the preceding October. At present many persons were excluded from voting respecting whose right to vote substantially there could be no pos-

The house divided-For the second reading Against it The Poor Removal Act Amendment (No 2) Bill was

The house adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock. (From our Second Edition of last week.) THURSDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The subjects discussed were the Scotch Peers' Qualification and the Irish Poor-Law Administration Bills, and the matter of Differential Duties in the Colonies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Mr T. DUNCOMBE drew the attention of the Home Secretary to the late COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN, complaining of the alleged conduct of the owner, and asking whether the government would send down a commissioner to make inquiry into the matter. For some days previous the men had represented to the proprietors that the pit was not in a safe state, and on the morning of the explosion they went to the man at the bottom of the shaft, and again stated that it was not safe, and wished to leave. He refused, and ordered them back, and in a few hours afterwards the explosion occurred; seven or eight men were brought up, two of whom died immediately, and the lives of the others were despaired of. It was known that six men had been left in the pit, who must be dead. The proprietors were requested to allow persons to go into the pit to see after them; but they refused and sent down some of their own men, who paid a very mysterious visit to the pit and gave no information. An xperienced miner, well known in the neighbourhood, had volunteered to go down, accompanied by another man, to see if he could rescue the persons who were this was because they would be able to give evidence before the coroner's inquest.

Mr T. DURCOMBE thought it ought to be done at

once. It was not to be tolerated that the unfortunate men known to have been left in the mine should be allowed to remain there either dead or in a dying HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL .- The question of the com-

mittal of the Health of Towns Bill was met by an amendment from Mr G. Palmer that day three months. After some discussion the original motion was carried by a majority of 91, the numbers being 117 to 26, and the house went into committee accordingly. On the first clause being put, Lord Morpern intimated

his intention of reducing the number of commissioners from five to four, the chief commissioner only to be a paid officer, with a salary of £1,000 a year. Clauses up to seven inclusive were agreed to, after much discussion and two divisions. The Chairman then reported progress. The house adjourned shortly after one o'clock. (From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The royal assent was given, by commission to upwards of seventy bills, public and

and praised the government for having had the courage to give to that clause all the opposition in their

After some discussion the house went into committee.

All the clauses were agreed to with the exception of that which prohibits the separation of old married between Great Britain and Ireland, leaving it to an couples above sixty years of age. This clause (introduced on the motion of Mr Borthwick) was struck out.

The secretary announced the receipt of the following sums for the General Election Fund:

Irish Parliament to develope and cultivate those great national, physical, and moral resources, of which south London Hall, 2s. 6d.; Sarah Barell, 1s.; W.

Debate 2s. 6d.; Libb Weller 2s. 6d.; George

THE REPEAL OF THE GAME LAWS .- The following letters have been received by the secretary of the West-London Central Aut-Enclosure Association. The first is from John Bright, Esq., M.P. for Durham, the second from John Williams, Esq., of the Regent-circus, whom the friends of Universal Freedom in Marylebone are striving to bring forward as a candidate for that borough :- " Dear sir : I have earnestly. As you say, and justly, (in your address to the electors on the repeal of the Game Laws,) the constituencies must do their duty, if they expect the BRIGHT."-" Dear sir: I have the honour of acknowboth of which evils I unceasingly oppose. Allow me energies, shall be devoted to the cause of the people, and I will never rest satisfied while the great body who is not?) to have a vote.—Yours, &c., John WILLIAMS."

Election Movements.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was venterday positively stated, about the Houses and the Government Offices, that now the prorogation of Parliament is not likely to take place until the end of this month, or the first week in August.—Morning Advertiser, Tuesday.

It is stated in the Dublin Evening Post, the organ of the Irish government, that Parliament will not be dissolved until about the 30th of July, and that the elections will take place after the assizes have been

CHARTIST CANDIDATES. GREENOCK.

At a large meeting of the non-electors of Greenock, held last week, at which Mr Dunlop, one of the candidates at present in the field, attended, the following resolution, moved by Mr Burrell, seconded by Mr Cumming, was carried :-

"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Greenocl having heard the political views of Mr Dunlop and Lord Melgund, the two candidates soliciting the express their solemn conviction that neither of the himself to use his utmost endeavours to obtain the Suffrage for every sane male adult of twenty-one years of age, unconvicted of crime."

HALIFAX. Halifax has been fairly stormed and taken by Chartism since the advent of Mr E. Jones. He has addressed the electors and non-electors at one of the most crowded meetings ever held in the Odd Fellows Hall, and worn away the prejudices of all parties: so that Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, have alike owing to the Liberal party, which claims to be strong given in their names assupporters to the cause. The town has lost all its usual quietude—and, as well as the surrounding country, all are full of hope and expectancy as to the result of the election. The good men and true here are doing their utmost, and look on their brethren elsewhere to aid them in the glorious stand they are making for the great cause of civil and religious liberty. The non-electors are holding frequent meetings, and have issued a forcible address, calling on the electors to perform their duty. This is being made a "West Riding Elec-

Mr Thomas Clark, candidate for the representa-tion of Sheffield, has issued the following address:— TO THE BLUCTORS AND NOW-BLECTORS OF THE BOROUGH

