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Chartist Intelligence.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met as usual in the Great Rooms, No. 14, North Anne-street, on Sunday last, at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. William Woodward in the chair. Mr Wm. H. Dyott, secretary. In accordance with the usual practice of the meeting the secretary read the rules and objects of the Association, and a great number of letters from the country, some of which stated that the writers were very anxious to learn whether the O'Connell tribute would be collected at the Chapel doors this year, and whether the Catholic Clergy were justified in allowing the Catholic Churches and Chapels to be used for the purpose of collecting money to support a set of greedy idlers and their hungry progeny—the O'Briens, the O'Keefes, the Thompsons, the Courtneys, and several others; and also to be informed if this year, 1843, were to be really the "Repeal year," or whether the agitation will not eventuate in the arming and calling out the *Orange Yeomanry*; and was it possible that Ireland should spend another five years in childish efforts to conciliate a poor, beggarly, cowardly gang of of assassins, known as the Orangemen of the North? Another writer wished to be informed of what was done with all the money recently received as Repeal Rent? Was it to be laid out, as stated, in Government debentures; or was it intended to bribe the Tories as a means of inducing them to concede the Repeal? Another writer requested the president (Mr. O'Higgins) to answer the following questions. The letter said: "We all here know Dan to be a slippery knave; and have hitherto regarded this Repeal affair as a Whig-blown bubble to annoy the Tories; and that O'Connell would whistle away his followers to some other question whenever the Repeal became serious. But the Catholic bishops and clergy have shown a zeal too earnest to allow a moment's doubt as to their sincerity. I therefore rely upon you for a few facts:—

1—"Are the Catholic clergy *determined* to get Repeal; or will they, if the Government make other concessions (such as the poor law; fixity of tenure; abolition of the tithe-rent charge, &c. &c.) drop the cry?

2—"Has O'Connell the power to stop the agitation and betray the people without their knowing it, as he has thrice done before?

3—"If the English Government attack the meetings for Repeal by the bayonet and the bullet, will the Catholic clergy actively restrain their flocks from resistance?

4—"Are the people prepared to fight? and if Peel attacks them, will they in despite of the abandonment of O'Connell, the ('not-one-drop-of-human-blood') leader, go on and repel force with force?

5—"Is it in the nature of things probable that the matter will come to a crisis? when the Chartists of England without danger of stultifying themselves by becoming the dupes of O'Connell, may materially serve the interests of freedom by holding immense demonstrations in favour of the Repeal of the Union."

"To put the question more pithily, 'Is it likely that Patrick O'Higgins can, with propriety, join the Repeal ranks?'"

