My FRIENDS.

It is now one o'clock on Friday morning, and since this day week I have been engaged nearly night and day in making out my balance-sheet of the whole of the monies of the Land Company up to Saturday last, to be presented to the Government Accountant to morrow. This must be my apology for not addressing you this week, while I cannot avoid, even at this hour, making an observation upon the communication received from the West London Chartists, and it is this:-

. They should have known that the terms to which they refer in the notice in last week's to be prompt with their remittances. "Star" were applied to their enemies and mine, and not to any of our friends; while I cannot bam-street, on Monday night last, which was adavoid admiring their valour and high-minded. dressed by Mr G. Harrison, upon the new Plan of dressed by Mr G. Harrison and d ness, relative to the letter of Mr Fussell, Organisation, and a resolution was passed, pledging addressed to Mr Arnott and printed in to carry it out. addressed to Mr Arnott, and printed in the "Star," and the very proper re- of the Land Company, the following officers were traction, with the comment upon it. Perhaps, elected for the next three months:-Committee, my enthusiastic friends are not aware that Joseph Shaw. John Derbyshire, Edward Finn, James libels of this kind and legal expenses have cost me some thousands of pounds, and if there is to be a libel corner in the "Star" I have to request that them. the "Star," I have to request that they will Henning, John Derbyshire, auditors. supply a Libel Fund, as it is very easy to write and talk spiritedly, but not so easy to pay for the publication of those enthusiastic productions. Upon one occasion the high mindedness of Mr Hill, who would not retract a libel, cost me between four and five hundred nounds; upon between one and two hundred, though I got a very alternate Tuesday evening, at eight o'cl ck, verdict; and already myself, my printer, and publisher, have been served with a writ for the publication of Mr Fussell's letter to Mr Arnott.

I trust therefore that these substantial items. I trust, therefore, that these substantial items Member's Funeral £10; for Member's Wife £5. enthusiasm of my friends.

Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

# Chartist Entelligence.

the following places were present, and passed the Roberts proposed a resolution, calling on Lord John undermentioned resolutions,-Manchester, Birken- Russell to fulfil his promise made during the struggle head, Bury, Bolton, Rochdale, Heywood, Royton, for the Reform Bill, 'That taxation and representa-Warrington, Oldham, Ashton, Leigh. Stockport, tion should be enextensive,' and pledges itself to Warrington, Oldham, Ashton, Leigh. Stockport, Salford—Mr Thomas Roberts in the chair:— That the minutes of last meeting be confirmed. That Messrs Whittaker and Roberts audit the books, the secretary and late treasurer to be present. That we request of each locality in our district, to secretary and late treasurer to be district, to of his speech. The resolution was put to the meeting and the meeting quietly dispersed. send the sum of 10s to Oldham, in aid of their Several of the town police were in attendance during Victim Fund.' That in consequence of the Defence | the whole of the precedings. Fund committee doing nothing for the country vicfims, we do exhort the country to elect the Executive to that office; and moreover, we resolve to

The country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the total the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the total the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the total the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the repeal of the union as a substantial question, the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the country to elect the Executation of the rest; and if the bill bad garded the country to elect the executation of the rest; and if the bill bad g tive to that office; and moreover, we resolve to called the Convicted Felon Club. The club will meeb withhold our monies until such is accomplished. every Wednesday evening, at Mr Roper's, Lamp 'That the Observation Committee be allowed to at-That the Observation Committee be allowed to at.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — A new club has been tend those meetings, and to speak, if necessary, but formed here called the John Mitchel Club. The next not to vote.' 'In order to save expense, the trea- meeting will take place on Tuesday night, at Mr A. surer need not attend delegate meetings.' 'That Mullin's, Slackbridge, at seven o'clock. having heard the cheering account of the organisation through the district, we beg of the country to in this village on Tuesday, June 27th, to a large urge it onward more strenuously than ever; and we number of people. also pledge ourselves to support the new unstamped papers to be started in Liverpool and Manchester, Gammage, on 'the evils of the present system, and providing they range themselves under the broad the Charter as the remedy.' banner of unmistakeable democracy.' 'That this district he divided-Liverpool to be the centre of the | Friday, June 30th, in favour of the People's Charter. sub-division,' 'That the chairman of to-day receive | Mr Gammage addressed the meeting at great length.

EDINBURGH .- A public meeting of the National rously for the Charter. Guard was held on Wednesday evening, June 28th, in the Trades' Hall, Infirmary-street. The chair in the Trades' Hall, Infirmary-street. The chair Orange Tree. Orange-street, Red Lion square, to was taken by Mr Grey. Mr John Cummings opened form a locality among that body on the plan of the business, and called upon Mr Duncan to move organisation recommended by the National Assembly. the following resolution: - That this meeting views. Several names were enrolled. Meetings will be held with feelings of regret, the formation of isolated every Sunday evening, commencing at half-past eight clubs having the same object-viz., the upholding and protecting of those glorious principles which have caused the formation of National Guards, etc.; Odd Fellows' Hall, Bank-street. Mr Henry Hunt and further, that we earnestly recommend to the Thorne was called to the chair, when the underclubs the necessity and propriety of uniting in send- mentioned delegates attended. Preston, Mr Michael ing members to form a council to conduct the move- | Ward : Blackburn, Mr Richard Whalsh; Accrington, ment, and carry on the general business. Alex. Mr. Henry Hunt Thom: Padiham, Mr. Jas. Knowles; Mr. Donald seconded the resolution. The resolution Coles, Mr. James Stanfield; Olitheroe, Mr. I. Isherwas passed unanimously. Mr John Grey gave no. wood. The following resolutions were passed. That tice of the resignation of J. H. M'Kay, which was accepted. The council of the Guards meets every Mr John Place was then called upon to give an Wednesday evening, to enrol members, in the Trades' Hall, Infirmary-street.

attended to in this place, and it is hoped will be

lity took piace on Sunday last, at the house of Mr James Reid, painter, when a most favourable account was reported from the different classleaders. In the evening an out-door public meeting was heid near to the Bell Pit, when resolutions, pledging the Place, are of opinion that Mr Place acted only the directors shall meet on the first Monday in the ultimate duties thrown upon the department; and fications supposed to be necessary for the due discharge meeting to agitate for the Charter, were carried according to the instructions of the resolutions past meanin outly. All classlesders and members are ret by the district meetings who elected him and he only they shall issue a report of their proceedings. the miscellaneous estimates. the district meeting will be considered.

is the only true remedy for their manifold grie- before the meeting, and the district secretary

on Manday last, on the Charter, by Mr Gammage. of importance occur the secretary shall have power EXETER.—At a delegate meeting of the western district of the National Charter Association, held at | That a levy of three shillings be laid upon each 21, Fore-street, Exeter, on June 28th, the following locality towards defraying district expenses.' That resolutions were una imously carried:- 'That the next Delegate meeting be held in Blackburn, Samuel Rumson be the district secretary for the en-suing year.' That W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq, he Hecknowdwiks. near Leeds.—A large op the president for the ensuing year.' That the meeting was held in the market place, on Wednesday balance sheat and district account, furnished by Mr evening, June 28th, Mr Issac Clissett from Halifax, O'Brien, the late district secretary, be received and and Mr William Newsome of Heckmondwike, depassed. Lisbilities, £13 4s. 6d. It being highly livered elequent addresses in defence of the People's desirable to liquidate the foregoing liabilities as Charter. The Council of the Heckmondwike Charspeedily as possible it was resolved :- That each | ter Association beg to inform their friends that they locality throughout the district be earnestly re- have formed a branch under the new plan of organiquested to do their utmost, by voluntary subscrip- sation, and meetings are held at the Red Chapel, top Company. 'That allottees be allowed the loan at tion, for that purpose, and remit the same without of Heckmondwike, every Monday evening, at eight the expiration of three months from the time of delay.' 'That a district meeting of delegates be held o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members. on the 24 h of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mr Havili's, 91, Fore-street, Exeter, for reorganising the district, agreeable to the recommenthis part of the Tower Hamlets-Mr Warren in the dation of the Executive, and that each local secre- chair-when Mr Kirby gave a lecture on class-legistary receive fourteen days' notice of the said meeting.' lation, and several new members were enrolled. 'That the district secretary send a copy of these resolutions to each local secretary in the district.' That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for it was unanimously agreed that the meeting of the his conduct in the chair, and Mr Havill, fer the

gratuitous lean of his room.' ing on Sunday last, at New Basford, after which a read till ten o'clock. public meeting was held in the large room, at the BALANCE SHEET OF THE SHEEFIELD CHARTIST DEMON-Horse and Groom, for the purpose of organising the working classes of that village. Mr John Fietcher was called upon to preside. Mr Sweet addressed the m-eting at considerable length, urging the necessity of organisation. Mr C. Roberts next addressed the meeting, when a resolution was passed that a branch of the National Charter Association should be formed in Basford. A committee of three persons was elected to carry out the resolutions, who agreed to call a meeting at seven o'clock on the following evening, for the purpose of enrolling members and electing a council.

SHIFFIELD. In consequence of the sudden and lamentable death of our tressurer, Mr Councillor Thomas Brigge, a special meeting of the members of this branch was held in Mr Mossley's large room, on Wednesday evening last, to appoint his successor. Mr Charles Bagshaw was called to the chair. On the metion of Mr Wm. Spencer, seconded by Mr Richardson, talior the following resolution was agreed to:-That Mr Councillor Ironside is a fit and proper person to become treasurer for our branch.' It was agreed-'That a testimonial be presented to Mra Briggs, as a token of the high worth and esteem in which her late husband was held by the Chartists and

Land members of this town.

Bunnley —A: a meeting held on the 3:d inst., it was proposed by Mr Wallace, and seconded by Mr Butterworth, 'That a Chartist Association be formed under the new Plan of Organisation, and a committee be appointed to corry out the same.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SCCIETY .- The agents who have not yet made their returns up to the 25 h day of June, are requested to do so immedi ately; address to the secretary, 2, Little Vale place, Hammersmith-road.

This Fund for conveying Mrs Jones to her husband (the compatrict of J bn Frost), in the land of his exile. The secretary (Mr John Simpson (acknowledges from Brighton, per Mr Flower, 10s.; Glasgow, per Mr James Ray, 6: 1d.; Dundee, per James Graham, 153. 71.; a few friends, Camberwell, 3:; John Price Junes. 1s; from Accrington, 5s.; J. G. Manley, Swindon, 3: 61. Will the person at Burton-on-Trent, who has paid a sum, please cause the order to be forwarded to Mr Simpson, in order that he may

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receive the amount from the post-master. Mrs Jones OLNEY. Bucks.—A meeting was held here on Red-nails either on the last day of July or the first of nesday, June 28th, there were at least 700 persons NEW RADFORD -A large meeting was held in Den-

me between four and five hundred pounds; upon life make man dependent upon his fellow man, but another occasion, the public-spirited Mr Hobson whose assistance being mutual renders the support cost me between two and three hundred; upon another occasion, the determination of my friends at Nottingham that I should defend my of the Chartists of Birmingham have formed a character against a libel in the "Times," cost me society which meets at the Ship Ind, Steelhouse-lane, has been invaded by hired bands of police and ane—her

will be a substantial set off against the spirited Bank-National Land and Labour Bank.' The members meeting at the Ship are informed that the IRISH FELON Newspaper, will be read every Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. Conveyances will leave he above place on Sunday, July 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the camp meeting to be held on Hitherto, she has obeyed the imperious dictates of man, the Great Detford Estate. The whole of the profits erising from the above trip will be given to the Defence Fund.

MANCHESTER.—The South Lancashire delegate public meeting in the Market-place, on Tuesday meeting took place on Sunday last, delegates from evening July 4th. Mr Harrison in the chair. Mr humanity. Northnessam .- The Chartists of this town held a

SHERBINGTON, BUCKS. - Mr Gammage lectured

STOKE GOLDINGTON, BUCKS. - A meeting was held on Thursday, June 29th, to hear a lecture from Mr HANSLEPE, BUCKS .- A large meeting was held on

and at the conclusion the meeting cheered vocife-A MEBTING of the trade society of Boot and Shoe-

makers was held on Sunday evening last, at the

Padinam.—At a meeting of Chartist delegates of Isaac Isherwood be the District Secretary, and James Heaton the Treasurer, for the next twelve months.

account of his conduct in the late National Assembly which he preceeded to do, and laid before the dele LOUGHBOROUGH.—The plan of organisation is being gates a letter which he had received while sitting in London, containing questions affecting his public character as a deputy to the Assembly, every one of BERRY Engr.—The weekly meeting of this loca | which questions were answered to the satisfaction of every delegate present, and the following resolution was carried unanimously: 'That we, the delegates of North Lancashire, having heard all the charges made by the Chartists of Burnley against Mr John quested to be present to morrow (Sunday), at two did right in taking his seat in the late Chartist of the company be laid of clock, when the propriety of sending a delegate to the district meeting will be considered.

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority made a handbill of; that if it was not to be followed up out and numbered previous to any ballot; and that the numbers 62 to 73.

Delegate meetings be held every three months—the the number of MILTON KEYNES, BUCKS -Mr Gammage lectured first Sunday in October, January, April, and July; in this voluge on Saturday evening last; the sturdy and the whole of the business to be brought forward villagers appeared to be convinced that the Charter | at such meetings be sent to the secretary ten days acquaint each locality six days before such meeting practical agriculturist; they shall superintend the

GREAT SINFORD, BUCKS -A lecture was given here with the business that will come before it. If business to call a special meeting to settle such business. HECKMONDWIKE. near Leeds .- A large open-air

> LEIGH Hoy, Church-street, Mile End New Town -On Sunday, July 2ad, a new locality was formed in

WHITTINGTON AND CAT LCCALITY .- At a meeting of this locality, held on Sunday evening, July 2ad, locality take place every Sunday evening, at seven

STRATION AND SOIBER, HELD JUNE 13TH.

INCOME.

June 14,-To Cash, Gallery Tickets

P:t Tickets				5	3
Bor Tiekets			•••	5	17
Profit on the Soirce			•••	5	10
To Cash from Ginger Bear			•••	0	15
Profit on the Wardrobe			•••	0	1
				£21	6
				10 pt 10 pt	
	EXPENDIT	URE.			
				£.	
15By cash for Theatre		•••	***	5	5
elfA broken window		•••	•••	0	2
Hr Cierk's band		• •	•••	2	5
Tea kettle	•••	•••	***	0	7
Plag ropes	***	•••	•••	0	4
Ginger beer	•••	•••		0	8
Printing	•••	•••	•••	0	2
Frag carrier				1	4
Horses				0	10
Неора	•••	•••	•••	0	1
A damaged flag		•••		0	3
		•••	•••	0	2
Cash to Richardson			•••	•	-

G. Poules 0 1 G. Bagebaw Nailor's expenses ... Plag washing and repairing 400 Tickets Circulars Bills printing ... Posting ... Carriage and harness Lighting gas ... Return Tickets ... Carriage repairing

> Audited, 22nd of June, 1848. AARON BURKINSHAW. JOHN GASSUM. Jonn Jones, Secretary.

5 10

Cath in hand ...

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1848.

August nex!-friends are again, therefore, requested present, including a large number of the middle class, the liveliest satisfaction was evinced, and at the conclusion, the meeting unanimously joined in three

CIATION (BRANCH NO. 2), TO THE WOMEN OF BETH NAL-GREEN.

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS, The time has now arrived for woman to play her impertant part in the regeneration of mankind. She can no longer remain in her domestic ephere, for her home has been made cheerless, her hearth comfortless, and her position degrading. She has seen everything that made her life happy crushed by the rude minions of tyranny. With a fortifude, almost beyond human endurance, she has borne poverty, want, disease, privation, and suffering, in their most sensitive intensity, buoyed up with the faint hope that a brighter ray might once more gleam. She feels her tears, her prayers, her supplications, have all been in vain. The child that has died at her breast for the want of Nature's sustrnance-the dejected looks and sinking features of her heart's best beloved, as he has returned, day after day, from his unsuccessful search for Labour's meals-the premature decay of her own beauty and existence-these have been but the fearful prelude to usher in a misery of ten times deeper poignancy. Yes, woman, with man, has become the prey of oppression. Her circle husband dragged from her side to the gloom of a dungeon-and her children trampled under foot-and this. for no other crime than that Labour cried for its rights, and Justice for its due. It was hard to bear the pangs her degradation. She will not only be social, but poli. tical-no longer st'fis her miseries at home, but spread them abroad, till society shall echo forth her note of wos, and Tyranny yield to the amnipotence of her power. and thought she had no right to political existence;

The Female Chartist Association, in appealing to their sex for support, particularly invite the co-operation of the middle classes, for to the tradesman's wife, as well as to the mechanic's, a change in our political institutions is absolutely essential. If our husbands are thrown out of employment, or reduced in the price of their labour, we are compelled to restrict our domestic comforts, and enforce the same competitive system upon you as that under which we groan; if, on the contrary, trade be prosperous, and labour well paid for, the necesioin our ranks.

on the one hand, and cold-blooded cruelty on the other,

that influence has often been exercised for her own enslavement, and seldom for the advancement of her happiness. For the future let us strive to redeem the error of the past. We are acknowledged to be the most useful apostles in the promulgation of religion-in this walk our claim has never been disputed. What, then, shall prevent us being as meful in the mission of politics. peace, virtue, and humanity? As we have overthrown all obstacles in the former, so we can with the latter. Mary Wellstoncraft who wrote the 'Rights of Wo | of beneficially employing the population. man,' a maid of Saragoza that red:emed Spain, and a Jean of Arc that saved France; and we have still a Miss | Mr Monsall and Mr B. Osborne. Martineau and a Frances Wright, whose incorruptible virtues and talents might bid even the sterner sex to blush for shame. True, we have none who could rival ment, or the propriety of dividing at once. our Sir George Greys and cast iron dukes in cruelty, but Our deeds shall be our on'y meanment, and the praise of tounity, and vice verse. the virtueus our only reward.

Miss S Simmonds, secretary, secretary will be in attendence to enrol members.

# National Land Company.

WESTMINSTER.-The following resolutions were adopted by the members of the Westminster branch of the National Land Company meeting at 83, Dean-street, Soho, Sunday, July 2nd, 1848.— That it desirable first to wait and see what were likely to be house as a repealer alone, but as possessing other qualithe number of the prize shall be the number of the allotment.' 'That the number of directors shall be five, and one of whom shall be a practical man in the building line, and also one of them shall be a building and laying out of e-tates, and preparing o'clock. the same for seed, and attend the monthly meetings of the board, to explain to them the state of the works,' &c. 'That previous to the allottees taking possession of their allotments, they shall be properly ploughed and the principal crops put in at the expense of the Company, and that the first weeks in March and September shall be the time to take possession.' 'That allottees wishing to build their own that they give sufficient security for the proper building of as substantial a house as those built by the taking possession.' 'That a proper accountant be time. appointed in conjunction with a member of the Company, to audit the quarterly accounts of the Company

and that the whole affairs of the Company be fully gone into and circulated amongst the members.' HASELGROVE .- A new branch was formed here on the 3rd inst. by Messrs Leach and Woodhouse. COVENTRY .- At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the Coventry Branch of the National

impress parameter.

MONDAY, July 3. The HOUSE OF LORDS sat for a short time. The business was of no public interest. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - After disposing of some

Sir J. Pakington rose and moved as an amendment

being, 231 to 169,

After some debate as to proceeding with the resolu Lord J. Russell said, as it appeared that the question could not be settled before the 5:h of July he would the 31st of May, come what might, and even if he should again en Priday.

Mr GLADSTONE was desirous of knowing what would be done in reference, to the duties which would come parliament. (Laughter.) The hon, gentleman seemed into operation on Thursday. It was not a question to be of opinion that the surest way of effecting a resfecting merely those who had sugar in bond, but those peal of the union—that measure which, in his opinion, Mr E. Ds who had it on its way to this country.

remedies to be afforded are the sabre's gash and trun- the course now pursued all the sugar that came in be diately carried. (Loud laughter.) But for the introcheon's blow. But this will awake woman to a sense of tween the 5th and the time the resolution was reported duction and postponement of this question he was not would come in at the reduced duty. Mr GLADSTONE urged Lord John Russell to give notice

> two o'clock, TUESDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- A conversation consequen ipon the presentation of petitions by the Duke of Rick mond, ensued relative to juvenile offenders, and after some other business their lordships adjourned.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The heuse met specially at twelve o'clock for the purpose of proceeding with the INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL in committee.

on that question being put,
Sir L. O'Brien moved, by way of amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the operation of the bill to England and Scotland. The hon, who would have honestly represented the country. H saries of life are more freely indulged in, and money baronet complained that the bill had been put forward need not specify names or places; but when he heard more widely circulated; consequently, your elevation as a boon to the landlords of Ireland, as emabling them blameless and at the same time declare that they ro. of the Exchequer—who expressed his pleasurable conand depression must ever be proportionate to that of to part with outlying portions of their property, with a blameless, and at the same time declare that they ro. welcome. As it stood, however, it would carry out Bo were not such as to lead any rational man to suppose Lord Nugent. But, it may be asked, what power has weman, and by such purpose, and instead of being a boon would expose otherwise than that question had been used as a false what means can she assist in the redemption of her the landlords of Ireland to every species of annoyance pretence, to enable them to obtain seats in that house species? Time shall give the solutio 1. It is enough from their creditors. Having always understood that thereby deceiving the people of Ireland, and injuring the for us to know that woman possesses an influence, that the principle on which the imperial government desired character of the British House of Commons. (Hear.) to proceed was, that Ireland should be considered as an The question of adjourning the debate to that day

only, should have a general application. The Soliciton-General having explained the proviand to give the purchaser a good title. If the latter his country, (Laughter.) His attack upon the hon At least, the ennobling task is worth an effort. A few condition were once obtained capital would soon flow member for Limerick reminded him of the old sayingornaments have already distinguished our sex. It was a into Ireland, and thus ample means would be afforded Put an Irishman on the spit, and you will get another

After a desultory conversation,

Sir G. GREY suggested the withdrawal of the amend Mr Henley moved the adjournment of the debate such foul blots upon the fair face of humanity, society when the gallery was cleared, but no division took benches. Now he should like to have that translated well can spare. Besides, our task is not to debase, but to place, and the adjournment was agreed to. se that the elevate; not to brutalise, but to humanise; not to im. object for which the house met, that of proceeding with pade, but to aid the march of improvements. With these the bill in committee, was not attained.

bright examples, then, before our eyes, of what our six | The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr G. A has done, and can do, and, animated by the glorious im- HAMILTON, stated that it was not within the province of pulse of lib rty, let us proceed zealously upon our poli. the government to interfere either with respect to legal members who owed their seats to the influence of whole tical mission, alike ind firent to the sneers of a corrupt education in Ireland or with the view of authorising sale boroughmongers, and whose expenses were paid party press, or the calamnious insinuations of the vile. English barristers to practice in the law courts of that by mone; remitted from this country, justifying the act, KAFFIB WAB .- Mr HAWES, in rep'y to Mr V. Smith,

said he hoped shortly to beable to lay on the table a repor! The Female Chartist Association meet every relative to the expenses of the Kaffir war, but he had his leaving the colony.

tory speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Railway Commission Act. The motion was opposed by Mr LABOUCHERE, and supported by Mr W. GLADSTONE,

Lord J. Russell suggesting, while he agreed that the every month, for the dispatch of business, and that secondly, to see the evidence taken by the committee on of the duties of that house. He quite admitted that a

> INTERFEBENCE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS .- Mr URQUHABT on that day three weeks, he would join the honourable was proceeding to submit a motion on the subject of baronet in calling on the house to discharge the order, interference in foreign affairs, when the house was (Hear, hear.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. HOUSE OF COMMONS -The house met at twelve

of which was to enable the managers of bills that in homesteads, shall be allowed the amount of the either house had, at the period of the prorogation of average cost of the previous buildings, on condition parliament, only made part progress through the house, which they had previously attained. Mr S. CRAWFORD moved that it be read a second time

that day six moaths. After a short discussion the ameudment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second

through the committee.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

William Hewitt Publisher 16, It Windmill St. Haymankel,

of the discussion he was not aware of it. He moved Mr Scully seconded the motion.

Mr Keogn did not wish to interfere in what appeared to him to be a very pretty quarrel, as it already acod. amongst the Irish repeal members. But he could not preliminary business, the house went into committee join the hon baronet in exculpating the hon, member on the Sugar Duties. The first set of resolutions having for Dublin from all blame in the course which had buen purehed in reference to this question, for that hon, member had informed his repeal auditory in Dublin that that the duty on West India Muscovado sugar, should, there was to be found upon the repeal berches in from the 5th instant, be 16s per cwt., instead of 13s, the House of Commons a greater amount of political as contemplated by the resolution, his intention being, rascallty and profligacy - (laughter) - than in like if that amendment was carried, further to move that proportion had ever disgraced the sacred benches of the duty on foreign sugar of the same class be con. Conciliation Hall. Who could wonder then that tinued at 20s, the same to continue for a period of three the Irish repeal members were not present? Neither did he excelpate the hon, member for Limerick, that The debate on this amendment occupied the remain. bland demagogue. (Cries of 'Order.') He apologised ing part of the sitting. On a division the amend- to the house if he had used a term inconsistent with its ment was negatived by a majority of 62, the numbers rules. He would say that bland popular orator, who declared in that house that he always encouraged the people of Ireland to place confidence in the British legislature, and who denounced its supporters the first thing on going back to Dublin. He gave all notice that on propose that the chairman should report progress, to sit be engaged in defending his seat, he would bring on the and their lordships adjourned. question of repeal, but he did not do so, he only kept it hanging, like the sword of Damocles, over the British could alone give prosperity to Ireland, was by never The Chancellor of the Excheques said it had been bringing it on. (Laughter.) If, thought he, by any the invariable practice to give directions for the altera- chance we can get the House of Commons to agree to of hunger, but it is harder still to know that the only tion of duties on a simple resolution of the house. By perpetual postponements, then the question is immedisposed to blame the repeal members slone. He included those gentlemen on the Treasury benches whe The noble Lord in reply to Mr Wild, stated that he had cluded those gentlemen on the Treasury benches who of a resolution for Tuesday for continuing the present | had long lent themselves to the agitation of it, and from duties for the interval that would elapse before the other whom the repeal members received at the last general had been circulated in quarters where they ought not to resolutions were reported; but Lord John Russell did election so much encouragement and consolution. The have been listened to, that the British government had not respond to the desire thus expressed; the chairman plan then was to have a Whig returned if possible, but given encouragement to attempts at disturbance in France, but now, when she beholds nothing but silent despair reported progress, and the house resumed, and, after where that could not be, the whole power and influence some routine business had been disposed of adjourned at of the government were employed to achieve the success of these very men who had kept Ireland in hot

water for so many years by the agitation of a measure, which, if carried, would undoubtedly lead to a diememberment of the empire. (Hear, hear.) Well might his right hon, friend the member for Dungarvon smile, for in 1834, he said: 'Against drinking let drunkards rail-let Crockford's Club preach against gaming, but let not a Whig government complain of agitation.' (Cheers and laughter.) The question of repeal had, he regretted to say, been used by some for their own purposes; for they had forfeited their pledges, and excluded from the house others

integral part of the United Kingdom, he thought it but three weeks was then put and agreed to, upon which consistent that this bill, which now referred to Ireland Mr Reynolds, in order to entitle himself to reply to the hon, member for Athlone, moved the adjournment of the house. He dealed having used the observations sions of the bill, and detailed the alterations which had attributed to him by that hon, gentleman. He had been made in it since it was first introduced, stated its known that hon gentleman long, but had never yet object was to facilitate the sale of incumbered estates, heard of his being gulity of one act of public utility to The bill was opposed by Mc NAPIER, and supported by hon, baronet had put the hon, member for Limerick on a political spit, and the hon, member for Athlone turned him. He gave that honourable gentleman joy of his new appointment of turnspit. (Much laughter.) He had stated that certain Irish members of that house had received comfort and consolation from the Treasury during the last few days. into plain English. He liked open and advised speaking -(laughter)-and not vague insinuation. He was aware that there were some apostates in that house who owed their seats to their pretended advocacy of a repeal of the union; but he knew also that there were other hon. he supposed, by the argument that the presperity of Ireland would be increased by the infusion into that country of British capital. (Laughter.) He would not say that any of it found its way to Athlone. (Renewed at a loss to understand. He (Mr Reynolds) had cer-RAILWAY COMMISSION. - Mr BANKES, in an explana- tainly not received either one or the other from the government. (Loud laughter.) He was not sent into that house to distract its councils, nor as a waiter to providence, nor as an expectant lawyer watching to pick up the crumbs from the table of a future administration.

He was an independent member, and amongst those board as at present constituted was more numerous and who voted for him were some of the most uncompromis expensive perhaps than it ought to be, that he thought ing opponents of repeal of the union. He did not enter that question like the repeal of the union ought not to be

Mr Keegh said, after what had fallen from the hon member for Dublin, he claimed to offer a few words in severely maimed. Jones immediately left the house, explanation. When he spoke of a quarrel between the and was pursued to a considerable distance by the hon members for Limerick and Dublin, he had not Sir George Grey, in reply to Mr Ewart, in reference meant it in the sense which the hon, member assumed. to a recent sentence of transportation in the island of The hon, member took it in a more serious sense than Jersey, said he was not aware of any case of the sort he (Mr Keogh) had intended. He (Mr Keogh), however, nore recent than last year, but from the inquiries then observed that he had touched upon a sensitive point when made, he was of opinion that the sentence of transpor- he alluded to the hon, member having received comfort having been perpetrated on the very confines of the tation might legally be inflicted in the Channel Islands. and consolation from the treasury bench. He did not counties of Norfolk and Cambridge, and the house Mr Green moved the second reading of Lord Stanley's mean comfort and consolation in the shape of broad Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill, the object places of pounds, shillings, and pence, and he would handed over to the magistrates of Terington, by state what he had meant to assert. It was this, that the hon, member for Dublin, being a violent supporter of the repeal question, had at the last election opposed to resume them in the ensuing session, at the point to the late member, Mr Gregory; and that while the gothe hon, member opposite (Mr Reynolds) was so ten- cover .- Cambridge Advertiser. dered by her Majesty's present Attorney-General for I reland (hear, hear), who was so zealous in the cause. The Church Sites (Scotland) Bill, after considerable that not finding the diputy in the booth for the district discussion and several divisions, ultimately passed in which he was registered, he pulled out his watch and called on those present, to notice that the booth had not PARLIAMENT (IRELAND) BILL .- On the order of the been opened at the proper time, adding, that if Mr Rey day for resuming the adjourned debate on the subject nolds was not returned, he would on that ground have of the repeal of the union, brought forward by Mr J. materials for a petition to the House of Commons. O'Connell, being read,
Sir B. Hall said, that although the question was one on this isolated case, but would go further, and state (Hear, hear.) Ho ) Mr Keogh) would not, however, rest it had swollen to so alarming a size, that Mr Harris to which he did not attach much importance, he must that at the last election he had seen and could produce, o'clock, and that the Chartist business close at half- Land Company, on June 30th, the accounts were beg the attention of the heuse to it for a few moments. if necessary, a letter written by the Attorney General Notify Grant Toom.

Notify Hosier's, Much Park-street.

Accrington.—At a quarterly meeting of the members of this branch of the National Land Company, held July 1st. at their meeting room, after the pany, held July 1st. at their meeting room, after the accounts had passed the following officers were accounts.

Ingulating they should come to some decision as to will success.

Ment—a letter under his own hand, addressed to the account had own hand, addressed to the sent of a candidate standing at the last election in opposition to the government, is which he (the Irish Atleaged Poisoning.—Habwich, Wednesday.

—Yesterday an inquiry was resumed at the Wagnon, after the position to the government, is which he (the Irish Atleaged Poisoning.—Yesterday an inquiry was resumed at the Wagnon, held July 1st. at their meeting room, after the accounts had passed the following officers were accounts, and yet postponed the consideration of it from date to be returned than a supporter of the right hon in the neighbourhood. The name of the deceased accounts had passed the following officers were country, and yet postponed the consideration of it from time to time, and never presented themselves to take before the member for Tamworth. (Hear, hear.) President; Greenwood Hartley, secretary; Rushton the thought the house would be fally justified in determining that the order ought to be discharged. (Hear, hear.) But that he might not give those gentlement to make wholesale denials he ought to be forward to make wholesale denials he ought to be forward to make wholesale denials he ought to be men an opportunity of saying that such a course was adopted on the suggestion of an English member during the following resolution was their shapes be now gave notice that on that day defed goateraticities. What he had worth, treasurer. The following resolution was also past: That we, the members now present, recommend all members who are in arrears with their commend all members who are in arrears with their commend all members who are in arrears with their charges. It was only throwing coatempt and ridicule by the hone has been attributed to the hone member, as having been uttered in charges. It was only throwing coatempt and ridicule by the hone has been attributed to the non-member, as having been uttered in charges. It was only throwing coatempt and ridicule by the hone has been at the member for Marylahone (Sir R commend all members who are in arrears that the local expenses, to come forward and discharge the local expenses are local expenses.

Salford.—At a meeting of the members of this branch of the National Land Company on Sunday branch of the National Land Company, to call together a delegate meeting of South Lancashire and Cheshire.

Salford.—At a meeting of the members of this saind, and the title branch of the National tives of Ireland, bad no influence in that house; but it was impossible for men so conducting themselves to half, that on the Repeal benches in the House of Company to call together a delegate meeting of South Lancashire and Cheshire.

Were accustemed to complain that they, the representatives of the hon. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member had said in his place in Conciliation ball, that on the Repeal benches in the House of Company to call together a delegate meeting of South Lancashire and Cheshire.

Land Company, to call together a delegate meeting of South Lancashire and Cheshire.

The were accustemed to complain that they, the representatives to the thouse; but it was impossible for men so conducting themselves to hall, that on the Repeal benches in the House of Company to the hon. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. member for Dublin's oratory—(a laugh)—that he (Mr Keogh) had quoted the hos. memb

Keogh) in availing himself of such an opportunity to make a wholesals charge against the government, or rather the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon the meagre evidence of a voke given probably on good and sufficient grounds by the Attorney-General for Ireland at the Last election for the city of Dubliu.

Mr Keogh.—Not given but tendered.

Sir G. Ger.—Well, upon a vote tendered, the hor. and learned member had brought a wholesale charge against the government, represented by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of having thrown all their power and influence in favour of ropeal candidates at the last election. He (Sir G. Grey) believed the secret of this attack was that whatever had been the solicitation to obtain the influence of the government, it had not been given to secure the return of the hon, and learned gentleman opposite. (Hear, hear.) All that he (Sir G. Grey) could at present do, was to meet the charge by a general denial; and in proof, he might mention that his right hon. friend the Secretary for Ireland (Sir W. Somerville) had, at the last election, met the most determined opposition of the very bedy who it was asserted had received comfort and consolation from the government. (Hear, hear.) Let the hon. and learned gentleman bring forward a distinct charge against the Load Lieutenant for having migued his that the debate be further adjourned to that day three learned gentleman bring forward a distinct charge weeks. power, and the government would be prepared to meet it but ha (Sir G. Grey) must protest against those sweeping charges being made without notice, and only supported by mere declamation and general assertion. (Hear,

Mr Reynolds expressed his readiness to withdraw his motion for the adjournment of the house, but several hon.
members objected to the motion being withdrawn.
The SPRAKER therefore put the question, which was negatived without a division.

The second reading of the Horsham Borough Bill was proposed by Mr Bankes, inasmuch as the government did not seem disposed to proceed with it. Mr D'Eyncourt moved that the stage be postponed for a week, which amendment was at length agreed to.

A committee to consider the best manner of expediting the business of the house was then appointed and the

house rose at six o'clock. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY JUNE 30. HOUSE OF LORDS,-The Royal Assent was given by commission to numerous bills, the titles of which will be found in the parliamentary report. On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Public Health Bill was read a second time, after a short discussion,

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Sir B. HALL gave a notice of motion for Monday, to sak for what reasons so large an increase in the metropolitan police force had recently Mr E. DERISON, for Tuesday, to move for the appointment of a select committee to consider by what means

the public business of the house might be accelerated. A conversation ensued between Mr Usqueart and Lord Palmestron on the subject of returns relative to the Spanish debt due to England under the quadruple treaty, the affairs of the Mosquito territory, and as to the dismissal of the hon, member for Stafford from the office not heard of any seizure of arms on board a British than which nothing could be more false or unfounded.
The government had every reason to acknowledge the fair and handsome manner in which the provisional government had conducted the intercourse between the two countries, and he trusted no doubt would be entertained that the conduct of the British government towards France had been of a similar character. If any private adventurer had been detected in the act of landing arms on the coast of France it was competent to the French auhorities to deal with such a person according to the law.

The house having passed into committee on the Sugar Duties. Mr Bright emphatically condemned the government for having disinterred the question of protection, after they had buried it, and concluded a speech of details with respect to the past and present condition of the West India colonies, by moving, that it is not now expedient to make any alteration on the Sugar Duties Act of The speakers in opposition to the motion were Mr G. viction that the anticipated deficiency in the budget of two millions and a half would turn out to be only half

a million-Mr A. Hastie, Mr Cardwell, Mr J. Wilson, and The committee divided—
For the resolution ... Against
Majority against Mr Bright The Chairman reported progress, the house resumed, the report to be received on Monday, and the house ad-

HEALTH OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—Being fully aware of the deep interest which is felt by your readers, and the working classes generally of Great Britain, in the health of their friend and champion, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., Irishman to turn him.' (Rears of laughter.) The M.P. for Finsbury, it is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I have to communicate to you that information has been received at this office to-day, announcing the gratifying intelligence that our honourable president's health is very much improved

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, T. BARBATT, Secretary. National Association of United Trades, 11, Tottenham Court-road, July 6th, 1848.

ISLE OF ELY.—WISEECH.—ATTRMETED MURDERS Thursday week, by a rumour that a rag and bone collector near New Common Bridge, Elm-road, had committed murder, by cutting his wife's throat, and Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at Mr Chapman's not received any report on the general state of the Cape laughter.) What the hon, gentleman meant by 'com- that the victim of his demoniacal feelings was dying. Coffee house, Church-street, Bethnal-green, where the of Good Hope drawn up by Sir H. Pattinger previous to fort and consolation from the Tressury benches' he was The man, Wm. Jones, is well known in the town and surrounding country by the sobriquet of 'Rag Jack,'and he has already undergone different periods of imprisonment for criminal offences. The parties reside in a small house on the road leading to Outwell and Upwell, near the Standard Inn, and the dwelling is part'y occupied by the woman's parents, and the father, John Holland, was formerly a chimney sweep, and now a working brickmaker. On Thursday last at one o'clock, a quarrel having been caused through feelings of jealousy on the part of Jones, he seized a razor and inflicted two severe wounds in his victim's neck and one on her face, cutting her hand severely during the struggle. The mother, who had been from home, returned opportunely, and by resisting the fellow's murderous attempts, prevented the awful crime of murder which he no doubt contemplated. The mother's hand was Rev. Henry Jackson, of Leverington, and his brother, Mr Thomas Jackson, the former succeeding, after a hard race, in pouncing on and capturing Jones, whom Mr Jackson handed over to the police. The crime being situated in the former, the prisoner was whom, after examination, he was committed to Swaffham for trial. The unhappy woman still lingers in great suffering. Messrs Fawcett and vernment professed to be the stresuous opponents of re- Lilley, surgeons, were immediately called in, and peal, the very first vote tendered at the last election for | under their joint care it is hoped that she may re-SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING .- On Friday

week last, Mr Harris, the proprietor of the Equestrian Tavern, near the Surrey Theatre, having nearly 200 letters to post, adopted the usual mode of moistening the postage stamps with his longue, and before he had finished, he felt an extraordinary sensation and swelling of the tongue In a short time found it necessary to send for a surgeon, and that gentleman, on attending, at once pronounced his case one of poisoning, and stated that some poisonous ingredient was used in the glutinous matter applied to postage stamps. The usual remedies were

is Wm. Constable, alias Watts; he was fifty years of age, and followed the occupation of a pedlar; and the party in custody on the charge of destroying him by arsenic is his sister, the wife of a farming labourer, named May, in whose house he lodged. The deceased died very suddenly on the lithoi June, and suspicions being raised, the body was exhumed on Priday last, and the contents of the stomach entrusted to Professor Taylor, of Guy's llospi tal, for analysation. The result of this scientific inquiry was stated this day. A quantity of ars inic, sufficient to kill two persons, was detected, and from the corroded state of the coats of the stomach it was evident that death had been caused by the poison. From the evidence of three witnesses, it was shown that Mrs May had spoken of the circum-From this charge, however, he must exempt the hop. made this assertion from the reports contained in the public prints of Dublin; but, after he had sat down, the public prints of Dublin; but, after he had sat down, the from a death club in case of her brother's death, from was much the public prints of Dublin; but, after he had only just and that the quotation was perfectly correct, and that he had only just and that it would be an excellent thing it anything Newcastle-upon-Tine—A special general meeting of the members of this branch of the Land Company, will be held in the house of M. Jude, Cock Inn., Side on Sunday, July 9th, at sax o'clock, to hear the proper of the Select Committee of the House of Common, on the National Land Company.

Strickings—The Quantil of the Chartist Colleges, the condition of Stecking—on-Trees, have engaged in the house of Stecking—on-Trees, have engaged its of M. Select Committee of the House of Common, on the National Land Company.

Strickings—The Quantil of the Chartist Colleges, to the Chartist Colleges, to the Chartist Colleges, to the Chartist Colleges, to the Chartist Colleges of th stance that she should be entitled to ten pounds

members are requested to the reduction to the reduction of the particularly as there were only July 11th.