OF SHEFFIELD. GENTLEMEN, -In compliance with the wish of a tered the house amidst much laughter and cheering, and large number of your body, who have done me the he might safely go out for a short time to visit his con- have accepted the invitation of my friends, and that fair opportunity of judging of their justice and utility, and of my consequent fitness for the distinction to which I aspire.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—In the first place, I am of

opinion that no law can be morally binding upon any community to which the majority of its male adult of the members have not given their assent, either directly by their votes, or indirectly through their representaon the motion of Mr Bodkin, read a second time.

i Jovenile Offenders Bill.—The Lords' amendments to this bill were considered, and, after a short conversation, it was agreed that the house dissents from the functions, which can be legitimately exercised only

Headlam, of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, and nepnew of Dr Headlam, of Newcastle, has issued an address to the electors. He is a Free-Trader, and will be supported by the extreme Liberals. Mr Hodgson Hinde and Mr Ord. the sitting members, are again canditives for that purpose in Parliament assembled; I by the whole nation, without whose sanstion legislation can be regarded as nothing better than legalized brigandism, or as another and safer method of approprinting to the purposes of the governing few the property of the whole community. I am, therefore, an uncompromising advocate of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, believing it to be the most practical mode of giving effect to that principle of self-government, which is inherent in every society, and of securing that liberty which is the gift of God to all his creatures, and of which no one can be deprived without a violation of the first principle of justice, and to which deprivation no man can submit without committing a crime against himself and posterity.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that the basis upon which I wish to rear the legislative superstructure of Great Britain is ample and just, but experience proves that it would be necessary to guard such a structure against the combined attacks of ignorance, folly, and malavolence. It would consequently be necessary to entrench it behind barriers sufficiently strong to protect it from the assaults of its enemies. I am, therefore, of epinion that the Ballor would be a necessary accompaniment to the Suffrage, in order to secure the honest and concientious voter in the discharge of an important public duty. I also believe it to be highly necessary that elections for Members of Parliament about the field, will probably be found to stand A 1.

I was then recalled to London, and in consequence of severe indisposition, caused by travelling in wet of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the field, will probably be found to stand A 1.

Tees on Friday, the 18th. I will, however, at some state of society, with the monetary application of severe indisposition, caused by travelling in wet of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the field, will probably be found to stand A 1.

Tees on Friday, the 18th. I will, however, at some state of society, with the monetary application of severe indisposition, caused by travelling in wet of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages of th for Members of Parliament should be Annual, as that period is too long to retain an incompetent, or unfaithleft below, but their request had been refused—and all sentative, whose satisfactory conduct would secure his

re-election. Sir G. GREY said, in the present, as in a former instance, gentlemen of practical experience would be sent down to watch the proceedings at the inquests, if it ment ought to be abolished, and moral worth In order to secure competent persons, and to render and intellectual capacity ought to be substituted for what is now called PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, and to that end I advocate PATMENT OF MEMBERS OF PAR-LIAMEKT, so that a virtuous and talented man, whatever his station in life, may be elected to fill the distinguished office of law-maker, without suffering pecuniary loss. I am strongly in favour of dividing the country in Equal Electoral Districts, as the only means of getting rid of that anomaly in representation which assigns to a borough, with not more than two hundred electors, as many representatives as Manchester, with a constituence of the consti Manchester, with a constituency of upwards of 12,000. Such, gentlemen, are the principles upon which I am desirous of establishing the Commons' House of Parliament, and without which you will never have a "full, fair, and free representation of the people."

With regard to the other subjects which now engage public attention, I will treat of them in the order of their importance, with as much explicit.

Such, gentlemen, are the principles upon which I am desirous of the principles and shared the labours of the day with those duties and shared the labours of the day with those duties and shared the labours of the day with those duties and shared the labours of the day with those who have toiled year after year to realise our immortance of your political rights, and the due performance of your better than to duties and shared the labours of the day with those duties and shared the labours of t Such, gentlemen, are the principles upon which I am

of the vilest legislation; the treatment which its in- Little George-street, Greenwich. habitants have received at the hands of English governments, aided by the Irish landlords, rivals in Committee,—At a meeting of this committee, held I did not expect so large a meeting, it being race

illustrative of the highly beneficial effects which had accrued to the country from the introduction of so large a quantity of corn, consequent upon the operation of the amount of can I reconcile it with my sense of justice or consequent upon the operation of the company. On inquiry, we ascertain of the make a grant out of our local fund, to the amount tained that the gay party came from Norton-Folgate, confidence that any man should be compalled cillor Briggs was unanimously called on to preside. Temporary Suspension Act, and speeches from several common honesty, that any man should be compelled cillor Briggs was unanimously called on to preside, expenses that may be incurred in endeavouring to the hon. members, Lord George Bentings with by law to render pecuniary aid to maintain the reli-

trouble. I abhor this law because it sets at naught all the high and ennobling feelings of our nature; and because it is a daring and blasphemous defiance of the ordination of an all-wise and ruling Providence. I have therefore an unextinguishable hatred of the bastiles, and the bastile-system; and will take of the bastiles, and the bastile-system; and will take of the bastiles, and the following sums were paid in the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions was appointed to the chair, and the following sums were paid in—Peter Chance, 1s. 3d.; Wm. Nixon, 3s. 7½d.; Mr J. Company.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chance, 2s. 2d.; Joseph Wasnidge, 1s. 6d.; a Friend, above branch, held at the Star Coffee-house, 7l, Old-pleasure in aiding their complete and final and the star complete and star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of this week.—Thomas Jeppenies, Subscriptions are star of the star of the