Mr. O'Higgins said that he had given these questions his most serious consideration: for, in addition to their vast importance, they were written by a most respectable gentleman, who, though not an enrolled Chartist, was as sincere an advocate and as firmly attached to the great principles of the People's Charter as any man living. The letter was written, and these questions put by a scholar and a gentleman, one of nature's nobility, whom all honoured—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Higgins) had written his answers to these questions, which, with the leave of the meeting, he should read. Let it be understood that his (Mr. O'Higgins) answers were merely his own individual opinions—that no man was answerable for them but himself; and that if he differed in opinion from those who blindly followed O'Connell, it should, and he hoped would, be only looked upon as a difference of opinion—(hear, hear.) He sincerely declared that he would support O'Connell to-morrow, and forgive all past injuries, provided he gave a pledge in writing, that he would support no Administration but one that would give its official advocacy to the People's Charter—(hear, hear). (An O'Connellite—"He said he would vote for the measure in Parliament"—(great cheering). Mr. O'Higgins—Saying he would vote for the People's Charter is the next thing to a negative pledge. The support or no support of a Ministry is the test. The infamous Castlereagh supported Catholic emancipation. (O'Connellite—Surely you are not going to compare O'Connell to the cut-throat Castlereagh!) Mr. O'Higgins—No; but those who deem the mere support of a question or measure in Parliament a sufficient test of a Member's sincerity upon the question itself, are making a comparison between Castlereagh and O'Connell, because, as far as that goes, they are identical. There is no mode of testing the honesty of a member of Parliament, except by pledging him to withhold his support from any Ministry but one that would make the People's Charter the law of the land. Had Mr. O'Connell done this, the Whigs would have passed that measure long ago, and would have held office with the good will of a grateful, a happy and a prosperous people—(hear, hear.) But no; their measures were "final." Under them there was no hope of any, the least extension of public liberty. Keep the Tories out till we, the Whig supporters, get all the Whig places. Let us vote for every base measure and profligate job, and delude our followers by the cry, "Keep the Tories out." Was not this the system pursued during the whole reign of Whiggery? Aye; and this will ever be the system until such time as the people have the sense to pledge every Member of Parliament without exception, to support no Administration but one that will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure. Every candidate coming forward at an election, pledges *himself*, in *general* terms, to represent his constituents; that is to say to lay their wants, wishes, and grievances before Parliament, with a view to remedy these grievances; but when he is returned, he then pledges his honour in the Honourable House, that he is a free and independent M.P., that he represents no views but his own, no one but himself. Now, begging the pardon of these Honourable M.P.'s, is not this honourable lying? but who dare say so? To say it is a breach of privilege. It was this test; this clearly defined positive pledge that tended, in a great degree, to carry Catholic Emancipation. Why not pledge candidates now? Frost, Williams, and Jones would have been recalled long since had Mr. O'Connell acted honestly—(hear, hear). A motion for an address to the Queen to recal them, was discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell spoke in favour of it; but seeing that the motion would be carried if he voted for it, he, like Lord Castlereagh, on the Catholic question, left the House before the division: there being, when he and his family had all left the House and thus cheated his constituents, for the motion 38, against it 38—the speaker having given the casting vote against the motion, it was lost by a majority of one. Had Mr. O'Connell and those of his family, who pretended to be in favour of the motion, voted for it, there would have been a majority of six in favour of it!! Now it is hard to trust a man who had once acted in this base, treacherous, and deceitful manner. But the Irish people are kept in ignorance of the villanous conduct of their representatives. The Irish newspapers would not publish the divisions in the House of Commons, lest their publication should make O'Connell unpopular. He (Mr. O'Higgins) had often taken the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons to get the divisions published; but the Liberal papers refused to publish them. Mr. Staunton, the proprietor of the *Morning Register*, asked him, (Mr. O'H.) upon one occasion, "what good would it do to make O'Connell unpopular?" admitting by the question itself that the publication of the truth would make O'Connell unpopular. His (Mr. O'Higgins) answer was, "what good does it do to make the devil unpopular except that of exposing treachery and falsehood, and holding them up in contrast with truth and righteousness?" He (Mr. O'Higgins) felt it to be his duty to the Association, to himself, and to the admirers and followers of Mr. O'Connell to make these preliminary observations before he should read his answers to the questions of his respected friend.

In answer to first question, my opinion is that although the Catholic clergy are at present determined to get Repeal, yet, for the sake of tranquility, they would try the effect of what is called "Justice to Ireland;" that is to say, the concession of the eight propositions which Mr. O'Connell said he would accept as an equivalent for Repeal.

2—My opinion is, that O'Connell has the power to stop the agitation, as he did thrice before, and will stop it, *provided the Tories give him a portion* of the Irish patronage.

3—The Catholic clergy, being Ministers of peace, and lovers of it too, will use all their influence to restrain their flocks, in the event of the English Government attacking the Repeal meetings by the bayonets and the bullet.

4—The people are not prepared to fight; that is to say, they are not prepared with the munitions of war—arms and ammunition: but that they are willing to fight I have not the slightest doubt: and I have reason to know, that in some parts of the country, the people would much rather get the Repeal by fighting for it, than get it quietly; and, therefore, if attacked, they assuredly will repel force by force. They are delighted to hear of the quantities of arms and ammunition which have lately arrived.

5—Mr. O'Connell will not bring matters to a crisis, if he can avoid it. His object is to keep up the agitation for the Repeal merely as a means of annoying the Tories, which he could not now do so effectually by the agitation of any other measure. The Chartists can assist the Repeal movement very materially, without either stultifying themselves, or becoming the dupes of O'Connell. But they cannot join the Repeal ranks without becoming the dupes of O'Connell, and stultifying and degrading themselves into the bargain.

1.—Because the National Chartist Association recognizes the Repeal of the Union, and so does the *Charter itself*.

2.—Because the leaders of the Repeal of the Union movement do not recognize the Charter: on the contrary every principle of the Charter is excluded from the Repeal agitation.

3.—Because Mr. O'Connell does not desire the Repeal of the Union: for if he did desire it, he would not refuse the assistance and co-operation of THREE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND BRITISH SUBJECTS, and court the aid and co-operation of a miserable cowardly gang of drunken, debauched, assassins and traitors, in the north of Ireland, under the name of the Orange yeomanry.

4.—Because joining the Repeal ranks would be formally abadoning a great principle for a lesser one—would, in fact, be admitting that a part was greater than the whole. The Charter includes the whole—the Repeal is but a small part of it. The Chartists can petition for Repeal, hold meetings for Repeal, but they cannot join the Repeal ranks without an abandonment of principle.