Manchester — Mr Barker will deliver two lectures in the People's Institute. First on Sunday evening, in the People's Institute. First on be taken at six Subject:— The Charter. Chair to be taken at six O'clock. The second on Monday evening, Subject:— the bedieved that those members, like him. O'clock. The second on Monday evening, Subject:— the English Aristocraoy. Chair to be taken at the particularly as there were only three repeal member present. (Cheers from the Con. Sir G. Grex had not intended to have interposed in the dence of the cause of death, they must had cheer, but he had accounted for the absence of repeal members—who, he must say, were very circular discussion between the two hon. Sir G. Grex had not intended to have interposed in the dence of the cause of death, they must had cheer, but he had accounted for the absence of repeal members—who, he must say, were very creatly matched the members—who, he must say, were very creatly matched that had been uncalled for, and unprecedented course which had been uncalled for an unprecedent of the cause of the

Messrs R. and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for their work, entitled, the SILENT FRIEND, (one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold, and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of little name of PERRY and closely imitate the name of PERRY and closely imitate hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Bernere-street, Oxford-street, London.

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s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system. produced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital povers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac-companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is iliustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonor rhæa, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease

in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the rus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself none of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease nits most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendent in this consequences. dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot all in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven. teen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

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expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of Dropsy life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nerous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from veneral excesses has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou sands of cases To those persons who are prevented en. ering the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is evaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 83s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

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30,000 boxes weekly, more than all other patent medicines put together. This simple fact needs no further comment t tells plainly that the pills of Old Parris The Best Medi-The following, with many others, have been recently

Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Ciren Gentlemen, -Enclosed is a statement made to me person, by a female who requests that her case may be made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive benefit as she has done, through the use of PARE's LIFE

'I had been afflicted with a severe weakness, so much as to ultimately prevent me walking across the floor of the house. I applied to a medical man for his advice, but his skill proved to be all in vain. At last I was recom-mended by a person who had taken Pabe's Life Pills to give them a trial. I did so, and before I took the whole of the first box, found myself greatly improved; I continued the use of them for six weeks, and am now stronger and feel better than I have been for years past; and while I live I shall bless the name of you and your Pare's Life Pills.' By applying to me, I have the liberty to refer any one to her at her residence. I remain, Gentleman, your obedient servant, W. WHITE .- Circa. cester, May 9th, 1847.

From Mr BYEZS, Agent for Devonport. The following letter, just received by the respected Proprietor of the Devonport Independent newspaper, clearly demonstrates the general utility of this muchprized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Testimoniais are printed and may be had, gratis, of all

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fac simile of the Signature of the Proprietors, 'T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Pleet-street, London,'

the world. Full directions are given with each box.

tions that during a thunderstorm on Sunday week, -John O'Groat Journal.

TAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE, HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

14th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir, —I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, neans, which is a great mercy, william Gardner, which the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September To Professor Holloway.

SIB,-I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Doualdson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOUNTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HEYDON, (Signed)

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847.

To Professor Holloway. To Professor Holloway.

SIR, —A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that she had the greatest difficulty or breathing if she cook a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but and dight of except the companied of the companied of the companied to the contract the contract to the one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills one time to accuse the people with being too poor to purabout six mouths since, and I am happy to inform you chase soan to wash themselves; but now, kind souls. they have restored her to periect health. WILLIAM BROWNE.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Rosi-

dent Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—The pills which I requested you to send me were

breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong. DAVID WILLIAMS. (Signed)

opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most 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. Iwish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) ALDBOROUGH. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.—
BiliousComplaints Female Irregu- Scrofula,orKings larities Ague Sore Throats Asthma Blotches on Skin Secondary Symp-Gout **Bowel Complaints** Headache Indigestion of Inflammation Tic Douloreux Constipation Tumours Janndice Liver Complaints Venereal Affec-Consumption

tions

Worms, all kinds

whatever cause

Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel lized world, at the following prices :- ls. 11d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 5d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. disorder are affixed to each box.

Lumbago

Rhematism

Retention of Urine

l'iles

Debility

firysipelas

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE.

And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and a Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. CURES IN NEW CASTLE.

Read the following Testimonials from Mawson, 13,

Mosley street, Newcastle :-Gentlemen,-I find an extraordinary demand for Dr Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real utility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have recommended them in many cases with astonishing sucthe pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) The following has also been received :-

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, CURE OF COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. Dear Sir,—I think it due to the preprietor and yourself to state that I have received the greatest benefit during the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Wafers, so much so that I would not be without them on any count. Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irritability and tickling of the throat, together with cough and soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to any one affected like myself with that painful disorder, (Signed) HINTON WILLIAMS .- No. 4, Ridley Villas, Newcastle, Dec. 5, 1844. CURES IN SUNDERLAND.

From Mr G. Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-street, Oct. 15, 1945.

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c. Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, Highstreet, Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen,-I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the clast, difficulty of breathing, and distressing England. The little even by BLACK BEETLE, like cough—and having had one of your handbills presented other creeping vermin, bites the very fieth from which he to me by your agent, Mr Yellowly, jun., induced me to try two shall boxes of Locock's Wafers, which have produced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under similar symptoms, I, myself, found almost instant relie from taking only two wafers. I do not wish my name to be made public; but if you taink proper to publish this, your agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me

Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1845. CURES IN DARLINGTON. Extract of a letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Black. wellgate, Darlington.
Gentlemen.-I never sold a medicine for asthma cough, wheczing, &c., that has been so much inquired after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many parties who have been cured by them have recommended them to others, but are unwilling to publish their names. excellence. &c. (Signed) W. OLIVER, -Oct. 10, 1845.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsail, Esq., of her Hajest,'s Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. ing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day, to gradually dissolve in my mouth, my voice becomes so it happened. On the appearance of the July number bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They of the magazine, I found my letter was treat d as those are decidedly the most exicacious of any I have ever of others have becomenot even acknowledged. From

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and on the Contin nt.

cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hourseness, and increase

street. Newcastle. Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, HERALD

IMPORTANT CAUTION. should, therefore, be on their guard against such coun-

THE ROAD v. STEAM. - A crack rider has chalkingdom on which such a match could come off.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-The present time being peculiarly a season of progression, and conceiving it to be the duty of every man who professes democratic principles to rally round

THE MIDDLE-CLASSES.

the standard of liberty, to evince his determination to cast off the fetters of sinvery, and to strike down the iron rule which crushes labour, I need no further apology for trespassing on your space. I would suggest, Sir, that the working men of this country profit by the experience taught them by the re-

cent transactions in Paris : and that much as it may be theless they ought to be prepared to depend only on themselves, for I am one of those who have little faith in their promises or professions which are never generously conceded, but are either wrung from them by necessity or exterted from them by force. What have the mideleclusies of Eagland done for the people since the passing Gagging Bills ? Where is their sincerity !- They say we hold your

principles, but you do not agitate politely enough for us! but they cannot associate with the people because they but keen nothing. Another section busy themselves in but from want of employment. trying to destroy the Land Plan; these persons used at chase soap to wash themselves; but now, kind souls. them back into the gulf out of which by their own exertions they are emerging.

with more influence than what his honest services may entitle him to receive. Tre Times is furious because the people will not fight;

its last legs, has recourse to the usual subterfuge of, puf. pressed in this year, which shows that the sums at all ing' its reputation, and for this purpose the Times puff. available were placed in the banks. away and tries to make a little thunder to drown the You ask, in relation to the increase of the loan fund Weakness, from Chartist rebels? Will you have the seven points-eh? tae necessary amount; and in this way I have known I can cut seven points; this is one—two—three—four— two orders to be taken in the Post Office for the same five, and six, and the seventh-On! it will be a dreadful pound or ten shillings. well intentioned! To such people I would say, Do not be too charged. credulous-test their siccerity-if they are not with you, they are against you; and if they will not join in your Sir, I will admit that changes may take place which may eventually bring the middle into a fraternal union with the working classes, and in these changeful times such a circumstance may not be far distant. These are strango times, thrones and chairs of state are now a day's nearly all worm-eaten; the worms are devouring the woodwork, and their timed and frippery are held in about as much holiday urchin, who swallows his pastry king at a mouthparance. The figure of his Grace of Wellington is at not willing to be creditors, as the hope of being paid this moment substituted for 'TIM BOBBIN,' in the could have no very firm foundation upon which to rest though he does not wish his name to be published, I can | window of one of our city exhibitions. Her Majesty's refer any one to him, and also many others who have forces, too-more shame!-has taken the place of the

> draws, or overdraw, the means of existence. I am, sir, in the cause of right against might, your most obedient servant, Bristol, July 2n.1, 1848. W. H. CLIFTON.

IRELAND SINCE THE UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SiB,-The acc: mpanying letter, as you will perceive, WITNESS, on the assumed improved condition of Ire. land, since the Act of Union. Feeling that the conclusion was drawn from false premises. I felt it to be contracted and prejudiced views. And, as I anticipated, which even the starving loathed. so it happened. On the appearance of the July number doubt feels that he may with impunity retail misrepre- never to return, having died of the ship fever. sentation at the rate of two peges for a farthing. But I hope, sir, you will allow the letter a place in your

Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid paper, and thus prove that there is a medium through which the public may look on both sides of a question. Perhaps the editor of the WITNESS thought my remarks too free, and so felt himself excused for their JAMES TURNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS. Sin, -I know not but it may be doing violence to your notion of modesty, for an Irishman to ask permission for Unprincipled persons, tempted by the extraordinary success of Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, prepare sperious initations of that remedy. The public it being generally the fashion of the English press, to proclaim its decrees on subjects in connexion with Irelind without g'ving an opportunity of reply.

This may arise from an assumption of a perfect acquaintance with the state of Irish society, and the causes of its distress; and the person who undertakes to deny the conclusions to which the conductors of the press arrive, exposes himself to the charges of 'impudence,' lenged the best engine belonging to the Great 'falsehood,' turpitude,' &c., showing an utter reckless. None are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE Western Railway Company, to run half a mile for ness of determination to abide by their decisions, howi ncessant report of cannonading at sea. As there correct the impression intended to be produced by the pathise. was a heavy mist at the time they were at a loss to array of figures in the article to which I refer. Doubt. It is unnecessary to remark on the final conclusions IMPORTANT TO GARDENER. -A correspondent of know the cause of the occurrence; but they were not less. Sir, you have not lived in the world for the many of Mr Martin. If the exceptions taken to the data in the Garden R's Chronicle states, that his fruit long left to conjecture, as a partial clearing of the years which number your age, without noticing how which they have been formed, be admitted, the whole birde, he suspended, by this of twig, the fragments of vessels peppering to income of benting false a looking glass, which had been accidentally broken. The vessels were evidently foreign, and are not un-fluences of prejudice or interest. Mr Martin's view of witness against his country. The reasons given fr in his trees, shrubs, &c., after which the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the feathered likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the feathered likely to be the same two that are said to have been likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the feathered likely from the feathered likely from the prevalence of diarrhout search likely from the feathered l engaged with each other off the Bell Rock. The fog that taken by most other Irishmen, who have not had the harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. In this great harminess of association with an Irish viceror nor of demand for Irish independence. Aranders kept at a respectful distance.

engaged with each other on two Don retorns. The first in suppressing the Minacoulous E-capz.—The Hull Packer mensoon returned, and the firing in a short time ceased. happiness of association with an Irish viceroy, nor of domain for Irish independence. Is this gentleman

articles, and to the same amount as England, with her exist, stopendous power of producing manufactured goods? There can be no difficulty in anticipating the reply, levying of taxes are there no circumstances to be con-

sidered, but simply the area of a country, and the numdesirable to fraternise with the middle classes, that never- ber of inhabitants? And would it be just to tax each inhabitant of Ireland in the same amount as each in. treadmill. I venture to aver your contempt will sit habitant of England, where in one manufacture alone, that of cotton, it is estimated that capital to the amount of £30,000,000 or £35,000,000 is vested; and the produce of which manufacture is estimated to average in value your voice, and spare not; and let every man in Eng from £25,000 000 to £50,000,000 annually? Then take land assist till full justice be done them. But should into account its manufactures of hardware and pottery, this silence Iroland's call? According to your argument sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of the Reform Bill? Need I state how perficious were into account its manufactures of hardware and pottery, this stience iroland a cuffer in justice, so and others that will occur to the thoughts, producing a should Ireland. Do, sir, allow me to ask, if I do not experience months under the care of one of the best surgeons, there months under the care of one of the best surgeons, have now no other gifts—save increased taxation and the claim on behalf of legislative benevolence, on the ground of the relative taxation of England and Ireland, wait for justice till you obtain it; though that period will be considerably qualified.

different circumstances, would afford an index of pros- Is England ever to interpose her unwieldy form to Irish peopl', curtail their claims, and accept mischievous in. perity. But, as imports and exports regulate each other, progress; and because you remain stationary, or move at in Ireland they go for nothing. The greater part of the the pace of old decrepitude, is Ireland not to but which they have neither the honesty nor the courage exports from Ireland has keen provisions, and if the price make a step beyond you? Surely such assumptions are to demand. Another section would go a little further— were returned in specie, to be expended in the purchase sufficient to disturb the most perfect equanimity? In of Irish manufactures, would be a benefit to the country.

But this is not the ease, it is an exchange for articles England, and yet you desire the union to be kept in its very pos-ioly be better versed in solving problems of manufactured in England, which, if manufactured at entirety? How disinterested! For whose henefit, then, home, would employ the population who are idle, not do you desire the union? That of Irishmen? They

what no one ever attempted to deny,—that there are a nexi n whatever with it. And never was there a better few millions of pounds in Ireland. The amount in opportunity than the present, when the majority of Irishfor the security of their funds, and use all imaginable those banks, if divided, would give about twenty two men are anxious to caucel the deed by which Ireland means to destroy their growing influence, and to cast shillings each to each inhab!tant—no very clear proof of was made over to England. The cry for repeal will soon the people being rich-or are not a 'land of paupers. be lost in that for complete independence. The na-But it is intended to show progress since the union. To | tional pulsation is in complete unison with the aspirations Another section enlist themselves as 'Specials,' to do so the comparison should be made between some of that noblest of men; to whom I presume you refer in your break the people's heads for during to speak of their period previous to that event and some periods subset closing allusion I mean Mi-chel, who has given an impulse wrongs, or presuming to think that such special proceed. quent, and not between periods since 1829. But does it to Irish desires, and shed a balmy influence over Irish SIR,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of support, all professing to have the poor man's interest at dences their progress? I am slow to admit such proof. your article, allow me to tell you, are sadly misspplied; heart, but in reality are only so many coils of a serpent The different periods, indicated in your tables, afforded the greatest of Mitchel's enemies have given him credit twined round the limbs of the struggling labourer. The opportunities for exhibiting the nature of such depo- for honesty of intention, and would be willing to exonerpress, too, is the forked tongue of the vile and slippery situries, and the desirableness of the people investing ate him from the imputation of fraud. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach spits its venom with a deadly malignity what they could spare, that they might augment by inonly equalled by its mendacious hyprocrisy. I trust terest as well as encourage providence. The different with your approval, I hope your sense of justice will ob-Omplaint.

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

Str.,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politenes middle alea, and by accepting no assistance from the defensive, and by accepting no assistance from the defensive, and by accepting no assistance from the defensive, and by accepting no assistance from the depole means proves that money has in
To Professor Holloway.

Str.,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politenes of disturbance in the country, like the infant Herent as well as encourage providence. The different periods have been times of disturbance in the country, which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to them.

Yours, &c.,

Norwich.

Norwich.

Norwich.

Norwich.

The different periods have been times of disturbance in the country, which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to which caused people, especially in the rurel districts, to them.

Yours, &c.,

Norwich.

Norwich. nding me your pills as you did. I now take this middle-clas, as a budy, e.c.:pt it be generously and vo- keeping. This by no means proves that money has inluntary given and by entrusting no man amongst them croased, it only shows that what the people proviously had in their own houses they have put into saving banks. This will appear evident if it be noticed, that in the year 1846, the season of Ireland's great sufferings, it plays the part of bully to the gag manufacturers of the amount of deposits was greater than in previous Downing-street. The firm of Russell and Co. being on years, though trade and agriculture were greatly de-

butcher the people, the small fry in the country, aping dependant on such a fact, Is it proof of a man's progress the manners of their instructor, en leavour to get up a that a man gets into debt? I was in Ireland in 1846. row on their own account, no doubt, in proof of their I knew several poor, who from want of employment and loyalty, and in token of their middle class love for the the enhanced price of provisions, were applicants for body as that of hisson. He said he was the coroner for prople. What will the great Duke of Wellington say, loans, with the hope, as they expressed it, that 'times the Mest Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the hope, as they expressed it, that 'times the West Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the hope, as they expressed it, that 'times the West Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the hope, as they expressed it, that 'times the West Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the better;' and I have known these persons' applications to be rejected, because of the turn for the demands on the funds, and the difficulty loans are the cartest of the demands on the funds, and the difficulty loans are the said ne was the coronar for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the hope, as they expressed it, that 'times the West Riding of Yorkshire, and resided at Nashorough loans, with the botter;' and I have known these persons' applications to be rejected, because of the last saw deceased alive on Tuesday, the 27th ult., when he saw him at the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Granium of a Prairie hull—and are the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Granium of a Prairie hull—and are the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Granium of a Prairie hull—and are the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Rother-ham railway station, on his way to London, where he careful the Rother-ham railway station are the Rother-ham this 'Cyclops' ragamuffin - who bossts of being a very Martin as a proof that the country was progressing? If Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable small dealer in bed-cords, cabbage-nets, and small bealers in Medicines throughout the sine. Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civitized world, at the following prices - Is 11d. 22. 2d de ment of Yeomanry Civelry-having knocked lustily, the increase of money orders in the Post Office. Mr out, but he was dissuaded from it by a medical friend, and shouted a defiance from the inside of the public house Martin uses it to show the increase of money, but if ex. and also by members of his family. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every window to a diminutive, but honest Chartier, passing in amined beneath the surface it will prove the very conthe street, in company of whom I chanced to be at the trary. The time was one of suffering, friends sent to time, that he sallied out in his shirt sleeves, and staggered friends for help, either as a loan or gift, no matter which, towards this little Chartist—his courage screwed up to so the present distress could be mitigated; wherever a Thursday, but as Mr Robinson was engaged be left, and cle is the celebrated poet John Greenleaf Whiredouble XX pitch, and in a voice of blackguardism and response could be given it was prompt. If it were not said that he would call on the following day (Friday), at TIER:--vulgarity demanded- When do you tkink you'll get 'em in the power of the person from whom relief was sought, two o'clock. Deceased came on the Friday at the back? When will you get back Frost and the other that person applied to some other friend for the loan f appointed time, and she was called into the room, as she

cu:- the seventh cut is for the Chartists !!!' All this | In the dimirution of cases tried in debtors' courts, I time suiting the action to the word, cutting away at the draw, as in the former cases, an opposite conclusion to the chloroform, and when deceased had inhaled it about air! What, I repeat, will the duke say to this ? Will be that of Mc Martin. Will be say honestly, that the courts have him dismissed, or will be arder him to be flogged? in those periods exhibit a fair view of the transactions If so, I suggest that the cut be manufactured out of his of debter and creditor, and that they indicate progress? own whip cord, as it would be a pity to waste other. The debtor was often X mpted from legal suit, because PERRY'S PELIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

cess. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are consumptive patients, who are constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, people's property on his fifthy back? Sir, this is the way constitute and diseases of the urinary organs. Frice not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the people are set upon, and yet the class who perputate.

The debter was often at mineral suit, because own whip cord, as it would be a pity to waste other. The debter was often at mineral suit, because own whip cord, as it would be a pity to waste other. The debter was often at mineral suit, because of this being unable to much the debter was often at mineral suit, because of this being unable to much the debter was often at mineral suit, because of the class who perputate. people a property on mis miny back; Sir, this is the way. There was a feeling of its being cruel to take a man from the people are ter upon, and yet the class who perputrate. There was a feeling of its being cruel to take a man from the these outrages are said to be the friends of the people, and his family, and confine him for a debt which he was un-

Thus, there was a temporary suspension of prosecustruggle, rej ctthem altogether, and trust to yourselves. contining for suits for debt, which they generally rejused to do when any arrangement could be effected between the parties, which gave even a remote prospect of the debt being paid. There the feeling that in prosecuting the suit expense should be incurred to no purpose, operated to prevent prosecutions for debt. I have often reneration as a gilded ginger bread in the hands of a general depression, the same facilities did not exist boliday weeking she smallers his pactra king at a mouth. for getting into debt in those latter periods, to which reference has been made by your authority. Men were afraid.

must not be taken far more than it is worth, as a proof of been cured by the wafers, (Signed) JOHN YELLOWLY. redoubtable 'Moll Flanders!' The next great change progress since the union. And, first, to reduce it to its mey possibly be, that ME of the Times may be set up in proper value, consider that a decrease in duty causes an increase in the consumption of an article. Then, seas a sign over the door of a marine store, in token of these necessary articles have been consumed, every town esteem for his gallastry towards the Chartist women of and village contributing to supply the demand by the ostatlishment of tea and coffee shops. And, third, that something succulent as an accompaniment; for even Irish gullets cannot swallow ery bread-though possessing a wondrous power of swallowing English insult-and that easiest to be procured was ten or coffee. The greater amount of grain and meal consumed in

1845, compared with the amount used at the union, was not because the people could better afford to purchase it, but firs:, the population had increased, and had nothing clee to live on, the potatoe having failed. Those who could in any way purchase flour and meal, did sowas written in reply to an article in the Christian those who could not, died, to the number of a million ! As to the transactions in the shipping department which Mr Martin adduces as proof of the increase of I can, however, bear the strictest testimony of their a duty to endeavour to place the subject in a light by sions is very questionable. Like the element on which it might be seen more correctly, and sent the which nautical effairs are conducted, the surface may letter, a copy of which accompanies this, to the editor look smooth and calm, but by looking deeper we detect of the WITNESS. Knowing something of the editor, I much that is dangerous. In 1846, a large number of did not expect the least notice would be taken of it, as vessels arrived in Irish ports with Indian grain and Gentlemen, —A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced manner the most arbitrary, refuses admirtance into his This I have often grieved over as I walked the quays, to mette quanties of Dr Lococks where, I was about to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy defferent periodicals of anything unfavourable to his own saw Irish grain exported, and foreign meal imported,

The same vessel was often sent from one port to another with the same cargo of provisions, and, of course, used. (Signed) Samuel Pearsall.—Lichfield, July 10. the subject of my letter possessing but little sympathy so indicative of Irish prosperity, were to transport the registered at both; and many thousands of the tennage, with English editors, the editor of the WITHESS no inhabitants to America, from whonce many were doomed

The radiance of which the Poor Law is the focus, fails to affect the generality of Irishmen in the same manner as it does the editor of the WITNESS. Its glory is obscured by the shivering victims of famine. But, as Englishmen and Irishmen view the scene from different the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most exclusion from his pages. I do not think it at all points, we are not to be surprised at the difference of necessary to conciliate an editor in asking him to in-diating from an English senate, and the latter see it irpleasant taste.

Price 1s 1½0, 2s 9d, and 11s per box; or sent free by pest for 1s 3d, 3s, or 1is 6d, by DA Silva & Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine

Product Word of the power and negligible against the subjects of that sonate's oppression. In additing the subject of British words.

Your observant. satisfaction.

We are next reminded in your article that Parliament gave, since the Union, £11,127,972, for purposes of charity, literature, agriculture, &c.; showing to the plainest intelligence that some of the money, taken by taxes from Ireland, has been expend d there. Surely, this is a boon for which the Irish should be grateful (?)

I am glad to have done with the foregoing exceptionable proofs of the fostering care of the English government for Irish interests, and that we come to the last reference made to those matters is your article. 1 have ever felt thankful for the relief given to my starving know to have been shared by the Irish people to a very considerable extent; and, if its force be now lessened, it BILLS, are in White Letters on a fled Ground, on the 1,000 sovereigns, the steamer to travel per rail, and ever unjustly formed. I shall not trouble you with any is so by the determination of the legisla ure to reciet Government Stamp, pasted round each tox; also on the the horse on the Reading Race Course, which is vindication of Mr O'Connell, nor shall I undertake to every demand for those rights which belong to a nation, parailel with the line, and the only course in the justify the Dublin Corporation for the unwarrantable and the manner in which that determination has been exexercise of the right of petition, which from henceforth pressed, in its perfidious treatment of the men who Sold in boxes as 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family packets at SEA FIGHT IN A FOG —One day last week when we may presume belongs exclusively to Englishmen, as seck to emancipate their country. Men with whom—11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the salmon fishers at Berriedale were engaged at having a parliament they call their own. But, I hope their occupation, they were surprised at hearing an I may be allowed to make a few observations, that may of Eeglan!—the great majority of Irishmen fully sym-

happiness of association with an irish vicercy, nor of demand for irish independence. Is this gentleman scases of the lungs and of the Marquis Wellesley; and wiser than the millions of Irishmen calling for a Repeal ration have been unusually few, the total being only a train between Willeybridge and Ullesthorpe tions that during a thurderstorm on Sunday week, -John O Groat Journal.

Church Rates, -Mr Osborne, member for Middlethus, the facts collected by Mr Martin, where viewed in
the lightning entered a room in a farmhouse near collected by Mr Martin, where viewed in
the lightning entered a room in a farmhouse near collected by Mr Martin, where viewed in
the lightning entered a room in a farmhouse near collected by Mr Martin, where viewed in
the light of attendant circumstances, may not serve the
what is for their interest than they are to inform them as to
76, whils: the average for the season is 120
The
stations. He was picked up by a policeman, and it

Let us look at the first fact, which looks so imposing | government of some minds, but others resolve every when backed up by declamation. That Ireland is made | subject into a question of right, and would rather darry to sustain a less amount of taxation, in proportion to its out a fundamental principle, though it operated against population, than England, is a fact with which most their interest, than truckle to a mean expediency. And people are acquainted, and scarce admits of being ir. | the simple question at issue betweet England and Ireclaimed as some new discovery. But, that this involves land at present is, 'Has England a right to govern another fact, that Ireland does not bear her share of Ireland in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the taxation in proportion to her resources, remains to be country?' I would ask, what of duty is invelsed in proved. Ought Ireland, without anything that can be preserving the Union in its entirety? The only duty is, called manufacture, be made to pay taxes on the same on the part of Ireland, not to allow a shred of it to

I shall avoid the strain of low epithet that you thought it right to employ, in giving utterance to your which an honest impartial mind would return. In the wrath against those whom you contemptuously call 'patriots.' They may be, for aught you know, lovers of their country. Happily, you have it not in your power to show your love for them, by placing them on the very easy on them. You say there would be far more truth and decenoy

in the cry of 'Justice to England?' Then cry, lift up may never arrive? Are we to lie couchant to the British The next reference is to Irish exports. These, under Lion till be devour the prey, and then we take the bones? tions of political ecosomy, of which they profess much from nature and disposit or, as is scandalously reported, tell you it is for their benefit it should cease; but were it slacerely believed that Ireland was a loss to England, The case attempted to be made out gains but little Englishmen would be foremost to repeal the union, and support from the fact on savings banks. It simply shows not only the union, but would refuse to have any con-

Whether or not these strictures on your article meet

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM .-- IMPORTANT

INVESTIGATION.

An inquest which occupied several hours took place before Mr T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury on Saturday last, at the Apollo Tavern, Francis street, Tottenham Courtroad, concerning the death of Walter S. Badger, Esq., aged 23, who died whilst under the influence of chloroform administered to him by Mr Robinson, surgeonvoices of the national creditors. While the Times is circulation,— 'Is there no indication of progress here ? dentist, Gower street. The inquiry excited into see intebeseeching the government and the middle classes to Surely it is unaccountable how such a deduction can be rest among the medical profession, a large number of

having been viewed by the jury. Mr Badgen, the father of the deceased, identified the

HARRIET WILSON said she was servant tolMr R binson, surgeon-dentist, No. 7, Gower street, Bedford-square. The deceased gentleman called at Mr Robinson's on tered whilst his teeth were extracted. It was customary for witness to be called in on such occasions. Mr in the apperatus, in which, perhaps, three-quarters of patrician! a minute was expended. During this interval the deform :' deceased replied, ' No, I will have it; I am not they have placed upon record in their pages.

Mr Robinson repeated in his evidence the statement made by Harriet Williams.

the 3rd and 4:h ribs. On opening the pericardum the that they were to be sold away from their child in a few heart was found to be of an unusually pale colour. The | days. tiesue of the heart was thinner than natural and interspersed with fat, particularly at the apex of the left ventricle, where the muscular tissue was replaced by fat. There was only about one line of muscular tissue. when in a state of health there would have been five or condition. The surface of the edges were unequal, and ment of any character, was exceedingly dangerous to the mire extraction of a tooth, even without the administration of chloroform, might have produced death -By the coroner: My opinion is, that the deccased's heart had not sufficient room to play on account heart's action, owing to the alministration of chlo- alive, but it was thought be could not recover.

Mr ERASMUS WILSON, at considerable length, corroborated the evidence of D: Walters, and expressed his the poor victims themselves. We may pity, but you opinion that the administration of chloreform to patients having any internal disease was exceedingly dangerouy.

The coroner and jury completely exonerated Mr Robinson from blame, and returned a verdict, 'That tive-who compelled them to choose between the sepace the deceased died under the influence of chleroform, ration, the shame, the stripes, the long agony of slavery, acting on a deceased heart and anlarged liver.'

AN ALLEGED BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT WAS brought before the magistrates of Stockport, en Saturday, by Mr Trimmer, factory inspector, in which who died at New Prospect, U.S., on the 24th of May, Mr Stewart, a manufacturer, was the defendant. The was 110 years old, and le't behind her all her sons case was one in which a lad named Beeston was said and daughters, to the number of thirteen. 'She to have worked two hours in Mr Stewart's mill, after was ro'ed for her opposition to tight living.' having already worked two hours in that of Mr A Monster Thour.—The Dumfrifs Courser men-Marshall, on the same day. The case was established tions the successful landing, by an angler, in the as to the hours of labour, and Mr Trimmer stated parish of Balmaclellan, of a trout two feet five inches that the law efficers of the crown were of opinion the responsibility of over-working must fall upon persons Juvenile Orthonoxy.—A little girl, in a parish in Mr Stewart's situation, and not upon those who school not far from Birmingham, being asked by her had employed the young man the greatest number of teacher who was the Prince of Devils, innocently recountrymen, both by the government and the voluntary had employed the young man the greatest number of teacher who was the I contributions of the English people, and this feeling I case, turned upon another point, the lad and his friends averring their belief that he was not under took place at Livergool lately, a man who had dismissed the case -A similar case was then pro- shoemaking. ceeded with against the same employer, but the magistrates adjourned it for a week, that Mr Trimmer announces that Sir John Richardson and his party might obtain the opinion of the law officers of the arrived at Lake Superior on the 29th of April, and crown .- Mr Stewart was subsequently fined 40: for left a few days after ea their journey overland to employing a young person half time, and not having the Arctic regions in search of the lost extedition of h r name down in a register for children.

turn, it appears that this excessive mortality her after sentence of fourteen years trans ortation for arisen chiefly fr m the prevalence of diarrhous sear- felony, while on pas ago from Dublin to S ike. Brantingham, split the bedgosis, and burned part of sex, has given notice that he will, during the present the light of attendant circumstances, may not serve the what is for their interest, than they are to inform them as to 76, whilst the average for the season is 120. The stations. He was picked up by a policeman, and it average to the week was 57 deg. 4. or was soon ascertained that beyond the fright he had Brantirgham, split the bedposts, and burned part of sex, has given notice that he will, during the present two against attenuant circumstances, may not serve the process for which he has written, and you have quoted the covering of the bed in which the farmer was session of parliament, bring in a bill for the abblition purposes for which he has written, and you have quoted selves? Such assumptions are sufficient to make mo. three degrees less than that of the preceding fort, only sustained two slight scratches on the forehead desty blush. Policy may have a great share in the night.

CHARTISM.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.

(From the Toronto Mirror, of Friday, May 19, 1848.) The Tory and loose fish press of England, as well as that of Canada, ever true to its principle of adbering to what it believes to be the strong side, has come down upon Chartism with all the force of its thunderbelts Were we to judge of the character of Chartlem, and to predict its fortunes, from the premises afforded to us by such organs as the London Monning Chronicle, the Times, and other metropolitan papers, we should be disposed to think but l'ghtly of its merits. But we have, for some time back, been watching the progress of Chartism, and, though many persons have latterly been disposed to believe that it had pirished from the earth. we have held a different opinion.

We venture to foretel, that before five years Chartism will be the political fashiou of the day; it will be the popular dectrine-if, indeed, it will not have become she national, legitimate, and orthodox creed. Guartiam is an embodiment of great facts, each of which has its origin is corresponding great abuses. Who does not see whence has prung the demand for Universal Sufirage, in a country in which the millions are ruled by the hundreds-orrather the scores-who make barter of the people's rights at the hustings, in the purchase of the vites of the thousands? Constituencies are bought and sold, with no more regard to the rights of freemen than is evinced by an American planter, in effecting the sale of his negro establishment. The electors are brutalised into the perversion of that suffrage, which should be exercleed with the most scrupulous regard to the general welfare of the unprotected multitude. One person in every thousand, or, it may be, one in every hundred, or every fifty, has a vote; and because he has this privilege he is a proper object for the attention of the bribery agent of his would be parliamentary representative: and because all the rest of the fifty, or the hundred, or the thousand have no votes, the purchase of constituen. cles is cheaper than it would be if they had them. And this is the short and the long, the pith and the marrow, of the real, but occult argument in favour of a limited franchiso. Those who declaim against Universal Suffrage would do well to point out to us any other sort of suffrage less capable of being corrupted. It is our opinion that, the incorruptibility of the suffrage is the best guarantee of national integrity.

Again, the demand for Vote by Billot must grow stronger, unless public morality be retrograding. This reform might, indeed, even with a limited franchise, secure the masses against the scoundrellam of their masters; so far, at least, as actual bribery is concerned. Still we know that the more largely the elective franchise is enjoyed, in any country, the more reliable is the verdict of the constituencies, as the honest voice of the nation. He would be a wealthy candidate who would promise to himself to be able to obtain, by the agency of open houses, and loaded tables, a majority of the voters of such populous towns as London, L verpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, or Sheffield; and as to the rural constituencies, the system of gluttonising and intoxicating the multitude would be impracticable.

In the next place, the abolition of State Churches is a measure which public opinion is gradually and yearly heaving onward; and its consummation is as certain as that men will dare to worship God as they think proper, and will not consent to pay for other persons exercising the same privilege.

Chartism may be ridiculed; but so was the Anti-Corn-Law agitation; and co has been, in its turn, every other agitation which we have seen finally successful. The very pains t ken by the press to ridical it, prove its strength, The signatures to the Chartist petition were unquestionably overstated; but grant that they were-grant that five millions did not sign it, because this number would comprise the whole asult male population of Great Britain-grant that the Clerks of the House of Commons n a le the number of signatures only 1,900,000 -and grant that even 400,000 signatures were fictitious, (which is an all awance not claimed by the opponents of ham railway station, on his way to London, where he the organization) -are not 1,500,000 signatures a great the cranium of a Prairie bull—and even this doubtful, of poor people obtaining such securities as were then was coming for the purpose of having six of his treth political fact? A petition signed by a million and half share of mental faculty clouded by the stupifying influence demanded. Had such applications been received, and of alcohol? What will his grace say, when he learns that the amount of loan extended, would it have served Mr. which was apparently very good, although he complained thrown under the table; but assuredly it will rise again

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We take the following from the National Era, published at Washington. The writer of the arti-

·LIBERTY OR DEATH.'

"Tis easy, my husband!" was the dying exclamation of the Roman heroine, as sho drew the dagger from her bosom, and handed it to her husband, to perform upon himself, the same fearful office of suicide. Her devotion Robinsen having prepared his apparatus, administered and courage have i cen the theme of classical admiration. Who has not felt his pulse bear quick at the story of the a minute he said 'he did not think it was strong sacrifice of Virginia by her own father, before the trienough. Mr Robinson turned away for the purpose of bural which had just pronounced her the slave of obtaining some more chloroform from the bottle to place Claudius, and resigned her to the lust of the brutal An event has just occurred in our own country, which

he himself held, and his head dropped on his chest, and history of the heroic age of Rome-one to which scarcely these outrages are said to be the friends of the people, and able to pay, but which, if times improved, might be disand sent instantly to Mr Deew, a surgeon over the way, Macaulcy could do justice. The newspapers of the and for Dr Waters, and prepared the deceased's arm west give the terrible details in few words, and generally tions for debt. Indeed, magistrates were very chary of ready for bleeding. The doctor came directly, and on without remark. Connected as it is with the despotism deceased's being bled only about haif a table spoonful of of slavery, political partisans dare not accompany the very dark blood was obtained, and he was pronounced fact with the commentary which instinctively suggests dend. In answer to questions, the witness stated that itself. Safer by far was it for the Roman Tribunes to she had seen her master administer chloroform in five denounce the outrage when committed by Applus bundred cases, as she was in the habit of being called in | Claudius, even when the tyrant exercised supreme power case of her assistance being required, the larger majority in the city, and before the return of Virginius to avenge beard it said it would be 'throwing good money after of patien's being ladies. When Mr Robinson first looked his daughter's wrongs, than it is now for a Whig or bad.' And further, from the insecusity arising from the at deceased's teeth, she heard him say to deceased, D. mocratic editor to speak out the language of an bonest You had better let me take them out without chloro- and generous heart, in view of the tragic horror which

It appears that a 'Mr Mullen, of Grant county, Ken-'ucky,' sold a man and his wife to a negro trader, who was seeking slaves for the market of New Orleans. They had The apparatus, as also the bettle containing the one child only, and this the trader did not want. The poor chloroform, was here produced, and minutely examined occatures dreaded to be sold; they had been faithful in by the coroner, jury, and medical gentlemen present. | their service, and the man, especially, was noted as one Dr John Waters was next examined .- He said be of those centented slaves who would't take their liresided at No. 2, South-crescent, Bessord square, and berry if they had the offer of it,' of which so much has PUNCH may possibly find himself dargling by his hump cond, that since the progress of temperance, more of Superance of Balance of the Royal College of been said by northern apologists for slavery. To induce Surgeons, of Edinburgh. He was called to see deceased them to go more willingly, the trader cumulagly sugshorely after two o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the gested that it would be best to let the child remain with 30 h of Jone. He was apparently dead, but he attempted them until he had made up his cargo, and was ready to the failure of the potato obliged those to live, who to bleed him, and resorted to artifical inspiration, friction, start down the river, when it could be taken from them have lived through the famine, on bread, which requires and other remedies for half an hour, to no purpose. He and sent back to Grant county. This diabolical advanmade a post mortem examination of the body seventeen tage of parental effection was accordingly taken, and the hours af er death, in the presence of Mr Erasmus Wilson | three slaves were brought to Covington on the 18th ult., and Dr Emery. On opening the head, he found elight and placed in the gool for safe k coping. Just before congestion of the membranes. On opening the chest entering the gaol, the percuts learned by some means found the lungs pushed upwards by the liver, between the cruel trick that had been played upon them, and

> The agony and borror which followed this revelation are known only to God. The wretched pair looked upon each other and upon their child. They were about to leave their chi'd. They were about to leave the sole pledge of their love in the hands of a master who had six lines. The valves of the heart were not in a healthy proved himself cruel and heartless. They were themselves soon to be sold again, perhaps to different owners, there was the commencement of the formation of carti- and criven by the whip on separate plantations, never lage. The liver was found to be enormously large. It to see each other again, never to hear the voices of old was double the usual size, and instead of four pounds, the friends and relatives, and at less to die exhausted in the natural weight, it was found to weigh eight pounds. The cotton row, or neglected in the cheerless hut, and to ressure of the liver upwards had evidently impeded the have, when all was over, a brute's barial. From this action of the lungs and heart, and therefore any excite- awful destiny, which their imagination all through that miscrable night painted on the black wall of the dunthe deceased. With a liver and heart in such a state, geon, there was but one door of escape-death! Who marvels that they sought it?

> In the calmness of their great despair, they deliberately resolved to die together. The mother cut the throat of the child, and then gave the knife to her husof the pressure of the liver and other organs. I am band, who killed her, and then attempted to complete also of opinion that the deceased died from arrest of the the sacrifice by cutting his own throat, He was found

Upon whom, in the sight of truth and reason, rests the guit of this terrible immolation ? Not, surely, upon cannot condemn them. We leave them to Him to whose mercy they have so solemuly appealed from the cruelty of min. The damning sin of this tragedy lies at the door of those who thrust upon them the terrible alternaand a sudden and violent death-the freedom of the

A FACT FOR THE FAIR SEX .- Mrs Charity Berry.

eighteen years of age, although there was no proof of 'Draw's Essay on the Soul' knocked down to him, his age either way, and on this point the magistrates gravely asked the auctioneer if he had any works on

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION -A New York paper

Increased Mortality in London.—During the Infamous.—The Naval and Military Gazette week ending Saturday last, July 1, the deaths in the lass that the assistant-surgeon of the Shearwater

## 母oetrp.

(From the Washington National Era.)

THE PIOUS EDITOR'S CREED.

I do believe in Freedem's cause-As for away as Paris is; I love to see her stick her claws In them infernal Pharrysees: It's well enough agin a King To dror resolves and triggers-But libbaty's a kind o' thing That don't agree with niggers,

I do believe the People want A tax on teas and coffees. That nothin aint extraviguat, Parvided I'm in office; For I have loved my country sence My eye-teeth fill'd their sockets: And Uncle Sam I reverence, Particklerley his pockets.