Taxation.—I am for abolishing the Customs and a Chartist camp meeting at the Old Dock, Dudley, upon all the sub-secretaries to make out a list of all

lative assembly; thinking that branch of the government to be a burlesque upon the good sense of the country.

ple, to whom they of right belong. I am opposed to Wars and to Standing Armies, believing both to be a curse to mankind. I am opposed to the rigours of our present Crimi-

and has addressed two very large meetings at the Munday's Buildings, Wolverhampton. Cross, with great success ENGLAND.

Serjeant Allen. The latter gentleman has been put duced Mr Doyle, amid considerable cheering. The half past seven o'clock. forward by the beersellers in opposition to Messrs lecturer took for his subject, "The conduct of the Munts and Spooner, for their sins of omission and Mayor of Derby at the recent election for that will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 11th, at two 2801bs. hour at night, and their conduct touching the police which was loudly applauded; and the usual votes of clauses. Mr Muntz has republished his address of thanks concluded the proceedings. 1840, and is determined to abide by it. He calls THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING WAS held at attention to his opinions respecting Corn Law Re- Butterworth's buildings, Bradford, last Sunday, July ollowers for those results he would not then see. A requisition of electors and non-electors is in course of signature, calling upon him to allow the said requisitionists to form a committee and exert themelves in his favour. It is understood that he has consented to this. The friends of Mr Schofield conon Tuesday, the 13th, called on a requisition of elec-tors and non-electors—the mayor having refused to Wigan.—The Election Committee held their first tors and non-electors—the mayor having refused to examination.

Bradford .- It is difficult to foretel what will be the issue of the forthcoming contest for this borough, enough, if united, to return both the members, being and give their assistance. split into sections on the Education question. Mr Busfield, the Whig, has announced his determination to stand, but no very active measures have yet been taken to secure his election: vet the moment Col. P. Thompson, the Radical, announces his intention to retire, because the divisions in the party appear to endanger his ultimate success, a numerous committee is formed to promote his election, with a determination to nominate him at all hazards. Meantime, the Conservatives are prosecuting their canvass for their two candidates, Mr G. Hardy and Mr II. W. Wickham.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr Bevan, banker, of Lombardstreet, has issued an address, announcing his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the City of London on the Protestant in-

IPSWICH.—Information has reached this town that Mr C. Austin, Q.C., declines to offer himself. Mr Hugh Adair (son of Sir S. Adair) has consented, at the request of the Liberal party, to stand a

LEEDS .- At length it is announced that Mr J. G. The breach between the two sections of the Liberal party grows every day wider, personal matters being occasionally invoked for lack of better arguments; and it seems not improbable that the Conservative party will have to decide between the claims of Mr Marshall and Mr Sturge; their own candidate, Mr

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—A contest has somewhat unexpectedly arisen in this borough. Mr Thomas Emmerson Headlam, a barrister, son of Archdeacon and Mr Ord, the sitting members, are again candidates.

OLDHAM.—Mr W. J. Fox has issued an address to the electors. READING.—Mr Serjeant Talfourd has issued an address, offering himself, for the third time, as a candidate. He says :--

I refer to my past conduct as the best assurance I can give in the future; but on one question of solemn interest to the Christian world, the propriety of endowing the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, I feel it right to velunteer a distinct avowal. To that measure, and to all others which may tend to weaken the security of the Protestant faith, I shall offer my strenuous opposition, from whatever party they may proceed. South Shields.—There will be a very severe con-

test between Mr Wawn, the sitting member, and Mr Whateley, the new candidate on the Conservative WORDESTER.—Sir Dennis Le Marchant retires from the representation of the "faithful city." The an-

nouncement of this purpose by the hon, baronet has taken all parties by surprise. Mr Osman Ricardo, who contested Kidderminster in 1841 with Mr Godson, has been named as his successor; but Mr G.

ask their suffrages at the approaching election. WICK BURGHS.—Mr Loch has issued his circular IRELAND.

CORK .—The official announcement states that Dr Power was returned on Thursday evening, having a majority of 251. The Conservatives say they will contest the county again at the general election. forward with their support is a name not undistin-

I believe it to be out of the power, as much as it is beyond the province, of any body but a domestic legislature to effect a radical cure of the deep and damning social grievances of which the unhappy people of Ireland have to complain. I insist, thereall days and the necessary steps taken the grant of the Range of the deep and the residue of the residue duced on the motion of Mr Borthwick) was struck ont. Their lerdships then adjourned.