5.—Because Mr. O'Connell is not sincere, nor was he ever the sincere or honest advocate of any cause or measure, not even the Catholic question, which his letters to the late Counsellor Bric will prove, without his evidence before the Lords' Committee on the 11th of March, 1825. He made an effort to sell the Radicals of England to the Whigs in 1837; and because they would not agree to the bargain, he denounced them as Tory Radicals, rascally Radicals, and subsequently as torch and dagger-men, midnight assassins, Fergusites, blockheads, thick-skulls, and within the last week, has basely and *wilfully* calumniated the whole Chartist body by stating that which he knew to be false, that is to say, "That the Chartists of England would not allow any other body of men to meet for the purpose of discussing any other proposition, but at every such meeting, the Charter was crammed down the throats of the meeting, so that the progress of every good measure was retarded by these physical-force Chartists; the Repeal of the Corn Laws for instance, as well as every other measure calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people." Well, he knew that this was false when he stated it, but the dupes who followed him and the knaves and swindlers who compose his staff did not know it or care a farthing whether it were true or false. Well, he knew that when the anti-Corn Law League attempted to give the air of public opinion to their proceedings; any inhabitant had a right to move at that public meeting any amendment they thought proper; and the Chartists being the great majority of the British people had, and have a clearly legal constitutional right to carry their own favourite propositions at any public meeting, no matter for what purpose convened, provided always that it purported being a public meeting of the inhabitants of the place where the meeting was convened. This is the law of public meetings, and well Mr. O'Connell knew that when he was calumniating three million five hundred thousand British subjects. But did the Chartists ever move an amendment or otherwise interfere with a meeting of the Corn Law League or an other league, when no attempt was made to give the meeting the air of a public meeting expressing public opinion? No never! Thesse are my answers to the queries; and I have only to repeat what I have said before, that the Chartists cannot join the ranks of the Repealers without utter degradation. All Chartists stand upon a perfect equality. The vote of the poorest man is as good as that of the the richest. Not so with the Repealers; none can vote but a member; that is, he who pays one pound annually or collects it; so that to become a member, nineteen payers of one shilling each are literally disfranchised. They may listen to be sure, but they have no right to speak or vote. Will the Chartists sanction this wholesale disfranchisement of their brethren? Will they pay three shillings each, merely to receive the degrading badge of the willing slave, an associates' card, with the privilege of hearing, but liable to be turned out in the event of speaking or voting? Will any Chartist in England agree to these terms? Should he do so he is a slave. Mr. Dyott said that as Mr. O'Connell was contrary to the usage accounted a prophet in his own country, no matter what he was accounted in others, he, for one, always wished to watch his movements and weigh his words, in order, if possible, to solve the apparent eccentricities of the one and contradictions of the other. Accordingly, when Dan, who professes to be the very Goliath of Repeal, repudiated the assistance of the English Chartists, and even declared that the admission of one Fergusite into a London wardmote would peril the safety of the entire body, which should be put under interdict until the offending Jonah should be cast out; when he (Mr. D.) saw this, he looked sharp to discover wherein the Chartists had committed the sin against Mr. O'Connell not to be forgiven; and what did they think he discovered it to be? Why, they had petitioned for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, to their native land—(hear, hear),—and Mr. O'Connell said he never could have anything to do with them till they had thrown overboard the cause of the men who had wrecked their happiness and periled their peace in the cause of liberty! till Englishmen were base, ungenerous, and recreant enough to forget their expatriated brethren, Mr. O'Connell could never recognise them as coadjutors—(hear, hear)! till Englishmen became treacherous, ungrateful, disloyal, time-serving slaves, they were unfit companions for Mr. Daniel O'Connell—(cheers)! Mr. O'Connell was a good Catholic; he prayed for *the souls in suffering*. Now Frost, Jones, and Williams were in a kind of political purgatory—(hear.) Was he, the orthodox Mr. O'Connell, not bound by every principle of charity, aye and religion too, to add his own prayers to those of the English Chartists to effect the translation of those sufferers to the heaven of their native land—the elysium of the bosom of their families, from whence their too ardent zeal for the cause of universal political redemption had for a season—and he, (Mr. D.) trusted but for a season—shut them out?—(loud cheers). Why he, (Mr. D.) whom Mr. O'Connell had called an 'unbelieving miscreant,' was ready to offer his warmest aspirations for those martyrs to justice and the poor man's right—(cheers.) Mr. O'Connell had told them in one of his recent speeches, that in the event of the Union being repealed, they would most likely get household suffrage! Yes; he had given up even manhood suffrage—his own peculiar invention—(hear.) He (Mr. D.) wondered would women who owned houses be allowed to vote—(hear, and laughter.) Was the mud cabin and the miserable shealing of the Irish peasant to be accounted houses? It was sometimes difficult to define the term—the last election of Dublin had been lost on this difficulty. But Household Suffrage was now the phrase. Why did not Mr. O'Connell know—many of his gaping dupes did not, that Household Suffrage would reduce the present constituencies: and into whose hands would electoral power be thrown? into the hands of the master-class—the landlords!—(hear, hear). Here was an Irish political Protess for you—he has twisted from Universal Suffrage to Manhood Suffrage, and now he comes down to Household Suffrage. Oh, what a Radical Reformer!—(hear and cheers). But they had not been deceived; O'Connell was never the friend of the lower classes; he pandered to their prejudices and preyed on their pockets to be sure, while at heart he was a proud aristocrat; and more shame for him, for his origin was lowly and his elevation was effected by the voices and pecuniary contributions of a generous, duped, betrayed people—(hear). Time would open their eyes. That association had been instrumental in forcing O'Connell into the position he now holds with regard to Repeal. They would keep him there, and see that he was faithful to the cause he had been so long feed for, and had so often betrayed—(hear). They would battle for Repeal in which as Irishmen they were deeply interested; but they had no desire to fight in the O'Connell brigade, for they had no faith in its leader. Mr. Dyott resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. Keegan was called to the chair, and the usual thanks being returned to Mr. Woodward, the meeting broke up, giving three cheers for Repeal and nine for the Charter.