I do believe in any plan Of levyin the taxes, As long as, like a lumberman, I git jest what I axes: I go free trade through thick an' thin. Because it kind o' rouses The folks to vote-and keeps us in

Our quiet custom. houses. I do believe it's wise and good To send our farrin missions-That is, on certain understood And orthydocks condishuns; I mean nine thousand dolls per ann.. Nine thousand more for outfit, And me to reckomend a man

I do believe in speshul ways Of prayin' and convartin'; The bread comes back in many days, And buttered, too, for sartin'; I mean in preying till one busts On what the party chooses, And in convertin' public trusts

To very pryvit uses.

The place would jest about fit.

I do believe hard coin the stuff For lectioneers to shout on; The People's ollers soft enough Te make hard money out on; Dear Uncle Sam pervides for his, And gives a good sized junk to all-I don't care how hard money is, As long as mine' paid punctocal, I do believo with all my soul

In the gret Press's freedom, To pint the People to the goal, And in the traces lead 'em; Palsied the arm that forges yokes At my fat contracts equintin', And withered be the nose that pokes Inter the Gur'ment printin'! I do believe that I should give Whatever's his to Casar-For it's by him I move and live

From him my bread and cheese are: I do believe that all of me Doth bear his superscripshun-Will, conshunce, honor, honesty, And things of that descripshun. I do believe in prayer and praise To him that has the grantin'

Of jobs-in everything that pays-But most of all in CANTIN'; This doth my cop with mercies fill, This lays all thought of sin to rest-I don't believe in principle, But, oh! I do in interest. I do believe whatever trash

Willkeep the People in blindness ... That we the Hexicums can thrash Right inter brotherly kindness; I'do believe that powder 'a ball Are good-will's strongest magnets-That peace, to make it stick at all, Must be druy in with bagnets-In short, I firmly do believe In Humbug generally,

For it is a thing that I perceive To have a solid vally; This hath my faithful shepherd been, In pastures sweet hath led me-And this will keep the People green, To feed as they have fed me.

## Reviews.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOCIETY AS DE-SIGNED BY GOD. By DANIEL BITTOP. London: A. Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This book, though somewhat tiresome to read. is well worthy thoughtful perusal. Mr Bishop's view quotation from Tacitus, which he prefixes to his can now procure with his annual income of £10,000. preface: - The more diligently I turn in my mind

THE LAND.

The land of any nation belongs, by Divine appointment not to a part, but to the whole of the people. Nothing, skill, and labour,—all his ingenuity, all his cleverness, however, can be further from our intention to say, that all his industry all his health—to his master. If he the land is to be so divided as for every man to have a sli his industry, all his health, to his master. If he separate portion. What we insist on is, that the land is the property of society, and not of some of its members to he would be no better off..... The very contrary is the exclusion of others.

6 The kuman race in the aggregate can have no property but his tenants. Each generation has only a life interest. The few who possess the land, however, say to the many dispossessed,—'All the clay of the habited parts of the earth is ours. The fowls in the air belong to us. Though thou be thirsty, roll not a stone from a well. Though thou be hungry, pluck no fruit from a tree,no ear from a field of corn.' Every thing is inclusive, The great orject of engrossing the land is obviously the ettainment of wealth; or, what is the same thing, having an undue command of the labour of ethers.

With regard to the land, all the members of society now stand in one of the following positions:-Having a property in it; or, deprived of this property. And if poor, being in that state of slavery where man must sell his labour for whatever it will purchase; or, being in that state of slavery where men are sold and bought like bales of goods.

If the land engrossing is in accordance with the Divine will, it may be inquired,—Why is the labour also not allowed to be engressed? Either land without labour, or Isbour without land, is valueless. It has been well Into England?.....For this plain reason,-a white slave can be hired for less than would maintain a black one,' Whenever the right to property in the land shall be placed on a proper foundation, the existing slavery will cesse. But the industry of the many must ever be sacri all commercial transactions must be tainted with injus.

ETANDARD OF VALUE. The real standard of value in all places and at all times; is the labour expended on the production. As the denounce as wicked, the individual accumulations of labour of an able-bedied man knowing some productive wealth, and the odious and demeralising competition,... art should have an unalterable value, what he produces | shell do [much] for his country and the world!'-(Wayshould have the same. In the great market of the world | land's National Advancement.) this is lost sight of. The quantities of the various kinds of labour and produce, at most places and times, are in a state of fluctuation. Whatever any kind of lahour or produce will exchange for in labour or produce | sue, without injustice, can evade his share of the labours of a different kind, is called its exchangeable value—the necessary to the general welfare, -so no one that does only one known in practical life. This is an unquestion- duly labour can, without injustice, be denied all that is able evidence of an uncound state of things.

therefore want to buy at the lowest rate.

By the present system, the persons employed in all the different branches, both masters and servants, from the sacred principles of justice, reason, and charity, in lat Jun. Commissioner the growers of the raw produce to the retailers of mann. building up the institutions of seclety, are, says Way. Woods and Forests 1,450 which, on the factured articles, reduce as much as possible the value of each other's Isbour,—though, to all, to advance the We are all joint tenants of the earth, seized, as our law Four Jun. Lords Admir. Atlantic, is found

country. As the generality of their customers want to are the general property of all mankind ...... And upon Two Secretaries to buy of them cheaply, the drapers ordinarily endeavour the principles of equal and impartial justice, the good to undersell one another. And for this purpose they things of this world are a common stock, upon which bry as cheaply as possible all they require. The consu. one righteous man has as valid title as another......The Assistant Secretary de 1,200 mars of draper, thus lower the value of the labour of doctrine of the injustice of accumulated properly has Vice-President of Board the retail drapers and their servants,—the wholesale been the foundation of all.....morality......As soon as drapers and their servants,—the manufacturers and mankind shall learn to do justice and love mercy, they their servants,—the growers of the raw produce and who are now called the poor and abased, with the cpl. their servents,—as well as the labour of merchants, car. thets of lower' and 'inferior' orders, will be found in Commander in Chief ... 3,458 riers, and all other persons connected with the drapery trade. A monget the drapers' customers, thuse that are all besides. They will be acknowledged as the true and their labourers, by lewering the value of proper lerds of the sall.'—(National Advancement.)

The labourer that drapers are the sall desires as the sall desires and their labourers, by lewering the value of the labourer that drapers are the sall desires as the sall desires are proper lerds of the sall.'—(National Advancement.)

The bearer obscurits some particles with the drapers are the sall desires as the sall desires are the the labour of the drapers, must necessarily cause them to be less valuable customers for agricultural produce.

The action of the agricultural class scripes the action of all the other classes of the degree of th all the other classes of the drapers' customers. In a obvious that all wealth must ever arise solely from procal All classes want to buy cheaply. By so doing, acting on the land; and consist in the produce thence Storekeeper of do ... 1,200 all depreciate the value of their own labour. In this resulting. To corporeal and intellectual labour we miserable circle things revolve. Assuredly no further again and again say, that all the wealth created must evidence is requisite to prove that this wisdom des. ever of right primarily belong whatever the present Lord Chancellor cendeth not from above. But so long as the land con- arrangements of society may determine to the centrary. Chief Secretary tinues to be engrossed, the present system cannot be To the legitimate production and distribution of wealth,

trades into which the labour of women and children has are understood, the classes they denote should be wholly But the contrast does not end here! Our governors In his critique, which is an exposition of his own more, than the wages of a single man, in those trades to Many ought no longer to be sacrificed.

hours, until they get scarcely any thing. This may cause state of nature it is an invariable law, that a man's ac- public purse by turns. a further increase of production, and forther diminution quisitions are in preportion to his labours. In a state of wages, or less of work for a time to many. These of artificial society, it is a law as constant and as inva. of the 'War Men,' but cannot afford room. Wo things, as has been seen, reduce the demand of such per- riable, that those who labour most erj y the fewest trust that this exposure of aristocratic rescality will ment under which they live; min short, M. Guizot en. Parden, my heart bleeds to see her striving to lift up the sons for the produce of their interchanges. And these things; and those who labour not at all have the greatest have a wide circulation. are, consequently, in a less or greater degree impove. number of enjoyments!....The blindness of one part of rished. Thus the evil may be widely extended, be mankind [The Many] co-operating with the phrenzy and often is the reaction.

In a right state of things the relation between supply and demand should be undisturbed. They should be ties to imagine the few and the many system may law. written the Blue Buck' to make up this deficiency. equal as to labour in the different divisions. The requisite demand should be supplied; and no greater quantity

may clumsily endeavour to remedy the smallest lots of great sti kler for the Established church; and, in than is requisite for this be produced. At present, a preponderance of the supply is frequently discovered enly by the price going down, and thence a tendency to injustice. Nothing is more common than to hear the shape of Parliamentary Grants, or actual decline in wages and profits.

cing, only by the loss they have to sustain from such and suffering requiring relief from public charity! over-production! Surely some mode ought to be known whereby it may be discovered, to what extent production be remedied by a right classification of the labourers. If ever the commercial system be rightly constitutedmachinery will then be of incalculable benefit, by an sisting to place an abundance of wealth at the command of all. At present, the more machinery supersedes hu. Abbe Mably, Beccaria, and others. man labour, other things being equal, the more the supply of it will be greater than the demand fer it. An incalculably great power is thus made to bring about the same effect, as the utmost impotence, i.e., extensive pau-

If persons belonging to one division of the great commercial community of the world, exchange that kind of produce the labour of which is paid for at a low rate | 3. An Essay on Miracles. By David Hume. foreign country, for that kind of produce the labour of which is paid for at a higher rate, -they will give away their property. The amount so given away being the difference between the real value of the produce exchanged, though there is no difference whatever as regards the exchangeable value. For whether as relates to different parts of the same country, or between different nations; whatever the exchangeable value may be, the author a very superior man. Free inquirers and

If, then, from the unequal supply of labour to the various divisions of the commercial world, and any other day, send one hundred pounds' worth of their produce to Ireland, and receive in return agricultural produce, for the production of which Irish labourers have been paid at the rate of only one shilling per day, -though the English have sent a hundred pounds' worth of one kind of goods, and received a hundred pounds' worth of another kind of goods, (estimating both by their ex- exceedingly interesting to all who have made Phrechangeable value,)-the poor Irish, estimating the goods by the only legitimate standard, the real value, have

United States, and receive in return raw cotten, for the | will testify :production of which American labourers have been paid t oy have received only half the real value.

they would only return twenty-five pounds to the Irish!

From the shores of the Baltic to the Southern Ocean, and from the continents of America to the borders of China, says Morgan, 'your ships are ploughing the sees this address. Madame Dudevant (better known by tents of the 'Reasoner' embrace subjects the dis-China, says morgan, your snips are ploughing the sees | this address. Madame Dudovano Cousci and the tents of the measured name of George Sand,) has before this cussion of which would be out of place in a news. what astonishment will [foreigners] hear, that thousands | time learned that the merciful magnanimity of the of your own citizens are perishing for want of a small masses in their hour of victory has been foully abused pittance of that wealth, with which you are overwhelming and horribly requited, by the eternal enemies of Latheir markets.'- (Revolt of the Bees )

per year, whom we will call Dives. If then, labour in few days. Let all 'philanthropists' reflect that the his neighbourhood is so depreciated, as for those emper year, Dive has a sum equivalent to the entire in-the award of justice in February. Behold the fruits come of 400 labourers. If each of these have only one of pepular 'magnanimity' and poetical 'moderation.' other person dependent on him, we have 800 persons impoverished, that Dives may have £19,000 per year. Though if the labour of the 400 persons were rightly as- setting forth the principles of the Charter, and an March 28th, contains an interesting statement signed sociated, every one of them, and the person dependent on him, might have the utmost plenitude of wealth,of the present order of things is expressed in the truly more of all that which is most valuable, than Dives | Committees should obtain quantities for distribution. | brothers, He relates that on February 24th he repaired

sither the affairs of the moderns or of the ancients, profit that can be made of it! What an outery has been the mere conspicuous appears the absurdity of hu. made in this country against that state of slavery proman arrangements throughout all the corners of this moted by those who buy and sell their fellow men! How world! We shall best give the reader an idea of the character of this work by extracting at some length sively buy and sell the labour of others; and in se doing are too often amongst the principal abettors of a slavery

> for themselves. The workman sells his time, strength, by the aid of machinery, which they have themselves induce, the fewer necessaries, comforts, and enjoyments

selves, and not for others? Most certainly not. They already produce enough for themselves and all the world besides. Therefore if they worked for themselves alone they would be supplied most abundantly; not only with bargain. The remedy is in our hands. The remedy is co-creation. At present, in working for others, we get for ourselves only a small part ..... of our work. If in any way we could work for ourselves [without the present master class ] we should get the whole,'-(As quoted | Queen, Royal Family, & President of the &

etor, are, says another writer, ..., the accumulations of the poor man's labour. And they are consequently in Chancel of Excheq ... 5,000 Secretary of War... 1,825 troops, and our entrance in the Chamber, changed the search for the source of wealth, whether of the necessaasked - Why has not African slavery been introduced ries or superfluities of life, it is easily found in the toils, cares, and ingenuity of the labouring poor ..... Labourers now foelishly imagine that the wages they get is the full reward of their labour. They do not yet discover that Lord Chancellor (includtheir master is enriched, not by his own, but by their labour. They are, however, fast becoming cognisant of their rights, and the justice of their claims to a particiis in the hands of a few. And during its continuance pation of all the land and wealth of the country. And one another, and to work for themselves? Nothing would be more easy if they were united, firm, and intelligent......[He] who shall first come forward, with charicy and intelligence, to draw men into communities, and

> PROPERTY. industry, unduly acquires the property of others. As no

Every man may therefore be asked, - What portion of the annual accumulation is really deserved by you! The many, from being deprived of the property in the land, most, as has been intimated, sell their labour for entry price it will bring. They are all therefore necessas.

Second do. do. 1,500 Secretary for Ireland, most, as has been intimated, sell their labour for entry price it will bring. They are all therefore necessas.

Second do. do. 1,500 Secretary for Ireland, most, as has been intimated, sell their labour for extension is really deserved by your share? Every one Second do. do. 1,500 Secretary for Ireland, most, as has been intimated, sell their labour for obtains more than he enght who receives more than he are understand in paid a lighter salary than any price it will bring. They are all therefore necessas. rily in a state of competition with one another. This reduces wages in a less or greater degree, so that in almost each in enriching himself could do so only by enriching First Under-Secretary ell countries and ages the many are comparatively poor.

They can only command the necessaries of life, and all general. If all suffered as any destitution arises, how great would be the general anxiety to supersede it!

value of this labour should be the all-important conside. books say, 'per my et per tout.' The all-bountiful Creator gave to man dominion over all the earth (Gene- lat Secretary to do. ... 2,000 comfortable go-Take, for example, our retail drapers throughout the sis i. 28.) The earth, therefore, and all things therein, Second do. do. 1,500 vernment

ASSOCIATED LABOUR

And that of the rich, in return, is to find the best trived for this purpose: every peer, almost without ex- the people is 'a tyranny;'—he inveighs against 'she The reduction of wages may cause men to work more methods of confirming the slavery.....of the poor. In a ception, has, through his relations, taken a dab at the utter vanity, both theoretically and practically, of the lasting, and therefore severely felt. And the greater villary of the other, [The Few] has been the real builder the Black Book only unfolds part of the black sysand mere signal the previous prosperity, the greater of this respectable fabric of political society. (Vindication of Nat. Soc.

It would indeed be one of the greatest of all absurdinumber and extent of our public charities lauded to the &o. Mr Aury also insists that the aristocracy are What greater absurdity is imaginable, than for the utmost. Far more becoming would it be for a general masters to be able to discover that they are over-produ-line only by the loss that here is so much destitution there is so much destitution the control of responsibility for the

The impossibility of a PEW greatly enriching themselves, but by the sacrifice of THE MANY, evinces that all may be safely carried. The evil, it is obvious, can only | wealth must righteously ever be the property of the industrious portion of society at large. Private property, last fifty years the wages of hand-loom weavers have we therefore consider, in the sense in which it is at present understood, to be unlawful in the sight of Heaven. The view here taken is supported by Rousseau, subject of machinery our author says:

Another series of extracts in next week's STAR.

On the connexion between Geology and the Penta-2. Cerebral Physiology and Materialism. By W. C. ENGLEDIE M.D.

SAND.

5. ' What is a Chartist?' Answered. London: J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

the real value must always depend on the quantity of truth-seekers will do well to make acquaintance with reflects upon the doings of both aristografs and millecrats, he will be forced to the conclusion we long ago labour which enters into produce. This, therefore, alone this publication. For as the author well says: 'The ought to be regarded; and all interchange should by it times call for full and unlimited freedom of examina. arrived atbe regulated, as has before been intimated. But this tion in every department of knowledge without exception; nor ought any opinion of any kind or description to pass current as truth, unless it be founded on such facts and such arguments as will stand the causes, - Manchester weavers, earning two shillings per test of minute and accurate investigation before the tribunal of the public."

2. This is the report of an address delivered to the Phrenological Association in London, and has a letter appended from Dr Elliotson, en 'Mesmerio Phrenology and Materialism. This pamphlet will be nology their study.

3. A very neat and cheap reprint of David Hume's celebrated essay-a master-piece of clear and unanpounds' worth of their produce to the Americans of the awerable reasoning, as the following brief extract Watson, London.

When any one tells me that he saw a dead man resat the rate of four shillings per day, -though the English | tored to lite, I immediately consider with myself whether have received the full amount of the exchangeable value, it be more probable that this person should either deceive, or be deceived, or that the fact which he relates Thus the English have only given the Irish half the should really have happened. I weigh the one miracle real value,—whilst they have given the Americans against the other; and according to the superiority The editor heralds the article as 'a bold comment, double the real value. If then the latter were to IX. which I discover, I pronounce my decision, and always of some public importance. Of course, after such change produce with the Irish, they (the Americans) reject the greater miracle. If the falsehood of his testican an introduction, we expected a terrible specimen of ould only give a quarter of the real value for what they mony would be more miraculous then the event which he Mr Collet's courage, but 'blessed are they who ex received,-that is to say, for every hundred pounds they relates; then, and not till then, can be pretend to com-

the hopeful aspirations of the eloquent authoress of bour. This 'letter' bears date the 7th of March, Ere two months had elapsed from that date pro- it bears. Politically the 'Reasoner' is, to our think- pretensions of that pitiful and contemptible section scription had driven the authoress from Paris. How First let us say a word about the landholders. And at this time her heart must be rent by the horrors of look at the position of one with an income of £10,000 which Paris has been the theatre within the last expect the mildest-mannered man in the ranks of blood of the people has flowed in June because the ployed, for example, in agriculture to get each but £ 25 rich conspirators were shielded by Lamartine from

5. This is a new edition of a well written dialogue per 100, or 500 for 4s. Chartist local councils and

W. Strange. Paternoster Row.

tains much valuable information as regards the corrupt constitution of the llouse of Commons, of great value at the present moment. The show-up of the aristocratic locusts and noble paupers, exhibiting their pensions and plunderings, is admirable. Burks to fire, for five or six minutes, when fourteen or fifteen spoke of monarchy as 'the cheap defence of nations.' The Regency was already granted to the Duchess the members a violation of their duties as labourers. But when they find attempts made to deprive them of that freedom of action, which the laws of the country admit as rightfully appertaining to the members a violation of their duties as deprive them of that freedom of action, which the laws of the country admit as rightfully appertaining to the members a violation, on the members a violation, on the members a violation of their duties as deprive them of that freedom of action, which the laws of the country admit as rightfully appertaining to the members a violation of their duties as deprive them of that freedom of action, which the laws of the country admit as rightfully appertaining to the members a violation, on the members a violation, on the members a violation, on the members a violation of their duties as deprive them of that freedom of action, which the laws of the country admit as rightfully appertaining to the members a violation of their duties as a viola seen at a glance in the following extract :-

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. Atlantic, who have a common sense way of choosing

their own governors :--EXECUTIVE. CAN EXECUTIVE, 1st Lord of Treasury ... 5,000 Secretary of State ... 1,825 Barrot. Thus our bold march through the numerous mittee, in the Star of the 10th of June. Foreign Secretary ... 5,000 Navy ...... 1,825 Secretary at War ... 2,480 Attorney-General ... 911

1st Lord of Admiralty 4,500 Secretary to the Senate ...... 918 Commission of Paing salary as Speaker of the House of Lords 14,000 tents ..... Lord Pres. of Council... 2,000 Paymaster General Lord Privy Seal ... 2,000 We have here re-Coancellor of the Duchy duced the amounts of Lancaster ... 4,000 as paid in dollars Chf. Commissioner into pounds ster-Woods & Forests ... 2,000 ling, to show the

President of the Board contrast more for-of Trade ... 2,000 cibly; and from the Postmaster General ... 2,500 summary it appears that the sa-President of the Board of Control ... 3.500 lary which our MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS. Aristocratic government pays to Three Junior Lords of the Lord Lieute. the Tressury, £1,200 3,600 nant of Ireland each... alone, exceeds that Two Joint Scoretaries to Treasury, £2,500 of the entire Execueach ... ... 5,000 tive Government Pirst Under-Secretary of the United to Home Daparment 2,000 States; that the

Governor of that to Colonial Department ... 2,000 and that our Under-Secretaries of 2ad Under-Secretary to Colonial Department 1,500 State gobble up among them a sum

17,000,000 of civi-Board of Control, lised men ! ' 3,000 £1,500 each of the Mint ... 2,000

Paymaster General ... 2,400 Clerk of Ordnance ... 1,200

...20,000 Lord Lieutenant 8,000 5,509 £921 453

been pressed, the wages of the man, wife, and shild, or superseded. All should become landlords and capital contrive to create places, posts, and sincours offices, in views, Guizot sides with the anti-Republican writer. He children, is scarcely more, and in many instances not lists. And thus one class only would be required. The to which they contrive to stuff their sons, brothers, Hosea Bigelow is the author of the following, which female labour is not adapted? Man has made of which we find in the Anti-Slavery Standard. Hosea woman a slave, and the curse has, in part, recoiled upon administer to the idleness, folly, and luxury of the rich. Ships and commissionerships which they have considered the sovereignty of the sovereignty o

We should like to extract the account of the cost inculcers the doctrine that man who aspire to liberty,

2. The author of the 'Blue Book' complains that best.' tem, saving nothing about the money received out of the public taxes by Roman Catholics, Protestant Dissenters, and batches of commissioners, he has therefore prevailing destitution. Very good. He proceeds to expose the reductions of wages, and the cruelties of the Factory system by which the manufacturers have obtained their wealth. He shows that within the fallen from 263. to 53. 6d. a week; and the wages of spinners have fallen more than one-half. On the Although Cobden has declared in the House of Com-

thousands in this town, (Bradford), are suffering the teuch. In a Letter to Professor Silliman, from privations of destitution and distress, on that account, Thomas Cooper, M.D. turers, who have been the main instruments in this particular of destroying manual labour, to make provisions at once for the injured party. To accomplish this, we with those of other divisions in the same nation, or a 4. A Letter to the People of France. By GEORGE the question of allotting the working men on the land, contend that they can do nothing better than agitate Although not so well got up as the 'Black Book, the 'Blue Book' contains a good many facts which should be known; in spite, therefore, of Mr Auty's rather ridiculous Torvism, and denunciations of impudent democrats, we shall take the liberty to recommend No. 2 of these broks as a companion to No. 1. When the working man has read both, and

mons, that machinery never throw the working classes

out of employment, yet, it is a well-known fact, that

' Tantararara, rogues all !' PERIODICALS.

The Reasoner. Parts: 23, 24, 25, 26 London: J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-

2. The Republican. No. 9. Watson. 3. The People's Press. No. 19. Watson. 4. The Family Herald. Part 62. London: G

Biggs, 421, Strand. 5. The People. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. J. Barker, Wortley, near Leeds.

6. The Warwickshire Halfpenny Patriot. J. Rainbow, 3 Court, Essex street, Birmingham; and

The Reasoner has, we perceive, completed a fourth volume, and commenced the fifth, under promising auspices. We were startled at finding in No. 103 an Collet, avowedly for the purpose of trying how far the Gagging Law might be violated with impunity. pect nothing.' Mr C.'s heroism is all bosh. He lauds the Queen and abuses the National Charter Association, and all he says about Republicanism amounts 4. It is a pity that recent events have withered to something very like twaddle. For a 'felonious' writer we never read a 'worser.' The general conpaper; it is, therefore, sufficient that we do justice to Mr Holyoake's spirit of ' fair play,' as shown by his treatment of theological opponents. In this respect ing, decidedly slow. But everything after its kind of small capitalists, whose delight, nay, whose relies a law of nature, and it would be unreasonable to gion annears to consist in devising appringly public disputants, to 'go a-head' after the fashion

that pleases us. We give the following extract from HOW FRANCE BECAME A REPUBLIC. The journals have stated that the Republic was proclaimed in the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th of February, but not how it happened. The Populaire, of servation, to the axiom, 'That the possession of swering objections. It may be had at the rate of ls. MELCHIOR GUIBERT, National Guard, and foreman of the manufactory of waterproof substances of Baudoin to the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by five or six 1. The Black Book of the British Aristocracy. London: National Guards, two flag bearers, and seventy or eighty armed citizens. They traversed strong bodies of troops 2. The Blue Book of the British Manufacturers; a without opposition-arrived at the Chamber, twelve forced contributions for religious or political pur-Companion to the Black Book. By Squire Auty. or fifteen forced the outer doors; Guirra alone ar- poses, or by the detestable system of truck, are base London: Parry and Co, 32, Leadenball-street, rived at the inner entrance, where the guards wanted to 1. We earnestly recommend this little book to our readers. Besides exposing the monstrous jobberies and robberies perpetrated by the aristocracy at the expense of the people; the 'Black Book' also contains much valuable information as regards the cortes.' The Regency was already granted to the Duchess the cortes.' The Regency was already granted to the Duchess will, knowingly sanction, on the part of the members a violation of their duties as

Thanks to such publications as the 'Black Book,' able to protest sgainst the Regency, and Lamartine to dereliction of their duty were they to hesitate in the 'Swinish Multitude' are no longer the dupes of obtain a hearing. Then the rest of the column, stopped such unprincipled distorters of the truth,' as was the at the entrance, forced a passage and rushed in tumulsublime and beautiful' pensioned apostate. The tuously. The Duchess and her children, the Duke of cheapness of the present excellent system, may be Nemours, and the Deputies fled, and the Provisional Government was then named amidst cries of 'Vive la trampling upon the rights of the helpless beings COST OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS OF Republique!' They were then conducted to the Hot 1 whom chance, and not demerit, has placed within de Ville. Lamartine was so exhausted by emotion that their power. And in thus exercising the important he was near fainting, and forced to stop on the way to The following list exhibits, at a glance, the price we take some wine. The writer continues: This march pay for being governed on the Royal and Aristocratic into the Chamber produced immense results, and to sional Government; for, a quarter of an hour later, the Council of Regency would have been proclaimed in all capitalists themselves. We have been led into these SALABIES OF THE BRITISH SALABIES OF THE AMERI. the legions of the National Guards, who would willing y remarks in consequence of a letter which appears in have rallied round it, and their influence would have the last week's Star, headed, 'Reply to alleged was bread reaped by him? It is among the Rights of calmed the public mind, and caused the acceptances of Tyranny at Ripponden, and sign d by James Man.

T.W.T. face of events. Amongst the most recent articles from the pen of Colonial Secretary ... 5,000 Postmaster General 1.825 Mr Holyoake, we single out, as the most worthy of commendation, the 'Moral Remains of the Bible,' and 'Rudiments of Rhetoric.'

the title of a well-written article. The other contents of this month's Republican are on 'Universal Suffrage,' the 'Distribution of Electoral Power,' 'Taxation;' a biographical sketch of Mejor Cart-did refuse, and was discharged forthwith. wright, and a dissection of Disraeli, 'the Man

Press. At page eighty-nine it is said that 'the 10th ship. Suffice it to say, the facts are as they have trate; and, acting without authority, may be opof April has left Chartism stronger in the nation been stated, and are notorious in Ripponden. than before; whilst at page ninety-six, we see the

facts and fancies, romances and anecdotes, and pas names appear to the letter, ever subscribe as memtime in prose and poetry—generally interesting. bers to the National Association; and was it at him subscribe to the Charter.'—Globe, January 23, We must except a page of stupid rhyme, entitled the request of their employer they ceased so to 1841. 'The Weathercock Nation of Brothers.' Sad trash. | subscribe ?

site to the Reasoner, yet not deficient in reason effect, not again to belong to any Association of this -Lord Bacon's Essays. either. Mr Barker is a sort of morn force Mitchel. but, although he eschews the employment of arms, He tells too much truth, and expresses that truth supply candles to their hands to work by in the does the law understand or allow to be the king's in language too plain and striking to be long tolerated winter, and charge 7d per lb. for the said candles, shall the court that tried the noble lord (Russell), by the possessors of power. Mr. Ruskau writes with by the possessors of power. Mr Barker writes with when they can be purchased in the village for 63d? whom shall the judges of the law that were then a tomahawk, and such writing is necessary to bring

4. Is there not an individual now in the employ of present and upon their oaths—whom shall they judge down the foul creatures of corruption and neurpation. this firm, who possessing a freehold house of his or legally understand by these guards ?-- they never THE PROPLE cannot fail to command a large sale own, was compelled to take a house of his em- read of them in all their law books. There is not wherever it has once been seen.

6, The name of this publication is badly chosen. The Halfpenny Patriot is suggestive of a sneer, on rents varying from £4 to £5? not harmless. The 'Patriot announces itself a we believe them too cautious for that. But we ask guard, a guard of glorious angels. The kinz is 'Complete Suffrage Advocate.' The writers belong 'J. T. Thomas,' if he can inform us whether there guarded by the love of his subjects, the next under to the tame school of half-Chartists. They must are not two shors in the immediate neighbourhood God and the surest guards. He is guarded by the get above the 'bated breath and bondsman's key of the works kent, one by the son, and the other by law and the curris of instice. The multis and the style, if they would win success.

Democracy and its Mission .- Translated from the

better reason; every way worthy of the prostituted intellect of the 'Man of Ghent.' In 1837, Guiz it, being then out of office, published the article of family, is the most transparent dodge that ever was King Henry VII. of this kingdom, as history tells A clever string of sophisms to prove the worse the which we have here a translation in the Revue Fran- palmed upon the credulity of the public. caise. The article is a review of two work, written to is Democratic. One author said that the tendency of this democracy was towards a Constitutional Motor and property and pro this democracy was towards a Constitutional Mo-narchy; the other that its mission was to establish a to such mean and nefarious proceedings; and we terror of the nation;—but where is the law, where is review.

condemns the war waged by the many, occupying the sovereignty of the many, and Iniversal Suffrage; -be should submit, above all things, to the actual governdeavoured to show, that such a government as Louis | heavy dead!' Philippe would have was 'wiscet, virtuousest, discreetest,

'We can,' says the editor, readily 'imagine Louis PHILIPPE reading this article embodying his own views of absolutism, and, at the conclusion drawing from a secret drawer that celebrated book, bound in red morocco. lettered 'MY MEN' (Hommes a Moi), which, in the hurry of the flight, he left behind him at the Tuilories. We can imagine the 'every-man-has-hisprice.' chuckle with which he inscribed the name of FRANCIS PETER WILLIAM GUIZOT in that record of attained and attainable men.' In the following passage Guizor unwittingly predicted his own ruin, in describing the natural downfall of a rotten system :-

centration no longer appears justifiable, upon the plea and as in life. of superiority either in riches, influence, intelligence, or moral and social strougth. The multitude rises, and phew; he sure the King is near! exclaims. Let us count our numbers; we are all equal; let the power belong to the many. The ancient edifice yields to the vigour of their at-

acks, and falls to the ground. This is a fearful, but under the decrees of Providence, predestined work. When the ancient edifice becomes contracted, inconvenient, uninhabitable, ruinous, and defended only by a corps of invalids, its fall is inevita- man. But at the sight of that face a wild shrick broke ble; and the battering ram, the sap and the mine, de- from Edith's heart. tach it from the soil with a force that threatens even the soil itself. As a specimen of the misdirected ability of King

Smith's unscrupulous man of all work, this pamphlet is worthy the attention of the curious.

Publications Received .- Tait's Magazine, and the Ethnological Journal for July; Carpenter's Peerage for the People; Sketches of the Queen's Household; England an Oligarchy; The Childhood of Mary Leeson.

### CREMORNE GARDENS.

The weather on Monday and Tuesday was rather unpropitious for this delightful place of amusement. We are happy to state that the aquatic sports have been greatly improved since we last saw them : the wrestling on the raft by genuine Davonians and Cornistmen was excellent. Their wrestling, if not so showy, to'd the practised eye at once that they knew the secrets of the manly sport. The first pair of light weights, after a brief bout decided their fortune, when Olver and a stalwart Cornishman caught cellar and elbow for the turn. These pair of heavy ones excited great interest. After several attempts at the cross heave, Olver got his man close to the edge of the floating-raft, but in lifting his ponderous adversary, the platform, depressed by their united weight, canted, and although he flung his opponent floundering into the deep water, he himself went overboard amid the laughter of the spectators. The tournament, both in its men and materiel, has also advanced. Half a doz-n stalwart life-guardemen, in heroic costume, did the knightly business with spear article headed, 'Felonious Speaking,' written by Mr The concert, the acrobats, the vocalists, tho ballet and glaive, in charge, and in hand to hand encounter and the pyrotechnics, have too often been noticed and

## Pational Association of United Trades.

lauded to require praise or description.

\* Knowledge is Power-Union is Strength.'

From all parts of the country we have the most indisputable evidence of the unshaken fidelity of the trades of England and Scotland in the movement, which has for its object the liberation of the sons the 'Reasoner' exhibits itself worthy of the name of Labour from the unmeasured and extertionate trived schemes for enriching themselves by the most heartless encroachments upon the wages of their hands. It is against this noxious fraction of an imnortant class, and not against the capitalists, as a class, that the National Association wages an uncompromising warfare. We subscribe without rerights involves the performance of duties.' But we shall always contend that this axiom must be uni versal in its application. It applies to the wealthiest capitalist in an equal degree as to the humblest labourer, and that any attempt to filch from the labourer's scanty wages by fines, arbitrary abatements, and dishonourable violations of this sound philosomaking ample use of every power at their command, to expose the dark and dirty proceedings of such as would lift themselves into opulence and position, by trust delegated to them, they feel assured they shall at all times have with them the sympathies and active support of the good and reflecting portion of all classes, including the honourable portion of the and Appurtenances 771,165 United States ... 5,260 the royalty of the Comte de Paris, the Regency of the Parson and eleven others, refuting certain allegaCABINET. Vice-President ..... 1,052 Duchess of Orleans, and the ministry of Thiers and O.

The facts stated in that arcicle we have on the most indisputable testimony; and further, that from our own agent sent there to inquire into the case, we are informed that the facts as there stated are substantially correct, and we are moreover informed, plied that there was no bridge of any biz; in the and can prove, that the parties or some of them, 2.- Why are the People denied the Suffrage ? is whose names appear appended to the letter in the last STAR, have been coerced into giving their signature under penalty of immediate discharge upon refusal; nay, we assert that Joseph Atkinson

This Committee will not, of course, condescend of Tradition.'

3.—We suggest that something like consistency of to bandy arguments with Messrs Parson and given him by law, and makes use of the force under fellows, who, by their truckling conduct, have tone would considerably improve the People's placed themselves without the pale of honest fellow
to bandy arguments with Messrs Parson and given him by law, and makes use of the force under his command to compass that upon the subject which the law allows not, he ceases in that to be a magin-

We shall for the present conclude our remarks National Petition, the Kennington Common meet- unon this most disgraceful job, by propounding the ing, and Mr O'Connor, rediculed, sneered at, and following questions, which probably some persons in Ripponden may favour us with answers to:-4.—This Part of the FAMILY HERALD contains 1st. Did James Parson and the others whose

description?

ployer, at a rent of £8 15s, when houses in the any statute-law that makes the least mention of any neighbourhood of similar description are let for guards. The law of England takes no notice of any

show that the structure of modern society in France tion of the Truck Act, and ought to be, and is de-Republic. The following extract from the 'prefatory apprehend the disclaimer of Messrs Parson and Co., the authority forthem?—Sir Robert Atkyns, Lord E16,885 notice fairly indicates the character of Guiz; T's leaves the case precisely in the same position as we Chief Baron. Parliamentary and Political Tracteoriginally stated

### Fancies. Facts and

" We call the choicest."

PINDING OF THE BODY OF HAROLD. (From Sir E. B. Lytton's Harold, the last of the

Suxon Kings ) ' See,' said De Graville, 'how near you loadly women hath come to the tent of the Duke-yes, to the foot of the holy gonfonon, which supplented the fighting man. The monks neared the spot, and Osgood exclaimed in

voice almost joyful— 'It is Edith the Fair! This way, the torches! hither

The corpses had been flung in irreverent haste from either side of the gonfanou to make room for the banner of the conquest, and the pavilion of the feast. Huddled together, they lay in that holy bed. And the woman silently, and by the help of no light cave the moon, was intent on her search. She waived her hand impatiently as they approached, as if jealous of the dead; but as she had not sought, so neither did she oppose, their aid. Moaning low to herself, she desisted from her task, and knelt watching them, and shaking her head mournfully, as they removed helm after helm, and lowered the Political rights and privileges have been exclusively torches upon stern and livid brows. At length the lights concentrated in the hands of a small number. This con- fell red and full on the ghastly face of Haco-proud and De Graville uttered an exclamation : 'The King's ne-

A shudder went over the woman's form, and the maan-

ing ceased. They unhelmed another corpse; and the monks and the knight, after one glance, turned away sickened and. awe-stricken at the sight; for the face was all deleatured and mangled with wounds; and nought could they recognise save the ravaged majusty of what had been

She started to her feet-put aside the monks with a

wild and angry gesture, and bending over the face, sought

with her long hair to wipe from it the clotted blood; then with convulsive fingers she strove to loosen the buckler of the breast-mail. The knight knelt to assist her. 'Ne, no,' she gasped out. 'He is mine-mine Her hands bled as the mail gave way to her efforts: the tunic beneath was all dabbled with blood. Sherent

the folds, and on the breast, just above the silenced heart, were punctured, in the old Saxon letters, the word 'EDITH;' and just below, in characters more frosh, the word 'England.'
'See, see!' she oried in ploreing accents; and classing the dead in her arms, the kissed the lips, and called

aloud, in words of the tenderest endearments, as if ale addressed the living. All there knew that the eyes o love had recognized the dead. 'Wed, wed,' murmured the betrothed; 'wed at last! O Harold, Harold! the Fates were true and kind;' and

laying her head gently on the breast of the dead, she smiled and died. QUIZZICAL QUESTIONS. If 10d. make a Frank, how many will make an Arab 3 If 16s, make a Louis d'or, how many will make a

Louis Philippe? It 5g yards make a perch, how many will make a roach? If 120 threads make a cut, how many will close it? If 70 yards of canvas will make a sail, how many will make a sailor?

A Request Answered -A person advertised 'A boy wanted.' Some one left at his door an infant in a bandbox, with this inscription, 'How will this answer?' Public Plunder .- The Duke of Wellington has received from the time he entered the public service

up to the present, the enormous sum of £1,800 000 sterling from the public crib. PROOF OF MARRIAGE -A witness being asked how he knew that that man and woman were busband and wife, replied, 'because he had often heard the lady blow the gentleman up.' The evidence was held to be conclusive.

HAT HOMAGE.

I cannot with a grace, Bow even to a king, Deck'd with the pomp of place-A silly sceptred thing. While eager thousands throng To worship at its feet, I only smile, and pass along, But deff no hat to it. Fools who are willing may: Icannot stoop-that's flat : To idol forms of clay I'll never doff my hat. I bow not to the Priest-I incense not his shrine : My only hope is Christ. My creed the Book Divine. The tithe-gorg'd Hog! to him I pay no willing fee; His form might be starvation slim For all he'd get from me. H: threats his ready hell In vain-to him (that's flit), The surplic'd Infidel. I'll never deff my hat. The rich, the great, the gay, Who roll along our street, In luxury's array, I bow not when I meet: When every head is down, And every bonnet's deft'd, I fix my hat, and sought a tune, And lift my poll aloft, Not half so seft my skin, Nor sides so sleek and fat :

I'll never doff my hat. THE TOILING MILLIONS .- ' Fancy,' says Thomas Carlyle in his ' French Revolution, - Fancy.' says he, 'some five full-grown millions of gaunt figures. with their haggard faces, starting up to ask, as in forest roarings, their washed upper classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question— 'How have ye treated us-how have ye taught ue, fed us, and led us, while we toiled for you?' The answer can be read in flames over the nightly summer sky. 'This is the feeding and leading we have had of you: Emptiness—of pocket, of stomach, of kead and heart. Behold there is nothing in us—nothing but what nature gives her wild children of the desert-ferocity and appetite, strength grounded on hunger. Did ye mark among your Rights of Man, that man was not to die of starvation while there

The stuff's so good within ;

REIGNING AND MIZZLING .- Louis Philippe left his umbrella at Paris: We suppose that he had no use for it when the reign was over. EXCELLENT.—A military critic in one of the New York journals, blames a commanding efficer for ab-

sence of presence of mind .. VERY TRUE -A conceited traveller being asked if he had seen the 'Bridge of Signs' at Venice, rewhole city. llor AND COLD .- All bitters have a heating ten-

dency or effect, madam,' said a dector to a lady, You will except a bister cold morning, won't you doctor ?' replied the lady. RIGHT OF RESISTANCE.-Wherever law ends, tyranny begins. If the law be transgressed to another's harm, and whoseever in authority exceeds the power

posed as any other man, who by force invades the right of another -Locke's Treatise on Government. SERSIBLE REMARK BY A WHIG!- Every man who is a pure democrat may explain why he is so: but every man who is not so, should be a qually frank in explaining why he is not. It is time for every one to be roady to give a reason for the faith 'that is in him;' and if he has no reason against Ch rti-m, let

IRRELIGION OF MONARCHS. - Of all kind of men. 2nd. Have these parties, upon condition they are God is the least beholden unto kin, s; for he doth 5.—This publication is, in its tone, the very oppoemployed, promised, or signed an agreement to the most for them, and they do ordinarily least for him.