Their lerdships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the second reading of the bill for the Single Manney of the party (old area) and the first throughout the party (old area) and the party (old area) and the party (old area) and the first throughout the party (old area) and the party (old area) and

> Excise duties, and for imposing a moderate and graduated Property Tax, in lieu thereof; thereby releasing industry, and throwing upon the real bonating industry, and throwing upon the real bonating industry.
>
> I am for abolishing the Customs and Excise duties, and for imposing a moderate and graduated Property Tax, in lieu thereof; thereby releasing industry, and throwing upon the real bonating industry.
>
> I am for abolishing the Hause of Lorda are legisted and Company will address the meeting in some instances Ten, Shillings per Quarter," and at members eligible for the ballot on or before the 20th of July instant, the members are requested to meet of July instant, the members are requested to me operative Land Company, will address the meeting in behalf of the working classes. It was resolved—as delegates, requesting the members of this branch behalf of the working classes. It was resolved—
> "That the editor of the Star be requested to reprint the hymn, 'Britannia's sons the slaves you be, God, your Creator, made you free," in the Star of July 24, assist the poor allottees when located. All members of this branch are requested to attend a metropolitan meeting, by no means anxious buyers. Since the returns were informed, by no means anxious buyers. Since the returns were the to elect a delegate to attend a metropolitan meeting up on Saturday, about 7,000 additional qrs. have given out orders for the ensuing quarter upon those the committees.
>
> Scarcely any English barley was on sale, but the supply of confidence and the committees of this branch are requested to attend a metropolitan meeting up on Saturday, about 7,000 additional qrs. have given out orders for the ensuing quarter upon those the committees.
>
> Scarcely any English barley was on sale, but the supply t I am for restoring the Common Lands, Crown your Creator, made you free," in the Star of July 24, assist the poor allottees when located. All members Lands, and the Church Lands, to the use of the peo- in order that it may be sung at the general camp of this branch are requested to attend. A motion meeting on the 25th." The meeting adjourned to the Boot and Slipper, Smethwick, to be held on Sunday assist the Land and Labour Bank. next, precisely at 12 o'clock. We are astonished, not Huddersfield.—All parties intending to pay up only at the apathy of people, but of the leaders of the their shares, in order to be eligible for the approach.

Dickenson, of Sunderland, requesting him to contest | nobler purpose! All correspondence must be pre- members of the first and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and second sections who have old white 74s to 78s.—Ryc 60s to 63s.—Barley: griadically and griadical the representation. He has accepted the invitation, paid and addressed to Thomas Almond, trunk-maker, Doyle delivered a public address to a numerous the ballot.

BIRMINGHAM.—Four candidates are in the field in meeting in this Hall on Sunday evening, July the this borough, Messrs Muntz, Spooner, Schofield, and 4th: Mr Lides was called to the chair, and intro-

peal, showing that the League leader is preparing his 4. Mr Webber of Halifax was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-"That we recommend the several localities to commence soliciting subscriptions for the support of Chartist candidates at the next General Election." That a halfpenny levy per member be laid to defray consented to this. The friends of Mr Schofield con-tinue their exertions in that gentleman's favour. Mr next delegate meeting." "That the next meeting be Schofield has, at several meetings, been closely questioned at the Bordesley and Deritend ward, by a Mr Chartists! Let there be a good delegate meeting. two gentlemen is qualified to represent them in Parliament, they both being prepared to maintain a continuance of class legislation; that this meeting further express their determination to bring forward another candidate, who will in Parliament be a fair segles of the papelle follows. The both papelle follows the segles of the papelle follows. The bordesey and Deritend ward, by a Mr Unartists: Let there be a good delegate meeting. Attend in all your strength, ye men of Leeds, Shef-liament, they both being prepared to maintain a continuance of class legislation; that this meeting further express their determination to bring forward another candidate, who will in Parliament be a fair legislation. The harvest is night at hand ennial." He will vote for the return of East William and there he plants of response Obligation. ennial." He will vote for the return of Frost, Wil- |-let there be plenty of reapers. Oh! for an O'Connor, liams, and Jones, &c., likewise for the separation of a Jones, a M'Grath, and a Clark, one and all, at the haughty, ignorant, and dominating aristocracy; with a Church and State. A town's meeting will take place back of our patriotic Duncombe, and down, down to rapacious, all-grasping, and never-satisfied prisathood,

call the same-when the candidates are invited to meeting last Sunday, July 4, when they divided the the monopolists; the manufacturers, the railway comattend, where they will undergo the ordeal of a public town into districts, and appointed collectors to obtain panies, and government contractors; the monstrous the sinews of war for the coming contest. The committee will meet next Sunday at 2 o'clock in the large room, Bear's Paw. It is hoped the Chartists of trol; to which you may add the idle sinecurists, the un-Hindley and Lamberhead-green will come forward deserved pensioners, and, in short, a whole army of lo-

FURTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CARRINGTON.—The members of the various sections at 6 o'clock.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A special general the purpose of electing a sub-secretary.