GREENOCK.—Mr. Robert Peddie lectured here on the evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, to very large and respectable audiences. His two first lectures consisted of an account of the wicked and diabolical means which were used to entrap and inveighle him into the snare set for him by the hired minions of a corrupt and profligate Government. Mr. Peddie's lectures are calculated to make a deep and lasting impression upon us in this quarter, and ought only further to incite us to do all we can to assist and relieve those who are now suffering in prisons, for steady and unflinching advocacy of labour's rights. His last lecture was brought forward a resolution, which was enthusiastically passed by the meeting, to the effect that we petition Parliament to enquire into the conduct of the late Government, in employing spies, and that they grant Mr. Peddie a hearing at the bar of the House of Commons.

LEICESTER.—Last Sunday, Mr. Bairstow delivered two discourses in the Pasture and Market Place, to large and attentive audiences. In the afternoon, a delegate meeting was held in Mr. Cooper's Coffee Rooms, when a resolution was unanimously agreed to, that proposals and arrangements should be made and entered into for the purchase of a suitable plot of ground, on which to erect a hall for the meetings of the working classes. Mr. Bairstow gave in a report of his tour for the past fortnight, which was highly encouraging, and he was unanimously re-engaged.

THOMAS COOPER.—The committee in Leicester have much pleasure in stating to the Chartists and the public generally, that Mr. Cooper's treatment has been somewhat alleviated since the last public announcement in the *Star*. The surgeon has kindly allowed him (for a month, by way of trial) a quarter of a pound of beef (which Cooper says is excellent) per day, half a pound of coffee, half a pound of sugar, and five loaves, weighing a pound and a half each, per week. Mr. Cooper complains that his general health is very bad; he labours under much weakness and lassitude. He has also been allowed his theological books and the scriptures in nine different languages, with his lexicons and dictionaries. The committee beg to acknowledge the receipt of one shilling from Andrew Weeks, and one shilling from John Matthews, from St. Germains, Cornwall; for which they return those gentlemen their thanks on behalf of Mr. Cooper. Poor Mrs. Cooper still remains extremely ill, with little or no hope of recovery.

CARLISLE.—A meeting of the members of the council of the Chartist Association took place on Sunday evening last, Mr. Josiah Stowell in the chair. Several sums were paid in from the various localities; after which, a motion was made to the effect that Mr. O'Connor be invited to pay Carlisle a visit at his earliest opportunity. Mr. J. B. Hanson then called the attention of the council to the necessity of the Chartist body expressing their utter detestation of the Irish Arms Bill, a measure brought forward by the present Government for the suppression of public liberty. At the request of Mr. Hanson, the council room was granted for a public meeting in the evening on the same subject. In the evening, a considerable number of persons assembled, when Mr. Hanson addressed them at considerable length on the above subject, and called upon them to get up a public meeting to petition against this cruel, unconstitutional and oppressive measure towards the people of unhappy and misgoverned Ireland.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, the discussion on the land, took place in the Chartist room, Greaves-street. The attendance was small, in consequence of the holiday; there were a few rules submitted to the meeting and discussed. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when it is expected that as many will attend as can make it convenient to do so, with a determination to enrol for the carrying out of the object. In the evening, Mr. Doyle delivered a lecture on the repeal to a numerous and respectable audience, which gave great satisfaction.

ON MONDAY evening, Mr. M'Cabe delivered his first lecture on Repeal and the history of Ireland. The meeting was well attended with Irish and English Repealers. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer, who gave general satisfaction.

NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE)—*From a correspondent.*—Is Chartism dead? The men of Newport, undaunted by the frown of faction and unawed by the menaces of iron-hearted taskmasters, have again nobly responded to the question by mustering in their might to express their sympathy for suffering humanity, in the person of Cooper and Richards, the imprisoned patriots, for their manly defence of the People's Charter. The bills announcing the meeting were only issued on Monday morning last; but at the appointed hour the Assembly room of the Queen Adelaide tavern, kindly granted by Mr. Horner for the occasion, was filled to overflowing, although the notice was short, the meeting being held the same evening. Mr. John Williams was unanimously called to the chair, which was placed below the splendid banner of the Association on on which is painted, by a master hand, correct likenesses of the patriots of Wales, Frost, Williams and Jones. The Chairman who introduced the business in an appropriate address called on the first speaker, Mr. Jones, who said, it is now a long time since I last had the pleasure of addressing my brother Chartists, and great changes have been effected in the political world since then. The Anti-Corn Law agitation, never a giant, has now dwindled down to its proper dimensions. They promised us great things when bread should be cheap: but the loaf has enlarged very much of late; and though increased in size and diminished in price, your condition is as bad as it was before. Even if after years of struggling the repeal of these laws was obtained, the people would find they had only got a dwarf after all: and it was for opposing an agitation like this that Cooper and the others had raised such a prejudice in the minds of the jury class against them, whilst their only crime was advocating the cause of the people—their only guilt was in defending the rights of their fellow-man. He concluded by moving a resolution expressing the sympathy of the meeting in favour of the victims, and their resolve to petition Parliament for their liberation. Mr. Thos. Williams seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. Johnson was then called on, who spoke for upwards of an hour, and throughout was enthusiastically applauded. We are sorry we cannot give more than a mere outline of his address. He depicted the hollow-heartedness of the Whigs, and the tyranny of the Tories in their proper colours. He pointed out, in forcible eloquence, the wrongs under which England and Ireland groan. He alluded to the extravagant propensities of the great; he proved from Scripture, from reason, and from every claim of justice, the right of the people to controul the legislature; he showed how offices had been multiplied without end in order to cram the hungry maw of the scions of the aristocracy, and showed that it was for laying bare the iniquities of a system like this that our best and bravest were torn from their families, and subjected to all the privations which the tyranny of our oppressors could invent, in the vain and futile hope that the spirit of liberty would thereby be subdued, and the wish for freedom buried. He concluded by a stirring appeal to the men of Newport to resume their wonted place amid the friends of freedom, and moved the adoption of the petition.

"To the Honourable, &c.

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have heard with feelings of honest indignation, the cruel and unnatural treatment to which Thomas Cooper, John Richards, and Joseph Capper, are subjected in Stafford Gaol, by order of the visiting magistrates of that county, in being refused the necessaries of life, and subjected to privations which threaten the life or reason of these prisoners.

"Your petitioners, being ardent lovers of peace and liberty, as is well known to your Hon. House, pray your Hon. House to take such steps as to you may seem most proper, to obtain for these prisoners a remission of their punishment, or at least such a mitigation of it as to allow their friends to supply them with the necessaries of life, and thus remove one just cause of complaint from the minds of an impoverished and oppressed people,

"And your Petition, &c.

"Signed on behalf of the meeting,

"JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman."

Mr. Jonah Williams seconded the adoption of the above, which was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. Abbott was next introduced, who began by saying he would not occupy their time by a lengthened address, which, in fact, was rendered unnecessary by the very eloquent speech which they had just heard; but the magnitude of the resolution which he had to propose must be his apology for troubling them with a few words. Government had introduced a measure to receive the sanction of the legislature, on which he wished to take the sense of this meeting. He alluded to the Irish Arms' Bill—a measure framed for the purpose of giving to the Executive a better knowledge of what arms were in the hands of the Irish people. He protested warmly against the measure. Government had no right to this knowledge! They had robbed Ireland of her independence by English influence and English gold: and now, when her sons were in earnest for their freedom; when Ireland was bent on re-obtaining her long-lost rights, he considered it the bounden duty of English Chartists to aid her in the struggle, and therefore called on the meeting to protest with him against a measure which would increase the power of the executive to crush the demand for freedom in Ireland. He moved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Irish Arms' Bill now before Parliament is an infringement on the rights of the Irish people. That this meeting deems it their duty to express their abhorrence of the proceedings adopted by Government in exercising its power to put a stop to the spirit of liberty in the sister country."—Seconded by W. Thomas, and unanimously agreed to. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up, determined to be more vigorous than ever in their exertions for a nation's welfare.