AN HONEST JUDGE ON THE LIBERTY OF THE SUB-3. Do or do not Messrs Whitley and Sons JECT .- The guards -- what guards? what or whom such guards: and therefore the indictment is un-The Halfpenny Patriot' is suggestive of a sneer, on the part of the enemies of all patriotism; and their with reference to the trucking, Messis Whitley cortain and void. The king is guarded by the spetiment of the enemies of all patriotism; and whose vice-gerent has is. He has an invisible to the following the laws, and whose vice-gerent has is. He has an invisible to the following the laws. of the works kept, one by the son, and the other by law and the courts of justice. The militia and the the son-in-law of Mr Whitley; and whether T. trained bands are his legal guards, and the whole Thomas — if, as he says, he is a shopkeeper— does kingdom's guards. The very judges that tried this French of M. Guzor. London: E. Wilson, Royal not think he would be getting more custom, if the noble lord were the king's guards and the kingdom's not think he would be getting more custom, it the guards; and the Lord Russell's guard-against all shops of his neighbours were not so powerfully at- erroneous and imperfect indictments, from all laise tractive to those working at the mills of Messrs evidence and proof, from all stains of wit and oratory us, was the first that set up the band of pensioners, It is barely an evasion, it is almost an open viola- since this, the reoman of the guard. Since then,

FOREIGN TRADE.

can never be whilst the land is engressed.

given exactly double the amount they ought. And if these Manchester weavers send a hundred

received in actual, substantial wealth, as good as gold, | mand my belief or opinion.

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The great affair of the dealers in human labour is the

frequently still more oppressive! 'The workmen,' says a recent writer, 'do not work proved to be the fact. For the working classes have now vented, produced such an abundance of food, and all they must of themselves necessarily possess. But would this be the case if the working classes worked for them-

the necessaries of life, but with all its luxuries into the system, as compared with another people across the that alone is owing the Republican form and the Provi-

in Quar. Rev. Nov. 1829.)
The accumulations of the capitalist or landed propripossession of what is not truly their own. Whenever we Home Secretary ... 5.000 Secretary of the

He who does not gain what he consumes by his own

essential to his well-being.

An ignorance of man's nature, and a dereliction of

changed.

capitalists, dealers in credit, and landlords are now only aprejudice. In the sense in which these three words

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ARISTOCRATIC SPORTING .- Several horses belonging to the Dake of Leeds and Lerd Strathmore have been shipped from London to Holland, for the purdone of running at the races which were to be held

at the Loo this week. the imprudence of some plumbers, who were employed in repairing the leads, and lighted a fire upon of the evidence will be seen at a glance by all the roof. The flames spread to the wood-work, but who tak; the trouble to read it, the danger was soon discovered, and they were ex-

tinguished with some difficulty. A CIVIL BALL .- In the course of some recent alterations in the cellaring of the Rancliffe Arms, Sheffield manor, the workmen found a large cannon ball, which had probably lain there two centuries,-ever

A Considerate Son.—A few weeks ago the son of Derbyshire, being short of work, made a coffin for

A person destrous of purchasing his lease, or otherwise acquiring property, will not only obtain a loan nearly equal to its value, but on his death will leave the prothe United States of America, with a List of the Names perty discharged from such loan, in addition to the sum he had gone twenty yards, he suddenly dropped down assured to be paid at his death. on the pavement and instantly expired.

(From our Third Edition of last week.) DISASTROUS FIRE.—On Friday morning, between gress, fears were entertained lest the whole court should be destroyed. The engines, owing to there being no carriage thoroughfare to the scene of the conflagramoment, however, the engines were brought to bear against the flames, a marked change took place, and in about a couple of hours, by the great exertions of the firemen and others, the connever before attempted, containing twenty-three square feet: particulars, postfree. Patent Measures, with full amount of damage is very great, though it has not

taining proportion and disproportion, illustrated with Another Boiler Explosion.—A correspondent, Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Measure (all registered writing under date, Dudley, Friday evening, says: biggrams, price 78. Fatterns to measure tan registered according to Act of Parliament), post free, 18. each. The whole sold by Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys' currence in this district, and attended with such pleased "Guilty," and Stamps are received the report of the trial of Vernon and Williams. It will be seen, that in the course of the trial Williams, by advise of his Counsel, withdrew his plea of "Not Guilty," and because of the property of the trial of Vernon and with such that the second time within the short space of three weeks we have to record one of those appalling accidents which have of late been of such frequent oc. formed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys turred of the distribution, and account with such figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting terrible consequences. The scene of the new catastrophe is the Bloomfield Iron Works at Tipton, near an illegal meeting; the defendant's Counsel at this place; and it seems that one of the boilers in the same time expressing a hope that the grind them to the dust. use was a condenser, somewhat in shape of an egg, save charge of riot would be withdrawn. that it was flat at one end. From some cause or other this part of it gave way, an explosion took place, and the entire boiler, which was about seven | ters of an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty" London.

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mill Street; and of Abel Hoywood, Manchester. JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE SIXPENCE. NO. XVIII: OF "THE LABOURER." CONTAINING A Treatise on the 'Navour

Question. By Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London. Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star"

The Evidence taken before the Committee on the National Land Company (so far as is yet printed,) will appear in the ensuing number of the 'LABOURER; and the whole numbers.

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TRIAL OF MR ERNEST JONES.

We had announced that this number of the 'Northern Star' would contain a full report of the trial of Mr Ernest Jones; we had been given to understand that the trial would take place on Wednesday, but up to Friday morning Mr Jones has not been called on. Should the trial take place in sufficient time, a full report will appear in our Third Edition, which report will be given in our country Edition next

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1849.

THE TRIALS.

Whilst we write the trials of the accused Chartists are going on. Fussell has been convicted, on the charges of "sedition," and attending an unlawful assembly." His sentence, in all probability, will not be pro-.. 0 9 0 nounced until the close of the trials.

An unfair advantage has been taken of the accused, in placing Fussell first at the bar. merely the ordinary ones of "sedition," played by "Englariot," &c.; but in Fussell's case, a charge heroic "specials." was laid to his account of having recommended private assassination. With an amount of guilty, the other defendants are regarded as the friends and fellow-labourers of a man who has been "convicted" of having recom-

such circumstances, the "conviction" of the other defendants is almost certain. The force of prejudice has been strikingly illustrated in the case of Fussell. It was morally impossible for him to have a fair trial There is scarcely a journal published in the metropolis from the Times to the Dispatch, that tion" story. Even caricatures and pointless attempts at burlesque have occupied the pages of that superannuated thing, "Punch," and its miserable imitator, the Puppet Show, got up ever may have been Fussell's real offence, he

ning." His character and liberty have been ussassinated by the Press-gang. But for the prejudice excited by the Press there cannot be any doubt that he would have been acquitted. We must conclude, from the statements of the witnesses for the defence, that something was said about assassination; but a perusal of the evidence on both sides will, we think, convince every reasonable man that Fussell did not speak of assassination in the sense imputed to him by the witnesses for

the prosecution. The Attorney General passed a sufficiently sev re condemnation upon his own witnesses, when he said the Crown lawyers "had obtained THE CHURCH IN DANGER.—The church at Salsby the best evidence they could," implying that narrowly escaped destruction a few days since through the bes: was no great things. The real value to throw the expense upon the Consolidated and plentiful doses of hot water. When his

We repeat that upon such evidence Fussell must have been acquitted, had not his conviction been ensured previous to his trial by the vile calumnies heaped upon him by the Press-gang.

We must call attention to Lord Chief Jus tice Wilde's "new doctrine," or rather old a joiner residing within a hundred miles of Alfreton, doctrine revived, of the "right divine" of kings and queens. Serjeant Allen had very To grant Assurances upon Lives, with or without pardicipation in profits: also Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments.

By combining the advantages of Life Assurance with

By combining the advantages of Life Assurance with

By combining the advantages of Life Assurance with

The old man he should be all of a bustle. The old man he should be all of a bustle.

The old man he should be all of a bustle. The old man he should be all of a bustle. wrong," and that the liberties at present en-SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday week a man who keeps a Sheffield tool-shop in Bridgewater street, won by the exercise of that right on the occapossessed the throne only in acknow-ledgment of that right. This "constitutional principle" quite shocked the Chief Justice, who declared Serjeant Allen had been Prospectuses with tables, and every information, may the hours of ten and eleven, a fire broke out on the guilty of broaching "a new doctrine," and Thomas Paine (including the Age of Reason), in 35 be obtained at the Society's Temporary Offices, 30, Numbers, at 1d. each.—The Age of Reason may be Regent-street, Waterloo-place, or of any of its Agents in The range of buildings are solely occupied by carpen.

Went on to assert that "the great lawyers and The range of buildings are solely occupied by carpen."

Great statesmen of 1688, denied the doctrine ters. Owing to the inflammable nature of the houses, and the rapidity with which the flames made prosovereign." We must say this is shameless doctrine for a Whig, a worshipper of "the principles of the glorious revolution, &c. tion, were a long time before they could be brought It has been laid down by Locke, Coke, and into play, which occasioned considerable alarm Blackstone, that the duties of allegiance and among the inmates of the adjoining houses. The protection are reciprocal and co-ordinate; and long prior to the revolution of 1688, in the reign, for instance, of Richard II., the Parliament declared the original contract flagration was subdued. In the meanwhile a number | broken and throne vacant : and this has hap-Style, and extra-nating Troot, Assistant and the persons, and an extra-fitting Habit Pattern of he newest entered, and succeeded in saving an immense quanhistory of this country; and no judge-made history of this country; and no judge-made Stamps.

Outlines of Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Delty, deduced from Nature. Abridged from various Authors, by Benjamin Franklin the Younger. Price 6d.; if by post, nine penny stamps.

Pattern, and an extra-fitting Habit Pattern of he newest and succeeded in saving an immense quantity of tools, which would have been otherwise destroyed. We are sorry to state that the buildings whole for any size fully illustrated, manner of Cutting and Making up, and all other information respecting their whole stock in-trade upon the premises, and penny stamps.

Pattern, and an extra-fitting Habit Pattern of he newest tity of tools, which would have been otherwise destroyed. We are sorry to state that the buildings were mostly occupied by poor carpenters, who had their whole stock in-trade upon the premises, and ciple maintained by Sergeant Allen:—the right that none of them, with the exception of Messra of the Pattern of the newest tity of tools, which would have been otherwise destroyed. We are sorry to state that the buildings were mostly occupied by poor carpenters, who had their whole stock in-trade upon the premises, and ciple maintained by Sergeant Allen:—the right that none of them, with the exception of Messra of the Pattern of the newest tity of tools, which would have been otherwise destroyed. We are sorry to state that the buildings were mostly occupied by poor carpenters, who had their whole stock in-trade upon the premises, and their whole stock in-trade upon the premise, and ciple maintained by Sergeant Allen:—the right that none of them, with the exception of the people to expel the sovereign from the premise of the people to expel the sovereign from the premise of the people to expel the sovereign from the premise of the people to expel the sovereign from the premise of the people to expel the sovereign from the premise of the people to expel the peo

who have decided before—the People-Since the above was put into type we have received the report of the trial of Vernon and

The Jury, after a consultation of three quartons in weight, was forced with considerable vic- against Mr Vernon, on the first count—that

plosion is a mystery. It is fortunate, however, that utterly worthless for the purposes of the pro- of Paris. The "Republic" is a mere name— Navy and Ordnance Estimates" with the First

the truth of the accusers'charges, and the guilt the place of the sceptre.

We expect that our town edition will contain democratic of the journals are annihilated. a report of the trials of Sharp and Ernest | The arrests continue, and the position of

tions, we must entreat the Chartist body gene- and National Guard, are amongst the com rally to continue their unrelaxed efforts to ob- promised. patriots. The wives and children of the per- | week's Star. secuted advocates of the Charter have a na- In the midst of this ruin, it is some consolatural right to the guardianship of the Chartist tion to witness the downfall of the traitors and Commonwealth. The enemies of Democracy imbeciles, who have caused the fall of the Reacquire what they call "glory" by inflicting public. The moderate democrats—Ledrusuffering-war and law-upon their fellow- Rollin and his party-are proscribed, and Lacreatures. It is for Democrats to acquire true martine, ostracised, is said to be already on his glory, by mitigating the wrongs under which way to Palestine, where he will have time and their friends suffer.

"The drying up one tear has more Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

REVOLT OF THE SHOPOCRACY.

And damned be he that first cries hold, enough !"

" Lay on, Macduff,

At this moment when the full tide of counter revolution has set in upon our French neighbours, it is quite refreshing to have to announce a revolt of the men of the counter. All the world is aware of the loving fraternity of the shopocratic "specials,' and the hence, on the 12th of June, not a few refused govern the country and administer its affairs. to listen to the voice of the Home Office with nearly double that number.

 $\mathbf{But}$ "The course of true love never did run smooth." craft which does the prosecutor no honour, And with pain and sorrow we have now to of protection, is itself a virtual abandonment 3 0 0 Fussell was first put upon his trial, clearly for announce, that the bonds of affection, which of the boasted principles of Free Trade. But, announce, that the bonds of anection, which as if to leave us in no doubt as to the decadence united the "specials" and police, have been as if to leave us in no doubt as to the decadence united the "specials" and police, have been as if to leave us in no doubt as to the decadence of the succeeding defendants. Fussell found rudely snapped as under. Marylebone is in full Parliament to the test by moving as an amendance. mended, or, at least, spoken favourably of who has been compelled to beat a retreat to and after a protracted debate, got just thirty—
"private assassination." Of course, under the "Rogue's march," varied by that six members to support him; while, on Tues—
the "conviction" of the "Rogue's march," varied by that days night Sig. I Postlington's rection for yourself."

a serious augmentation in the number of the only sixty-two. whole of our "glorious institutions," have been of time in their case, as well as the sugar denounced in terms that would have done growers. is a man "more sinned against than sincredit to the most out-and-out Chartist meeting ever assembled.

On Wednesday, a numerous deputation, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., &c., &c., waited on Sir George Grey, and clamorously stated their grievances. Sir George was very polite, but told the revolted "sections" he proposed increase of the force "a boon to the public," which the possessors of property should only be too happy to pay for. The revolutionists had no objection to the increase of the Police, their only objection was the pay all would be well if the Government would agree Whig functionary proved inexorable, whereanother outbreak Government would get NO

SPECIAL CONSTABLES." Several members of the deputation declared that their parishes would refuse to make any additional rate. Great applause echoed this declaration of war, in the midst of which Sir George Grey took up his hat and bolted. Mr them at some length last week. Since we Commissioner Mayne, who had attended wrote, another question of some interest was

bly," followed his leader. A Mr Geeson, anxious to complete the revolution, proposed to transform Lord Dudley a considerable loss to the revenue; and it was Stuart into an English Dupont de l'Eure, and argued that, in the face of a deficient revenue, proclaim, through the mouth of the "provi- it was most unwise to incur still further loss sional" president, a resolution to refuse any by passing a measure which was confessedly additional police rate; but the counsels of the useless, as a means of improving the condition moderates prevailed, and it was finally re- of the planter. solved, that public meetings should be called in all the metropolitan localities to take mea-

other budget, in which he eat nearly all his former words on that subject. No Indian juggler sures "to resist the demand." and we wish both parties steut hearts to fight was ever more dexterous in playing with cups it out like men. It is hard to tell which of the and balls, than the "hon. Member for Halifax" parties is the worst. The Whig Government is with figures. The ease with which they fall classes will be compelled to bear the burden.

our earnest prayer is, that the system may

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION.

Parts, at Threspence each; or in One Volume, neating bound, gilt lettered, for Two Shillings, the ninely-bound, gilt lettered, for Two Shillings, the ninely-bounds, Redmarley, Worcestershire, (if by letter in the shape of fair play is characteristic of — despotism — the despotism of force as field themselves that without, in any degree avowedly reigns in Paris as in St Petersburg, impairing the efficiency of these services, a The Attorney-General winced under the The Assembly is guarded by Infantry, reduction on the year of 300,000l. might easily sion, seeing that they are becoming of such frequent lashing exposure made by MrParry of the Whig Cavalry, and Artillery, and, throughout Paris, be effected." The 150,000% voted for the incitements to popular violence in the time of the military make the law for the population. Militia he has abandoned, and he concluded by

the Reform Bill, and appealed to the court for | Cavaignac has almost entirely filled his ministro protection. A Whig Judge graciously ac- with African butchers—the pitiless desolators corded that protection, by pronouncing Mr of Algeria. The Assembly, in its latest elec-Parry "irregular." There is, however, another tion of officers, has added to the list of military tribunal before which the Whigs will have to rulers another general. The "Army of the appear, and it is very likely before long, too, Alps" is marching upon Paris which is hencewhen the accusers of Whig traitors and Whig forth to be surrounded by an immense military persecutors, will not be silenced as "irregular," camp; in short. the reign of Mars has sucfor the tribunal of public opinion will pronounce | ceeded that of Plutus, and the sabre has taken

of the Whigs. When once again the Whigs The National Workshops are abolished, and are compelled to appear on the hustings, they the Government is about to rescind the decree will find themselves placed upon their trial, which fixed the hours of labour at ten per day. with not the shadow of chance of acquittal. The Clubs are suppressed, and some of the most

Jones. We pray for their happy deliverance, many of the persons arrested within the last but have not sanguine hopes of such an issue. few days, proves that the late revolt was no With some of the accused Chartists already mere rabble rising. Men of eminence in lite. convicted, and the prospect of further convictorature and politics, and officers of the Army

tain ample funds, not only to meet all expenses | The sufferings of the thousands of prisoners attendant upon the trials, but also to provide confined in the most horrrible of dungeons, are the necessary means to ensure the honourable terrible; hundreds have been shot since the protection of the families of the "convicted" arrival of the news which appeared in last

opportunity to reflect upon the misery his sense timental philanthropy has brought upon his native land. Marrast and the National gang of scoundrels, having done the work of the

bourgeoisie, are also destined to perish. The existing state of things more than justifies the late revolt. There is no longer ground for compromise; the future of France must be the vilest and most cruel despotism, or the-

Red Republic.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ministers barely saved their measure on the blue bludgeon men, on the ever memorable Sugar Question. Fifteen of a majority 10th of April and the 12th of June. It is true was virtually a defeat. In two years they that on the latter occasion the worthyprofitmon | have managed to get nearly into the same gers did not exhibit quite so much ardour as position as it took them ten years to attain when they "came, saw, and did not conquer" previously. But, as in 1840-41, they found it at Kennington Common. One day's campaign possible to hobble on, after a fashion of their was quite sufficient to sicken a very large own, with a majority of eight, we presume they number of the "guardians of order:" and consider themselves quite strong enough to

charmer! Still the volunteers and pressed The divisions on this measure afford unequimen were sufficiently numerous, when the vocal proof, that with reference to our Cololocality known as Bonner's Fields, was to be nial interests at least, that re-action has taken stormed, to enable the veracious Press-gang to place which Mr Disraeli predicted as certain to £5 0 0 to 10 0 0 The charges against the other defendants are exult once more at "the public spirit" dis- occur, in the very height of the Free Trade played by "England's National Guard," the mania. The proposition of the Ministry, to extend the limited period of protection granted by their own bill of 1846 for three years longer, and to increase at the same time the amount rebellion against Scotland-yard, and the shop- Parliament to the test by moving, as an amendkeepers of the great Metropol's have with- ment on the Government plan, that no alteradrawn their allegiance from Sir George Grey, tion whatever should be made in the Act of 1846. other popular air, "Go to the devil and shake day night, Sir J. Packington's motion, for a differential duty of 10s, in favour of the Sugar It appears that the Government contemplate of our colonies, was lost by a majority of

police force, and a very serious increased de- It is scarcely possible to imagine any policy mand upon the pockets of the "friends of more signally condemned, or more emphatically order," to meet the expense of the addition to pronounced a failure, within so short a period the spy and bludgeon bands: full particulars of its adoption, than this. If the reaction prowill be found in another column. This has ceeds at the same pace, long before 1854, the occasioned an explosion in the Metropolis, the time now fixed for the cessation of all differen-Marylebone middle men taking the lead. tial duties on sugar, we shall have a ministry Meetings have been holden, at which the Go- avowedly Protectionist. In fact, already the vernment, the police, and, in fact, nearly the corn growers are whispering about an extension

All this is the result of the Free Traders having put the cart before the horse. Instead of first endeavouring, as far as possible, to asconsisting of Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, and "principal inhabitants," headed by Mr others with whom we might have to trade and Bernal Osborne, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, compete, they plunged us at once into an unequal contest, and, like all theorists, now, when the results have falsified their predictions, they blame everything but their own theory. Free Trade, as far as it has gone, having proved must have the money, as he considered the totally inefficacious as a remedy for any great national evil-having, in its own way, aggravated many of those which formerly existed, the party represented by the Parliamentary thirty-six, wish to give us more of it. They are disciples of the Sangrado school of practitioners. His remedy was copious blood letting Fund. Sir George Grey, however, seemed to patients—as they usually did—sank under this think that that fund had already more demands process of depletion, the worthy doctor always upon it than it was well fitted to meet. The contended that they had not lost enough blood nor swallowed sufficient hot water, and of upon Mr Osborne announced, "that in case of course prescribed more of both. Messrs Bright. Cobden, and others of that ilk, are worthy descendants of the famous Spanish quack.

The debates on the Sugar Question, besides their intrinsic interest, have been apropos to a great many other topics. We noticed one of seemingly to watch this "disorderly assem- introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One of the great objections to the proposed scheme of the Government is, that it involves

desire to add to the standing army of police, into any arrangement, in order to suit the purfor the purpose of coercing the people—the poses of the moment, is perfectly marvellous. shopocracy hating the Chartists as they hate Every one will remember the lugubrious and the tax-gatherer, would be very glad to have gloomy speech in which, shortly after the the additional bludgeon men to protect their opening of the Session, he brought forinsolent usurpation, but they desire to throw ward his Budget, and startled the island from the cost upon the country at large. We ear- its propriety by the exhibition of an alarmnestly hope they will be foiled. If there are ing deficit, which could only be met by raise to be more police, we trust that the middle ing the Income Tax from three to five per cent. Every one will remember, also, how The London bourgeoisie came eagerly forth he protested that it was impossible to cut down on the 10th of April, to give their support to the annual expenditure in any perceptible de-READ and co.'s new scientific system of cutting for the kind last specific conceived. All the Plates are numbered and on the scale of Eighteen Inches: Whole size, lettered, and on the scale of Eighteen Inches: Whole size, spark from a pipe falling on the shavings. The rever before attempted, containing twenty-three square bondage; and at this very time, the men of him to give up his projected increase of taxathe shop, in the character of jurors, are visiting tion, which he did in a speech showing that with the vengeance of the law men whose only he would, in reality, have more money than offence has been that of attempting to establish he thought he should, and therefore would astate of things which would render police and not, after all, need the increase. Then he police rates almost entirely unnecessary, was forced to send the Estimates before two The shopocracy will support "the system," and Committees of the House for revision, from whence they have not yet returned. But, "coming events cast their shadows before." Sir Charles is wise in his generation. Doubtless, the Committees have determined on some reductions, and, therefore, assuming a virtue which he has not, the Chancellor hastens to Published by Du Barry and Co., 8, Bury court, St Mary. lence in a horizontal direction across the canal, for attending an unlawful meeting. Mr account of the late struggle in the French tions of the Committees, and to explain that and into a brick yard one hundred yards distant. Vernon has yet to encounter a second in- capital with the words, "Counter Revolution his last versions of the Budget were as incorin Paris." Without intending it, the knaves of rect as the first, both as regards income and On this trial a new witness was suddenly pro- the Press gang proclaimed the truth; they expenditure. He has even discovered that Biliousness, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Spleen, etc., and their Radical Removal, entitled the 'Natural Regene. writing the following had been discovered:—Henry their Radical Removal, entitled the 'Natural Regene. writing the following had been discovered:—Henry duced for the prosecution, the defendant have meant their readers to infer that the "in- the excess of expenditure over income in the their Radical Removal, entitled the 'Natural Regens. William Perry, much burns, and not likely to retestines), without pills, purgatives, or artificial means of any kind, and without expense.'

William Perry, much burnt, and not likely to reason with the present year, will probably be less 1,535,000. In other words, and without expense.'

Surgents' were the counter revolutionists, but present year, will probably be less 1,535,000. In other words, and without expense.'

Surgents' were the counter revolutionists, but present year, will probably be less 1,535,000. In other words, and without expense.'

Surgents' were the counter revolutionists, but present year, will probably be less 1,535,000. In other words, and without expense.' cover; wife and two children. William Jones, head just course was pursued by the Attorney-General satisfy any one, that while there is a counter that, instead of being upwards of two milout, body much scalded. John and Thomas Lister, just course was pursued by the Attorney-General satisfy any one, that while there is a counter that, instead of being upwards of two milalso very much burnt. Three females engaged in the original evidence against Verson was the Republic are lions, it will be less than half a million. He packing bricks much injured. The cause of the extended against Vernon was those who recently conquered the working men also stated, that he has "gone through the

holding out hopes of still further economy | RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND and reductions in succeeding years.

The time and circumstances under which this announcement was made are certainly eminently suspicious; but, whatever the motive of the Government may be in making it, there is one broad inference to be drawn from Crayford the fact-namely, that if the Chancellor of Market Lavingthe Exchequer and the First Lord of the AdKinghorn miralty have satisfied themselves that 300,000l. Stratford on Aven, may this year be easily saved on the Navy Coombs Birmingham, and Ordnance Estimates, keener eyes and Couperthwaite bolder hands will be able to detect the ways Westminster .. and means of saving a much larger sum. We Wilmslow shall watch carefully the proceedings on the Sheffield Reports of the Committees, which must Farrington

speedily make their appearance. In the meantime the Revenue Table for the year and quarter ending 5th July, published on Thursday, by no means justifies the hopeful tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That table shows a reduction of 327,7411. on Newent Nottingham, the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The decrease in all Stockton the ordinary sources of revenue for the year ending 5th July, 1848, as compared with the preceding year, amounts to 2587,709l. In addition to this large falling off, it should also Haslingden be recollected that, in the year 1847 there was Market Lavinga decrease in the ordinary revenue of 1,453,1431, as compared with the ordinary revenue of 1846. Putting these two items revenue of 1846. Putting these two items tegether, it appears that the total deficit in these two years of Whig financial mismanagement, amounts to 4,040.652l. To this must be added the 9,000,000l. loan for Ireland, which was so wastefully squandered in useless works, and degrading soup kitchens; and not a penny of which is ever likely to be re-paid; and it will then be seen, that the total cost to the nation of two years of Whig Government, Bank amounts to upwards of 13,000,000l. sterling. What do their friends, the Shopkeepers and Special Constables, say to that fact? It is one which their education and habits will enable them to comprehend the full force of. If they are inaccessible to any other species of argument, they, at least, understand £. s. d.; that shipped by the profit-mongers. Surely even they will come to the conclusion, that we are paying too dear for our which? " paying too dear for our whistle."

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill has again made its appearance, but so much altered as scarcely to be entitled to be considered the same measure. The culpable negligence in the manner of originally framing the Bill, and the tardiness which the Ministry | Suctury displayed in pressing it forward, have raised Suffolk A Hackney general suspicion as to the sincerity of the washington Bri. Government respecting it. Nor did the summoning of the House for a special sitting on Tuesday morning, at twelve o'clock, for the express purpose of expediting it, do much to remove that impression. An amendment, by Sir Lucius O'Brien, to extend its provisions to wallace Brigade, England and Scotland—which seemed to have been moved in a spirit of irony—occupied the whole of the morning sitting, which at last terminated by the Bill being left exactly where it was before the commencement of the Galashiels debate. This is one of the few measures of public

importance which have made their appearance | Rochdale during this Session. Until the lands of Ireland—and we will add of this country also are emancia ated from the shackles of entail, and allowed to be sold freely to those who have the means and the will to cultivate them as they ought to be, we shall continue, as at present, to witness the infamous spectacle of a country | the conclusion that we are getting twice as much as w artificially converted into a desert, to please an aristocratic class, and the people at large Liberty Fund will be acknowledged in the STAB of next forcibly driven into starvation, discontent, week. We call on our friends to support us without delay and, too frequently, crime, because that class chooses to lock up the soil-God's gift to man -from its proper use. Of all monopolies, the monopoly of the land is the most deeply injurious to society. Yet, in these anti-monopoly days, not a voice is raised against this monster iniquity. Looking at the enormous mass of business that must be got through, somehow or other, in the course of a very short time, we have little hope of this first assault on the Stafford, per J corrupt and mischievous system being successful. There is not time for its passing, even if its promoters are in earnest.

On Tuesday night, Ministers were successful in their defence of a job, by means of which posed of, they smuggled a bill through Parliament appointing a Railway Commission, in promulgating such vile calumny. with its due compliment of First Commissioner, Clerks, Inspectors, &c., &c., and, under their management, the cost of conducting Railway business, has suddenly swelled from £3000 to £17,000. Mr Bankes moved for the abolition of this job, which has not even the merit of doing the business as well as it was done before, to justify the increased expenditure; but the jobbers were too many for him, the motion was lost: where the the Register, it they have changed their qualification carcase is there will the vultures gather. The House immediately counted out on the motion assessed taxes due on the 20th April, must be paid House immediately counted out on the motion on or before the 20th July, by all e ectors for cities of Mr Urquhart impugning, the foreign policy or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting of Lord Palmerston; the hon, member saw the at the next election. And that the 20th July is also dodge that was going to be tried to snuff out | the last day for sending claims for counties. the question, and was just about to sit down, after a few very brief remarks, in order to let, as he said, Lord Palmerston reply, and prevent a count out, when he was anticipated by deaths of two girls from scarlatina maligns:—
a motion to count, and less than the "forty" No e by Mr Seagrave, Registrar. The two gir s being present, members and reporters scampered off like boys let loose from school, quite ton-causeway, which is situated on the bank of an delighted with their half-holiday.

The Public Health Bill has passed several stages in the House of Peers, and it is, after all, not unlikely that this solitary useful measure will succeed in being placed on the Statute Book : if so, it will be almost the sole act | When first discovered, the flames were blezing which will redeem the session of 1848 from furiously, and had obtained a firm hold on a large utter condemnation.

## To Readers & Correspondents.

J. G. NEWBEGGING, Blackburn.—So many resolutions of

THE CHARTISTS of Keighley requests Dr M'Douall to say door or window has been left whole, and from the when he can lecture at Keighley, and to announce the same in the STAR. Address, Jonas Wells, brass moulder, Green-gete, Keighley, York. CHLITENBAM.—J. P. Glenister suggests 'that if 200,000

Chartists would subscribe a penny a week for twelve weeks, the sum of £10,000 could be raised for the De-BINGLEY. - An eye witness should forward information respecting witnesses to the attorney engaged to defend

Somer Town.-The proposition of Mr Robinson must be paid for as an advertisement. SHEERESS.—William Devine informs us that, at the Royal

Hotel Gardens, the effigy of John Mitchel, with his name in full on the breast, is set up to be shot at by the visitors. Can this be true! If so, Sheerness is disgraced by such a disgusting insult to a fallen man and his helpless family. ME THEOBALD, Peterborough.—We have handed over your order to Mr Watson. We only supply the NORTHERN STAR.

Sticide of an Officer of the 83rd Regt .- On Wednesday week, a melancholy occurrence took cfficer, T. Stewart Lane, Esq, a lieutenant of the 83rd Regiment, had been ill of fever for some days previously, and in charge of two servants, and, being labouring under the effects of delirium, during the temporary absence of the servants he left his bed, took a pistol from a table charged it down place in the barrack at Castlecomer. A young tock a pistol from a table, charged it deliberately, and snot himself. The unfortunate gentleman only Eurvived a few hours.

A WHITE ROOK -A Manx newspaper mentions that a white rook has infely been seen in the woods near the Nunnery : Hery and is frequently attacked by the common : ... which evem to entertain an extraordinary non con for their tairer fellow, merchant,

COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 6, PER MR O'CONNOB.

0 16 6 Parkhead Cirencester Blackburn 6 19 2 Birmingham, Goodwin Birkenhead 0 7 6 Muttram Bermondsey 2 19 5½ Glasgow ... 10 0 0 Wisbeach, Cutman 1 0 0 Hamilton Penrith ... Gainsborough ... Worsbor-ugh Totness 9 0 Anthony Hayes... 7 6 Henry Sulivan.

PRABES.

1 11 6 Benj Chamberlain ... Thos Hodges ... 3 11 9 Lewis Pugh 5 0 0 J W .. 5 0 9 Peter Tamble .. RIPENSE FUND. 0 1 0 Nottingham 0 2 3 Parkhead Mottram Clasgow Totness 0 4 0 Gainsborough .. 0 6 0 Rich Stevens .. Norwich, Clark.

Expense Fund 4 13 3 89 15 181 13

WM. DIXON. CHRESTOFHER DOTLE, THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK,

NOTICE. The manager has received a remittance of £15 from Edmund Stallwood, on account of 'The National Cooperative Benefit Society,' in the Deposit Department of the Land and Labour Bank.

T. Price, Manager. RECEIPTS OF LIBERTY FUND. 0 5 0 Marylebone, per Goodwin Leamington Blackstone edge meeting gade, per Daniels per Finsbury. Dalkeith, per Washington Bri-Edinburgh, per gade Newcastle ... 0 10 0 New Radford ... Somers Town, 0 5 0 Manchester Nottingham Eurton Colliery, per Roxby ... 5 0 0 Brighton Birstal, per Great Marlow, Bilston, A few Poor Needle Women, Goodwin Sittingbourne 🕶

N.B.—The money noticed in last week's STAR appeare efore. The Treasurer merely announces he has got the orders, which makes a double return and may lead to actually receive.

Executive Notice.—All monies received for the

8 10 U A

Shoreditch ...

Albert Locality, Bonner's Fields,

per Heyman . 0 2 0

and send their subscriptions forthwith. JOHN M'CBAE, Secretary.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER. From the Mecha-Sacriston, nics of Black. R. Turnbull .. Wortley, per W Brook, Leeds... friers-road ..  $9 \ 59\frac{1}{2}$ 

POR HES JONES Wallingford, per Barratt ANSWER TO A CALUMNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Six -I shall thank you to do me the justice to allow they provided snug berths for a few of the on- me, through the medium of your journal, to contradict hangers of the party. Under Peel's Govern-culated to do me a serious injury as a member of the ment, and when the Railway business was Chartist body. It has been stated that I am a secret nearly ten times what it now is, it was ma- agent of the government, and employed to associat naged by the Board of Trade, at a cost of little with the body as a spy. This I most emphatically deny, more than £3,000 a-year. As soon as the and I appeal to you to give insertion to the same, that Whigs got into power, however, they saw that this department presented a capital except the vier report has gained credence. My object has the Land Company will take place in this locality, the vier report has gained credence. My object has on Monday evening, July 10th, at Mr Farreli's, 4, cause for making new places. At the very cuse for, making new places. At the very abilities will permit; and, although a single individual, close of he Session, and after the bulk of the I strongly deprecate the evil of speaking ill of our new estate, near Bromsgrove, on Sunday, the 16th of their rate upon the faith of the bill which had been Members had left town, under the impression that nothing but routine matters would be disposed of, they smuggled a bill through Par.

> I have the honour to be, sir. Yours, very faithfully, THOMAS PLUME. Late secretary to the Central Committee of the Defence Fund. 14. Bedford-court, Chandos-street, July 6th, 1848.

ELECTORS TAKE NOTICE -That persons already on HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS .- Deaths in the week

Males, 548; females, 552-total, 1,100. Births in the week: -Males, 783; females, 769-total, 1552. The fellowing note is appended to the return of the were sisters, and died in Davonshire-place, Newingopen sewer, in which the water is at all times nearly stagnant. In heavy rains, such as recently occurred, the sewer overflows its banks into this court, and into

some of the houses around. Supposed Incendiarism. - On Wednesday morning about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Mr Foster, No. 8, Mi ford-lane, Strand. quantity of loose shavings and other inflammable material: great fears were entertained for the surrounding dwellings, they being chiefly composed of wood. The engines of the fire brigade were quickly on the spot, and there being a plentiful supply of water the fire was fortunately soon quenched. For a similar description are passed at different meetings between several parties, who in their mutual efforts to that it is impossible to insert thema! I in the Star to sometime past these premises have been in dispute the exclusion of other matter. The resolutions were gain and maintain forcible possession thereof, have sent to the Land Office.

## Bankrupts.

fact that no fire or light was on the premises, it is

bave thus attempted to destroy them.

strongly suspected that some malicious person must

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 4.) BANKRUPTS.

John Carden, Birkenhead, Cheshire, auctioneer—William Clunes, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, pawnbroker—Prancis Cowlyn, Devonport, mercer—George Drabble, Manchester, wine merchant—John Lucas, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, general shopkesper—Jane Parker, Goos nargh with Newsham, Lancashire, innkesper—Thomas Raybould, Brockmoor, Staffordshire, miller—Francis Raybould, Drockmoor, Statordshire, Miller—Francis Robert Stradling, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, apothe-cary—John Sawley Whitaker, Salford, Lancashire, wine and spirit dealer—James Woodhill, Bristol, jeweller— Richard Yarnall, Newport, Monmonthshire, gardener.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS. manufacturer-G Leech, Manchester, green grocer-J Shaw, Manchester, shoemaker-W Watkin, Salford, Lan-cashire, shopkeeper-J Wood, Torquay, Devonshire,

lodging house keeper. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas Allan, East Linton, grocer—James Craig Bunting, Glasgow, painter—James M'Leod, Glasgow, bookseller—James Robertson, jun., Dysart, Fifeshire, iron

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

are requested to come prepared to discuss the following questions:—1st. The New Plan of Organisation and its accomplishment. 2nd. The Victims Fund, national and social. 3rd. The central place for will deliver a lecture on The Chartists, their duty to Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Finsbury Locality, July 5.—In consequence of the proprietor of the Star Coffee house, in Old-street, refusing us permission to meet any longer on his premises, the Finsbury locality of the National Charter Association will, for the future, meet at Mr Hopkinson's, Providence Coffee house, St Peter's-Hopkinson's, Providence Coffee house, St Peter's-Straights Mouth, for the purpose of electing officers of the district for the enging twelve months. Hopkinson's, Providence Coffee-house, St Peter'sterrace, Saffron-hill, on Sunday evenings, at eight
o'clock. Every member is requested to attend next
Sunday and bring his card of membership. Mr
M'Grath will lecture on Monday next, July 10th, at
Hudson's Academy, Cross-street Hatton Garden, at
eight p.m., on the reforms to which the universal
enfrauchisement of the people would be likely to lead
o 5 0
The whole of the localities in the City of London,
Finsbury, and Hoxton, are requested to elect delegates to form a district council to meet next Wednes
day evening at the Providence Coffee House, at
eight o'clock.

Straights Mouth, for the purpose of electing officers
of the district for the ensuing twelve mentas. The
men of Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath,
Charlton, and Woolwich, are particularly requested
to the district for the ensuing twelve mentas. The
men of Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath,
Charlton, and Woolwich, are particularly requested
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men of Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath,
Charlton, and Woolwich, are particularly requested
to the district for the ensuing twelve mentas. The
men of Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath,
Charlton, and Woolwich, are particularly requested
to the district for the ensuing twelve mentas.

Manchester Prople's Institute.—The second anniversary of the above Hall, will be held on Monday
evening, July 17 h, on which occasion a soiree and
ball will be present, and take part in the proceedings.
F. O'Conner, Esq., M. P., W. P. Roberts, Esq.,
Messre W. Burton, Rev. J. Schofield. J. Leach,
D. Donavan, and others. Chair to be taken at,

LITTLE SHEFFIELD DISTRICT .- On Monday even seven o'clock. ing, July 10th, at half-past seven o'clock, there will be a general meeting of the members of the above Charter Association will take place at No. 6. Johndistricts, for the purpose of more efficiently carrying street, Caldewgate, on Monday, July 10th, at eight out the plan of organization, and for other important o'clock in the evening. The quarterly meeting of business; when members, and those who are de- this branch of the National Land Company will be sirous of becoming so, are requested to attend.

meeting. Chair to be taken at nine o'clock to opening a shop.