HALIFAX. — On Monday evening, July 12, at

in the New Cattle Market, Ilalifax, when Mr P. M'Grath. of the Executive; and Messrs Webber, secretary will be in attendance to enrol members, and insulted operatives. &c., at 83, Dean-street, on Tuesday evening next. LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—A camp meeting will be held near the White House, Blackstone edge, Legislation. The rich and the powerful have coalesced Marshall has consented to offer himself as a candidate, in compliance with the requisition lately originated. In the marshall has consented to offer himself as a candidate, in compliance with the requisition lately originated and talented advocates of the rights of man, vour just and inclinable rights. nated. In the meantime the friends of Mr Sturge | Will address the meeting. Account Thomas Tattersall will address the meeting: Messrs F. O'Connor. Chair to be taken at half-past one o'clock if the afternoon. There will be a delegate meeting at the White disement; and to preserve their supremacy, it is neces-House on the same day. Uhair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to which the fellowing places o'clock in the forenoon, to which the fellowing places are requested to send delegates—Bury, Manchester, not be able to discover the deceptions with which they look, Burnley, Mottram, Saddlewerth, Paddock, Huddersfield, Halifax, Elland, Ashton, Daniel Constantly trying to mislead you: and we are grieved to have to remark, that too many of you have been Haslingden, Hebden-bridge, Ramsbottom, Bacup, Rochdale, Todmorden, Sowerby-bridge, Shaw, Milbrow, Whitworth, Littleborough, Marsden, Middle ton, Heywood, &c.

Pational Land Company.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST LAND COMPANY.

FRIENDS,-On June 9th, I lectured in Darlington, We had a most excellent meeting, and I am proud to report a considerable increase in members. There are one or two grumblers in this place, but their influence has become as it is everywhere else. "small by degrees and beautifully less."

On Thursday, the 10th, I lectured in Stockton-on-Tees. There was a very good meeting of members, and a most gratifying report of a doubling of numbers in the company.

On Friday, the 11th, I lectured in Middlesboro' to a most crowded audience. The company has been

gaining strength rapidly here. I was then recalled to London, and in consequence DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Mr Hope Johnstone has addressed his constituents, intimating that he will not ask their suffrages at the approaching election. Chartists there, who decided on getting up a meeting. announcing his intention of again standing. No

The bellman did not do his duty otherwise we should those which shall give the power to the real representatives of the people and the power to the real representatives of the people and the people have had a better meeting; as it was we enrolled 10 tives of the people, and destroy for ever the rule of the members for,32 shares. This was, I considered, a most few over the many. excellent beginning—I was extremely pleased, and I think I ought to be pardoned for expressing it, when I say that I found the control of the I say that I found those who were boys when I made Dubling University. — Professor M'Cullagh is pushing forward his claims with carnestness and success. Among the many friends who have come success. Among the many friends who have come would drink in those principles, and when they became men they would adopt them. They have done it, and I hope they will be an honour to our party. Mr John Lewis is secretary; Mr W. Brown, treasurer; and Mr George Povey, sorutineer : all young,

On Saturday I sailed for Carlisle. I lectured there

NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND CENTRAL ELECTION on Monday, the 28th ult., to a very large audience.

I shall explain wherever I go, so that all men may know what law is in this country as applied to a Chartist, and that Chartist, Mr O'Connor. At the time I am writing this it has not been decided what course I may take, but I may promise the association in the Potteries that I will meet Mr

Evans at any time to discuss the question at issue Yours faithfull

members of the first and second sections who have paid up are requested to present their cards to the paid up are requested to present their cards to the secretary on the same evening, for the purpose of secretary on the same evening, for the purpose of the same evening the sam

LIVERPOOL.—A general meeting of the Land members will take place on Monday night, July 12th, at LEEDS.—A general meeting of the shareholders commission in relation to a petition for an extra borough." Mr Doyle delivered an admirable address, o'clock, in the East-end of the Bazaar, to consider the best means of supplying the Central Election Committee with funds to secure the return of Chartists to the House of Commons.

LEICESTER.—The local committee of the National Land Company have issued the following timely address:-

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE OPERATIVE CLASS.

Fillow-Supremens,-It can hardly be necessary, at this time of great suffering and distress under which we groan, to trouble you with even a partial list of the evils by which we are prostrated; their effects are too obvious supply of grain in our market to day. Wheat sold from in your attenuated frames, your pallid features, your 10s to 12s; oats, 4s 2d to 5s 6d; barley, 6s 6d to 6s 8d in your attenuated frames, your pallid features, your hungry bellies, and your ragged apparel; and what is still worse they are daily, nay, hourly increasing. Your enemies, if not comparatively numerous, are in the possession of the elements of a power which is almost incalculable, and their mutual interests have united them in a bond of union which it is almost frightful to contemplate. A corrupt, profligate, and reckless government; a form the prominent diabolical trinity of your oppressors. 18 to 28 per qr. on beans and peas. To these add the bullionists, the money-mongers, and army in time of peace, the navy (rotting in the Docks), custs, more destructive than those of Egypt; with the principals, are all fed and supported in luxury upon the fruits of your industry.