SHEFFIELD.—CHARTISTS READ!—"A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION."—At the usual meeting on Wednesday evening, June 7th, in the Figtree-lane room, Mr. John Tankard in the chair, Mr. Julian Harney, after an appropriate address, proposed for adoption the following declaration:—Resolved—"That it is the bounden duty of professing democrats, to make every possible effort, and use all means consistent with justice and honour, for the obtainment of the rights of citizenship and the restoration of their country's freedom; That the consumption of intoxicating drinks affords to an usurping and tyrannical government a source of immense revenue, and thereby the means of keeping the people in a state of slavery; That to support that Government in any way, where support can be avoided is treason to the cause of liberty; That the use of intoxicating drinks by members of the Chartist body is inconsistent with their duty and prejudicial to their means of supporting the movement with that pecuniary aid so indispensible for success in their contest for justice; That the use of such drinks has been one of the principal means of keeping the people in a state of degraded ignorance, unfitting them for the exercise of their reason and rendering them the willing or apathetic slaves of despotism; That the glorious example set by the people of Ireland in proving their fitness for freedom by shaking off the degrading yoke of dissipation, is one that Englishmen are bound to imitate, if they would enlist on their side the sympathies of mankind, and prove their worthiness of the rights for which they are struggling; That, in the present auspicious crisis, it is the duty of every patriot to devote every energy, physical, mental, moral, and pecuniary, he may possess to the acceleration of the triumph of liberty, and the annihilation of slavery and misery: Therefore resolved, that, as it is the duty of consistent men to be ever ready to take the initiative in all movements and measures recommended by them to others—and, as example is better than precept—we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being associated and other supporters of the principles of the People's Charter, do pledge ourselves to abstain for the future from the use of all intoxicating drinks, (except for medicinal purposes), and do pledge ourselves, by all reasonable means, to discourage their use by others; feeling convinced that if the mass of our countrymen can be induced to pursue the same course, morality will be promoted, the march of mind advanced, patriotism fostered; and, finally, a nation's liberties be conquered and lastingly established on the indestructible basis of virtue and reason." Mr. William Dyson seconded the adoption of the Declaration, which, after a good-humoured discussion, was carried by a large majority. The following members of the General Council immediately appended their signatures:—Mr. John Tankard, Chairman of the meeting; Mr. William Dyson, sub-Treasurer of the National Charter Association; Mr. George Julian Harney; Mr. Peter France; and Mr. George Hunt. A considerable number of members of the National Charter Association followed their example on the spot.

STARS TO IRELAND.—At the council meeting on Sunday evening, Messrs Green, France and Hunt, were appointed a committee to receive and forward to Ireland copies of the *Northern Star*, given for that purpose all inclined to assist in the good work of spreading our principles through Erin's Isle. It is hoped that at the present most important crisis, when it is so necessary that the real principles of Chartism, and sentiments and conduct of its professors should be known to the Irish people, that all true Chartists will strengthen the hands of the committee by their donations of papers as soon as read. The committee will be in attendance for the performance of their duties every members meeting night in the Fig Tree-lane room.

THE CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS.—The Fig Tree-lane room was crowded as usual on Sunday evening. At six o'clock Mr. Royston was called to the chair, Mr. O'Connor's letter and the reports of the Repeal meetings in England and Scotland, were read from the *Star*, after which the leading articles of the *Nation* and the report of the Drogheda Repeal Demonstration were read. Finally, Ray's letter to the London Repealers, and O'Connell's abuse of the English Chartists at the Corn Exchange, was read to the meeting, after which Mr. Julian Harney moved that that the council be directed to draw up a reply to Mr. O'Connell's speech, to be submitted to the meeting the following evening. Carried. Mr. Edwin Gill then moved the following resolution—"That this meeting has heard with inexpressible horror the sentiments of a letter attributed to Mr. Ray, secretary of the National Repeal Association of Ireland, addressed to the London Repealers enjoining them to refuse the aid and assistance of the English Chartists, on account of the foul calumnies cast upon the Chartist body—falsehood which this meeting will not stoop to answer, and because the said letter shews too plainly that there are persons associated with the Repeal movement who would sacrifice to prejudice or selfishness the righteous cause of which they are the pretented advocates. But this meeting begs to assure Mr. Ray that no insult or calumny shall deter the English Chartists from the performance of their duty, or induce them to withold their sympathy and assistance from their Irish brethren in their glorious struggle for justice and nationality." Mr. George Evinson seconded, and Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, supported the resolution, which was put and unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The weekly public meeting of the Chartist body was held on Monday evening in the above room, Mr. George Evinson in the chair. Mr. Julian Harney proposed for adoption, "an address to the enslaved classes of England." Mr. Edwin Gill seconded, and Mr. Royston supported the motion. Carried unanimously. Mr. Julian Harney then read and proposed for adoption, a letter to the Editor of the *Nation*, in reply to O'Connell's speech denouncing the Chartists. The letter was received with applause. Mr. Hall seconded, and Mr. Edwin Gill supported the motion, which was agreed to unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