LITTLE SHEFFIELD DISTRICT .- At the council meeting of the above district, held at the house of Mr THE POLICE AND THE MIDDLE CLASSES. Charles Clarke, Temperance-hotel, Reckinghamstr. et, it was unamimously resolved to call a general THE POLICE RATE -DEPUTATION .- EXTRAORmeeting of the members, to devise means for more efficiently carrying out the plan of organisation, and for the purpose of agitating and organising the rural

HALIFAX.—A camp meeting will be held at this place to-morrow afternoon, commencing at two o'clock. Lecturers from Halifax and other places are expected to address the meeting. A district delegate meeting will be held in the forenoon at large that in the event of any augmentation of the eleven o'cleck. Delegates must meet opposite the force the burden should be made national instead of 52 8 church, when they will be conveyed to a place of local. The deputations, which consisted of the meeting. Business of great importance will be brought forward. The following localities are requested to be represented: viz. Halifax, Midgley, Mixenden Stones, Ovenden, Queenshead, Warley, Sowerby, Elland, Bradshaw Lane. Bailiff Bridge, Wheatley, Lordship, Northowram, Illingworth Moor, Wheatley, Lordship, Northowram, Illingworth Moor, Cold Harbour. Camp meetings will be held at the Ladstone, Norland Moor, on Sunday, July 16th, and of the commissioners of the metropolitan police.

on Cold Edge on Sunday, July 23rd.

Beieron — The tranch of the National Land Comdeputation, pany, have altered their meetings from weekly to the first Monday in every month, at Snow's Coffee House, Temple-street. There will be a meeting on Monday evening next to hear the report of the Select

EXETER. - A meeting of the members of the Land Company, meet every Saturday evening, and the members of the National Charter Association, every Monday evening at eight o'clock, at 91, Fore-street, The existing police force had been kept from time to Association.

Bolton,-A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, 25th of July, in the Chartist Room, New Mar- mentation of the paid constabulary than to trouble ket Place, Bolton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
The following places are requested to send delegates the householders continually to come out as special Carlisle, (2nd sub.) per J. Gilbertson The following places are requested to send delegates -Bellmont, Astly Bridge, Darcer-Lever, Little-Lever, Ringley, Halshawmoor, Strutgate, Tyldsly people to say that no actual injury had been done to Banks, Chowbent, Blackrod, Westhoughten, Hor property. Had not the police force been drafted Southampton, per G. Goodman ... wich, Hallewood, Harwood, Turton.

appeal to the Chartists and Democrats of Bolton. colleagues felt it necessary to augment the police \*Newington Causeway, per H. G. and its neighbourhood, in behalf of Mathew Steven- force. These funds were therefore rendered neces- | Washington Brigade son, who is out of employment. He was a delegate sary, and be considered that they could not come to Hebden Bridge, per J. Mann in the late National Assembly. Mr Stevenson has Parliament for money for the purpose out of the W. Williams, Abergavenny commenced a news-agency, and also a circulating library, at Little Bolton.

Nottingham .- A meeting will be held at the Neah's Ark Inn, Coal-pit-lane, on Saturday, (this evening,) at seven o'clock. MANCHESTER .- Mr Joseph Barker will deliver lec

First, at two o'clock in theafternoon. Subject: 'The assessment of all the other counties comprised in the Trimdo 1, per W. Douglas Charter.' Second at half-past six o'clock in the metropolitan police district. He admitted that the Northallerton, per T. Smith evening. Subject: 'The English Aristocracy,' of the National Land Company and Chartist Asso. it would not meet the present emergency. He be-

Budden, Robinson-lane. SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL. - Mr Thompson will lecture in the above Hall en Sunday evening of the government most unjust to the county of Midnext, July 9th, at eight o'clock. A meeting of dlesex. They had taken the advantage of the mere shareholders of the Hall will take place on Friday accidental circumstance of the magistrates having

evening, July 21st, at eight o'clock. BLACKBURN.-The Rev. J. Barker delivered two evening of Sunday last, in the Old Size House, Chapel

NOTTINGHAM .- The district council will meet at three o'clock, on Sunday next, at the Royal Oak, neinten Elements.

ROCHDALE.—Mr Archdeacon, of Manchester, will same light as troops, and they ought to be paid for Speinten Elements.

tist room, Yorkshire street, on Sunday evening, the from the deputations.) 9th instant. Chair to be taken at six o'clock. LIVERPOOL .- A special meeting of the members of DARWIN. - A camp meeting will be held on the

upon the nogenerous person who was first and foregiest meet at the Farm House, at eleven o'clock. LIVERPOOL.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Chartist Association will be held on Sun-

day evening, July 9th, at Mr Farrall's, 4, Cazneaustreet. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. HYDE. - Dr M'Douall will deliver two lectures in the Land Company's meeeting room, Hyde lane, on | required for the police. Sunday next, July 9. The first lecture at two o'clock

in the afternoon, and the second at six in the evening, Subject: 'The New Plan of Organisation.' KNIGHTSBLIDGE.—Those favourable to the cause of lemocracy, are earnestly requested to attend next

Sanday evening, July 9th, at eight o'clock, at Mr R. Watt's, Star coffee and chop house, opposite the Barracks, Knightsbridge. STOCKPORT.—A meeting of this branch will be held to that.

on Monday sight, July the 9th, at two o'clock in the COUNTY OF DURHAM ORGANISATION -Mr William Byrne lectured at Thornley, on Thursday, June 29th, on the 'People's Charter,' and at West Auckland on Monday, the 3rd of July; on July 4th at Crook, near Bishop Auckland. Mr Byrne's route next week is as follows:—Monday, July 10th, Wingate: Tuesday, 11th, Castle Eden; Wednesday, 12th, Hartlepool; Thursday, 13th, Thornley; Friday, 14th, Dalton Le assessment of Middlesex or compel an equal assess-

Dale, or Murton Colliery. HOLBECK. - A meeting will be held on Sunday evening, July 9:h, at seven o'clock, to elect a council, at Mr Abraham Marsden's, Queen Ann Inn. BANBURY DISTRICT .- Open air meetings will take place (weather permitting) at the following places,

during the ensuing week, viz.:—Monday evening, July 10.h, at Milton; Tuesday evening, the 11th, at Deddington; Wednesday, the 12th, at Hook-Norton; Thursday, the 13th, at Bloxham. STOCKPORT.-Mrs Theobald, of Manchester, will

lecture here on Sunday next, at half-past six. Tower Hamlets.-J. H. Shepherd will deliver an address next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Blue Coat Boy, Dorset-street, Spitalfields.

MARYLEBONE.—A quarterly meeting of the Marylebone Working Man's Hall shareholders will be held on Monday next at seven o'clock, in the Coach DERBY.—An adjourned delegate meeting will be protect their own property.

held on Sunday, July 16, at ten o'clock, A.M., at M. Belfield's, Temperance Hotel, Green-street, Derby, when it is expected the places named will be punctual in sending delegates, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

DUKINFIELD.—At the quarterly meeting on Sunday last, it was agreed to meet only the first Sunday in

every month for the next quarter. Town locality meet at seven o'clock on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridgestreet. All persons having collection books are

earnestly requested to make a return on that night, and receive check books. Moorfields .- A meeting will be held in the Milton street Theatre, on Wednesday next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Subject : Criminals and Criminal Law.' The members of Mayne.)

the Executive will be present. MR SEWELL will lecture at the Leigh Hoy, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. Mr M'CRAE will lecture at the Whittington and

Cat, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. WHITTISOTON AND CAT. The late members of the Co-operative Prevision Society, held at the Whit-Co-operative Prevision Society, neith at the White additional police rate, and throw the onus of Mr Turners's book tington and Cat, are requested to be in attendance additional police rate, and throw the onus of Mr Turners's book on Monday, July 10th, at half-past eight o'clock making the rate and its collection on the govern. Mr Gilding's book precisely. Herwoop.-A public meeting will be held on Angel

be taken at seven o'clock. Dr M'Douall, Wm. Bell, and others will address the meeting.

MARYLEBONE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus street, New-road.

portant business.

BRADFORD. A public meeting of the members of HECKMONDWIKE.—Mr Clissett, of Halifax, will deliver an address in the Red Chapel. top of Heckmondwike, on Sunday evening, July 9th, at half-past six o'clock.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire delegate meetings will take place at the Chartist Meeting Room, Hebden Bridge, on the 9th of July. Delegates attending are requested to come prepared to discuss the follow-

wards each other, on Sunday evening next, at seven

D. Donavan, and others. Chair to be taken at, CARLISLE.—The quarterly meeting of the National

held at No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on next Sun-MANCHESTER.—The monthly meeting of the Man-chester branch of the National Land Company will £4 13 3 be held in the People's Institute, on Sunday morn-members of the Co-operative Society in connexion ing, July 9th. Members are requested to attend, as with the above Company will take place, to take into delegates will be chosen for the forthcoming delegate | consideration the arrangements necessary preparatory

DINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon deputations from the various parishes in the county of Middlesex waited upon Sir . Grey, at the House of Commons, for the purpose of protesting against the increased demand on those

Sir B. HALL having explained the objects of the Sir G. GREY said there had been many circumstances since the 10th of April which had called for the services of the police in various quarters to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants from Ossett Chartists, per W. dangers with which they were threatened, and, as A Few Friends, Stokesly, per W. Coates ... time in such a perpetual state of exigency, that it was felt that it would be better to have a large aug- Braintree, Witham and Halstead, per W. constables. (Disapprobation.) It was nothing for Lewes, per J. West ... about as it was, there was no telling what might BOLTON.—The committee of this locality make an have been the result; and he (Sir G. Grey) and his general taxation. The amount paid for the metropolitan police, by Middlesex, was £96,000 per year; and as he considered that an increase of the force would be a boon to the public, there were only two G. Bamfield ... ways of raising the necessary sum required, either by M. Harris tures in the People's Institute, on Sunday, July 9th. the course now adopted or by compelling an equal Thistle Brigade, Liverpool latter was the most equitable course, but it could 83, Dean-street, Fourth Subscription, SUNDERLAND .- A general meeting of the members | not be done without an act of parliament, and then ciation will be held on Menday, July 10th, at eight lieved that Kent, Surrey, and Essex, ought to be o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr John

assessed higher than those counties at present were. Mr B. OSBORNE, M.P., considered the proceedings increased the assessment of the county £1,400,000, and were attempting to make Middlesex pay the lectures one in the afternoon, and the other in the whole expense of a police force, which was for the benefit of the country at large. There were 400 or 500 men of the A division paid for by Middlesex, who were sent to horse races and all parts of the

address the inhabitants of Rochdale, in the Char- by the country at large. (Renewed cries of ' Hear' Mr Joseph (Marylebone) said that he believed every other parish in Middlesex had already made their rate for the present year. (Loud cries of 'We have,') and this demand to the extent of £6,500 could therefore not be obtained. They had made introduced by the right hon. baronet, Sir G. Grey.

Sir George Grey: That was very imprudent. You should not do anything upon the faith of a Mr B. OSBORNE, M.P.: You have never tested your bill in the house.

Sir G. GREY: No, I have not; had I done so it would have precluded our getting the necessary sum Mr Osborne : That is most unjust to Middlesex. Sundry subscriptions, per Mr Fisher

Why should not the money be taken from the Consolidated Fund?

Sir G. GREY; A portion is now taken from the Consolidated Fund. The counties pay 6d., and the Wm. C. M. ... Consolidated Fund 2d,; but there are many gentlemen in the House of Commons who object even

Sir B. HALL: If the government are determined to insist upon the demand now, a special rate and Mr Rowo collection will have to be made. I therefore ask Sudbury you if you cannot hold out any hope that it will be

Sir G. GREY: If it is a question of money, I can poses of the police, and we must lay it upon the

Mr Ashby (St Ann's, Soho) said, nearly the Airdale Foundry whole of the inhabitants of that parish had come out as special constables, and had enough to do in consequence of the body of Chartists in their neigh- From various persons ...

bourhood to keep them in order. They never expected so ungrateful a return on the part of the government as to tax them for their services. Mr Osborne: I beg to tell you, Sir George, that if government persist in this unjust demand, in case of another outbreak, you will get no special con- Collected on the Forest

stables. Sir G. GREY: Then the police must protect the From the Fox and Hounds property of the public on all occasions, and must be From Hyson Green ... supported.

when occasion demanded it, the ratepayers could William Hatch Sir B. HALL: I have one more question to ask. If the government had not the advantage of the casualty of the increased assessment of the county of Middlesex to enable them to make this demand,

how would they raise this money? Sir G. GREY: If that had not been the case we A few friends, per Mr Jarman ... should have raised the police rate to 10d, in the Hope Smart, per Prince and Child THE DEFENCE AND VICTIM COMMITTEE of the Somers pound. (This declaration was received with general A few friends in Quaker-street ... disapprobation.)

One of the deputation declared, that if the government persisted in the demand, they must send Mr James the police from door to door to collect the rates themselves. (This was received with general applause, in the midst of which Sir George took up his hat and left the room, followed by Mr Commissioner

Mr GEESIN (Churchwarden of St James's, Westminster): I beg leave to move that Lord Dudley Stuart be requested to take the chair. I think, representing as we do the parishes of Middlesex, the receipt of the following sums for the Defence assassination. (Sensation.) That it was that made we ought not to separate without passing a resolution to the effect that we will refuse to make any Town locality :-ment.

Mr JACOB BELL suggested that it would be bet- Mr Watts Meadow, on Wednesday evening, July 12th. Chair to ter that they should come to such resolution in their Mr Amott's book separate vestries and parishes, and that it would have a greater effect. This suggestion was ultimately adopted, and the

localities to resist the demand.

DEFENCE FUND. Received by WM. RIDER. £ B. d. Amount already published 191 12 6 Edinburgh, Hardie and Paud's Club Coventry, per W. Hosier West Auckland, per R. Battie ... 0 5 2 Wednesbury, per W. Fairburn ... 0 15 . Williams, Ragland Haswell, five members of the National Charter Association O. Grimshaw, St Mary-street, Bridgenorth Arbroath, Workmen at Bank-street, Factory 0 16 A few friends at Midgate Tillibedy ••• Alva John Torr, sen., Bristol John Torr, jun., Bristol A few friends of Freedom, at Pelton Fell Bristol, per T. R. H Parrott, Mitcham green H. Nuttall, Mitcham-green Ulverstone, per W. Nicholson W. Johnstone, Liverpool Three working men, Tunstall, per S. D. T. Bungay, London Chartists, Lynn, Norfolk Bilston, per T. Hamersley Birmingham, per J. Brewster Lye Wasto Beverley, per R. Lamb Portsea, per E. Nobbs Three Shoemakers, Cirencester South Stockton, per T. Dally, 15s. (Letter unpaid) 2d Gibbons, London Hickford, London ... Dewetury National Charter Association, per

E. Newsome E. Newsome
Sacriston, per R. Turnbull Bristol, per A. Exeter, Collected by Mrs S. Havill, alias Sister Susan ... Bishopwearmouth, per W. Dobbie Glasgow, Journeymen Coopers, S. Rowikes Welton, per W. Starmer Chepstow, per W. Jeremy Gravesend, a Few Friends, per J. Flesher Cirencester Chartlets ... Old Guards, Dumbarton Polmont, per G. Inglis Leeds, per W. Brook ... St George's, per J. Hurry Pockthorp, per W. Fairman

Cardiff, per J. W. Manning Co-gleton Chartists, per T. Pickford Tunbridge Wells, Members of the National Land Company South Shields, per W. Learmouth J. Murray, London T. G. London, Class Leader Norwich, Charter Association Shiney Row, per T. B'akey Sunderland, per H. Haines Newcastle, per M. Jude... Malmeburg, Merthyr, Lyttleton, and Pannell, per T. Clark Dartford, per J. Lavell... per T. Clark Camlachie, Glasgow, per H. Redmond Uamiachie, Glasgow, per H. Redmond ... W. Lamberton, Kilmare, near Kilmarnock Dundee National Guards Parkhead and Westmuir Wingate Grange, per W. Turnbull Belger, per R. Wheatley Richmond, Yorkshire, per G. Buckle Winchester, per G. Sturgess ... Ayr, per B. Brackenridge Bristol Caartists, per H. Hayatt ... Smith Stafford, per A. Brew ... J. Brooke, London W. Hosier, Coventry ... Probert Braysomland, Tredegar

\* Our friends at Newington Causeway will oblige by forwarding us the name of the remitter of the post office

per Mr Buckley ...

chester, &c.

collected ...

order, and to whom it is made payable. ERRATUM.—The sum announced in our last, from Shotley Bridge, should have been 13s. 11d. instead of 13s. Communications relative to the victims of materially constituted such assemblies unlawful, and despotism in the provinces, must be addressed to Mr W. Lacy, Defence Committee, Windsor Cattle, High Holborn. I beg to say that I am not the Secretary of the Victim Committee, not yet a member thereof; ought to be well known to the public-if persons consequently I cannot supply the information required by our friends at Bingley, Oldham, Man-

Received at Land Office. g. B. I. Paterson E. Silliway Newton Abbott CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Windsor Castle, High Holborn :-Suffolk Arms, Hackney ... Alfred Lodge, Somers Town locality, per Mr Jenkins Marylebone locality From John and Sarah, per Mr Kydd Gotham in stamps ... Thomas Wickenham George Barnes King's Cross lecality ... Leamington ... Mr Russell, Rye, Sussex Per Mr Bray ... Bermondsey branch, per Mr Bowling R. Smith, Gloucester ... Wm. Davis ... Collected, 112, R gent-street From Easington-lane, per J. Hunter Ipawich, twenty friends Westminster locality, per Mr Buckley,

By a lady, collected Mr Keene LEEDS.—Amount received for the Defence Fund by Mr Brook :-Railway Foundry Longfield Foundry West Ward ... Wortley J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Defence Fund:-From Byron-Ward Locality From Bulwell From Newton's Head ...

From Daybrooke ... TOWER HAMLETS:--Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., considered that Mes Tolliday .. Albion Locality Walsh Hope Twig Folly, per F. Shepherd Casion's type foundry, per Edridge ... Smith, per Birch ••• Joseph Lacey ... Jarman ••• \*\*\* Chapman's Coffee House

> aums :-Collected at the Pelican at the Hope and Anchor by H. Lowe ... ... by E. Ross ... ... 0 7 9 Subscriptions ... Somers Town.-W. Johnson wishes to acknowledge Mr Childs ... •••

Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. Chair to be taken at eight c'clock. Also a members deputations departed, expressing their determination of calling public meeting at the above place at seven o'clock on imdence in Eaten-square.

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THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

CRIMINAL COURT.-WEDNESDAY. The body of the court became crowded soon after half-past nine. The attendance of barristers was very large. The gallery was but thinly attended. The Attorney General entered the court at ten

o'clock. Shortly after the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, accompanied by Mr Baron Parke and Mr Justice Maule, took their seats upon the bench. Joseph Irer wus John Fussell was then called upon. and surrendered on his bail. The defendant was placed immediately under the dock; when he took up his position he became an object of our iosity for some minutes to the learned judges and those present. The following is the charge as set down in the calendarRemanded from the last session, standing indicted
for unlawfully, in the presence and hearing of divers subjects of our lady the Queen, uttering, &c., certain seditious words against our said lady the Queen and

her government, &c. The Attorney-General, with whom were Mg Welsby, Mr Bodkin, and Mr Clarke appeared for the Mr Sergeant Allen and Mr Huddlestone appeared for the defendant.

Mr Staight, the Clerk of the Arraigns (to the defendant): Prisoner at the bar, are you guilty or not

Fussell (in a loud voice): Not guilty.

Mr Sergeant Allen then applied to their lordships to quash the indictment, on the ground of an irregularity, but the objections being overruled, the defendant was again arraigned, and pleaded 'Not guilty,' as before.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL proceeded to address the jury. He said not only had the prisoner at the bar been guilty of conduct which at any time would have rendered him liable to the utmost punishment that the law could inflict upon him, but he had taken advantage of the temporary distress that prevailed in this country to excite the passions of the multitude, and this presecution had been instituted not only to warn others who may have become the victims of such arts, owing to their distress and ignorance, but to assure the well-disposed subjects of the Queen that the law is strong enough, and that its administrators are ready to punish with severity those guilty of a violation of the public peace. He made these remarks in justification, if justification were required, with respect to the course which he had felt it his duty on behalf of the government to pursue on this occasion; but it was altogether unnecessary for him to warn them, who were gentlemen of great experience, that they must not allow themselves in the course of these proceedings to be influenced by any motives, save those by which as good citizens, desirous of preserving the peace of the country, they should be actuated. They, of course, must take into consideration the evidence alone which would be produced before them, and dismiss from their minds, as far as they could, all which they had either heard, read, or seen, in relation to the matter before them, before they entered into that box; and decide, as was their duty, upon the evidence alone. They had learned from the preliminary discussion that had taken place, that the indictment contained the main charge against the prisoner-that of sedition—in various forms—namely, as having uttered reditious language,—taking part in an unlawful assembly, and of taking part in a riot. The charge, therefore, which the defendant would have to answer would be that of seditious speaking, taking part in an unlawful assembly, and with being guilty of riot—the judgment of the court upon all of which would be precisely the same, but with respect to the count charging riot, it was in the discretion of the court to superadd the punishment of hard labour. The first count in the indictment charged the defendant with sedition, and the offence had not been improperly defined by the Commissioners appointed to inquire and report upon the nature of the offence. And the offence was settled and defined as this-as tending to injure and endanger the political constitution of this country by violent public tumults, by exciting discontent in the minds of the people, and by thereby exposing the soveroign and public functionaries to public contempt, and thus exciting sudden political changes by unlawful means. The Commissioners added that such offences might be regarded as 'assaults upon the constitution, and though they may not threaten destruction to the Crown and Government, ought nevertheless to be punished.' And, in truth, although the offence be inferior in character to the high and grave offence of treason, and though the punishment differed greatly from that awarded to the higher crime, yet, no combt, sedition was an offence of a most serious character. and did require to be repressed upon every occasion by the strong arm of the law. The Learned Attorney-General then read the charge of Chief Justice Tindal at Bristol, at the trial of the Bristol rioters, in extenso-(as it has recently appeared in the newspapers we do not think it necessary to introduce it into our columns.) He thought their lordships would agree with him that this was a full and clear exposition of the law applicable to charges of this descriptionnamely, sedition, but also of the consequences of designedly attending a meeting of this description, where seditious words were addressed to the paeple assembled. But there were other circumstances that they were fully and clearly set forth in the charge

went to such assemblies from mere idle curiosity, thus swelling the concourse of people, creating and aggravating the alarm, they had no right to complain if, in the confusion of the disturbance, though perfectly innocent, they were sufferers. There was yet this further consequence resulting from attending 0 1 0 meetings of this description. If a person went to one of them from idle curiosity, they must take the whole 0 of the consequences if they were punished with those who had confederated together to call together designedly tumultuous public assemblies. The mesting in question, which had led to this proceeding. took place on Monday, the 29th of May; it was held after seven e'clock in the evening of that day. A number of similar meetings had been held which had excited terror in the minds of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It was held without any previous announcement; they would hear from the language used by the speakers on that occasion that by some secret communication with those speakers the proceedings were arranged by some private understanding till held without any notice. Upon that occation some thousands—he believed as many as 2,000 or 3.000-were present. A van was drawn out into the centre of the meeting, and two persons addressed the assembly before Fussell appeared. The first speaker was a person named Williams, whose words he would read to show that the assembly was an unlawful one, not for the purpose of showing that the defendant was responsible for words uttered by another. 'My friends, said Williams, the bloedy aristocracy has done its work at last. Although we have got a government spy amongst us, we don't care. That man, I know, has transported his own sons; but keep the peace, my triends. If any one disturbs you, I hope you have sufficient energy to defend yourselves. Now keep the peace, and I will take you to a place where you will meet five times the number of men collected here. When I give you a signal I want you to fall into marching order, four abreast, and follow where I will lead you, no matter where. I will take you to a place where you will meet ten times more men 0 17 82 than are here, and there you will be advised what to do. I don't fear banishment any more than that brave, noble, and patriotic man, Mitchel; he dees brave, noble, and patriotic man, Mitchel; he dees not care for it. Mitchel has been sacrificed by the ruling government. He has been murdered by those ruling sums strumentality of a packed jury and a partisan judge.

1 0 2 9 was followed by a man named Macarthy, who said he agreed with Williams with respect to his care.

of Mr Baron Alderson at the special commission at

Monmouth, at the trial of Mr Vincent in the year

1839. But there was a further circumstance which

he agreed with Williams with respect to his condemnation of the Whigs. He asked would the people of Ireland allow John Mitchel to be taken from his native land; if they allowed him to be taken from o 0 9 his native land many other brave men would fall victims to the diabolical Gagging Bill, and it was now the time for all who valued liberty to strike the blow. Ireland would rise in arms. If that country had been quiet, it was only that it might recruit its strength, and make a bold effort to release itself 2 6 from the tyranny at the proper time. Let the jury 0 2 recollect that this language was addressed to the 0 0 6 lower orders of society—persons suffering from the o 6 01 depression of trade at that time, which was considerably aggravated by their being there at all, and who naturally brooded over their wrongs, whether 4 real or supposed, and were, therefore, the more 162-3 31 dily open to the mischievous designs of those who 7 addressed them. Then the defendant Fussell 0 1 0 said, 'A base government had, by means of a 0 2 0 packed jury and subservient judges succeeded in 0 9 10 John Mitchel had asserted that the Queen had for-Mrs S. Saunders begs to acknowledge the follow- gotten her duty to her country, and he declared the same opinion. If she neglected her duty they should refuse to recognise her. Government, it had been said, had acted upon expediency, but that was a o 1 of ridiculous plea for conduct so arbitrary and dis-0 1 0 graceful. He wished to impress upon the meeting that there was one safe way of getting rid of rulers who forgot their duty to their country, and he would openly avow what he meant he meant by private should make other crowned rulers fly also. He had five sone, and he would disown either one of them who refused to assassinate any parties who were inon to say, that the government having had these sen-

o o 6 strumental in banishing him from his native land for such an offence as that for which Mr Mitchel had been convioted. The learned gentleman then wons timents brought before them, felt it their duty to

A SELECT PARTY.—Prince and Princess Metternich received the Duke of Wellington, the Marchinges of Days the Farland Country to Strike. testimony of a person who attended to prepare a condensed report for the newspapers, and who took

him the most prominent, and his testimony would be corroborated by another, who attended for a similar purpose. He sporehended there would be no diffi enlty in proving the offence. He believed one of the highest privileges of the constitution was that which mate discussion-and he, like every Englishman, did not wish to take away one iota of that important

Mr Richard Kemuil, examined by Mr Welshy examined copy was put in.)

place about half-past six o'clock in the evening. I was done to his business. in which there were about twenty persons. Al together there were about 3 000 persons present. The first person who spoke at the meeting was a person named Williams. I to k a note of part of what he said, but not all of it. I merely took such portions of it as were necessary for a newspaper report.

(The witness then read the part of the speech commencing. The bloody aristocracy has done its work,' then addressed the meeting. He said, the govern-Russell I have no sympathy with his damnable government. If the Queen does not recognise the dence, the word actually used was 'forget.' people, the people must forget to recognise the Queen. If John Mitchel is sent out of this country, they will no longer be worthy of the name they bear. The government is not worth the support of any honest man. It is too contemptible to be recognised, and you must use your best eadeavours to overtuen it. And now I wish to impress upon you one safe way of getting rid of our bad rulers, who forget their duty to their country. I openly avow that I recommend private assassination. What made the Emperor of is by that means that we must get rid of our bad defence. rulers. I would disown any one of my own sons who

in banishing me from my country.' Williams then asked the people to fall into marching order, which they readily did. The procession then went along Aviesbury-street, St John's-street, Old-street-road, to Finsbury-square, where it remained for about a quarter of an hour or more. The people then proceeded through Long-lane to Smithfield, and from thence down Snow-hill and along Holborn, to the Land and Labour Bank of O'Connor, where they square, and from thence to the Chartist Assembly Room near Soho-square, where I left them. There were about 3,000 people altogether when the procession started. The procession appeared to create a great deal of fear and terror in the minds of the peo ple along the line of march; many shut up their shops and closed their doors. Cross examined by Mr Sergeaut Allex-I was on the waggon. There were three speakers, and the

would not assassinate any one who was instrumental

whole speaking did not occupy more than twenty minutes at the outside. My note is in abtreviated long hand, and is my usual mode of taking down speeches to be inserted in the newspapers. (The witspeech.) Thirty or forty of the best reporters on the | made emiloyed on all the London papers. I have been to assassination was never intended in the sense in decide the question? Was it to be discussed by such London press take notes in that way. employed on the Times. I attend meetings on my own which it was now represented. These were, no persons as appeared to have assembled on the present account, and send in my reports to the different newspapers, and if they use them they pay me for them. I have communicated with the editor of the Times personally with respect to taking reports of meetings. I do not know that I have ever spoken to the liberty and security which they enjeyed; but he the editor himself, but I have seen him d zens of entreated them not to allow their feelings to influence times. I have been a reporter six or seven years, and their minds in the present case, and that they would. some portion of the time was editor and reporter of so tar as was possible, endeavour to ascertain what the RAILWAY TELEGRAPH. I have never attended : police office as a reporter, but about thirteen years age I attended a police court as a defendant, for having run away from my master, to whom I was an apprentice. I have also been charged with relony at a police court, in consequence of an action I had against the Monsing Chronicle. I was charged with putting the ash of a lighted cigar into the letterbox of that newspaper, and the case came before Mr veroment with contempt, the speaker had not ex-Hali, at Bow-street, who dismissed me, because there | ceeded the bounds of fair discussion, and he said that were no grounds for the charge. I commenced an if a government was not liked by any portions of the action against the Morning Chronicle for £48, but people, they had a right to say so; and, if they not having sufficient evidence to substantiate the pleased, say, as in this instance, that they looked

MET GENERAL-I am a reporter, and report for all the daily papers. I report in short-hand. I attended the meeting on the 29th of May. I arrived there a few minutes before seven o'clock. I was on the an. At the commencement of the preceedings I should say there were about 2,000 or 3,000 persons present. I took a note of part of what was said at the meeting. (The witness here read the notes he had taken of Williams' speech; also the notes of Marthy's and Fussell's, which were quoted by the Attenney-General in his opening.) The people then fell :210 marching order at the request of Williams.

Cross-examined by Mr Sergeant Allen-I was not ingaged by any paper to attend the meeting. I have lived in the same house with the last witness since the beginning of the year. I did not see any other reporters as the meeting. I was induced to go ther on the chance of getting my account inserted in the newspapers. The speaking altogether occu-pie about forty minutes. Fowler and I acted as par. ners. If I sent talse reports to any of the newsparers I have no doubt that my reports would not be inserted again. I retired with Fowler after leaving the meeting. We did not compare notes, but he wret: one portion of them, and I another portion. I can't exactly say now which part I wrote. Three was a very great noise at the meeting. The whole that I wrote was put into the Monx-ING CHARACLE. I swear I never compared notes

Hemace Harvey, policeman, was next called and examined by Mr Clarke-Attended the meeting on Clerkenwell green on the 29th of May. A man that he shou'd be able to show by evidence that it named Williams first spoke at the meeting. I have was never uttered. He urged the improbability that the notes with me that I took of his speech. I left the meeting for a short time, and when I returned position in society, should have made such an odious in spice of 'finality Jack,' (meaning Lord J. Russell), and that they would continue meeting until their Irish Brethren had obtained their liberty, whatever might be said by Lord John and the other members of the Government. M'Carthy also spoke from the window, and told the people they would 'do it' tomorrow, and advised them to come armed with guns and provise Some one in the crowd said, 'Lead us on, and we will do it to night. The City police pelled to fly from fear of it. He did not use the cass set off this morning for the mountains, accomther interfered, and dispersed the people.

down such sentences in short hand as appeared to hayself. Several Metropolitan policemen came to went to the meeting in question in consequence of their assistance. Hot water was thrown at some seeing a placard in the streets, 'Meet at all hazards.' or the police from the windows of the houses, and He believed some of the districts had captains. Was

Mr Boden. He said, I have been in the habit for and shut up his shop.

Some years of attending to report public meetings.

Cosexxmined by Sergeant Allen: The people not countenance him as a fellow-Chartist. Should working men. May he in his native land see the inscriptions on their banners, proclaim the object of the time if those were his sentiments that he could carries with nim the traternal affection of the English Republic. The people not countenance him as a fellow-Chartist. Should working men. May he in his native land see the inscriptions on their banners, proclaim the object of the countenance him as a fellow-Chartist. Should working men. May he in his native land see the inscriptions on their banners, proclaim the object of the countenance him as a fellow-Chartist. Should working men. I remember attending a meeting which was held on forming the procession were of the worst class, and say there were not more than 40,000 in the crowd; speedy establishment of veritable Democracy.' The the insurrection :-Clerkenwell-green, on the 29th of Maylas . I took in consequence of their proceedings, serious injury they took three-quarters of an hour to pass. Did English Chartists, and may Ernest Jones and the

saw the defendant Fussell there. He was in a van, Be Chief Justice Wilde: I do not know the names

C.849. (Laughter.) jury record for a few minutes for refreshments.

On the return of the jury. upon them by the transportation of John Mitchel, the ment had succeeded in convicting honest John evidence was that the word 'you' was used instead Mitchel, and then went on to say, 'how of they,' which he submitted rendered the paragraph have they accomplished it? Why, by packed totally unintelligible. In the other instance, in the juries and partisan judges. I tell Lord John passage relating to the Queen, the word 'neglect' was on the indictment, whereas, according to the evi-

The Chief Justice, after conferring with his learned colleagues and referring to the indictment, every Irishman must rise and revenge the intuit, or ruled that these portions of it should not be relied upon, but that the case should go to the jury upon tuat part of the charge in which the defendant was alleged to have recommended private lassassina-

that he really sells a difficulty in knowing new to shape to illegal assemblies and sedition. He said it was his defence on account of there being charges against certainly a most important privilege possessed by the the defendant which he considered were entirely dis. Teople of this country to meet and discuss political Austria fly? Why, the fear of assassination; and it similar, and which would require a separate line of grievances, but at the same time it was equally im-

Chief Justice Wilde here interposed, and said he should not be abused, and that public meetings should was of opinion that the learned sergeant need not not be made use of by designing persons to influence direct his attention to the count charging a riot.

Sergeant Aller proceeded. He was obliged to haps might be at the moment, from particular direct his attention to the count charging a riot. his lordship for this intimation, as it relieved him causes in a state of distress, and peculiarly liable to from a portion of the difficulty under which he la- be acted upon by exciting addresses, and thereby in niators. boured. He had now to address bimself to the charge | duced to unusual acts of violence, and endanger the f being present at an unlawful assembly, and if the public peace. This was the question at issue on the charge of rios fell to the ground; he apprehended that this must also. There was no proof of any unlawful object in calling the meeting together, and it the same subject, the learned judge said, that the wholesale assassination. And, now, having testagave three cheers. They then went to Leicester- really seemed as it it had no other object than the dostrine advanced by the learned sergeant in his one stated in the course of the evidence, that they speech for the defendant, that if the crown did not were determined to liave the meeting on that occa- perform the duty which the people thought they a solitude, and called it peace'— they exultingly sion, becaus- Finality John had prevented them from were entitled to receive at the hands of the shout to their worthy camrogues of other lands: meeting on the 10th of April, and he submitted that crown, they had a right to meet to discuss there was nothing to show that this was in the first the propriety of expelling the sovereign, was an instance an unlawful assembly. Then, as to the entirely new deetrine to him. The learned Sercharge of S dition. The Attorney-General had done geant had founded his assertion on the circumstances disguise the causes of the insurrection of the 23rd, him no more than justice, when he said he was sure of the revolution of 1688, but he forgot that the 24th, 25th, and 26th of June. The causes of that he would not attempt to justify the speech alleged great lawyers and the great statesmen of that day to have been made on the occasion in question, in decided the doctrine of the existence of any person which the defendant was represented to have recom- to remove the Sovereign, and the constitution sancmended private assassination. He felt equally the tioned the principle that the Grown could do no ruary last. The Provisional Government, immeodious character of such a recommendation wrong. The Crown only acted by its advisers, and diately on its installation, proclaimed that 'The

I have been show, by satisfactory evidence, doubt, most exciting times, and it was very natural occasion, and under such circumstances? was the real eff-ct of the speeches that were made on this occasion, and to consider what would have been the conclusion they would have come to respecting them, if they had been delivered at a time when there was an utter absence of the present political excitement The learned sergeant then proceeded to comment upon the speeches that had been given in evidence; and he argued that in speaking of the go-

Office. I was insured for £500, and the house was tuted authorities of the country? Certainly not. burnt down. I claimed £410, but never got it. I It only referred to the persons holding the executive have heard it said by counsel that I had been guilty authority, and who might be removed any day by a of segon, but I never pay any attention to what vote of the House of C mmons. Such things were they say. (Laughter.) I never absconded for constantly said and he did not know that even memhaving defrauded Messra Spicer, the paper dealers. I bers of the House of Commons had not said the same am not aware whether I owe them anything. I thing. The learned sergeant proceeded at somelength was editor of the Theatrical Chronicle, but not to comment upon this part of the evidence, and then the proprietor. I never bought £40 or £45 worth of went on to refer to that part of the case in which paper from them on the understanding that it was the defendant was represented to have said, that for that paper, and then sold it next day for £10. I if the Queen forgot her duty to the people they have been a bankrupt, but obtained my certificate had a right to forget her, and he asked whether it immediately, and handed in my assets to the amount was a new doctrine in this country that the people of £390 more than my debts. I report for all the had a right to expel the sovereign, if the sovereign between the chance of its being in did wrong? Why, the very liberty which they now be the test; if men of the press, see that their writings employ of the Blackwall Railway. I attended was owing to the glorious revolution of 1688. The most dangerous aspirants-many reckless of political meanly all the Chartist meetings, and reported some very laws under which they lived, the liberty of honour or honesty, who pander to morbid tastes, and have a right to rebel against oppression. of them. I was engaged by the Express to report which they boasted, were obtained by banishing send forth their moral poison from streets watched by the meeting on Kennington Common. I never trom the country a sovereign who went beyond the Vice Society men—yet withal possessing talent, they are sepa to papers when they have their own reporters law. Could it, therefore, be denied that such a sub- the most subtle and the most to be avoided. The work would have been taken of the matter, or that if a has sprung from their ranks.

> been passed over without any notice. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL here rose and said that if such a speech had been made by any person, no matter what his station was, he should have felt it his stay the ascendancy of the people than it can hide the

member of parliament had made such statements to

his constituents at a public meeting, they would have

duty to presecute him. Sergeant ALLEN proceeded .- No withstanding this, he believed that he was perfectly justified in the observation he had made, and that this portion of the in that, for it was done every day, and in all manner of places. It might, for all he knew, be a very excellent government—he wou'd not give an opinion upon that subject-but it certainly appeared to him to present very much the appearance of a lame bear continually upon one side or the other. and to rely upon the two extremes entirely for support, and under these circumstances, he considered that people might very well consider themselves justified in meeting to discuss the propriety of attempting to get rid of such a government. He then proceeded to comment upon that portion of the charge which he admitted was of the most serious character, namely, the recommendation to commit private assassination, and he said that he was instructed by the defendant to deny most positively that he ever made use of such an observation, and

Witnesses were then called for the defence. STONE -He said he was a carpenter, and that he was to make their escape to the mountains, hasten to at the meeting, and was near enough to hear the ad- foreign ports. All the public tribunals are closed. tion, he said the Emperor of Austria had been com- the royal nursery were seized yesterday. The Prin- soners? words in the sanse imputed to him. He said he had panied by her husband. In Constantinople, also, acfive sons, and if they did not avenge his (Fussell's) cording to our last reports, dated June 14th, the cho-The witness was cross-examined by Mr Allen, wrongs, he would disown them. He made use of the lera had again increased, and carried off 42 persons in the sense he had stated. The report of his in Russia.

Earns one was addressing them. We had orders to Chartists. He was enrolled a member of that society. health and strength, but has no wish to live to an

JAM: 8 TERRY, a glass maker in St. John street, might have been 4,000 at the meeting. There was a number of the members of the German Working men of Paris is, that they were fighting for the members of the Durance of Double House or Louis Napoleon; allowed open and public speaking—calm, fair, le iti- shop i, situated close to the Green, and I could see ling of private assassination, alluded to a paragraph persons going to the meeting on the 29th May. I in the newspapers with respect to the Emperor of was not alarmed myself, but my family were, and Austria. In speaking of the government, he said he privilege. No class of persons could look upon the many of my neighbours, I shut up my shop. I saw and others wished to see the system of things events that had occurred in the metropolis in any the procession turn out of Aylesbury-street. I changed, as the taxes pressed heavily and oppressively other light than that of secret condemnation. He think there were about 600 persons present. That upon them. He said a great deal more, but he could felt no doubt the jury in this case would do their is at I cannot say whether there were more. | not recollect all. Did not recollect even the substance Joshua Pleasant, a hatter, residing in Aylesbury of what Fussell said with respect to the Queen. He street, Clerkenwell, said on the day in question he thought he spoke in favour of the Queen. (Laughter.) Is Crown Solicitor of Ireland. Produced the record and his family were much alarmed at the number He said John Mitchel was a persecuted man. Did of conviction of John Mitchel, for felony. (The of people passing. They saw the horse troop pass, not hear anything said about the duty of Irishmen to FREDERICK TOWN FOWLER was then examined by consequently followed the example of his neighbours, words, 'private assassination,' because he thought at the Robert He said I have been in the hebit for any struct with the consequently followed the example of his neighbours, words, 'private assassination,' because he thought at the said I have been in the hebit for any structure of the hebit for any structure of the said I have been in the hebit for any structure of the said I have been in the hebit for any structure.