Impressed with a due sense of these, and many other like grievances, too great for patient human endurance, petty satellites and dependants of all those who, vermin-

belonging to the Carrington branch are respectfully like grievances, too great for patient human endurance, requested to attend at the New Inn, on Sunday next, your brethren, the members of the National Land Company, have appointed a committee to meet, and, by discussion, to discover a practicable remedy, which can be meeting of the Chartist locality will be held at Har-rison's Assembly Rooms, Eastl-ene, on Monday evening next, July 12, at eight o'clock precisely, for employed by the people to eradicate or (at the least at tolerable evils: and as, after due reflection, they are of opinion that such a remedy, and the only efficient one, Nieudiep not only exists, but may be easily and successfully apo'clock, a public meeting of non-electors will be held plied, they have thought it their duty to apply to you, in the first instance, as it is to your concurrence and cooperation that they have to look for the commencement Bowden, and Rushton, will address the meeting.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The lead to those results so ardently desired by the injured

It is allowed on all hands that the foundation of all the curses of which we complain, is to be traced to Class your just and inalienable rights; they have rebbed you ral quality of this description of stock was by no mean of that land which your all-merciful Father created for prime. Notwithstanding the weather was unfavourable your general use; and they have reduced you to a state of serfdom, that you may labour only for their aggran. sary to keep you poor, that you may be powerless to caught in their snares, and have believed that their delusions of Corn Law Repeal, Free Trade, and the rest of their fallacies would remove your distress, and improve quality. On the whole there was an advance in the met Sheffield.—The West Testimonial Committee will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Democratic Rooms, Queen-street.

South Lordon Gueen-street.

South Lordon Gueen South London Chartier Hall, Blackfriars-road.—
Mr Kydd will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening at eight e'clock. Subject: "Protection, Competition, but are determined upon taking the management of you, but are determined upon taking the management of week's currencies. The highest value of the best Dong you, but are determined upon taking the management of week's currencies. The highest value of the best Dong you, but are determined upon taking the management of week's currencies. your affairs into your own hands.

detestable factions, and choose men to represent you 222, pigs 248.

BUTTER, BACON, BEEF, &c. own, and whose principles you believe, as far as inquiry and solemn pledges can assure you, are founded upon a right basis; and we respectfully beg to lay before you what we believe a candidate for the people's choice ought to exert his energies to have passed into laws:—

1. Universal Suffrage. 2. Vote by Ballot. 3. Annual Parliaments. 4. No property Qualification for Members. 5. Payment of Members. 6. Equal Electoral Districts. 7. Separation of the Church and State. 8. Abrogation of the devilish New Poor Law. 9. To Raise the Wages

extreme dulness of the market and the few transactions that have taken place during the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot quote prices with certainty. Holders would have will lingly submitted to 2s to 2s per cwt. decline, but to compare the past week, we cannot the past week. right basis; and we respectfully beg to lay before you of the Operative to a fair remunerative Price. 10. The Butter, Belfast state of society, with the monetary qualification of candidates, it may be difficult to find men who will pledge themselves to all these principles; but in all cases, we earnestly implore you never to prostitute your votes to any one who refuses to support the most essential ones;

present, as a trust to be exercised on behalf of your breconsciences, and meet the approbation of those whom you represent. Finally, we cordially and earnestly invite you to join with us, in a brotherly union for the restoration of the rights of all. We are numerous enough to turn the scale between the two hungry factions, and render them powerless by turns, and it is our intelligent, active, and consequently useful men. It want of union and determination alone which renders is time the younger men undertook their public us powerless. For this purpose, rouse then from this

order of their importance, with as much explicitness as the limits of this address will permit.

IRELAND.—This country has long been the victim

Company, must be addressed to S. Brewerton, 6,

The accounts having been audited and found corwood.

The accounts having been audited and found corwood.

The accounts having been audited and found corwood. rect, a vote of thanks was passed to the secretary, treasurer and scrutineer. Mr Isaac Hammersley was re-elected scrutineer; Mr Charles Potts and Mr James Mayer, auditors, for the ensuing six months. It was unanimously agreed to put Mr Stephen Amison in nomination as a delegate to the forthcoming Conference. The election business was then gone into, a committee formed, and the sum of 5s. 6d. collected to begin with.

WOOL.

London, Monday, July 5.—The arrivals of foreign and about 2,200 packages. The public sales have closed some what more firmly than they commenced, but prices have to some into some into sa delegate to the forthcoming were decidedly good. There is rather more doing in the best qualities of English wool, at full prices, but all other collected to begin with. Poor Law Administration Bill.—On the motion to go into committee on the Poor Law Administration Bill,

Bill,

Lord Brougham objected to the clause which proLibits the conversion of the people of that country have perished of famine!

Libits the conversion of the people of that country have perished of famine!

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Library the conversion of the people of that country have perished of famine in the committee, seed the conversion of the ensuing six months.