LECTURE ON REPEAL.—A lecture on the Repeal of the Legislative Union was delivered, on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, Sheffield, which was well filled by an enthusiastic audience. At eight o'clock, Mr. Otley was called to the chair. Mr. M'Gowan (the lecturer) then commenced his lecture, which occupied an hour and three quarters in the delivery, and was indeed an eloquent exposé of the wrongs of the Green Isle, and an able defence of the Repeal question. We regret that want of space will not permit us to give a report. We must add that Mr. M'Gowan was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Julian Harney moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the long-oppressed people of Ireland, remembering with with shame and grief the centuries of wrong to which the people of that country have been subjected by the successive Governments of England—consider that the time has arrived when it is the duty of every Englishmen to endeavour to efface the foul blot of Ireland's misrule from England's annals by aiding the people of Ireland in their demand for justice; and this meeting, believing that Ireland can never be justly governed except by a domestic legislature responsible to the whole people, pledges itself to co-operate with their Irish brethren in their agitation for the repeal of the Legislative Union—an Union planned in fraud and infamy and executed through blood and corruption—an Union as inimical to the true interests of England as it has been destructive of the liberty and prosperity of Ireland. And this meeting appeals to the people of England to come to the help of their Irish brethren, and despite the threats and coercion of a Tory government, to give every legal help and constitutional assistance to the Irish people in their glorious struggle for nationality and civil and religious liberty." Mr. Edwin Gill seconded, and Mr. Davies, Chartist lecturer, supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for the Lecturer, three for Repeal, and three for the Charter, closed the proceedings.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—A very numerous meeting of Repealers was held at the Stag, Pea-Croft, on Sunday evening last, when O'Connell's speech gave rise to a lengthy and warm discussion, but one feeling of sympathy for the Chartists and condemnation of O'Connell's speech pervaded the breasts of all present. Mr. Julian Harney addressed the meeting at great length, imploring that nothing should be done, which would cause disunion or create division; offering to retire from the Repeal ranks rather than be the cause of offence to even one of the body, at the same time declaring that if he withdrew from their ranks he would still continue to agitate for Repeal. Mr. H. was most enthusiastically applauded. The discussion was adjourned until Wednesday evening.

HALIFAX.—At the monthly meeting of this District, held at Ovenden, on Sunday last, it was unanimously resolved, that District Camp Meetings should be held fortnightly, to commence with the first on Skircoat Moor, on Sunday, June 25, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Commodore Mead, from Stockport, and several other friends will address the meeting.