> not see either Vernon or Williams. MICHAEL WEEDON said he lived in Hatton-garden, of the speakers; but they were of the werst possible and that he heard Fussell speak at a distance of six or seven yards. He could not say whether he said This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the the word 'avenge' or 'revenge,' when he spoke of associations of Germany—may they accomplish their ury record for a few minutes for refreshments.
>
> The word avenge' or 'revenge,' when he spoke of his five sons. He agreed with the last witness in all object, the Sovereignty of Labour, based upon the with the evidence as to the words spoken, in two or consequence of the fear of private assassination, and

> > EDWARD STOXES, a jeweller, residing in Spenser-strest, Clerkenwell, said the defendant Fussell had Cross-examined by the Attorney General.-Had heard that the defendant was tried at Warwick assizes in 1839, for being engaged in some Chartist disturbances.

JOHN BRITTAIR said he had known him four years. and always considered; him a peaceable man. This being the case for the defence,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then replied. The CHEF JUSTICE summed up, and explained at Sergeant ALLEN then addressed the jury. He said | considerable length the state of the law with regard portant, for the protection of them all that the right

> quarter of an hour, they found the defendant Guilty upon those counts of the indictment charging him with sedition, and attending an unlawful assembly, and acquitted him of the count charging a riot.

postponed. (Continued to the Eighth page.)

'ENGLAND'S COMING REVOLUTION."

The above is the title of a pamphlet bearing the impress of having been written by a middle-class case I abandoned it. There was a case of arson in upon it with contempt. What was the meaning of which I was a party in relation to the Sun Fire the word government? Did it mean all the constitution to the Sun Fire the word government? Did it mean all the constitution to the Sun Fire the word government? may have some idea of its contents. WARNING TO THE ARISTOCRACY.

Let not Aristocracy lay the flattering unction to its palpitating heart, that because the people have not rians is the proof of oppression. The government selzed arms, and piled up barricades, they still willingly had violated 'the right of existence through labour' bend their abashed heads and branded hands to the gall. which it had guaranteed to the people; and, thereunmitigated toil, of insufficient food, of agod pauperism, no protection from the social compact, had a right of workhouse insults, and begrudged grave !

POPULAR LEADERS. The glorious field of patriotism and eternal fame opened ir. France will make many ambitious men bid for if of the middle class, let a long career of independence ject was not a matter for discussion? He felt satis. ing class are these chiefly to be relied upon. They know

THE TRUCULENT 'TIMES. foreign powers as to the real feeling, determination, and power of the English people is criminal. It can no more rising sun. Hence, all sught to prepare for the new era, and not have it arrive so suddenly as to wrock them in an unexpected confusion. \* \* \* This paper ers of Labour. They went to battle with the cry of also preaches of the happiness of the people of this speech did not amount to the offerce of sedition; and country, and joy which they ought to feel in having such be again asserted, that if the people imagined that a blessed and excellent constitution! This in the face They fought, failed, and fell—as the assertors of be again asserted, that if the people imagined that of daily examples of law and justice being antagonistic! justice have fallen many a time. True men in every meet to discuss the propriety of expelling a sovereign. In nearly whole counties being individual property! In fell acto marching order at the request of Williams.

The witness then described the progress of the procession to Dean-street, Soho, as detailed by the last witness.

In nearly whole counties being individual property:

In nearly whole counties being individual property:

In nearly whole counties being individual property:

Who so acted, and he declared his opinion that but for the excitement that prevailed at the time, the persons, in God's image, being cast on the highways to persons and the cast of the persons are the cast of the property that the cast of the persons are present prosecution would never have been perish and to rot! In the face of nine millions being man upon crutches, and who was obliged to grasp becoming weak, it would rush upon the dying monster, and assist in its destruction. It may on the morrow become as furious in democracy as it has been

on its trusting, unthinking disciples.

7th of June, about 160 persons are attacked daily, of whom fi ty are carried off by death. A general panic STEPHEN BLACKSTONE, examined by Mr Hupple. prevails among the inhabitants, and all who are able

disperse the mob, which we did, without using our truncheons, but many of them assembled again in ling are distributed by the secretary. Handbills are that man may be juvenile at a hundred, and old at face. There were four policemen wounded besides members where and when the meetings are held. He

Chartists, he was enrouted a member of that succeety. nearth and strength, but has no wish to live to an ling are distributed by the secretary. Handbills are that man may be juvenile at a hundred, and old at twenty. Think of this, ye 'fast' young men.—

face. There were four policemen wounded besides members where and when the meetings are held. He

Gaterhead Observer.

FRATERNAL FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday evening last a number of the members of June inevitable. Men's Association, assembled for the purpose of Bourbon Henry, or Joinville, or Louis Napoleon; taking farewell of Carl Schapper, who had returned which of these 'pretenders,' the calumniators have to London, and was about to leave again for Germany, not yet decided on. It is said, too, that amongst taking his family with him. A substantial supper the prisoners taken were men with their pockets ing of this club was held an Sunday last, in the large had been provided, to which ample justice was done. filled with money, and that men were arrested in After the cloth was removed, Julian Harney was the act of distributing money. It is possible that in called to the chair. The President's seat was sur- the ranks of the insurgents there were agents of the mounted by the bonnet rouge.

were duly honoured:—'The Proletarian Martyrs of victory to the profit of their employers. But the Gravel-lane, Southwark. Mr Curry in the chair. The June, 1848, and speedy justice on their murderers. masses fought not for royal pretenders, but for The health and prosperity of Carl Schapper. He other persecuted patriots enjoy a speedy triumph over their persecutors.' 'Health and Happiness to Mrs Schapper and family.' 'The Working Men's respects as to what he said in reference to private ruins of Kingcraft, Lordcraft, Priestcraft, and Shop-

public. 'The healths of Carl Marx and Frederick cracy, the Northern Star?

nour la Patrie.

On Wednesday morning friend Schapper left London with his family, by the steamer for Cologue, carrying with him the earnest good wishes of his wars against them, and why not they war against the discussion, then addressed the meeting, but as he had brother democrats, both English and German. We society? We frankly avow that we have no respect another meeting to attend, his stay was short. The fear it will be long before we shall have his like for society as at present constituted. 'Civilisation' meeting vehemently cheered him on his departure.—Mr

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS TO THE WORKING MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

EQUALUTY, LEBERTY, FRATERNITY.

BRETHREN, - Duty commands us to address you in vindication of our brethren, the proletarians of Paris, the victims of traitors, assassing, and calum-

The Parisian bourgeoivie have had: 'the battle' they longed for. They have slaughtered the founders blished a reign of blood and terror-having 'made ' Order reigns in Paris!'

The Press-gang liars and calumniators have exceeded their usual mendacity, in their attempts to heroic outbreak are plain enough to all who have watched the march of events in France since Febness here handed in his notes to the learned counsel, with any gentleman present, and his do- if wrong was done the instruments were alone an- Revolution having been accomplished by the and pointed out to him the latter passage of Fussell's feace was that no such statement was swerable, and not the Crown itself. Where would People, ought to he accomplished for the by the defendant; and he should it end if the people had the power of discussing People; which proclamation was followed by a by satisfactory evidence, that the reference whether the Crown had done wrong? Who was to decree quaranteeing to evidence the country to the country t decree guaranteeing 'existence, through labour,' to every citizen. But, beyond the establishment of Could the badly-managed 'National Workshops,' nothing for men in their position to hok very unfavourably such a subject be safely left in their hands? It was was done towards carrying out the pledges given to upon any attempt to create disturbance and alarm, impossible they could do so, and if such proceedings the people. The Ministry of Labour, demanded by and to excite the multitude, thereby endangering were permitted, they could only produce anarchy, Louis Blanc, was refused by the Assembly, and confusion, and tyranny.

The Jury retired, and after deliberating about a Day by day the profitmengering villains of the Press and the Assembly calumniated the men of the Workshops, whom they denounced as thieves and disaffected idiens. Lastly, the intended closing The defendant was immediately ordered into the of the Workshops was announced; the betrayed custody of the Governor of Newgate. Judgment was ouvriers being offered the alternative of entering the army, or submission to absolute starvation. This fiendish treatment of the working men drove

> Louis Blane prophesied the revolution of hun ger; Paris has witnessed the insurrection of hunger, and that insurrection has been nearly a revolution. You are told that, with Universal Suffrage, man. As it has neither author's nor publisher's insurrections cannot be justified. But, we assert

> > Three revolutions have sanctified the right of resistance to oppression. The misery of the Proletato defend personally his natural rights against the iniquitous system which doomed him to hunger and

wretchedness. The rights of every man are sacred; and if maorities cannot abdicate, or be despoiled of their be the test; if men of the press, see that their writings rights, neither can minorities. 'Inequality and opseried. I am paid by the line. I never was in the enjoyed and the present constitution of the country have been on the people's and virtue's side: these are the pression are synonymous,' and the victims, whether the majority or the minority, the many or the few,

> The working men of Paris found themselves betrayed, their hopes blasted, the promises held out to The baseness, falsehood, and truculency of the leading themselves threatened with total abandonment to paper in England, in hoodwinking the aristocracy and destruction by hunger; therefore, they revolted; therefore, they took up arms in

> > 6 The holiest cause that tongue or sword Of mortal ever lost or gained'-

-the cause of Labour's rights against the plunder-'LABOUR, OR DEATH!'

The skill and bravery of our unfortunate brethren heard of. As to expressing contempt for the government itself, surely there was nothing the public the public there was nothing the public the public the public there was nothing the public the Starvation! In the most industrious people in the bourgeoisie had their heroic enemies at their paper is also notorious for its tergiversation : should it hundreds of them. This massacre of unarmed, see the face of power becoming pallid, its monopolising fettered prisoners, has been the daily pastime of the bourgeoisie since the suppression of the revolt. The hypocrites who raised the howl of 'terror' against before; and its advocacy of brickbatism be as loudly BARBES and the Clubs, have themselves established

Certain stories are told by the French and English journals of cruelties committed by the 'insurstern position and sufferings of the middle class, aided by to the Garde Mobile had their throats cut by the that Cabden will then be called to power, and reform other prisoners were found hanging in the Pantheon. a man, who he should show enjoyed a respectable follow oform. Cobden's reforms will abolish primogo- and that others were mutilated; very horrible if true! Fus-eli was speaking. The people were then cheer- sin ement, and he said that the witnesses for the state; the civil list reduced; the army and navy be less According to the conquerors' own account, some street to Smithfield, and from thence to Rederossstreet to Smithfield, and from thence to Rederossstreet, where Williams addressed the people from a
determination not to uphoid one law to the rich and
here with virulence for the last five days. Since the
with the heads, arms, legs and mangled bodies of its inmates shouting into the air! Imagine a bomb. shell falling upon a house and exploding in innumerable fragments, each the executioner of a horrible death! Why do not the Press-gang launch their dress of Mr Fassell. In speaking of private assassina- royal household, some of the female attendants in slayers of women, and the butchers of unarmed pri-

It is asserted that a number of thieves and criminals took part in the struggle. Very likely; such characters are never absent from such conflicts. with et, nowever, eliciting any material fact that werds 'private assassination' once, and only then in the course of a week. The cholera is also raging There were many in the revolution of February. JAMES COLLINS, of the City police, examined by Mr speech in the next day's paper was incorrect; its in. Well-by—On the 29th of May last, my division was accuracy was impressed upon him the moment he near Stockton, an active, temperate young man, who Democrats took up arms. They desired to put an local temperate desired temperate desired to put an local temperate desired temperate desired to put an local temperate desired temperate desir ordered to so to Rederest-street. There were besaw it.

Cartweight's coffee shop, from a window of which

Cartweight's coffee shop, from a windo

had robbed the people of the fruits of their victory in February, and thereby rendered the insurrection

pretenders above named who hoped, in the event of In the course of the evening the following toasts the working men achieving the victory, to turn that rates and Chartists was keld on Sunday at the Crown, BREAD, LABOUR'S RIGHTS, and a VERITABLE

> 'LABOUR OR DEATH!' 'BREAD OR DEATH!' LIVE THE DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL RE-PUBLIC!'

that the 'insurgents' proclaimed war against society and civilisation. A lie of course. But if they had proclaimed war against society, what then? Society a huge lie, an organised hypocrisy. Perish such civilisation.

They are mocked by the words 'LIBERTY, EQUA- force Fund. - Several subscriptions having been handed LITY, FRATERNITY; but their 'Liberty' is the in, the meeting then separated. rule of the sword; their 'Equality,' to die of ROBERT EMMETT CLUB. - Large meetings of this Club hunger whilst idlers revel in every luxury; and were held at the Temperance Hall, Cable street, Wapwhen unwilling to perish tamely they declare their ping, on Monday and Tuesday last, at which several elo. resolve to 'live working, or die fighting,' they see quent appeals were made, and subscriptions freely en-Fraternity' illustrated by red-hot shot, cannonhalls and bomb shells!

Where the extinguished Spartage still are free, In their proud charnel of Thermopyle,'

of society which, whether it takes the names of Monarchy or Republic, ever despoils and slavs the children of industry.

by when the masses might have been conciliated by Jennings-buildings, Konsington. political phrases and nominal political rights. Millions of working men in France, England, and Ger- Temperance Hall, Cable-street, Wapping. many, now understand that the best of paper constitutions cannot include all the Rights of Man, nor every hive of human industry; and not one, nor number 20,000 men. fifty defeats, will prevent the triumph of that faith. In spite of treason, massacre, proscription, and calumny—

Labour's battle osce begun, Beaneathed by bleeding sire to son. The' baffled now shall yet be won.' G. JULIAN HARNEY, Sec. Approved of, and signed in behalf of the Working Men's Associations of Germany, by-CARL SCHAPPER, and CARL MOLL. London, July, 4th, 1848.

DISTURBANCES IN EDINBURGH. - Edinburgh has clergyman are paid by a local impost, called the antain limits, the lawyers being excluded. This buring yoke of class legislation, of political non-entity, of fore, each man of the starving thousands, finding avoiding public display, the ordinary course with recusants has been to arrest bank deposits; but two defaulting uphelsterers having apparently taken means to avoid this course, their furniture was advertised for sale a few weeks ago, but the crowd colhaving gone abroad that the police and military were to back the legal authorities, a large crown asthe cramming of the shop, a noisy multitude assembled outside, and the tumult was such that no sale could be carried on. The auctioneer was jostled on them falsified—their leaders thrown into dungeons— his way out, and had his face cut, but by the aid of Jett was not a marter for discussion f. He felt satis. In felt sat true, one may send for years without having a of political excitement that prevailed, no notice and we can prove the most brilliant talent of the country down by brute force—their right of public meeting which is adjacent to Frederick-street, and like it, splash in the river, and soon after observed the defendinvaded by the atrocious law of the 7th of June— runs off at right angles from Princes-street was ant floating through the second arch of the bridge, and, lastly, in a state of half-starvation, they found the next rendezvous of the spectators, who pro. They picked him up, and carried him to the Swan and, after the sale was over, a second company of of eternity. dragoons arrived for the purpose of escorting the perish and to rot! In the face of nine millions being and the unexampled heroism of their wives and goods in carts, to the station of the Edinburgh and the public thoroughfares! In almost daily deaths from throughout the world. After the battle, and when appearance of the cavalry, and one of the carter's flicted upon him, has ever since the occurrence, which world being in rage, in ignorance, in want! But this mercy, they took their revenge by shooting some was put over his eyes, and the cavalcade was then duty. It appeared that on the 27th ult., the prisoner was multitude, was dispatched to Glasgow.

before; and its advocacy of brickbatism be as loudly proclaimed, and as glowingly advocated. If it continue a reign of terror against the liberties and lives of distort facts, to preach what is false, to hide pepular movements and expressions of the people's will, disgrace will recoil with vergeance on its own head, and misery the hrigands triumph!

BARBES and the Clubs, have themselves established a reign of terror against the liberties and lives of alias David Collett, aged 55, one of the parties are the working men. Freedom is dethroned, and milimovements and expressions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the processions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the processions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the processions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the processions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the processions of the people's will, disgrace tary despotism reigns supreme. 'The Republic is lost, the bank of Messrs Cooks and Biddulph, Charing the working men. Freedom is dethroned, and milimate the distance of the following the lower of the kicked the suprementation of the following the lower of deceased. He never saw him before Saturday .- prisonment. It is expected Russell will resign; that for a time a gents. It is asserted that five prisoners belonging Coroner: You need not say anything to criminate yourself .- Witness: He would speak the truth. stern position and sufferings of the middle class, side of the barricades. It is asserted that While he and the deceased were in the cell in Bow- respondent at Birmingham writes us that another street, deceased said: 'I am about being sent from explusion took place on Monday morning, in fellow reform. Coblem's reforms will abolish primoge- and that others were mutilated; very norrible if true; self than bear that privation. If I had anything I Son, at Wednesbury, the consequence of which would deatroy myself. I have been once transported, was that six men were very seriously injured It Fussell was speaking. The people were then cheering was speaking. The people were then cheering was speaking. When Fussell had done speaking was that the witnesses for the procedulon must have misunderstood him, and that the witnesses for the procedulon must have misunderstood him, and that the witnesses must have misunderstood what the defendant really said. The learned the procedulon of the unfortunate men fell dead. According to the conquerors' own account, some of the conquerors of trausses and that the witnesses for the conquerors of trausses and that the witnesses for the conquerors of trausses and that the witnesses for the conquerors of trausses and the conquerors of trausses.

It is a will use the conquerors of the conquerors of trausses and the conquerors of trausses.

It is a will use of the conquerors of trausses and the conquerors of trausses and the conquerors of trausses.

It is a will use of the conquerors of trausses and the conquerors of tr through Compton-street. He said, addressing the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned people, that if they were friends to the cause they Sergeant then remarked upon the expression base, while full into the procession. The witness then developed the procession to Dang street. He said, addressing the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the procession to be country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the exclaimed: I have a child as old as you; don't doggy, the latter remarking that there were only commit crime. I'll plead guilty on Wednesday, of about two or three inches of fire-damp in the roof.

This married the picture of the course of Monday evening and Thesday morn.

Country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country, for their support.—This is the picture of the deratood what the defendant really said. The learned country is the middle class. But the people look feature drawn to the course of the learned country is the middle class. But the people look is the picture of the course of the learned country is the middle class. But the people look is the picture of the learned country is the middle class. But the peo peoper, that if they were friends to the cause they would full into the procession. The witness then detailed the procession to Dean-street, and the procession to Dean-street, and the route it took in returning back to Smithfield. On returning, opposite the Disparce office in good by an eminent individual, a member of the field with the butt-ends of muskets. The shoved aside the leader of the leader o and also the route it took in returning back to Smithfield. On returning, opposite the Disparce office in
Flect-rives, some of the leaders cried out, 'Let us
small it in;' but they did not carry cut the threat.

When they control the corner of Bridge-street, BlackThe small in the corner of Bridge-street, BlackThe shelling and blowing up of houses

Bank I thought that the bag contained sovereigns, causing the expression, but actually had an offer from that

The shelling and blowing up of houses

Bank I thought that the bag contained sovereigns, causing the explosion.

The doggy, Thomes Dollman,

The Bellamy, THE CHOLERA.—Letters from Bucharest, of the necessarily ensures the destruction not merely of otherwise I should not have stolen it. I would is very much injured, John Dollman, T. Bellamy, The Cholers, from suggested that they should attack the very government, or one or the nightest of the United affairs are suggested that they should be taken to the necessarily the cholers.—Letters from Buonarest, or the necessarily theorem. The Cholers.—Letters from Buonarest, or the necessarily theorem is a conclusion be called upon the jury to leth ult., announce that political affairs are suggested that they should be necessarily the conclusion be called upon the jury to leth ult., announce that political affairs are suggested that they should be necessarily the conclusion be called upon the jury to leth ult., announce that political affairs are suggested that they should be necessarily the necessarily the necessarily they are not the political affairs are suggested that they should be necessarily they are not the necessarily they are not the necessarily they are not they are necessarily they are not they are n transportation.' He told his address, but witness Meake, are all very much burnt, some of them not forgot it.—Coroner: 'It would be well if the horrors being expected to recover. The works are blown to of transportation were better known, for then per- atoms, so that the proprietors must sustain consider. sons would not so easily expose themselves to them. able damage. As usual in these cases, which are Deceased's widow and daughter, who were most res- becoming of almost daily occurrence, no cause is aspectably attired, and were overwhelmed with grief, signed for the accident. dresses delivered. He heard the whole of the adand bore most excellent characters, presented themagreed to spare them the pain of an examination .--Inspector Shackel and Sergeant Watcher, of the detective force, proved that the deceased and Gingor observed to fall from his seat on the footboard. The were well known members of the swell mob.—Ver- poor fellow was in a fit, and the reins fell over bedict, 'Deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.'

THE SNAKE AND THE EEL. - As Mr Matthew Lloyd, a well known angler, was plying his oraft on the river | tavern, and the driver and an outside male passenger, a bridge which he was attempting to pass. He retreated a few paces, and snatching up a stone from kicking of the horses, and the passenger to dread been victorious, poor plunderers would have found the road, threw it at the unwelcome visitor, knocking fully wounded also that they were instantly conno more countenance than rich robbers. Both it into the river, but, singular to say, the reptile had veyed to Guy's Hospital, with little hope of recovery would have been stricken by the sword of justice. It appeared that the jaws of a very large cel, measuring between subject to fits, which accounted for his being strap two and three feet in length, received it, and it was ped to the seat, otherwise he must have falled could have been no crimicals so base as those who no more seen. Carnarven Herald.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATES.

The greatest anxiety prevails as to the result of the rials. The infamous conduct of the Whigs in persecu. ting the leaders of the people has done more to draw the bend of fraternity more firmly between the Chartists and Confederates than anything thathas taken place since the commencement of the agitation. THE THEOBALD WOLFE TONE CLUB -A crewded meat Mr Denis Dwaine in the chair. Several gentlemen also addressed the meeting, and a subscription to the Dafence Fund was entered into and the meeting then adjourned. JOHN MITCHEL CLUB \_A crowded meeting of Confede.

meeting liberally subscribed to the Defence Pund.

Meetings were also held the same evening at Greenwich

REPUBLIC. The cries of the 'insurgents,' and the Bermondsey, and Kensington, which were well attended. THE DAVIS CLUB .- A crowded meeting was held on Monday evening last, at the Assembly rooms, Dean. street. Mr English in the chair. Mr M Manus made a statement respecting the attorney engaged to defend the patriot Looney, who had taken umbrage because the committee had retained Mr Kenealy as counsel for Mr Looney: he (the attorney) sent in his bill and the charges were most enormous, amounting in the whole to But, it is said that 'fire,' pillage,' and 'violation,' £27 95, 81. The various items were then read out and were the ends sought by the 'insurgents,' and the received with derisive cheere, -Mr Sturgeon read a letter National Assembly has not scrupled to sanction these to the meeting from Mr Looney, it breathed throughout indictment, which he submitted was not inconformity and said he had been driven from his dominions in democrats of France; and victory to the Real Re- horrible calumnies. The answer is easy. The only Adapted applicable to the exclusion of Management and the submitted was not inconformity and said he had been driven from his dominions in democrats of France; and victory to the Real Re- horrible calumnies. The answer is easy. incendiarism was committed by General Cavaignac Leoney from the General Defence Fund, when Mr J. which was read in the opening addrass. He then read extracts from the speech of M'Carthy, who was said that I rishmen would not deserve the name, the next speaker.) Fussell, the present defendant. If they did not rise to a man to rozange the insult put the affections of the people.

The neatths of Carl Marx and Frederick incendiarism was committed by deficial to the defende of the speach of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of M'Carthy, who was said that I rishmen would not deserve the name, shot upon the Faubourg St Antoine. Not a house to be defended by his brother Confederates, there being the next speaker.) Fussell, the present defendant if they did not rise to a man to rozange the insult put the affections of the people. was pillaged nor a woman injured by the 'insur- no blame whatever to be attached to the Chartists, sa. gents; but the people have been robbed of their veral of whom had come forward and subscribed beer in his employ six or seven years, and had always come and Henry Bauer. The songs of the evening inside the man solver of the working men pretend to the Defence Fund of that gentleman.—A Gentleman, whose name we could not catch, said, that the sidered him a sober, peaceable, and ineffensive man, cluded the Marseillaise, the Cermagnole, and Mouring.

The calumniators of the working men pretend to the Defence Fund of that gentleman,—A Gentleman, whose name we could not catch, said, that the sans of order?

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The calumniators of the working men pretend to the Defence Fund of that gentleman,—A Gentleman, whose name we could not catch, said, that the same of order? Mr Feargus O'Conner had made inquiries regarding Mr Looney, and that gentleman was fully eatisfied with the explanation made.—Mr Vernon, who had entered during means ill-requited labour, starvation, gaols, and bas- Maher said there was one journal in London, and that was tilles for the masses. To the millions civilisation is the Korraern Star, which devoted a portion of its co. lumns to their proceedings. He had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to that truly democratic jour. nal :- That the thanks of this meeting are due, and The French labourers and artisans grow corn hereby given, to the Nonthean Stan, for its able advo. which they must not consume, rear cattle which oacy of our rights.'-Mr Glasgow, in seconding the above they must not eat, weave cloths and silks, and vote of thanks, said, he bore his humble testimony to make endless articles of dress and luxury which they what had fallen from his friend who had preceded him, must not enjoy; they build palaces and mansions It was the duty of every Irishman who had the least but not for themselves. They live on the coarsest spark of nationality in his breast, to give all the support food, wear the meanest clothing, and dwell in he could to that journal.—The resolution was then the most miserable habitations. The working men of Paris, having within view Elysian-like enjoyments are surrounded by a ball of treas enjoyments, are surrounded by a hell of woes. meeting, urging on all present to subscribe to the Da-

tered into for the Defence Fund. The meetings breke up, giving cheers for the Whig law-made victims, for the Charter, and Repeal.

The second annual ball of the Davis Confederate Cab will be hold on Monday, July 10th, at the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street. Tickets of admission is each, the than live the wretched slaves and victims of a state proceeds of the ball to go to the defence of Francis Looney, and the support of his family. Meetings for the ensuing week.

Sunday evening, 'Druids Arms,' Greenwich. 'Crown,' Gravel lane, Southwark, Pountain and Still, The flag of the Red Republic is the flag of the Golden lane. Denny's Coffee house, Great St Andrew Proletarians throughout Europe. The time has gone street. Cartwright's C ffee house, Redeross street, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, Washington

Wednesday evening, Assembly Rooms, Dean-street. LIVEBPOOL .- A meeting of the Confederates of this town was held on Tuesday last, at the School Room, the most important of those rights. The red flag, Circus.street. Mossrs Reynolds, Somers, and O'Donnell, struck down in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, is not addressed the meeting. It was stated that there were conquered. The faith of which that flag is the sym- thirty-three clubs in working order, and that before a bol, is not confined to Paris, but lives and grows in month there would be a hundred; and that they would

Large meetings has been held at Birmingham, New. eastle-on-Tyne, Bilaton, Bingley, Bradford, Ashtan, Southampton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley.

Mr VERNOR addressed the Chartists of Westminster. at the rooms of the ' Wallace Brigade,' Strutton ground Westminster, on Sanday evening last.

## Police Keport.

WESTMINSTER .- John Harris, an ill-looking fellow, thirty years of age, was finally examined, charged with the following daring highway robbery .- Mrs Ellen Day, an aged female, stated that, at about half-past six on Saturday evening, the 24th of June, she was crossing been the scene of an ecclesiastical riot. The city over the Queen-street past North-street, Chelsea, when she suddenly felt a violent tug at a bag she had on her nuity-tax, which is levied on the tenants within cer- left arm, and on turning round saw the prisoner endeavouring to pull it away from her. She caught hold o den has always been uppopular, and, as a means of the bag with her right hand, in order to retain possess sien of it, but the prisoner pulled it so violently that, in the struggle, she was thrown down on the ground twice, and the prisoner, having ultimately succeeded in forcing the bag away from her, ran off with it. The prosecutrix was so seriously injured by the falls, that she was conlected together was so numerous and noisy, that no | fined to her bed for some days, and unable to appear auction could take place. The proceedings were against the prisoner until to day.—Evidence was given de novo announced to take place to-day, and rumours to prove that the prisoner was pursued and captured by Michael Wallace, 25 B, who found the bag, which contained a £5 note, £5 in gold and silver, a handkerchief, sembled at Mr Darlington's premises, in Frederick. and some other articles, on his person. The accused said street, whose effects were first to be sold. Besides nothing in defence. Mr Broderip committed him for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

MANSION-HOUSE,-On Tuesday a master baker was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with baving attempted to commit suicide .- Musard, a Horselydewn ceeded thither in such numbers that all orderly public-house, and they believed the not was the conseconducting of Mr Sword's sale (the second defaul- quence of intozication, The surgeon by whom he had ter) was out of the question. Shortly before the been examined in Guy's Hospital said the man was advertised hour the sheriff, sheriff substitute, sheriff. drunk at the time. The complainance wife said there clork, procurator-fiscal, superintendents of city and sever had been the slightest misunderscanding between county police, attended by a large police force, her husband and herself, and he had never been before, made their appearance. The sheriff had the Riot aince his marriage, at all in liquor; on the contrary he had tready to read, but did not appear to read it was a most sober and hard-working man.—The Lord throughout. After much confusion Mr Sword's Hayor. - You must procure two sureties to answer fer rooms were cleared of the inmates, and an area your good behaviour for six months. If you have any opened in the street, which was maintained with regard for your life, or for your own wife, I would adsome difficulty. A company of soldiers then arrived, vise you never to drink again. Bail was immediately and the area being kept free, the sale went on. The procured by the defendant, who could scarcely be preauctioneer and purchasers were all from Glasgow, vailed upon to believe that he had been upon the brink

MARYLERONE .- William Davidson was charged with having committed an outrage upon Police-constable Glasgow railway. Great uproar was caused by the Clouting, 166 D, who, in consequence of the injury inhorses being more than ordinarily restive, a cloth took placeupwards of a week ago, been incapable of doing enabled to proceed, under the guardianship of the fighting in Salisbury-street, Portman-market, and that military, and, amidst the yells and hootings of the on his being taken into custody, owing to his neisy behaviour and refusing to go away, he struck the officer a SUICIDE OF A PRISONER .- An inquest was held by tremendous blow with his fist, and nearly strangled him Mr G. J. Mills, in the board-room of the House of by thrusting his right hand between his (the officer's) ger, a fashionably dressed young man, and do veyed to the station-house. He was fined in the full ceased's accomplice, sworn : He knew nothing of the penalty of £5; in default of payment, two months' im-

COAL PLT EXPLOSION AT WEDNESBURY .-- OUT COT-

DREADPUL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT. - About half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, as one of Adams Waterlio omnibuses was proceeding down Waterlooroad, and opposite St John's Church, the driver was tween the horses' legs, when they became restive, and darted off at a fearful rate. Fortunately the horses were stopped near the Hero of Waterloo who had unwisely thrown himself from the rook were removed to Dr Brookes' shop; there it was At certained that the driver was injured severely by the between the horses and been instantly killed.

persons implicated in this conspiracy who were ca-

reckoned, it is believed, on the aid of the masses; but

son I cannot say. They also counted upon the ter-

for they could inspire; and they deemed the Na-

of the number of their own partisans that they knew

it. They saw early the danker of allowing the intro-

duction of troops into Paris, and after the 17th of

March compelled the withdrawal of those who had

been literally smuggled in; but the troops were

adroitly brought into the capital after the affair of

(From the Morning Chronicle)

ASSASSINATION -- PURSUIT OF THE INSURGENTS.

SATURDAY .- The troops and National Guards were

prisoners. About 1,200 insurgents were taken to the

Vincennes. Four men were arrested who were ma-

tion was discovered in the Bois de Boulogie. The

Assembly was awakened the other night by a shot

LE REPRESENTANT DU PEUPLE, one of the

organs of the working classes, states that Ge-

neral Cavaignae had settled a plan for the disas-

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

streets of the capital once more flowing in blood.

the inhabitants do not suffer any great inconvenience

as in ordinary times; the Champs Elysees have a

considerable sprinkling of promenaders, and the

traces of the recent contest are rapidly disappear-

ing. The gardens of the Tuileries and the Luxem.

the public ways. Every night also the illumination

Several new prisoners have been arrested, and

of the REFORME, the organ of MM. Ledru-Rollin and

Thore, the editor of the VRAIR REPUBLIQUE, has also

The disarming of the 8th, 9th, and 12th legions is

been arrested; and also M. Bennier, a painter, who

is an intimate friend of M. Sobrier.

ber are to be conveyed as colonists to Africa.

been gradually increasing.

year of his aco.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE STRUGGLE.

The heuse that belonged to Pepin (executed with rers on each hand are knocked literally to pieces. The house at the opposite corner of the Rue de la Requette was on Friday a toilor's establishmer t and Grefully watched by firemen, is all that remains.

In to the Faubourg du Temple I observed but ment traces of the battle. A few balls only were impressed on the Portes St Denis and St Martin : tui on reaching the Quai de Valmy, apposite the hidge crossing the Can'l St Martin, I found the mains of the barricade which intersected that part of the Rue Fanbourg du Temple. The houses at either corner of the street had been occupied by the insurgents. Every window in them was broker, and the walls showed numerous traces of showers of balls. On the Quai de Valmy, next the house forming the isft corner, there is a yard filled with stones, which tices the canal. The whole length of the wall had been loopholed at short intervals and a communication established with the street through the rear of the house. On the opposite side of the canal the inpargents had taken possession of a house at the corger of the Rue Fontaine au Rai, and offered so stout a resistance, that to disledge them the artillers were compelled to burn the house. A little further up the can be better appreciated, after four days of fighting upon Faubrurg du Temple, at No. 40, I counted no less an immense circle, we may carry the number to 40 000 than eight distinct holes made by connon balls. That | This amount will not appear to be exaggerated, when it LOUGE Was also set on fire, but it was immediately ex. is considered that a force of not less than double that EXTENSIVE CAPTURE OF AEMS-INCENDIARIEM AND tingui-hed. The ravages of the stillery in the number was required to triumph over this insurrection. Fantourg du Temple are dreadful. There is scarcely which has been the most formidable, the best conducted. spans of class unbroken, and, to judge from the in the most desperate that we have ever seen. Four days to day, as they were yesterday, engaged in scoming numerable traces of cannon and musket balls, almost of riot by large assemblages preceded the explosion, the country all round Paris taking arms and making every bouse in the street must have been occupied during which tumult everything was prepared. Rendez and defended by the combatants. The situation of vons for the combatants were appointed; deposits of the inhabitants was awful. For three days their same and ammunition were formed; protes were assigned, stand of arms, belonging either to insurgents or distortion to the neglect which they had met with at the period the insurgents or the ferces of the Republic. The shiftsci to have been these chiefs and their lieutenants. Vincennes. Four men were arrested who were men to the insursci to have been these chiefs and to the want of ters of the windows and shops were battered to First, they were the chiefs and sub-chiefs of the ateliers nifestly trying to set fire to the barracks at Courbe pieces; cannon balls and bullets poured into the nationeux, the officers of the garde republicaine, dis. vole. Last night a plan for an extensive conflagrahouses, and whole families were compelled to seek missed from that corps when it was reorganised, the re'use in the cellurs till the battle was over. The men expelled from this guard, and the montagnards, forests about Versailles and St Germain cause much insurgents attempted to burn the barracks in the some rare deserters from the garde nationale mobile, uneasiness and are undergoing a thorough examina-Frubourg du Temple, but the first was not suffered and even some efficers of this guard, but these were very tion. A friend of mine living near the National to mak- much progress. The gates, however, are few; the most vehement clubbists. Many old soldiers. part y destroyed.

When the rappel was beaten at Belleville, on Fri- elevated positions, organised, directed, and executed this cendiarism and assassination have succeeded the inday last, only 123 National Guards turned out, al. great movement, this new Jacquerie, og inst soci-lorder surrection. though one battalion slone comprised 1 200 men. and civilisation. In all the insurrections of which Paris A portion of the rest, including many officers, joined has been the theatre in the course of the last seventeen the insurgen's, and aided in throwing up huge barri | years a certain number of the youths of the schools and cades at the barrier (the Courtille) There were of commerce have taken a prominent part. In February few traces of the rattle as high up as Belleville, but, all the schools entered into the movement with great in consequence of the treason of the National warmth, but nothing of the kind has occurred on the Gnard, General Cavaignae has ordered that they present occasion. This revolt had in its ranks as selthould surrender their arms, and their district has diers none but workmen, and, we may say, bad workbeen declared in a state of siege.

On Friday the insurgents possessed themselves o preaching the most horrible menstrosities, and inculthe barracks in the Faubourg St Martin, near the cation that a social war was the only means for improvgreat buildings of the Douane, and they only aban. ing their lot-fatal predictions which the highest and doned them on Sunday night, when their comrades most cultivated minds commenced long ago. To this evacuated the Faubourg du Temple. In this post, enumeration of the insurrectionary army we may add which they defended by several barricades, they several thousends of liberated convicts and many that frught with incredible violence. On several ecca- had made their escape. After having, as above, pointed sions a par'ey took place hetween them and the Na- out the characters of the leaders, no surprise can be felt tional Guards, who besieged them. On Saturday they demended a parley, and the fire immediately ceased Some National Guards approached, and the chief of the insurgents asked to be conducted to Ge.

The war of barricades, so well known to the people of the insurgents asked to be conducted to Ge. neral Cavaignac. The General received them, and Paris from its frequent repetitions that a man has reexacted a submission without conditions. The chiefs coived the economin of 'le Professour des Barricades,' were possessed of a piece of cannon.

troops was great. You may judge of this when I dreadful then in open field of battle, in the proportion of tell you that one company of National Guards lost four to one. Tacse fortresses, formed at the moment by O'clock, in consequence of the wounds which he had twenty-seven in killed; and that a small detach, the insurgents, were chiefly at the foot of the Pont Saint ment of seventeen, under the orders of a surgeon, Michel, on theleft bank of the river, the Courch of Saint pelle St Denis. with only six.

In the Faubourg St Antoine, and at the Barriere Place Saint Gerveis and Place Bandeyer, the Rue du muskets concealed in her mattress besides ball Rechechquart, the insurgents cast balls during the Temple, and the Faubourg du Temple, some new buildwhole of the contest, and with forged orders from inga in the Clos Saint Lezare, the angles of the wide the Mairies, kept the druggists occupied in making streets which open upon the Place de la Bastille, and the powder. They were evidently all under the order of Faubourg Saint Antoine, which was the last to be con-

ex erienced chiefs. A correspondent of one of the daily papers writes

from Paris on Thursday. Arong the wounded at the Hospital Saint-Louis armed, took an open part in the insurrection, joined by is a captain of the National Guard, who was taken several of their officers. It will be recollected that in whilst fighting on the side of the insurgents. He is wounded in the arm, and cangrene has commenced, but he refuses to submit to amputation. There are the different ranks of efficers were called upon to decisre several other insurgents who were yesterday at the whether or no they would merch to the succeur of the point of ceath, fer, before they were found and National Assembly, if the people should wish to overbrought to the hespital, they had concessed them. throw it. This participation of National Guards and solves to prayent arrest, and, their wounds not, officers in uniform powerfully contributed to the terrible having been tended to, mortification had taken extension which the movement gained in these two ar-

It results man investigation made at the request quarters. The number of victims on both sides is imof the De Narbonne family, that the insurgent who mense. Some persons have estimated the total of killed was shot with arms in his bands in the garden of and wounded at 10,609 men. Most of the wounds are the Luxembourg, and who has been called the Count borrible. To reckon the general loss, it suffices to count de Narboure, was a person named Lecomte, of the the generals who were wounded. Out of ten who comtown of Narbonne. This man married the wife of manded, two were killed and five wounded. The names Pepin, who was guilletined for participation in the of those killed are Negrica and Bren; of those wounded

The bidy of a man who was president of the Club Fouche. Those who escaped untouched were Generals des D.oits de l'Hemme, attended by large numbers Letreton, Perrot, and Lamoriciere; but the last had of the working classes, and who had acquired the two horses killed under him. The eldest soldiers deconbriquet of Tete de Brenz; has been recognised at clare, that in no one of the battles of the Empire was the Morete He was killed at the Parricade in the proportion of the generals killed and wounded so Rue Rochechouart.

M. Vandeventer found on an insurgent who was dying a card of the club of the 'Montagnards de | cader of Paris in these terrible affairs of June. Believille,' in the name of Auguste Dalicheux. The BIEN PUBLIC has the following :-

The Seciety of the Rights of Man pretends to have ming to ask how it all came about, and what was the been a stranger to the late insurrection. This society cause and origin of an insurrection which, for feronumbers thirty five thousand men, and reserves itself for

A draught of a decree written with a pencil was tails which you have already had of the acts of the found on the person of an insurgent. It was to the insurgents, and from the regular military plan on following effect :-Art. 1. All citizens paying more than 200 francs taxes dent that the insurrection, so far from being a spon-

are deprived of their civil and political rights during ten taneous and inconsiderate movement on the part of who have exercised public functions of any kind what ling to rule, carried out with steadiness and vigour, Art, 2. The landed and chattel property of all citizens

soever since the year 1815 is conficcated. Art 3 The constitution of France is that of 1793. Art 4. The army is disbanded.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS announces that M. Bourdon, the editor of the LE FAUBURIEN, who fought in the ranks of the insurgents, died of his wounds on Wednesday.