Conversion of the people of that country have perished of the conversion of the people of that country have perished to the conversion of the people of that country have perished to the conversion of STONEY STRATFORD .- On Tuesday evening, Mr

M'Grath will address a meeting of the inhabitants, on the Land and its Capabilities. Uxeringe.-On Monday morning our little town was aroused by the strains of soul-stirring music from a rapidly-moving line of pleasure vans, each drawn

sample, were on a very moderate scale, yet the show of parcels was larger than that exhibited this day se'nnight. Owing to the immense importations of foreign corn-most of which are being placed in warchouse-the splendid weather for the growing crops (the accounts respecting which are very favourable), and the thin attendance of buyers from all quarters, the trade with all kinds of English wheat was excessively heavy, "at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from Eight to,

Ten Shillings per Quarter," and at which the millers were

from 18 to 28 beneath last week's figures. The supply of malt was tolerably good, while the sale for all kinds was that purchases have latterly been confined to actual strength of that purchases have latterly been confined to actual strength. extremely inactive, and the rates declined from 1s to 2s plies for contracts taken, so that the continuance per qr. The immense imports of foreign oats noticed A requisition, numerously signed, has been presented by the electors and non-electors to Mr Thomas

Chartism, how can we expect to arouse and secure was a brighter prospect of success than at present, and that a determined effort on the part of those who are imbued with Chartist principles will ensure that success. Then arouse yourselves! be up and doing! you could not devote your time and attention to a secure the support of the people? We believe there never the 20th inst. The fourth section is now opened.

Hull.—The shareholders of the Land Company are requested to attend at the Ship 1nn, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of putting some members in nomination as delegates to the forthcoming Conference. Those

73s.—Beans: Tick 44s to 48s, pigeon 50s to 55s, Harron new 47s to 48s.—Peas: white 57s to 60s, grey and maph 52s to 57s.—Oats: English feed 28s to 32s, coland 22 to 57s.—Oats: Angles food 28s to 48s 528 to 578.—Vate: Engine reed sos to 528, Coland 20, to 318, Scotch feed 338 to 358.—Potato 368 to 408, Irish: Limerick and Newry 273 to 308, Cork and Youghal black 278 to 298.—Flour: Town-made 608 to 668, Essex and Kent 558 to 608, Norfolk and Stockton 538 to 608 per

280lbs.

Foreign.—Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg 68, to 77s, Mecklenburg 64s to 74s, Russian 65s to 73s, Barley: grinding 35s to 42s, malting 44s to 48s.—Beans: Egyptian 34s to 28s, Mediterranean 35s to 39s.—Oats: Russian 26s to 28s, Mecklenburg 26s to 28s per qr. American flour 32s to 34s per 196lbs.

Wednesday, July 7.—An unusually small supply of English wheat was on offer here this merning, yet to English wheat was on offer here this merning, yet that article, arising from the continued large imports from abroad, met a very dull inquiry, at barely Monday's reduced currencies. All kinds of foreign wheat were in great supply and heavy demand, at barely stationar

Prices.

RICHMOND (Yorkshire) July 3. — We only had a think beans, 7s to 7s 3d per bushel.

Livebroot, Monday, July 5. — The arrivals of grains LIVEBPOOL, Monday, July 5.— The activate of grain and flour since last Tuesday are very moderate, in come quence probably of light and opposing winds. We have had a week of brilliant weather, and the growing crops of grain have made great progress. The decline in prices grain have made great progress. Lie decime in price of grain, &c., has not been stayed, though most holden have withdrawn their samples, rather than meet the market rates. The reduction on last Tuesday's price may be quoted at 6d per bushel on wheat, 3s per barrel on flour, 3d to 4d per bushel each on oats and burley, and

POTATOES. Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, July 5.—Scarcely any old potatoes are now on sale in these markets About 150 tons of new ones have been imported from H land, which have most found buyers at from 8s to 9s per cwt. The supplies from our neighbour-county are on the increase. The quality is excellent, and a good business is doing, at from 9s to 15s per cwt.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF POTATORS.—On Tuesday then was a very abundant market at Covent Garden.

The following imports of live stock have taken play into London during the past week:— From Whence Oxen Cows Calves Flushing 184 — 22 20 1,298 398 Rotterdam..... Hamburgh..... 186 260 Antwerp Harlingen.... 176 Total.. 693

We have received two pigs from Harlingen. In addition to the above about 380 beasts, 700 sheep and lambs, and 40 calves, have been landed at Iluli and the other northern ports, mostly from Holland. the other northern ports, mostly from Hohanu.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 5.—The supply of foreign stock on offer this day was very extensive—viz., 384 oxen and cows, 3,492 sheep and lambs, and 29 calves, nearly the whole of which found buyers, at last week's quotations. For the time of year, the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were tolerably good. Although the second statement and statement statement and statement s there were several well made up droves on sale the gene for slaughtering, the beef trade, owing to the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, was steady attendance of both town and country buyers, was stead at prices fully equal to, but at nothing quotable beyond those obtained on this day se'nnight. The primest Scott were disposed at from 5s to 5s 2d per 8th. The arrivals of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, consisted of about 200 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns, from the western and midland districts, 800 Hereford, and shorthorns, and runts, Devons, &c.; frem other parts of England 700 d various breeds; and from Scotland 320 horned and polled Scots. Compared with those exhibited on Monday las, the numbers of sheep were small, but of full average were but moderate, moved off slowly at about stationan The time has arrived at which our present Parliament is about to be dissolved, after which you will be called upon to exercise one of the few rights which your ironshod rulers have left in your present or and in thick the second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime large are 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to the second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime large are 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to the second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime large are 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to the second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime large are 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to the second quality do 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime large are 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d, coarse and inferior beautiful to 4s 8d to 4s 10d, prime Scots 5s to 5s 2d shod ralers have left in your possession, and in which your voices can be raised for good or for evil. On the way in which you exercise this important duty depends the commencement of the raign of justice, or the continuation of oppression and misrule. We implore you to turn a deaf ear to the baseless professions of both the detectable factions and choose man to supressent your described factions.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 5.—The quotations we give below must be considered entirely nominal, as from the extreme dulness of the market and the few transactions