The following is an extract from the letter of a French lady, dated June 27:far as the Pantreon. I chaited with the little Garde gotten. When the military came to attack the inMobile who searched my pockets, and when I asked him surgents, they found, to their surprise, that, instead haps 40,000. The 8th and 9th legions reckoned persurgents, they found, to their surprise, that, instead haps 40,000. The 8th and 9th legions reckoned per-

whence arose the mu-ket shots heard on all sides, he of having to do with a few isolated parties of ouvri- Guards of Belleville, of La Chappelle, of La Vil said, with the greatest sang froid. They are shooting the ers, figuring from at ect to street, they had to attack lette, of Montmartre, and of a large portion of the insurgents, and there are enough to occupy them the a regular line of works, rudely constructed, to be intervening line of Boulevard and other places.

(From the correspondent of the Britannia) For nearly four whole days the civil war reged furiously. On Friday morning the first shots were fired, and it was not until late on Monday that the irsurrection could be considered quelled; nay, it may be doubted even at this moment whether it can ledge of the authorities, it was sufficient, with an by said to be definitively subdued. At first the rising appeared to be unimportant-only a few barricades were creeted near the Porte St. Denis, and they were not very stoutly constructed, nor very numerously defended. By midday a crowd had assembled round them from mere curiosity, just as they assembled around a mountebank performing his feats. Presently a detachment of National Guards arrived, and commenced firing on the men behind the barrierdes though it is not certain whether it was they or the insurgents who discharged the first shot. I was present at the time, and saw a man, who stood on the barricade with a triculour flig extended, brought down to the earth like a partridge. I was really astonished at the cool audacity of this poor mistaken fellow. He steed on the barricade with all the pompous swagger of a neladramatic hero, holding his flag forth at arm's length es it in baughty defiance of artech. The National Guard approached—near they came and nearer still he shrank not. A hundred muskets were le vehed towards him; but the only effect that appolling spectacle appeared to have on him was that his biow breame elemen, his hold more expressive of bitter hatred and scorn, his attitude firmer and more daring, whilst his flig scemed to wave more proudly

-there is a terrible shrick from the crewd of specta | Republican party for many years. 'The sections tors-and the man of the flag, bold to the last, lies have been, and remained, in existence these thirty on the other side of the barricade a blocdy corpse! years and ucwards,' I am told. 'They were,' say This I saw with my own eyes; and oh! it made my my informants,' the Sections who effected the rev) and escorted by the Garde Mobile and the soldiers heart ache and my head swim! But this act, though | lution of 1830, and who, two or three months after- of the line. Figure 1, situate at the corner of the Faubourg St in its way sublimely heroic, was outstripped over and wards, projected overthrowing the government of Over again in the course of the insurrection. Even Louis Philippa. They were the sections who fought on that very barricade two young and neatly-dressed in 1832 and 1834 and in 1839 (under Barbes), but Firls—respectable girls too, it seems, for they served never since 1832 until 1848 did they act with anyprojecte was on Friday a toilor's establishmert and in well-known shops—were slain whilet, one after the thing like unanimity.' In a word, it is believed other, they held on high the dead man's flag, though that there are no great new names to be quoted of bullets were whizzing about like hail!

(From the correspondent of the Sunday Times.) Fairar .- In the streets the blouses are loud in their threats. The whole of the 8.h and 12th legions of dangereus. The conspirators, whoever they were, National Guard, disarmed by order of government are ready to march again at the first signal of insurrection. They are still in possession of vast quantities of arms, hidden in places where they can never be

found. In none of the quarters where the insurgents had possession, did any of the much talked of pillage take place. They took arms and bread, but for these they gave orders on the Hotel de Ville, under the supposition that in a few hours the new revolution would have

triumphed. ORGANISATION OF THE INSURRECTION. The fellowing interesting notice of the late insurection is given by the Debats:-At first we estimated the number of insurgents at from 25 000 to 30 000 combatants, but now that the real facts timalist, has just died at Arcis-sur-Aube, in the 55th some men of intellectual capacity, and others of more of which a sentinglounduty became the victim. Inmen-a blind mass whem the furious had subjugated by

declared that they could not treat on such terms, and has this time been improved to a most singular degree, they required to be reconducted to the post. They so that it has been necessary to bring into play against were accordingly taken back. No shot was fired at it the most entryetic means used in regular sieges to them, neither did the insurgents fire on the National evere me it, and requiring four days and four nights of Guards who conducted them as they withdrew from invererate conflicts. The more distant barricades, like the barrieace. A little after the chiefs raised the those in the quartier Saint Autoine, which could be hilts of their swords in the air to notify that they reised at leisure, were such regular and strong construcdesired another parley. This being granted, they lione, formed of square stone, mixed with the paving ries of the Louvre and the Theatres. In the evenannounced that unconditional submission was not stones, of such thickness, that they were cannon-proof. accepted by their comrades, but that they would Some of these barricades were in the shape of an angle, yield if they were told what would be done with them. either to neutralise the effect of the balls fired upon them, All these interviers having led to no result, the com- or t- admit of across fire upon the troops advancing to bat re-commerced, and soon became more murderens attack them. In several structs the insurgents took posof the houses continues by order of the authorities. than ever. It was kept up this way all Saturday, session of the houses, and, making openings in the party-Sunday, and until Sunday night. The insurgents walls between, established a length of covert-way, which among others M, Grandmesnil, the principal editor allowed them to move to or retreat from point to point, A woman cut up with a knife the body of a Garde as their assailants advanced or retreated, without being Mobile; she was taken and beaten to ceath with the expessed to their fire. At the same time they broke out the windows, and stopped them up again with the bed-The resistance at the Barriere Rochechouart was mattresses and other articles of furniture, whilst their terrific; it lested from Friday afternoon to Sunday bestmarksmen kept up a murderous fire with muskets night. The insurgents had pierced the outer wall of re-loaded by their comrades as soon as they were dis-Paris with leopholes, through which they fired charged. Many houses and other buildings suitably on the troops inside. A piece of artillery made no situated were converted into genuine fortresses, which impression on them, and a second piece was brought. for a very long time resisted the assaults of the National These two guns caused little slaughter until the Na. | Guards of Paris, the Garde Mobile, the brave National fional Guards and he treeps of the line made a Guards of the departments, and the battalions of the soized by them amount to upwards of 200,000 sland breach in the walls. Then the slaughter was dread- line. All rivalled each other in courage, displaying the fol, but the insurgents did not yield until the ground same ardour, sometimes, perhaps, too imperuous, which of arms. The whole of the arms are at once carried was strawed with dead. The loss on the side of the caused them at some points to experience losses more

great, and that never was there in any assault of fortress,

citadel, or redoubt, so many men lost as at the barri-

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Now that the struggle is ever, people are begin-

ignerant and head-strong ouvriers, was an able and

and the whole progress of which shows that it was

roilitary leader. It is also quite clear that the in-

when the insurgents commenced their operations,

what he was to do, and to whom he was to look for

orders. In the many hundreds of barricades thrown

up during the evertful night of the 23rd of June,

extending from point to point till they embraced

nearly one half of Paris. So ably were the points

of defence chosen, and so complete was the line of

in one night without the knowledge of the inhabi-

tants in g neral, and apparently without the know-

inserior force, to keep 80,000 troops, with 100 000

che k for four days. Not only was this the cree, but it is now accertained that at one time the insurrec-

It will be recollected that the insurgents, by their

line of defences, secured the Pont St Michel, and

another bridge which kept up their communication

on both banks of the Seine. On Saturday, when

General Cavaignac ordered the attack upon the

barric des, in the Leighbeurhood of the Place Mau-

bert, he was surprised at the obstinacy of the

defence; and it was not till afterwards that he dis-

covered that he had hit on the most important point

in the lines of the insurgents. It was on the

deterce of that point that their communication

between the two banks of the Seine depended, and

when General Cavaignac took it he had already half

defeated his adversaries. Some of the insurgents

had lince acknowledged that that attack completely

derauged their plans. At the time when it was

made, they were just preparing to concentrate

30,000 of the r men to attack the Hotel de Ville,

one they care ated that, the Hotel de Ville being

orce in their power, the entire victory would soon

follow; and some experienced military men think

tionists were as near as possible gaining the victory.

every one knew where he was to take up his post

General Bourgon expired on Friday, at two A woman, who said she was a widow, on her Saint G.rvais, behind the Hotel de Ville, the houses in

The shops are all open, but there is no trade. Cein is again scarce. One per cent, is the lowest charge markets are tolerably well supplied, luxuries, howquired, and where 20,000 insurgents still held out. It is sad to say, but a great many of the 8th and 12th ever, find but few purchasers. On the 24th the prisoner Barbes and others who legions of the National Guard, which have been since diswere at Vincennes were removed to Ham.

M. Emile de Girardin has undergone several examinations. The cause of his arrest is said to be some correspondence which has been detected, and

these legions, and more particularly in the 12th, which had chosen M. Barbes for its colonel, the candidates for not merely the articles in his journal. Numerous arrests were made to day, and some impertant decuments obtained. Amongst the percons arrested are L'Heritier, an old political convict and member of several secret societies; Barral, subdirector of the ateliers nationaux and captain of the 11th legion; Cavallon, chief of the Club Democraroudissements, and has set a mest fatal example to these

tique Guerineau, vice-president of the Club de la Montagne, &c., &c. Last night seven hundred prisoners were sent to the Fort de Vanves.

It appears that the statement of M. Huber, ex-President of the Revolutionary Club, who, on the 15th of May, pronounced the dissolution of the Assembly, having been recognised by the agents of ere B.deau, Duvivier, Damesme, Korte, Lafontaine, and pelice among the wounded at the Hospital of St Antoine, and arrested, is not true. M. Huber, when set at liberty, through an error committed at the of the day, owing to the appearance, at about two Mairie of the 4th arrondissement, on the evening of leagues from the town of about 400 workmen, from the 15th of May, has been in vain sought by the police, and it appears pretty certain that he has gone to some foreign country.

The result of the election which has just taken

place in Corsica for a representative in the Assembly, has been the almost unanimous return of Prince Louis Napoleon, who obtained 35,903 votes, the entire number being only 38, 197. The MONITEUR contains the appointment of Gene-

ral Changarnier to the command of the National city, obstinacy, and length of endurance, is unpa-Guards of the department of the Seine. ralleled in the history of the world. From the de-Lights of various descriptions, presumed to be signals, from the tops of houses, have not yet been which the operations were carried on, it must be evi-

wholly put a stop to, and notwithstanding immense vigilance, and the searching of houses, it is but comparatively seldom that the authors are discovered. CONTINUED ARRESTS AND BEIZURE OF ARMS. we licencocted military movement, arranged accord-

Monday,-Seizures of arms and arrests continue rected to Puteaux, a little manufacturing town on stantly shot, and he warned, the other men that he lieving themselves to be betrayed by France, they now to be made. Yesterday a force of 5000 men was dithe work of a shrewd, intelligent, and experienced the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. would treat them in the same way if they persisted place all their hopes of safety in Russia. This is not the left bank of the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. The town was surrounded and all the inhabitants sucrection was a scheme long arranged, and that disarmed. This place is said to be a focus of communism. It is eaid that 100,000 muskets have already been lodged in the government stores, but this is not a full

valuation of all that has been done in the way of disarmament, for the 12th legion alone, the National there was not one which was mispla:ed; there was Guards of the Faubourg St Marceau, of whom Yesterd y evening, at about seven o'clack, I went as not one which was useless, and not one that was for- Barbes had been the colonel, amounted to upwards

probably 150,000. rested in the environs of Paris. At St Cloud the orders of the day, at the request of the Minister of the Grenada, the most important feature of which is a of Mr Martin, the proprietor of the France news-National Guards captured sixty, carrying arms and ammunition. In the wood of Salory, at Versailles, The Miss barricanes, that, although the whole was thrown up several arrests have been made.

It is announced that three camps are to be formed auxiliaries in the shape of National Guards, in de Mars, the second on the plain of Salory, near Vertroops round Paris is to be 60 000. Tuesday .- M. de Chateaubriand die this morn-

inflammation of the chest.

Five hundred insurgents were arrested to-day. troops continue to scour the country in every

quarter. Amongst the arrested were the following :- from the Conciergerie and removed to the fort of Minister of Public Instruction, whose duty it is to see Bicetre. They were bound together two and two, that none are uneducated.

On Sunday and yesterday a commissary of police the persons in them.

barracks of the Rue de Tournon, dug through the the only means of existence which in the present dearth should be lashed, and striped, and scored, and exepable of organising it, militarily or otherwise, and ground to the quarries beneath, and descended to of labour a great number of the working a crated by the public opinion of a world. of rendering it general, and, consequently, truly them. There is, however, no issue to the quarrier, the ateliers nationaus possessed. The mayors of arronso that escape is impossible. Sixteen hundred prisoners confined in the Fort cessitions and the deserving, until the government had

passage from their dungeons with large nails. tional Guard unequal to a contest with them, because place, including M. Savagner, professor of history; measures were of two kinds; the first, to reassure the Jacques l'aion, a lieutenaut in the National Guard public mind as to the fidelity of the state to its engage. were in its ranks, and who, hecause of the general of La Viletto; and Nicholas Clement, an officer of ments; and the second, to encourage credit and labour obligation to serve in it, could not be excluded from Artillery of the National Guard.

ateliers nationous, who took part in the insurrection, body whose demands were remarkable for their justice have been arrested at Chaiou and Nanterro. discovered by the police to the apartment of an ope- most from the stagnation of trade. the 16th of April, and ever since their numbers have rative watchmaker in the Rue Poulaillerie. THE PRISONERS.

the prisons and yaults in which the immense num- proposed for the adoption of the Assembly:ber of insurgent prisoners are crammed together with only straw to lie on, and scarcely sufficient between the State and the Bank of France. space to extend themselves without compressing each other, express grave apprehensions of the productim rentes at the price of the present day. tion among them of some of those epidemics incidental to such situations.

THE WOUNDED. Most of the insurgents who have been wounded of dona ions and successions. die in a shirt time after their entrance into the fort at St Denis this morning. Upwards of 100 000 hospitals. The medical men attribute this mortality | Society. surgeons to give them assistance at the first moment. | insurrection. After a ballot, General Lebreton was It was principally women who were employed in put- elected. ting on the first dressings, and their inexperience has caused mortification to come on in many instances.

HERRIBLE BUTCHERY OF PRISONERS. FRIDAY EVENING.—The insurgents, who had established themselves in the Bois de Boulegne, had been dislodged, and ALL who were made prisoners, 170 IN NUMBER, it was said, had been forthwith shot. PROGRESS OF THE COUNTER REVOLUTION .- SUPPRESSION

OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOPS. Vigorous measures are in progress for the effectual protection of the capital against any future cutbreak. The 3rd division of infantry of the army of lution of the national ateliers. Some of the workthe Alps, under the command of General Reymen are to be transferred to private ateliers where nault, is hourly expected. This division, consisting the means of employment yet exist. An office is to of eleven battalions, will be permanently encamped be opened at each Mairie, where workmen will reat St. Maur, situated beyond the Eastern Faubourgs

ceive information as to the ateliers where work may of Paris. be had. Those who cannot find labour are to receive The bureaux of the chamber continued on Monout-door relief until work be found, and a great numday the discussion of the project of the constitution, and more especially of its preamble containing the declaration of the rights of man. In three of the stated that the necessary preparations were being Sunday Morning.—The tranquillity of Paris and bureaux this declaration was altogether rejected, in made. ts neighbourhood continues undisturbed, notwith- some others it was postponed until after the discusstanding the rumours to the contrary circulated by sion of the articles. The declaration of the right of on a charge of sedition, the overt act being the pub. the alarmists. The defeat of the anarchists is so every citizen to employment excited the strongest lication of a placard that appeared some weeks complete, that they will not attempt to raise their objections in all the bureaux.

heads for some time. It is the general opinion, however, that the struggle is not yet at an end, and that the state of the labouring classes adopted on Monday ment in a fortress. the period is not far distant when we shall see the a resolution, of which the basis is to abrogate M. Louis Bianc's famous decree for the limitation of the hours ment workmen, already aliuded to, continues, and Although the city still continues in a state of siege, of labour. from that circumstance. The streets are as crowded

the followinh effect:-IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

with the executive power determines-Art. 1. The ateliers nationaux of the department of the bourg are, however, still closed, as well as the galle- Seine ere suppressed.

streets are cleared by strong bodies of National diff rent errondic ments. Art. 3. The same measures will be successively applied was defended in the same manner, and if any vic-Guards, after which the sentinels are rather troublesome in their examination of persons wandering in to the ateliers nationaux of the different places of the territory of the Rapublic. Art. 4. The Minister of Public Works is charged with

ing, at time o clock, the retraite is beaten, and the without work, under the surveillance of the majors of the

the execution of the present decree. The President of the Council charged with the Executive Government, E. CAVAIGNAC.

Flocon, M. Emile de Girardin, who has been se-The Minister of Public Works, Recurt, veral times exemined before the juges d'instruction, Paris, July 3, 1848. is still au secret, and even his wite has not beeh allowed to communicate with him. M. Theophile

According to the correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris on Monday last, that city was then 'tranquil.'

T so soldiers were poisoned on Friday. An unfortunate corporal, proceeding with a relief of sentinels | lin are rapidly arriving in that metropolis. in the neighbourhood of the Bank of France, was RUMOURED DECLARATION OF WAR BY RUSSIA AGAINST THE still going on with great activity, and it is said that the number of muskets restored to the authorities or fired upon in the Rue des Bons Enfans on Saturday night and had his arm so shattered that amoutation was deemed indispensable to save the poor fellow's following information, the truth of which we are of life. On Monday between thee and five o'clock in course unable to guarantee :the afternoon, a shot was fired at four officers of the Garde Mobile, who were walking together at the and brings news of the city being in terror, by the go-Croix Rouge, from a house in the Rue Dufour. The vernment suddenly announcing, on the morning of the shot did not, however, take effect. A rush was in- 2nd, that Russia has declared war against the whole lation of the Kilrush Union. We can today speak stantly made into the house from which it had been German Confederation, General Von Schreekenstein, from documentary evidence of the sad effects of the ment of seventeen, under the orders of a surgeon, and surgeon, the Pautheon, the Pautheon, the Ecole de Dreit, the Church of which rushed to the assault, returned in five minutes. Severin, the Pautheon, the Ecole de Dreit, the Church of house being searched, was found to have six fired, and three men who were arrested were care the Minister of War, and all the Ministers, instantly as ried off to prison. In the Rue de Soyres, close by, sembled to take measures required in the crisis. The Newport. A family of the name of Humphreys, in and about the same time, a shot was fired from a population of Berlin are all in the streets, entinusiastic, comfortable circumstances, able to pay their rents up window, the ball from which struck an opposite and as one. It is believed that all Germany will be to the day of their eviction, and willing to afford

for changing bank notes into specie (silver.) The duty there entered the house, and found a man with The fact of numerous Russians having been mercilessly recently turned out by a landlo d of the name of defence for the Council of War.

newal of strife is the situation of the working classes. | no present force to arrest its progress. THE DEPARTMENTS. It has been decided by the Council of Ministers,

that the disarming which is now going on in Paris, shall be extended to all the towns in France in which there is a large population of workmen, and where seditious manifestations have taken place. We perceive by the Bordeaux journals that some agitation, caused it is said by emissaries from Paris, has been remarked amongst the workmen of the city, and even a rising had been threatened; but the arrest of some of the persons who had occasioned the excitement sufficed to re-establish tranquillity. This was also the case at Dijon on the 28th ult. The number of arrests there was rather censiderable.

A letter from Marseilles of the 29th ult. says, the city has been in a state of great excitement the whole Lyons, known as the voraces. They have already been pillaging the different country houses and arrest. ing travellers on the high road. The rebels are again raising their heads, and promenading about watched. the town in bands, crying, 'Vengeance! we will

revenge the death of our brethren.' M. Martin, Mayor of Orleans, and representative of the people, having heard that the engine drivers on the railway refused to bring up the train containing the National Guards who had volunteered to assist in quelling the insurrection at Paris, went to lost. the station, and formally summoned the men to do their duty, but they refused. He again summoned them, and they again refused. He then called on the National Guards to obey him, crying that he would assume all the responsibility of what he was regard to the peasants have been realised. You have about to do; and at the same moment he made them read the future. Russian emissaries are everywhere seize one of the ringleaders, and on the man, in moving about in the duchy of Posen, as in Gallioin answer to another appeal, again refusing to drive the engine, M. Martin ordered that he should be in-

really in earnest, offered to resume their duty. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Citizen Dufaure.

On Friday, Citizen Recurt, the new Minister of Public Works, presented a bill demanding a credit of six milsure, but admirably contrived for their purpose, and The amount of arms already seized or rendered is Paris and Lyons. At the same time the President and 20th ult. nounced that the bill for the ye purchase of the rail-Great numbers of insurgents continue to he ar- ways by the State had been withdrawn from the tween the United States and the republic of New

in the neighbourhood of Paris—the one in the Charge the parent causet, or will not, educate the child, the in it by New Grenada.

The Washington had arrived at New York. The State will do it. Gratuitous education, to a certain sailles, and the third at St Maur. The number of limit, is offered by the State to all without distinction. conviction of Mitchel had caused great excitement child, nor avail himself of the gratuitous instruction destroyed property worth 250,000 dollars. ing, after an illness of five days, from an attack of offered by the State, is gutly of an offence punishable by fine and suspension of civil rights. That portion of instruction called primary, and which it is declared in has just arrived. this project necessary to impart to all French children neighbourhood of Faris. They last night attacked a as the indispensable qualification to the future exercise night of the 20th a large meeting took place at the small post of troops of the line in the neighbourhood of their rights as citizens, is declared to be as follows: Tabernacle in new York, for the purpose of expresof Romanville, but after the exchange of some shots they took to flight. Two soldiers were wounded, trical system, measures of magnitude, elementary no. One of the insurgents was left dead on the field. Pristners are daily brought into Paris, and the singing, and French history and geography.—2. The duties and rights of a man and a citizen, the develop- been 'conducted in a peaceable and very creditable nity.—3. Elementary precepts of health and exercises most respectable assemblage of the kind we have suit has been very different. At half-past four they useful to physical development.—Religious instruction over seen in New York.' Mr Greely, the editor of the ment; Guy d'Amour, dentist, belonging to the arment; duy a Amour, acuties, ocionging to the original different workings. Income content workings, and appropriate resolutions imprisoned for two years, and the others for twelve cillery of the National Guard; Morel, Captain of the by which this immense design is to be realised is declared speeches were delivered, and appropriate resolutions imprisoned for two years, and the others for twelve Steff in the 12th Legion of the National Guard; Royer, captain in the 2nd Legion; Destourbat, ca tain in the 25th Battalion of the Garde Mobile; convolled by the state. The public schools are to be that until Mitchel be set at liberty they should be mercy. Rasselat, lieutenant in the National Guard of Gre- conducted at the expense of the state, and administered frain from buying or consuming any article of British nelle; Augeron, lieutenant in the 3rd Legion; Bour- under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction. manufacture. delet, lieutenant in the 12th Legion; Renaud, lieu The masters and mistresses of private schools must be the tame moment a loud report rings through the air tion displayed is the alleged existence of a fee local tribunal of Ajaccic.

(Frem the Times.)

July 3 .- Citizen Marie having taken the chair, on

some preliminaries having been disposed of, General Cavaignac ansounced that the atchers nabecome dangerous to society. The government, bowever. On Sunday night 200 prisoners, confined in the felt that it was necessary not to put a stop suldenly to dissements would, therefore, be instructed to aid the ne why they should have done so with anything like rea. d'Ivry, have attempted to escape by excavating a time to take measures, which, he hoped, would put on end to the present state of things, and restore workness The principal measure with regard to the latter of these One hundred and twenty of the workmen from the objects, was to allot a credit to the Builders' Sectiony-a and their moderation, and which employed a large

> Citizen GOUDCHAUX, the Minister of the Finances, then introduced his financial scheme, which is resumed The medical men who have the duty of inspecting in the following five decrees, which, in due course, will be 1. A loan of one hundred and fifty millions, corclude:

> > 2. The repayment of the deposits in the savings banks 3. The reimbursement of bons de tresor issued before the 24th of February on the same terms. 4. Modifications proposed in the droits d'enregistrement

5 A loan of five millions of france to the Builders On Tuesday the Assembly proceeded to elect a questor in the place of General Negrier, killed in the

The Assembly then voted, without division, the loan proposed of five millions to the contractors of building a Paris. Another decree was passed declaring that Thursday, the day of the funeral ceremony, should be observed as a national holiday. It was also agreed, without discussion, to allow 10,000 france a month to the president of the council, General Cavaignac.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

GERMANY,

Archduke John of Austria, the uncle of the Emperor, has been elected by the Frankfort Constituent Assembly, as Vicar or Lieutenant-General of the

Germanic Empire. From Zurich we learn, under date of the 24th of June, that the German volunteers were preparing for a new invasion of the grand duchy of Baden, and that accounts from Biel, (canton of Berne,)

A student named Monicke has been tried at Berlin since, purporting to be a speech from the throne The committee of the Assembly to inquire into he was tentenced to two years and a half's imprisor-Berlin, July 1.-The dispute with the govern

has to-day given rise to serious apprehensions. Yes-The Montreus of Tuesday contained a deceee to terday 1,000 workmen were discharged. This morning they made a demonstration, proceeding in a body to the residence of M. Milde, the Minister of The President of the Council of Ministers charged | Trado and Public Works, to enforce their demands. On arriving at his house, in the Behren-Strasse, they found he was attending the sitting of the Chamber. They then went to the hall of the Assem-Art. 2. Succour will continue to begiven to labourers bly, but in the meantime the rappel had been beaten. and the approaches to the building were all close by a large force of the Civic Guard. The arsena! lence was intended it was for the time frustrated. No positive outbreak has occurred, but there is no

safety from an outbreak at any moment. Minutoli, the late President of the Police, has left for London to inquire minutely into the working of the metropolitan constabulary, which is taken as the model of the force to be established here, but the arrangement of which is not yet quite com-

Deplorable excesses have again taken place in Rottenbourg. The city is in flames in several places. The Deputies to the Democratical Congress at Per-

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Cologne Gazette of the 3rd inst contains the

house. Some departmental National Guards on equally united on this outburst of a European war, security for the ensuing year's rent, have been a musket. He had no coat, and wished to give some killed in the bombardment of Prague, and at Berlin, the Philips, of Mount Rivers. This Mr Philips is the explanation, but he was not allowed to put on his indifferences of the government to Russian remonstrances. coat, nor say a word, being only told to reserve his and declaration of National Assembly at Frankfort, in- Nursery. sisting to carry out the war against the Danes, are cited No attempt at barricade making is to be feared at by the Czer as open acts of war against Russiu. The present. The principal cause for apprehending a re- vast Russian army is crossing the frontier, and there is

The German National Assembly of Frankfort has dissolved the Germanic Diet.

ITALY. Palma Nuova has, it is stated, capitulated to the Austrians; the terms of capitulation are that the garrison shall not bear arms for three months, &c. CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

Cabrera entered Spain on the 24th June, at seven o'clock in the morning, by Pla de Salinas, followed by his aides de camp, a numerous staff, and an escort of cavalry. He was met by Baquicia, with 1 000 soldiers. One of his attendents was Conzales. The whole party appeared full of enthusiasm, and counted upon soon winning a victory for Charles VI.

PORTUGAL. Several arrests have been made by the government authorities of some leaders of the Septembrist party, or supposed to be connected with them. Others! of the more influential of that party are closely

RUSSIA AND POLAND. berg, dated the 23nd June:—

Letters from Riga state that grave disturbance have taken place at St Petersburg. Tranquillity was re- to plead to the above indictment, when stored, but not until several hundred lives had been

The Paris National has the following, from its correspondent at Berlin:-

Your fears of seeing Russia assume the initiative with in their refusal. Execution was just about to be rumour or probability: it is absolute reality. The Em. done, when the men, seeing, that M. Martin was peror promises to them all a liberal constitution, the recognition of Polish nationality, and to re-establish Poland. It is certain that the Russians have already

taken Thorn. Who would ever have believed in this The election of the President of the National As- fraternisation between Russia and Poland? The prople sembly, in the place of Citizen Senard, appointed to are thus led on to their ruin. Russia will give some acthe post of Middeler of the Interior, took place on vantages to the nobles, but no alleviation to the sufferings Thursday week, when Citizen Mario was declared duly of the people. Notther Prussia nor Austria can oppose nominated, having obtained 414 votes to 297, given to any effectual resistance to Russia. Germany is lost if she does not ally hercelf to France. UNITED STATES.

A treaty had just been promulgated, concluded be

guarantee to the United States of the right of way paper. A number of policemen went to the office The Minister of Public Instruction presented a bill across the Isthmus of Panama, the United States in to-day to inquire after the object of their search, but relative to primary instruction. According to this plan, return guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus, he was not to be found. Mr Martin lies perdu until education, to a certain limit, is declared compulsory. If and the rights of sovereignty and property possessed the present commission is over.

> SYMPATHY WITH MITCHEL. The royal mail steam-ship Acadia, Capt. Stone,

The news by the Acadia is not important. On the ment of the sentiments of liberty, equality, and frater- manner, and on the whole in every point of view the

We extract the following from the New York

Nearly a thousand prisoners were this day taken to the lowest are subject to the surveillance of the has, in this instance, committed a gross insult on all nations. She bas insulted the intelligence and spirit of the age-made herself unwerthy of the rank she has heretofore beld, and we trust ste will be made o feel it. The people of every civilized country under the canopy of heaven should loadly proclaim assisted by National Guards, soldiers of the line, and tionaux were already dissolved. Matters had come to their opinion of the harbarity of this act, and should gendarmes, visited a great number of furnished botels in the 11th arrondissement, and disarmed all at once dissolving an association like this, which had and jury that inflicted it. One universal cry of deprecation and condemnation should arise throughut the universo, and the nation that inflicted it

'And now, what are the Irish in America to do? Their convicted patriot is, at the present hour, perhaps on the coast of Bermuda. The clanking of his chain and fetters can be heard by them in the United States—his anynish and his sobs can pene-WEDNESDAY. - Additional arrests have taken who desire employment to their or many babits. The train their cars. He is confined in a convict bulk, within 300 leagues of Cape Hatteras-within 300 leagues of the free states of America. Can they est under it? Can they submit to be terrorised by the despots who transported him, from making a escue, without violating the laws of their adopted country? Con d rhow not fit out an excedition beyond the limits of the United States, make a descent on A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder has been number of the class of workman which had suffered the Bermude'm coast and co duct their exiled counreman to freedom, and thus cheat the monster of his prey? We submit the question to them for a solution.

anxious to join the standard of Moulraj.

By an arrival from Bombay we learn that the affairs of Moulton were growing rather complicated. Mouiraj was raising troops and fortifying Moultan. was re, oried to be preparing 30 000 men for his efence. The distiffection amongst the Sich troops was described as extending itself, and some of them were

### Rieland.

G WARNMENT LJECTMENTS. 'The Crown,' it appears, has also taken to the iection of its tenantry. Friday, the 9th ult., two hundred and eighty persous from the Crown Lands of Ballyroane within a

tew miles of this town, who resigned their holdings. were distatched on cars to Galway, from whence they will obtain a passage to Canada at the expense of government. Should they remain in the British dominions on their arrival, employment will be sesured to them, and to such of them as choose to seek heir own fortunes in other persions of America, a ertain sum of money each—we believe £2 each—will he given towards enabling them to do so. - Ballinsloe

The Ray. Mr Molony, of Kilmurry, Ibrickane, writing to the CLARE JOURNAL states, that the bread distributed to the poor children of that parish is indescribably bad; but that the persons distributing it have sometimes made had worse by keeping

it back from the famished children. We have been informed, says the LIMERICK EXA-MINER, by a Gloungruss correspondent, thas a man named Corbet cied in that locality from sheer want, eaving a wife and six helpless children to deplore his oss. In accordance with the Gregory clause he was denied one-door relief on account of a small plot of ground he held under Lord George Quin, an absentee, and his only support was an ass that drew each day a few pence worth of turf. Fever, the usual accompaniment of scanty food, overtook the ill-fated

man, and his spent frame sunk beneath its pressure. The deaths in the Cork workhouse for the last six nonths, averaged over twenty four a week. Thirty families have been 'rooted out' of their oldings on the property of a Mr Aylmer, of Nayan. Extermination.—On Thursday week, ten families were exterminated, under the superintendence of dragoons, from the property of Mr Peter Conellan who resides at Coolmore, county Kilkenny, and is brother to Mr Corry Conellan, Private Secretary to

the Castle. WHOLESALE EXTERMINATION-LORD LECAN.-Two whole columns of the Galway Vindicator are taken up with a list of the persons who, with their families. were evicted from the estate of the Earl of Lucan. The district from which the people were thus thrown. extends to twelve townlands: - From this sad and woful catalogue, it will appear that one hundred and eighty-seven families, comprising nine hundred and thirteen human beings, have been cast houseless on the world's wide waste in and about this town, all in this parish, within the short period of eighteen months. Of this grand total, 170 individuals were able to emigrate to England or to America: 205 nre dead, or left to shift about from place to place to fix themselves as best they can; and 478 are cast as a

burden, during their lives, on the honest industry of the people of this union." MORE EVICTIONS. The Limerick Examiner of Tuesday says every post, every day, every hour, brings us accounts of evictions, of the havee of families turned out in the vorld, to beg or storve. In our last the letter pubished from our special correspondent, told us sad and truthful tales of the desolation of Clare, and the all but consummated destruction of the rural popuclearance system in the parishes of Killoscully, near

friend of Mr Twiss, of Bird-hill, near the Stirabout We have been informed 100 families are shortly to be evicted from the property of the Hon. Mr Ahare (such is the name given us) near Ulla, and in the Tipperary Union. We are not in a position now to state positively whether the number will be so considerable, but we give the intelligence as it has been communicated to us.

ILLEGAL TRAINING AND DRILLING. July 3.—The Commission Court sat at eleven o'clock this morning, the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas presiding. After the disposal of a few unimportant cases, the foreman of the city grand jury came into court and stated that the jury had found a true bill against Thomas Davin Reilly on a charge of illegal training and drilling. The traverser's solicitor then applied to the Court for a copy of the indictment, and the applica-

tion was at once acceded to. At a later period of the day the traverser was called to the bar and indicted by the clerk of the Crown, Mr Alley, for having on the 21st of May last at Bollview, in the city of Dublin, attended a meeting of nature dangerous to the peace and security of her Majesty's subjects and government; also for having then and there practized military exercises, movements, and evolutions; and, lastly, for having then and there trained and drilled certain persons, The Voss Gazette has the following from Konigs- unknown, then and there assembled, in military exeroises, &c., without lawful authority for so doing. The clerk of the Crown then called on the traverser

His solicitor requested of the Court that Mr Reilly should not be called on to plead until the following day, on the ground that he had just then obtained a copy of the indictment.

The Court granted the application. The trial, it is thought, will take place to-morrow. The traverser, who is one of the most preminent leaders of the extreme war party, has lately gained some additional celebrity as one of the editors of the IRISH FELON—the a t firebrand thrown into Saturday's Dublin treason market. The offence with which Mr Reilly stands indicted is punishable either by fine and imprisonment or seven years' transportation.

FUNERAL OF MR STEEL .- The remains of this gentleman were conveyed to the tomb to day. The lying in state,' as it was termed, in Conciliation Hall, was respectably conducted. The funeral array by no means corresponded with it. The carriages on four wheels in the procession never exceeded thirty. His best friends regret the ceremony was not more private. The numbers present on foot and on our Dublin cars was very great. The procession having arrived at Glassnevin cemetery, the coffin was deposited in the same enclosure, but not in the same By the Hermann, arrived on Monday at South. | vault, as that containing the remains of O'Connell. lions of france for the formation of the railway between ampton, we have accounts from New York to the The bearers from the hearse to the tomb were four soldiers in undress uniform, who insisted on perform-

July 4.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest

Mr Devin Rolly pleaded ' Not Guilty' to the indictment against him. His solicitor asked to have the trial postponed, to enable Mr Reilly's counsel to A parent, who will neither provide education for his among the Irish in America. A fire at Norfolk had prepare. The request was so far complied with as to place the case at the bottom of the list. He will be tried to morrow. The little boy who carried the tricolour at the Donnybrook meeting traversed in

drox to-day. The proprietor of the National Guard was tried for having created a nuisance and obstruction of the public way by posting up his publication on his shop windows. He was acquisted.

The trials of the persons charged with violating the that they would have finally disagreed, but the re-

SKIBBEREEN. - The condition of Skibbereen has again become a subject of disquisition in the Cork papers. The poor are there in a miserable plight indeed. Larconies are of daily occurrence, the par-

cessive, for the pauper children have all been re. preceded by perhaps five hundred little ragged urchins moved from the house and located in various parts of of both sexes, soreeching, laughing, and jostling. the village. Many persons, such is the pressure of each other. The body came next, in a small hearse, the poor rate, who are able to pay even the last rate, drawn by six horses with white plumes, as the deare now themselves seeking admission to the work- ceased was unmarried. After the hearse came two house. Abundant employment could be found for all mourning coaches, and then came exactly eleven the able-bodied, and maintenance would be afforded private carriages, including those of the Lord Mayor, their families, if the landlards would improve their the O'Connell's, and Sir Simon Bradstreet. Some lands in this quarter, where the wastes are very ex- few members of the corporation were there too, but unlawfully in the presence and hearing of divers tensive—but they will do nothing they can avoid. with these exceptions, there were not fifty persons subjects of our Lady the Queen, uttering certain se- Mitchel's conviction, which had been put in, was be pitiably distracted and distressed. It seems there few carriages (the FREBMAN'S JOURNAL reckons are in Nenagh Union not less than 16,000 persons twenty-five of them,) came fifty or sixty jaunting receiving out-door relief daily, and yet we learn from cars, two-thirds of which were had for hire on the local sources that the town is every day overflowed 'car-stands' of the city. The whole passed by at a with paupers who are in so wretchedly destitute a sling-trot, causing much confusion, and some danger state, that they commit trivial larcenies for the pur- in the streets, from the rushing of the pedestrians poss of being committed to prison. The poor-law to shun the carriages, or get a glimpse of the rares dock; Vernon, who was out on bail, was placed below union, as may be well concluded, is in deep embarrass procession. In this manner they reached the beauthed the dock.

The expenditure in food alone in the union tiful Roman Catholic Cometry of Glasnevin, where is £452 31 4d. weekly, and the weekly receipts of at one of the principal entrances the body was taken rates do not exceed £350; the consequence is, that from the hearse, and, as they said it was too heavy the debts of the union, on the 31st of May, were to be carried by men, it was rolled on a machine like £3,162 exclusive of those due for primary advances a grocer's hand cart, to the vault where it was finally countenance acts of violence, which were adopted and under the Relief Act. The uncollected rates deposited. The burial service of the Church of Eng- for the purpose of menacing the government, he proand dider the Relet Act. The unconcered rates deposited. The data to the Rey Mr Maturin; the ceeded to say that the prisoners were charged with an intimation that they must forthwith strike an. audience conducting themselves very reverentially. other, which shall cover not only the estimated expenditure of the union, but also the 3s. in the pound taches to those who should 'do better' by the 'Head semble at all hazards; it was held late at night, at penditure of the union, but also the 3s. in the pound taches to those who should not be the served. Nothing semble at all hazards; it was held late at night, at instalment on the relief advances which were post- Pacificator' is as universal as it deserved. Nothing Clerkenwell green, in defiance of the warnings of pane i collection in consideration of the distress, could mark the ruin of Conciliation Hall and the the government and of the administrators of the The guardians do not appear ready to deal with a worthlessness of its staff more conspiculously, than law, and at a time when the whole of Europe was case of such difficulty, and is is not unlikely that paid the 'Wake and funeral of honest Tom Steele.' guardians will be sent to that union also. As might perhaps be expected in such a condition of society, there have been three nocturnal attacks on houses within the week-a serious number in summer

period. The fearful state of the poor in the Nenagh union may be inferred from the fact that sixteen thousand of the labouring classes are at this moment in receipt of June last. A riot occurred in Bull-lane, a low, despired frelief under the second section of the Irish Poor praved locality, at a late hour on that night, in which its work,' and went on to say, 'that if hey were nated with the conduct of Lord North, but he lived Relief Extension Act. Yet, notwithstanding this, and the overcrowded state of the workhouse, the and the overcrowded state of the workhouse, the workhouse, the batter ran in for his pike, and stabled Kingsley in streets of Nenagh are daily througed with crowds of butcher ran in for his pike, and stabled Kingsley in ing order, four abreast, and he would take Learned Counsel then referred to the Reform Bill

description of the state of Castlebar :-'On approaching the workhouse we found it nefill up the space along the three angles of road in power to inflict. front of the workhouse was the number of asses with baskets filled with children, drawn up in regular array. The number of those quadropeds on on side drilling and practising military evolutions in a house of the road were found, on counting, to be eighty- in Ship street, on the night of the 16th of April last. six! Owing to the great pressure on the opposite side, we could make no calculation of the number of asses drawn up there. We really did not believe that which has committed such havor in the Castlebar Unien, from the number slaughtered for human have preponderating influence in the corporation. sustenance. Oh! God. look with mercy on the poor, thus driven to the desperate alternative of

eating ass flesh. We afterwards, at the dead hour of night, saw hundreds of those victims of landlordism and Gre- At an early hour this morning the office of that geryism sinking on our flag-ways! We saw the in- journal in Trinity-street, was invaded by a posse of habitants, with lighted candles in their hands, ad- police in quest of Mr Martin. That gentlemen did ministering stimulants to the wretches, as they lay not sleep in town last night, and he is, as yet, at on the streets, emitting green froth from their large, the police not knowing where to pounce upon mouths, as if after masticating soft grass! We him. The letters of J. F. Laler, Esq., are said to have beheld this sight, reader! and it has made an contain the matter on which the informations have Mitchel was convicted were read by the clerk. impression on our mind which must be lasting. been based. I saw Mr Lalor this moment at the 'Again we ask, when and where will this end? door of the Felon office. He had but just arrived, numbered with the dead. We are unfortunately in Trinity-street. He could give no further information a position to prove this to the satisfaction of our on the subject than what I here relate. readers, from the fact of thousands who hitherto were poor rate payers, now houseless beggars! and materials of the Felon have been seized on by the ing. Took a note of his speech which was now in wandering skeletons, lying in the strests aid in authorities of the government. This rumour I know the same condition as when he wrote it. (The witthe fields. Others will be soon aided to the list! is incorrect, as no law can justify the carrying away ness here read the speech from his notes, toget to Communism in France, and the horrors which had

rain falling to the ocean to those who were there on (From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, JULY 3, 1848. Poor Tom Steele. His remains arrived here on Tuesday evening from London, and have been 'lying in state' all the week in Conciliation Hall. About helf past nine o'clock on the above mentioned evening, the body of the poor enthusiastic, ill-treated, unfortunate Steele, arrived in the Liffey, on board the Dake of Cornwall steamer, commanded by Captain Higginson. The vessel left London on Saturday morning, and had a rough and disagreeable passage. It was not expected on that evening, so that very few witnessed the 'landing' of the remains of the dead Pacificator.' On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, the coffin was removed to Conciliation Hall, where the arrangements for the 'lying in state,' had been nearly all effected. Tempted by the glowing descriptions of the newspaper hankerers after 'The Hall, I went down to Burgh Quay on Thursday evening, to get a peep at this much bruited 'lying enough, certainly, but 'tell it not in Gath'—who did mean time he said to her that it would be better if I find around the coffin of the gallant poor Steele, she walked with him to the station-house, instead of seting as mutes' and mourners, and keeping watch going with 2 constable. She consented, and they and ward, but, twelve or fiteen sturdy coal porters! Walked there together, when the prisoner struck him in all the grim and dirty paraphernalia of their every on the road. At the station, he stated his case to the in-

mitted to the dirty waters of the Thames or left to at him with all her might, and cut his forehead very moulder in Saxon clay, rather than bring them over seriously, inflicting a wound from which a great here to add fresh ridicule to the country, and pile quantity of blood flowed. She had several times additional odium on the people still connected with threatened to murder him, but he was willing to look tention, in the event of the offence imputed to the that disgraceful Conciliation Hall? This day the over the assault if the alderman would bind her over defendants being proved—attending an illegal funeral will take place. There will be a public pro- to keep the peace .- Alderman Salomons wished to cession, but I think if those who are getting up this know if the prisoner had any claim on him.exhibition would best consult their own interests, or He replied that she had not.—Henry Mills, 352, the respect which is due to the memory of the said, that he was sent for by the complainant. dead, they would not parade their own meanness who was bleeding rather profusely, and he took and the evidence of Mr Fowler against Vernon was and imbecility through the public streets, where the prisoner into custody. On the way to the proceeded with. He said he saw Vernon in Finspoor Steele, not long ago, walked, the honestest station house she said she hoped he would bury-square, near the front of the crowd, walking and the most disinterested amongst the whole fra- die, and then she should hang happy, for arm in arm with two persons. Before the procession

that the name of our illustrious countryman Carleton, some keys .- The prisoner here exclaimed that she had just been added to the public pension list, and did not wish Mr Sparkes dead; what she said was, that he is henceforward to receive an annuity of that she hoped he would not die, as he was not £200 from government. Few in Ireland do not re- worth hanging for.'-Alderman Salomons wished to joice at this, as there are few better entitled to re- know what answer she had to give for assaulting coffee house 'We have had a meeting to night in ward, or whose name sheds more lustre on Ireland the complainant.—Hayes replied that she had been than the inimitable novelist Carleton. The World intimately acquainted with Mr Sparkes for the last newspaper is the only public print in Ireland which two years, and about eight months ago he promised has spoken disparagingly of Carleton on this occasion. to marry her, but latterly she had found out that This filthy fellow (who, by the way, loses no oppor-tunity of pouring his frothy slaver on Feargus cast her off, which certainly excited her feelings, as O'Cosnor and the Chartists), has been assailing our she was really much attached to him, although it illustrious countryman in his last publication, and, turned out that all his professed love was anything as far at in him lay, holding him up to public dis-

League' go on swimmingly. The public voice is for to obtain a situation, as what she had was detained Union, and everything augurs well for the future. for rent. He effered her 10s., at the same time say-Most of the Catholic clergy have already given in ing that he could never marry her, but he would their adhesion, and this is the best guarantee for the always be a friend to her. She told him that was not success of the 'Irish League.' Until the Catholic enough. He refused to give her more, and the preclergy, or a majority of them, would come into the vious evening she called at his shop, and he treated opinions of the Confederation, that gallant body her as if she had been a stranger to him-asked her opinions of the Confederation, that gallant body her as if she had been a stranger to him—asked her opinions of the Confederation, that gallant body her as if she had been a stranger to him—asked her of the Learned Counsel, wrote a sentence on a slip of of the Learned Counsel, wrote a sentence on a slip of odd not see Vernon with it, although he looked in all on the country so essentially necessary to the attain- Alderman Salomons asked her how she came to paper; he said he appeared to write with great ment of their objects. But now this obstacle will be throw the brush at the complainant's head ?—She facility.) He (witness) was on the pavement in Finsremoved, and already the adhesion of the priests is replied that she did not throw it at his head? she bury-square while the procession was parading round removed, and already the sumesion of the pricess is striking terror into the enemy's camp. In a few did not do it wilfully.—Alderman Salomons: But it. A good many respectable persons were in the days I nope to see the 'League' in active existence. suppose you had killed him?—Prisoner: Then it crowd. Saw Vernon amongst the procession in the and though all the people may not come into the suppose you had killed him?—Prisoner: Then it crowd. Saw Vernon amongst the procession in the suppose you had have been accidental.—Mr Sparkes here obsocietion at once, a few weeks' trial will convince served that he considered his life in danger. -Alderthe public that there is no hope, nor remedy, nor safety, for Ireland, but in the 'League.' Every to commit the assault she had done.—Prisoner reinforcements. He then described the route of the law public that the growd waited in Finsbury-square for reinforcements. He then described the route of the law public that the prisoner had no right believe that the crowd waited in Finsbury-square for reinforcements. He then described the route of the thing promises well, and the new organisation, as it (warmly): If you had been deceived by a lady, would procession. He walked for some distance at the head thing promises well, and the new organisation, as it (warmly). It yet had been decented by a may, would be the only honest or efficient one which we you not feel hurt and indignant at her baseness !— of the procession, and saw that the shopkeepers were the meeting, gave similar testimony.

the vararies and simple bombast of the 'Pacificator,' but I always considered him as an honest, sincere, with the most romantic devotion and undying fidelity. tionately, and most devoutly presseed it to her lips, Here poor Steele betrayed the imbecility of his judge after which both parties left the court. ment, and his ignorance of the worst features of public character. But, nevertheless, though a mis-

workhouse, where, however, the crowds must be ex- it in Dame-street, near the foot of Cork hill. It was

The Commission of Oyer and Terminer opened on the parties who took an active part in it, the heads Saturday last in Green-street. Amongst the most of the Chartist body, imagined that they would be remarkable convictions which have as yet been efenabled, by disturbing the public peace, to obtain feeted is that of a young man, named Patrick Alcock, a butcher by trade, who was sentenced to 15 years of the meeting, and Vernon was in the van, and a butcher by trade, who was sentenced to be goals of the meeting, and vernon was in the van, and transportation for stabbing Sergeant Kingsley, of the though he did not take an active part in it, he did detective police with a pike, on the night of the 26 h in the subsequent proceedings. Williams began by liament, which part of it was considered so absurd? bait, and having interfered with the rioters the fend themselves.' He bade them fall into march-

another land. Thomas Devin Reilly, the principal editor of the cessary to use much force to make an entrance into Frion, is on his trial to-day, true bills having been the vast mass of half dead human beings, whose found against him yesterday for marching and screams were sufficient to strike terror into the drilling' a large body of men through the streets of beart of the northern bear, [were he an eye and ear Doblin on the occasion of the great Confederate had been brought in to murder that honest patriot moting the progress of reform it had, in a great demand the confederate had been brought in to murder that honest patriot moting the progress of reform it had, in a great demand the confederate had been brought in to murder that honest patriot moting the progress of reform it had, in a great demand the confederate had been brought in to murder that honest patriot moting the progress of reform it had, in a great demand the confederate had been brought in to murder that honest patriot moting the progress of reform it had, in a great demand the confederate had been brought in the confederate had an early hour, there could not have been less than is supposed in the supposed to with the utmost rigour which the jury-packers have juries and partisan judges. From the speeches

True bills have been also found against Andrew English and thirteen other young men, for unlawfully They are on their trial to-day likewise. There is a rumour that Mr Maurice O'Connell

will be put in nomination for the Lord Mayoralty so many of those animals survived that starvation of this city for the forthcoming year, and there is no In Redcross-street the mob halted at a coffee-house, doubt of his election, as the Conciliation Hall clique from which Vernon addressed them, saying the time Two o'Clock.-More news! more 'felons'-another job for perjured sheriffs and packed juries! Warrants for the arrest of John Martin, and J. D. Reilly of the Felon, are in the hands of the police. ings would be held from night to night, at Stepneybeen based. I saw Mr Lalor this moment at the Surely not until the present race of paupers are and seemed surprised at the crowd who thronged

A report is in town that the types and printing We will now conclude with stating, that on Thursday of a man's property on mere suspicion of his being ther with those of Macarthy and Fussell.) Wilevening there could not have been less than 4000 even a Frion. I have just heard that Mr Reilly was arrested in applicants for relief at the workhouse; and that this number, large as it may appear, is but as a drop of the Court-house, in Green-street. It is very pro-

The pike of the unfortunate Alcock has been this day transferred from the witness table at Green- fell into marching order four abreast, and prostreet, and deposited in the castle! Glorious trophy ceeded from the reen. At every point where he learned counsel was most irregular in making such a

THEER O'CLOCK .- The crowds have retired from head of it. the neighbourhood of the FELON office. There is a well dressed' 'detective' standing opposite the door. with respect to the procession out of the parish of He sports a jaunty silver-chain guard across his St James's, Clerkenwell, on the ground that the of the court, he for one would protest against such a tective force can boast of.
[We have been compelled to abridge the letters of

our correspondent on account of the length of the Chartist trials.] A Love Story.-At Guildhall on Wednesday, a respectably-attired female, named Ann Hayes, was charged with assaulting Mr Thomas Sparkes, of 25. day avocations. Was not this scandalous? After spector, who allowed her to depart, at the same time this who will blush to speak of Conciliation Hall cautioning her not to annoy him any more. He returned home, and about five minutes afterwards she Why were not the remains of poor Steele com- entered his shop, and taking up a shoe brush, flung it he was an old rogue. On being searched, I mentioned, I think, in my last communication, 3s. 10d. was found on her, besides a duplicate and

turned out that all his professed love was anything | carthy said, 'No, not to-night, come to-morrow night but true love. She certainly went to his shop to wish him good by, and see if he would give her some mo-The preliminaries for the formation of 'The Irish ney to purchase a change of clothes to enable her

ever had, will be fully adequate to the performance Alderman Salomons: Perhaps so.—Prisoner: I am so alarmed that they closed their shops before they of the gigantic task which it is pledged to permy thoughts by employing myself in some kind of July 41H.—Thos. Steele is in his last resting place. Way.—Alderman Salomons: But you should not of saying he did not like curses, he considered that he The funeral of the 'Head Pacificator' took place have struck him.—Prisoner: But he has struck my wished to deprecate such expressions. Went to the yesterday—and, oh! such a funeral! Were there heart, if I have struck his head. (Laughter.)—Al- meeting as a reporter. Could not say whether Vernon restering and, on a such a functar: Well there there heart, it is not account the same and the s world. In my letter of yesterday I gave a brief cut- not to do so, at the same time begging Mr Sparkes enable him to pursue his own avocation. (Laughter. line of the Lying in State'-vulgo, the 'wake of poor not to press the charge, as she would sign her hand Steele.' I often was amused with, often laughed at, to snything, but could not get bail. -The case was allowed to stand aside for a while, and in the meantime the protecutor had an interview with his once faithful-hearted and enthusiastic creature, totally intended wife, when he came forward and said that devoid of the low trickery, the selfish chicanery which he was willing that she should be bound over in her Hardy. marked the character of too many of the Conciliation own recognizance to keep the peace. She was then Hali schemers. Steele had a soul above meanness; bonno over in the sums of £20 to keep the peace for he knew nothing of the 'dodgery' of Bur h quay; he twelve months. Hayes, upon hearing the alderman's believed it to be the focus of all that was great, and decision, left the dock, and, going to the witness box glorious, and promising, and he clung to O'Connell caught hold of Mr Sparkes's hand, shook it affec-

derstes and Chartists was held at the South London taken disciple, he was an honest man; and I feel not | Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, on a doubt, that had the O'Connell policy been of the Mitchel school, there would not have been a braver or more chivalrous man follow the 'felon' flag than he; and Tom Steele wou'd as cheerfully grasp pike or rifle, as he did the olive branch or the roll of humber parchment from the head-quarters of against the Whig Gagging Act; and in favour of humber parchment from the head-quarters of the projected League, were carried many many parchment from the head-quarters of the projected League, were carried many many following parchment from the head-quarters of the projected League, were carried many following parchment from the head-quarters of the projected League, were carried many following parchment from the head-quarters of the projected League, were carried many following parch for the policy been of the Wednesday evening last. Mr Maher (Davis Club.)

He told the people to go away peaceably, but if the police interfered with them to avenge such interfered with them to avenge such interfered with them to avenge such interfered.

By Mr Parry — Was about fifty yards off: he did moral —delasion.

Hoding these opinions, judge of my disgust at A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, seeing the ridiculous manner in which the brave fel- and a collection having been entered into for the

Mr FRANCIS LOONEY .- A large meeting of Confe-

THE CHARTIST TRIALS. CRIMINAL COURT-THURSDAY.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAMS AND VERNON.

(Continued from our Sixth page) John Vernon, aged 40, lecturer, were indicted for THE CONDITION Of Northern Tipperary appears to with mentionable names in the procession. After those ditious words against our Lady the Queen, and her

Government, &c., The Court was not so crowded as yesterday. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty. Sergeant Allen and Mr Ballantyne appeared for

Williams; Mr Parry for Vernon. Williams, who had not been bailed, was in the

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the case against the prisoners. After saying that he was the last man who would suppress temperate public discussion in the slightest degree, but that he would never being present at an unlawful assembly. The meet-Thus ended the farce, and the disgrace which atin a state of commotion. In holding it, no doubt, The Maro Telegraph gives the following fearful must 'pay the piper' during fifteen years exile in vised what was the best thing to be done.' The They were spoken too at a time when John Mitchel spoken by Williams were these-'The Gagging Bill made on the occasion (all of which he read), it was obvious that the people were advised to arm. As he said yesterday, all present at meetings of the kind were responsible for the consequences. The people did march four abreast for some time through the principal arteries of the metropolis, causing the ut most alarm. Williams marched at the head of them and Vernon took an active part in the proceedings. had arrived for acting. Some one in the crowd said. Come down among us, and we will do it to night.' A person named Macarthy said, 'No, come again tomorrow night and bring your guns and pikes with

> green and other places. The following witnesses were then called :-Mr R. Kemmis, who produced the conviction of John Mitchel, for felony.
>
> It was handed in, and the words in which M

Mr F. T. Fowler examined by Mr Bodkin-He said he had been a reporter to the press for five vears. Was at the meeting in ques 2,000 or 3,000 persons were present. Took up his position in a van, in the centre, in which Williams also occupied a place. He first addressed the meetliams, at the close of the speeches, said, 'Now, my friends, fall into marching order and follow me.' The speeches were much applauded by the meeting, which consisted of the lower orders, a great proportion of them being lads and boys. The people noticed the procession, he saw Williams at the

Mr Parry objected to any evidence being taken indictment charged the defendants with having course. committed the offence imputed to them then and there, meaning Clerkenwell-green. Mr Baron Parke saw no force in the objec-

the court gave it jurisdiction over the whole of Middlesex.

Mr Suegeant Allen here interposed, and said. Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Mr Sparkes said as he was unable to cope with the evidence adduced that for some time past he had been acquainted with | sesterday, and as the same would be adduced to day, the prisoner, and on the previous evening, between and not being in a better condition to cope with it. he the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, she called and seated had advised his client Williams to withdraw his in state. I found no difficulty in gaining admission. herself in his shop. He told her that if she created plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty of attending On entering the 'House of Mourning.' I found the any disturbance he would give her into custody, and an illegal assembly. He trusted the acknowledge arrangements for the solemn occasion respectable sent his young man out to fetch a constable. In the ment of the defendant that he had transgressed the law, now he was better informed, would entitle as a reporter. The witness Fowler was also there. kim to the indulgence of the court.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no objection to this course, if it were sanctioned by his Lordship. It was important to know that the determination of the the advise of his coursel, that he had acted in contravention of the law. Mr Sergeant Adams assured the Attorney-General

The Attorney-General said it had been his intention, in the event of the offence imputed to the assembly—to have abandoned the other counts of the

indictment.

The defendant Williams was then directed to retire. He was accommodated with a seat in the dock, started three curses were given for either the 'b-Whigs' or the 'b- aristocracy,' he could not say which. Vernon turned round to him, and said, '] don't like that; curses break no bones.'

Sergeant H. Hardy, 15 C. corroborated that portion of the evidence of Fowler. Vernon said at the spite of finality Jack, and we will have meetings night after night in Clerkenwell and Stepney.' He began by saying 'Myrmidons, myrmidons, myrmidons.' He also said the proceedings that night had cheered his drooping spirits: he should say little, as he was pre pared to act. Some one said from the crowd, 'Come down amongst us, and we will do it to-night.' Ma. with your guns and pikes, and we will do it.' The

City police came up and dispersed the crowd.

Cross-examined by Mr Parry.—Was not a mem. ber of the detective force, but was present in private clothes. The time was half-past eleven at night. I took notes of some of what was said. I took notes of Vergon's speech, but shortly afterwards destroyed them, not, however, until after he had sent in a copy to his inepector. Steed in the middle of the street. Was not near a lamp. (The witness, at the request

Mr Fowler was recalled, and said he had reason to

Cross-examined by Mr PARRY: From Vernon's way He could positively undertake to say that Vernon walked in the precession in the square. He (Fowler) was not there the whole time, as he went away to see a boy pick a pocket. (Laughter.) CROSS G 217, corroborated the evidence of Sergean

Speck, City police 119, said he assisted in dispersing the mob in Redcross street. They had great difficulty in doing so. The police were attacked and a brickbat was thrown at him which cut through his hat, injured his head and caused him to be confined to his bed for three days. Williams spoke from the windows of a coffee-house.

He told the people to go away peaceably, but if the court, close to where the accident happened.

not take notes.

JAMES COLLINS, another police constable, also gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr Parry took an objection to the Attorney-General's examining the witness as to the words used by Williams and Fussell when they said that they adopted all that had been said by John Mitchel, unless the grounds on which Mitchel was convicted Joseph Williams, aged 40. a baker, and William were proved in the ordinary way.

The objection was, however, after some discussion,

overruled, the court observing that the indictment of quite sufficient. The record of Mitchel's conviction was then taken as read, and this being the case for the prosecution,

the jury retired for refreshments. On the return of the jury,
Mr Parry proceeded to address the jury on behalf
of the prisoner. If, he said, he could believe that the minds of the jury were entirely unprejudiced against the prisoner, the duty which he had to perform on the present occasion would have been much more easy, and of more pleasant nature than he anticipated it

would be. If, however, he was compelled to occupy much of their time, he trusted that the importance of the case would be a sufficient excuse. It had been said that if twelve Englishmen were empannelled and placed in the box, and an Attorney General were to appear before them as a prosecutor, and say that the prisoner had been guilty of disturbing the peace and speaking seditious language, the fear of panic was so great in this country, in consequence of the late events on the Continent, that the jury were certain to convict the prisoner. He trusted, however, if they were embued with any prejudice that they would wrestle with it and expel it from their minds. A great deal of abuse had been heaped upon those who were called Chartists, but did they know that Charles James Fox, who was one of the most enlightened men of his day, gave his consent and sup-Alcock was a principal. The 'detectives' were on assailed he hoped they had sufficient energy to de- to redeem the error he had committed by assisting streets of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of Nenagh are daily thronged with crowds of butterer ran in for his place, and state of the head and leg. The man was but very slightly them to a place where they would meet ten agitation, and quoted passages from speeches delimined and is now quite recovered, but poor Alcock, times as many, and where they would be adversed by Lord John Russell and others, to show that equally soditious and inflammatory language as that meeting was principally composed of Irishmen, who alleged to be used by the prisoner was then utterd suffering from distress, composed an excited assembly. with impunity. He admitted that the meeting on Clerkenwell green was an unlawful meeting, and he tate Gazette. had been recently convicted, and the words that were regretted that under such circumstances it should witness of the scene. At that time, though meating at Bell-view, on the 20th of May last. It John Mitchel, by the base, brutal and bloody Whigs, and early hour, there could not have been less than is supposed he will be convicted, and punished, too, who had accomplished their new by means of packed the Reform Bill agitation there were repeated instances of monster meetings taking place and marching in procession through the streets of London to the King's palace and the House of Commone, without any prosecution being instituted by the Attorney-General. Indeed, if the Whigs, instead of being in power were on the opposite side of the house, they would in all probability have given their support to the parties now under presecution. The jury would no doubt remember the trial of Mr O'Connell-the enthusiastic manner in which that eminent man was received by the Whigs in this metropolis, after his trial, and the fact that the Duke

> defraying the expense of his defence. The Attorney-General took an exception to this you.' The mob separated after being told that meettatement. Mr PARRY said the Attorney-General might take what exception he liked; but he was speaking to a matter of fact, and not to a point of law, and he again repeated, in spite of what had fallen from the learned Attorney-General, that the Duke of Bedford O'Connell's expense.

The Atternet General appealed to the court new the fire. She had to break a large piece of coal, of the prisoners were in a state berdeling on insanity. Whether the learned counsel ought to persist in a of about a cwt. After a great deal of hammering it infectious force may be generated. The number of verted on that occasion.

The Court thought the learned countel ought not to persist in such statements.

resulted there from the advocacy of such principles; and whatever interruption he might meet with, no matter from what quarter it came, he was determined to persevere in the course which his deliberate judgment might dictate was for the benefit of his

statement. He was desirous to give every possible icence to counsel for the benefit of a client, but if counsel persisted in following the dictates of his own mind, however irrelevant and opposed to the practice and the horses, left to themselves, started off at

Mr Parry said, no doubt the court had decided against him, but there were numerous instances at the bar where counsel had pursued a course which tion. The offence was a statuteable one, and the the bench had pretested against. There was the venue was laid in this court. The Act constituting well known case in which Mr Cockburn was engaged on the Western Circuit, when he told the jury not to pay any attention to the law which made duelling murder, and was not interrupted by Mr Baron Parke. The learned counsel then proceeded at some length to observe upon the evidence for the prosecution, and contended that there were no sufficient

grounds to criminate Vernon. HENRY J. POTTER (the reporter) was then called and examined by Mr Metcalfe. — He attended the meeting on Clerkenwell-green, on the 29th of May, He saw Vernon get into the van. When the meeting broke up Williams told the people to fall into marching order, and the persons in the van all got prisoner had resulted from his own conviction, with van. The procession then moved off, and in Red out. He (witness) was the last who remained in the

Lion-street he saw Vernon and his three friends who were with him go into a public house, and there he lost sight of them. He met the procession again at that he had put the proper construction upon the the corner of Wilderness row, and followed it as far Finebury-square, where he saw Vernon and his friends again. He was not able to swear whether Version was at the head of the procession. They remained some time in the square, and he followed the procession afterwards to Dean-street, Soho. He saw Vernon again in Holborn.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Vernon and a man with mustachies got out of the van together. Vernon was present during part of the time that Fussell was speaking, but he could not say whether he was there when he spoke about private assassination. When he saw Vernon in Holborn he was near Little Turnstile, walking by the side of the procession. He tried to speak to Vernon, as he seemed to be the most respectable man in the mob, for the purpose of knowing what their object was, and where they intended to go. Saw him again opposite the Land and Labour Bank, at the junction with New

Re-examined by Mr PARRY: He was unable to get any answer from Vernon. CHARLES SMITH, picture dealer and bookseller, in Wardour-street, said on the day in question he went to the meeting at Clerkenwell-green. He arrived a few minutes past seven o'clock, and saw Vernon get out of the van, and did not see him again until he was in Old-street. He was then walking with another person about 500 yards behind the stragglers of the procession. Saw him again in Finsbury-square; but his partner, and was going ashore. Mr Lane was he did not appear to be in the procession. Witness well acquainted with Curtis's circumstances, and not then took Vernon's arm, and they walked together to a public house in Chiswell-street for some refreshment, where they remained a quarter of an hour. He parted with Vernon at the corner of Chiswell-street, and he then appeared to go in the direction of Moor-

directions for him. Met the procession in Leigestersquare, but did not observe Vernon. Cross-examined by the Attorney-General. - Had only known Vernon as a public man. (Laughter.) He meant he only knew him as a lecturer on phrenology and mesmeriem. Had not seen any placard calling the meeting, and attended at the invitation

JOHN DALRYMPLE, carpenter and builder in Pulte-

gate street. Witness then went ahead of the proces-

WILLIAM GODFREY, a police-constable, stated that Friday. he apprehended Vernon in Sussex-street, Tottenham. court-road, which he understood was his residence. The witness was cross examined by the ATTORNET GENERAL with the view of showing that the route it was proved Vernon took was not in a direction towards his residence.

This was the case for the defence. for the prosecution, and Mr Baron PARKE charged the jury. The Jury, after a short consultation, desired to re-

tire, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour returned a verdict of Guilty against Mr Vernon on one count, that of attending an unlawful assembly. Mr Vernon will be arraigned to morrow (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, to plead to another indict-ment for sedition, delivered at Dean-street.

SERIOUS ACOIDENT. -- On Wednesday morning, at a quarter to ten, a boy five years old was clinging, or playing, round the lamp-post opposite Bailer's, truss. Sergeaut Williams, 47, City police, corroborated the evidence of the last witness with this addition, passing crushed the poor boy's head against the lamp- no man can dispute, and no reasonable man will trifle which to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to entered the crowd if they wanted a Rapphlican last. Vernon asked the crowd if they wanted a Republican post. He was taken to the University Hospital, with. Let it be ever remembered that nothing is government, to which they replied in the afficientive. where he shortly after expired. He lived in Legg. more dangerous than a satisfied parliamentary management.

drilling, was arrested on Sunday morning last. an opportunity of witnessing another exhibition of affairs in France, at a time when M. Guziot seemed Price, a constable, gave similar testimony—An Mr Staite's electric light, at the Baziar, Baker-quite as strongly entrenched behind his parilairon pot, he said, was thrown at him from a window street. Although the light itself was no larger than measure as Lord John Russell is at preseeing the ridiculous manner in which the brave fellows remains were treated. I often saw a more reportable and a collection naving occur entered in the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head on the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head of the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read and struck him on the head. There were also bricks and struck him on the head of the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common pea, we could distinctly read the size of a common p

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

FRANCE.

M. de Girardin was on Tuesday relieved from secret arrest, he has only undergone one interrogatory, and Interior. no search has been made either in his house or offices.

M. de Girardin has since been set at liberty. The news of the entry of Cabrera into Spain, coupled with the fact that the Madrid mail did not coupled with the fact that the Madrid mail the local Paris on Wednesday, had crested great excite- Marine instead of Admiral Leblanc, who has declined ment, and great anxiety to have intelligence from beyond the Pyrenees.

M. de Lamartine is ostracised! A portion of his M. de Lamartine is ostracised! A portion of this luggage has already proceeded to Marseilles, whence he is going to cross the Mediterranean, accompanied hy Madame de Lamartine, on a second pilgrimage to M. Ledru-Rollin was in the National Assembly by Madame de Lamartine, on a second pilgrimage to SPAIN.

A letter from St Jean de Luz, of the 1st, says :-The Carlists are mustering very strong between St | who would adopt the following measures: wind since last night, at eleven o'clock.'

object is to prevent the finest crown in the world from the press. passing to the head of a foreigner. He exhorts the troops who join him, and the people, to energy, but with discipline and clemency.
We may expect to hear soon of a rising at Burgos

and Victoria, where the Constitutionalists are disposed to join the Carlists, the agents of the Pretender having declared that in the event of success the people of Spain shall have a free constitution and their ancient rights.

The civil war still ravages the kingdom from one extremity to the other, without any prespect of its speedy termination.

Bucharest, June 17 .- The Cholera .- By a proclamation of the Minister of Justice, all the courts of justice excepting the criminal and the commercial had been closed for an indefinite period, in consequence of the raging of the cholera.—Prussian

THE CHOLERA.-Letters from St Petersburg announce the appearance of the cholera in that capital. port as to the prisoners taken in the late insurrec-The Police Gazetie of the 24th ult. officially proclaims the fact, and states that six hospitals were open for cholera patients, and that others would be opened. Moscow was also ravaged by that dreadful 122 of which proved fatal; and twenty governments of them, they are all working men. Yesterday, for in the south of Russia were visited by that deadly the first time, they had some soup distributed to pestilence, which had disappeared since the political tempest of 1848, but now seems to be about to add its horrors to those aroused on every side by the their families to inform them of their safety. They passions of mankind.

information communicated to the police during the demanded that the children of twelve years of age week, we understand they were led to make an in- and under should be the first examined. The priof Bedford and Lord John Russell subscribed towards spection of a house in Anderston, where was found soners in the Rue de Tournon are being removed as a number of pikes, newly manufactured, and of the quickly 25 possible on other points. In the Tuileries most formidable character, the blade being upwards about 800 were at first placed in the subterraneous of fifteen inches in length. The manufacturers of forbidden to approach the bars of the windows, and these deadly weapons have in the mean time absconded, and continue at large .- Glasgow Paper.

a healthy state. I ordered it to be preserved, which Attorney-General yesterday, when he was alluding its escape. I will leave it to the learned to declare violent clubbist, Deplanque. how it became a prisoner in such a place. The coal

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT .- By Mr Bedford,

the Westminster Hospital, on the body of Mr W. James, a surgeon, aged sixty eight. The deceased got into one of the Waterloo omnibuses, in Wellington-street, on Monday morning last. The omnibus went on steadily until it reached the other side of the bridge, when the driver was seized with a fit, full gallop. The deceased, seeing the danger, enwith great force. He was taken to the surgery of ordered to march on that point. of the skull. The conductor was thrown from the into execution in many departments. roof, and much hurt while endeavouring to assist! A letter from Lyons, dated in the afternoon of pital, but not in a dangerous state. It further ap- cost dear. peared that the omnibus company knew that the driver had been subject to fits but before they engaged him made him produce a medical certificate

be brought before another court, he recommended the jury to return their verdiot without expressing an opinion whether it was an accident or not. Verdict-'Died from fracture of the skull, caused by falling while getting out of an omnibus, the horses at the time running away and the driver being in

THE FLIGHT OF A GOVERNMENT TAX AND LOCAL RATE COLLECTOR from Salford has given rise to a good deal of gossip in the neighbourhood, and it is supposed that he has taken with him a large sum of money. The name of the person is George Curtis, and he has, for a short time past, kept a publicand he has, for a short time past, kept a public-house in the central part of Manchester, called the Slip. He had resigned his situation as collector, or at least given a month's notice of his resignation, in consequence of a hint that his new business was inconsistent with the efficient discharge of his duties and obligations of Married Life, the analysis resulting from physical impediments and described as collecter, and his notice would expire on Saturday. as collecter, and his notice would expire on Saturday. It has since been ascertained that on Saturday, the day on which he should have given up the whole of children on board the Niagara steamer for the United States. There had been no suspicion of any dishonesty, and having sent off his wife and family on pretence among his friends that they were on a visit to Liverpool he encountered no obstacle. An awkward affair happened when he went on board. notwithstanding, for he did not go till the steamer was at the Sloyne, off the Coburg Dock, and he then approached from the Cheshire shore in a boat, containing his wife, family, and a great quantity of luggage, and the first person he encountered on deck was a Mr Lane, of Manchester, a tradesman who hinted certain suspicions to him and also to his partner, but did not feel warranted in taking any steps to stay his flight. It will be some time probably before his accounts can be thoroughly investigated.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP AT SEA BY FIRE.—On Saturday last intelligence reached Lloyd's of the total loss by fire, on the 22nd of May last, in lat. 34, long. 63, of the ship General William Nott, bound from Cuba to Swansea with copper ore. The fire had been burning several hours when the Liverpool, Irving, master, hove in sight. The crew were found off, their vessel blew up with a terrific explesion. ney-street, Golden-quare, who was also present at The loss sustained, partly cavered by insurance, is

Somers Town, upon George Fleming Richardson, as-Somers Town, upon George rieming Gionardson, accessistant in the mineral department of the British Museum, aged fifty-two. Maria Obery stated that she found deceased lying under his bed with his head she found his head she found has been she found his head she found his head she found has been she found his head she had a she had she found deceased lying under his bed with his head ope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most nearly severed from his body by a razor, which lay The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then addressed the jury near him. A few days previously he told her that he fell down the Museum stairs and severely injured his head against the spikes that were at the bettem. Dr Wakefield was called in to attend deceased, but he said that deceased had been several hours dead. Mr Edward Clark, solicitor, Featherstone-buildings, said that deceased had been his client, and was so desponding that witness was not surprised at his having committed suicide. Deseased was the author having committed suicide. Deseased was the author of several books. Further evidence proved that regard this publication as one of a class that is most pro-

A PARAGRAPH FOR LORD JOHN RUE RIL. - What BINGLEY.—We understand that KDverton, against wheels that have caught. One cannot stop without 61. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Uxford-street, jority and a discontented nation. They are two whom a warrant has been issued for training and breaking the other.' This was the reply of a well- London. known French Journalist, last November, to those The Electric Light.—On Thursday night we had who i quired his opinion regarding the state of public

the interior of the country. At one o'clock, or thereshould be considered by the country and after Buildings, to take into consideration the means to the policemen who were stime a distance of about 130 feet from the light. Coloured the branch held at Charles Meakins, are requested to objects appeared as distinct as they would by light of attend at his house, on Sunday, the 9th, at six of the principal streets, I met rake a subscription for the Liberty Fund. o'clock, on business of importance.

(From our Third Edition of last week ) The Assembly was occupied on Thursday with M. de Girardin was on Tuesday reneved from scott bis the ballot for the President, in place of Citizen confinement, and allowed to communicate with his the ballot for the President, in place of Citizen confinement, and allowed to communicate with his senard, who has accepted the Ministry of the family and friends. It is now stated that, since his Senard, who has accepted the Ministry of the

Citizen Marie, late member of the Executive Commission, was elected President of the Ag. Citizen Bastide has been appointed Minister of

FRANCE.

to take office : and General Bedeau replaces Citizen Bastide as Minister of Foreign Affairs. A pension of 3,000f. was voted to the Widow of

yesterday, after having been absent since Friday. At a meeting of the members of the moderate majority, it was resolved to support any ministry

Sebastian and Durango, and, from all ac cunts, ap. 1. The rigorous disbanding and disarming of pear to be well supplied with arms and money; they those National Guards who refused to co operate are continually on the look out for some ship, which in resisting the recent insurrection; 2. The mainis anxiously expected. It has been blowing a gale of tenance of a garrison in Paris strong enough to resist such attempts as those of May and June : Cabrera effected his entrance into Spain on the 3. The immediate dissolution of the ateliers na-24th ult., by the Pla de Salinas, and immediately is- tionaux; 4. The temporary closing of the clubs: sued a proclamation, in which he announces that his 5. The provisional maintenance of restrictions on

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. There is as yet no official account of the killed, but common report estimates it at 18,000. The num. ber of wounded is, it is said, double that number. No possible conjecture can be formed of the loss the inpargents have sustained.

The following is the latest report of the superior officers killed and wounded in the insurrection :- Ge. neral Nogrier-killed; General Brae-assassinated; General Francois-killed; General Regnaud-killed General Bourgou received a ball in the thigh; am. putation is impossible and his recovery very doubtful; General Corte wounded in the leg; his state is satisfactory; General Damesme-his leg has been amputated; there are some hopes of his recovery: General Duvivier wounded in the foot-more serious than was first supposed : General Foucher-wounded in attacking a barricade in Faubourg du Temple. Thus nine general officers have been killed or

wounded. The number of colonels and superior officers put hors de combat is immense. THE PRISONERS.

Citizen de Cormenin has made the following retion:-

prisoners. 'At the barracks in the Rue de Tournon there were at first about twelve hundred, but all have been removed except about three hundred. scourge: 222 cases occurred on the 11th and 12th, Citizen de Cormenin went unattended in the midst them; up to that time they had had nothing but bread. What they most demand is power to write to also demand to be examined as promptly as possible. An additional number of examining magistrates have MANUFACTURE OF PIKES AT GLASGOW .- From been appointed for that purpose. M. de Cormenin has several have been shot for nen-observance of this order. M. de Cormenin has caused the dead bodies A LIVE TOAD FOUND IN A PIECE OF COAL .- to be removed, but he did not enter the place himand Lord John Russell did contribute towards Mr PARKGALISTONE, 30th June.—A few days ago, our self, for the place was in too dreadful a state. In servant maid had occasion to go to the coal-bing to re- consequence of their confinement in this place many was broken up, when, lo! in the very centre of the infectious fever may be generated. The number of piece of coal, a full-grown toad popped out in quite wounded in the Tuileries is considerable. They congents, and are all treated with the same care by the Mr Parry said their lordships did not stop the was done for some time, when unfortunately it made medical attendants. Amongst the number is the

'The prison of St Lazare contains 240 prisoners was quite hard and solid, and not the least opening whose wounds are only slight. They occupy the could be found, except the small space occupied by ground floor, the women having been removed to the upper stories, there are also many wounded National Guards and Gardes Mebiles in this establishment. Citizen de Cormenin has not yet visited the Hotel de Ville or the Conciergerie. The prisoners who were taken to the former place declare that they suffered more there than in any other place of confinement." It is said that an officer has died in the Rue Vivienne of a poisoned cigar.

STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS. A body of from 1,200 to 1,500 armed insurgents deavoured to get out, but in doing so he was thrown have assembled between Dreux and Evreux, in the violently, the back of his head striking the ground neighbourhood of St Andre. Troops have been

Mr Brooks, in the Waterloo road, and then to the Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to close hospital, where he died the same day from fracture all the clubs, and the order has already been carried

the driver. The latter was subject to fits, and in Tuesday, the 27th inst., says:- We are not yet order to save himself from falling in case he were without disquietude as to the disposition of the attacked suddenly, always took the precaution to workmen. The Voraces have still even pieces of strap himself to his seat. This strap held him on cannon at the Croix Rousse, and will not give until the omnibus reached St John's Church, when them up. General Gemeaux has given them till it broke, and he fell. He is now in the above hos- this evening. It is feared that this disarming will

MIDDLE CLASS HONESTY .- No less than thirty eight that he had entirely recovered.—The coroner re-marked that as an action for compensation might brought before the Mayor of Liverpeol, on Friday week, for having unadjusted weights and scales in

A 'Special.'-A person who appeared before the magistrates of Liverpool on Saturday, to answer a charge of using improper language to an officer, said that, 'being a special constable, he would not commit a breach of the peace.'

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION

OF HUMAN LIFE. ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

the passions, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and deday on which he should have given up the whole of lusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing his books, but did not, he embarked with his wife and a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK. Chap, 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap: 2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of seli-indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consumption, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the unconsumption of unfamilial unions. Chan 3 had merely stayed on board till then to bid adjou to happy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.—
his nartner, and was going ashore. Mr Lane was well acquainted with Curtis's circumstances, and not only expressed surprise at meeting him there, but him and also him there, but him and also him there are surprised to him and also him the him and also him there are surprised to him and also him there. mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. - Genorrhoa, its symptoms, complications and treatment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prosttae Chap. 5.—Syphilis, its complications and treatment Cases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c.

By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Censulting Surgeons, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-atreet, London. Member of the Lendon College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sold by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Sold by Brittain, 54, raternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Lea denhall-street; Mansell, 115, Fleet.street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, Migh-street, Birmingham; Whitmore, 119, Market-street, Manchester; Hewell, 54, clinging to the wreck in momentary expectation of death, the boats being damaged, and all escape out off; they were rescued. Shortly after being taken Dublin, and all booksellers.

The task of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Controll of the Passions,' by Messra Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate £30,000. The crew were landed at Liverpool on Friday.

Suicide.—On Wednesday Mr Mills held an inquest at the Marquis of Hastings, Ossulaton-street, treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medica

Percentile. The press teems with volumes upon the seience of medicine and the professors of the art curative abound; but is is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on He march, that we find a really useful medical work.
It was with no small gratification that we have perused the unprotending, but really truly valuable little volume, ontitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas,
The awful conset across of deprayed babits, early acquired, are set forth in language that must come home deceased had deliberately sat before the looking-glass and cut his throat. The glass, chair, and razor were accorded with his blood. Verdiot Insanity.' bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work

> sure scorecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 38. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount. At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; im-

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Greet Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmi ster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bratedon.street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, News. ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westa minster.—Saturday July 8th, 1848,