8. d. s. d. .. 88 0 — 90 0 per cmt. .. 85 0 — 86 0 — .. 00 0 — 00 0 Derry ... Coleraine ... Newry 82 0 —83 0 .. 89 0 -- 91 0 Sligo Carlow .. 89 0 — 91 0 .. 89 0 — 91 0 Waterford 89 0 -- 90 0 0.82 0 - 83 0Limerick .. Dundalk Cork, dry thirds Cork, dry thirds .. 85 0 -00 0 Do. fourths .. 81 0 -00 0 Beef, Prime Mess, Amer.new .. 90 0 -95 0 per tiem Pork, Prime Mess, American 70 0 — 95 0 — F

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 5.—Our market, without showing any great signs of excitement, has yet make tained a firm and steady tone, and the day's sales and the day's sa We are your affectionate friends,
THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.
LONGTON (POTTERIES). — The shareholders, purtoday a general tone of quietness has prevailed. Sales are reckoned at from 8000 to 10,000 bales, about 5000 bavilly been taken on speculation. Prices remain steady.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7.—In our cotton marks to day a general tone of quietness has prevailed. Sales are reckoned at 7000 bales, about 5000 bavilly been taken on speculation.

STATE OF TRADE. LEEDS.—A limited amount of business has been done

the warehouses, both home and foreign, and the public markets have been of much the same character as for some time back. HALIFAX. We have had but a small amount of bus

THE 1RON TRADE. We understand that the Iron Trade is improving in England and Scotland. Aris's Birmingham Gazell & Monday says :--"Favoured as we have been by the return of propiti

weather for gathering in the luxurious crops of hoy, maturing the still more important promising harves in some instances Ten, Shillings per Quarter," and at which a clearance was not effected. At the close of the market several parcels in bulk remained over for Wednes.

There was a very large quantity of foreign wheat a limit of the limit o There was a very large quantity of foreign wheat no show; hence the sale was excessively depressed, and the rates declined from Six Shillings to, in some cases, Tan Shillings van Quantan? and of the sale was excessively depressed, and to continue the prices of iron as last quantum to continue the prices of Scarcely any English barley was on sale, but the supply of foreign was large. All descriptions were very dull, and from 1s to 2s beneath last week's figure of the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed, but also a pretty plain intimation that the supply formed is to be supply formed in the supply formed in th least an average demand may be confidently looked

> Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Window street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin.ser, all Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the limited by the Country of the limited by th prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published ngton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of William

through the coming quarter.

Saturday, July 10th, 1347.

your note, and its enclosure. The question of the Game Laws is discussed just now with earnestness in several constituencies, and I hope some good men may have the next Parliament resolved to work it redress of any of their grievances. Yours, &c., John ledging your polite letter, and to thank you for your clever Address on the Game and Enclosure Laws. to add, that it is not my intention, at present, to offer myself to the notice of the electors of Marylebone. Any little influence I may have, and all my of the working classes of this country have not their share in the representation. I consider it the abstract BIGHT of every individual who is taxed (and

other hon, members, Lord George Brentzer with the star of the lower of the commendation of the present point of the commendation of the property of the stated that the late inquisition on the property of the stated that the late inquisition on the property of the stated that the late inquisition on the property of the granted, not at the instance of the crown, but at that of the widow, with the view of its being rested in herself, which application had been granted.

The house went again into committee on the Halvir or Towns Bill.—The clause creation from the lift on the lift on the did not the bill was carried, on a division, by a majority of 42, the house to go again into committee on the bill was carried, on a division, by a majority of 42, the house to go again into committee on the bill was carried, on a division, by a majority of 42, the house to go again into committee on the bill on Monday next.

The other erders of the day were briefly disposed of an adaptive of the control of the day were briefly disposed of an adaptive of the control of the star of this week.—Thomas Jappanes again were present in the star of this week.—Thomas Jappanes again were gaganed, and the house of the Linney, Which application had been originated, not at the instance of the control of the present time. A number of collecting of the meeting to a division, by a law to require meeting of the meeting to a division, by a law to the most of the control of of the control

between us.

I am opposed to the rigours of our present Criminal Code, especially to death punishments; and will struggle to the best of my abilities to effect such other reforms as the requirements of an improving age may demand. I am, Gentlemen,

With respect, yours truly,

Only at the apathy of people, but of the leaders of the neighbourhood. If the leaders of the struggle to the best of my abilities to effect such other reforms as the requirements of an improving age may demand. I am, Gentlemen,

With respect, yours truly,

Only at the apathy of people, but of the leaders of the