NEWCASTLE.—CAMP MEETING AT BOLDEN FELL.—A Chartist camp meeting was held at the above place on Sunday afternoon. No sooner had the hour of twelve arrived than the roads from the east and the west, the south and the north, leading to Bolden Fell, were thickly clad with the brawney sons of toil wending their way to the Chartist camp meeting, and continued to arrive in bands until after two o'clock. Soon after that hour a waggon, drawn by two horses, which the Chartists of Sunderland had brought with them for the twofold purpose of carrying their wives, sweethearts, and daughters to the place of meeting, and of forming a platform when there, drew up in the most appropriate place of the Fell for the meeting to be held. The ladies having descended, and the horses being set at liberty (for liberty—true Christian liberty—was the order of the day), the gentlemen who were appointed to address the attentive multitude ascended. Mr. Beesley moved and Mr. Charlton seconded, that Mr. Sinclair, of Newcastle, preside, which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. S. briefly opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the camp meeting was held, read a letter from the Rev. W. Hill, expressing his regret at being unable to attend that day, and promising to pay a visit to the men of Northumberland and Durham, as soon as his other duties would permit, of which he would give timely notice in the *Star*. Mr. S. then concluded by introducing Mr. Charlton, of Sunderland. Mr. C. rose amid the general applause of the meeting, and after some introductory remarks, took 1 Peter, 3rd chapter, a part of 10th and 11th verses, as his text. Mr. C. beautifully illustrated what was in his opinion pure Christianity—that Christianity which was taught by Christ and his apostles, and showed how different was the doctrine which the hirelings (and not shepherds) of the present day substituted in its stead. He proved that the major part of the professors of this day did not consider (at least their line of conduct flatly contradicted it, if they did) that all men are equal in the sight of God, and should be so in the sight of man—that it was a duty imperative on every Christian indeed "to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them," that "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Mr. C. considered these the leading doctrines of pure, practical, Christianity, and it was with great regret that he had to adduce that the majority did not act up to it. Mr. C. then enumerated the principles of the People's Charter, and contended that of all sects with which he was acquainted, none acted so consonant with the doctrines of Christ and his true followers, as do the Chartists. He went on at great length and proved to the satisfaction of all present (for although an opportunity was given to any one who might be disposed to differ from him in opinion, none embraced it) that pure, practical Christianity and Chartism are synonimous. The Chairman next introduced Mr. Beesley, who was also received with great symptoms of applause. Mr. Beesley drew some inferences from the state of the Church in Scotland and of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, and hoped that every true Englishman would see the propriety of joining in one phalanx for the procurance of those rights of which they, as men and Christians, had a perfect right to claim. He clearly showed things as they now are, and as they would be if pure practical Christianity were established in these realms. He contended that such was not the case now; that that which bore that name in England now savoured more of infidelity than of the principles taught by the Saviour and such of his followers as declared and acted up to the whole council of God. Mr. B. advanced many able arguments in defence of the position which he had taken, and concluded amidst the plaudits of the whole auditory. Mr. Kydd, of South Shields, was next introduced. He was likewise greatly applauded. He commenced by noticing the state of the Church in Scotland (the "turn-out" in which he considered to be nothing more than a scheme for Church extension) showing that it could not be much relied on for the furtherance of the cause of justice. But if the leaders of the people in Ireland were sincere, he contended that it would be of vital importance to our cause. Mr. K then reviewed the line of policy pursued by the leaders of the movement in Ireland for the last ten years, comparing it with the course pursued by the most prominent leaders of the English movement for the same period; and having drawn a true picture of the two, he would leave the decision with the meeting which of them best deserved the confidence of the working classes. He did not wish to give offence to any class of men; but truth, from which nothing could induce him to swerve, compelled him to say that he had his suspicions; and recent events strengthened these suspicions; and in his opinion it was his duty to tell the starving millions of England and Ireland to be aware of false prophets. Their rights, their just rights, are attainable; and nothing but indiscretion on the part of the people and treachery on the part of their leaders can prevent success.—A vote of thanks was agreed to be tendered to Messrs. Charlton, Beesley, Kydd, and Cockburn, for their able advocacy of the cause of true democracy, and to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting was dissolved.

LONDON—On Sunday evening the usual meeting of Repealers was held at Buckley's Coffee House, Boswell-court, Fetter-lane. An animated discussion took place respecting the orders from Dublin, for the exclusion of the Chartists. Much sorrow was expressed at the conduct pursued by Daniel O'Connell and his counsellers, but the only alternative being a separation from the parent association, they were compelled to refuse admission to any person professing himself an O'Connorite Chartist. The names of nine individuals were taken down by the secretary and sent to Dublin to have their money returned, the ward not feeling justified in returning it without the express consent of the Dublin council. The evil policy of the line of conduct pursued by the "Agitator," was ably shown up by Messrs. Rathbone, Caughlan, Wheeler and others. During one period of the evening a little heartburning prevailed, but the Chartists eventually retired in perfect good feeling, resolving to continue Repealers, but to stand aloof from any connection with the associated body until they were more sensible of the value of their co-operation. The Secretary entreated them not to blame the ward for their exclusion, but attribute it to the preremtory orders they had received. In Chelsea and various other parts of the Metropolis a similar line of conduct was followed by the Repealers in reference to Chartists who had been associated with them.

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of Chartists here it was agreed to meet in future on Monday evenings, at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo Road. A public meeting will take place next Monday evening to petition Parliament in behalf of Cooper and Richards, and to co-operate with the other localities on the Surry side, to call a meeting on Kennington Common, for the same purpose. Notice was given that at the next meeting an address to the Irish would be moved on the Repeal Agitation.

AT A MEETING held at the Crown and Cushion, on Monday night last, Mr. Read in the chair; it was agreed that the Chartists of Bermondsey meet for the future at the White Bear, Long Walk, Bermondsey-square. Mr. Read was elected Secretary in the room of Mr. Foster, resigned; and it was also agreed to call a public meeting at the White Bear, Long Walk, Bermondsey-square, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, to petition against the Irish Arms Bill.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a spirited lecture on Tuesday week, on the Repeal of the Union, to a crowded audience in the Nelson Assembly Rooms. We received a long report of his lecture on Saturday morning last, too late, of course, for last week's paper, in which only it ought to have appeared. At the usual Chartist meeting here, on Sunday week. The sum of 10s. was voted to Mrs. M'Cartney.

LIVERPOOL.—At our usual meeting on Sunday evening, the balance sheet of the Defence and Support Fund Committee was read, having been audited according to a motion at a previous meeting. It was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. M'Knight, that it be published in the *Northern Star*. Since our last balance sheet, in January, we have collected £9 6s. 7½d.

Mr. M'Cartney's expense to Lancaster ...	£3	10	0
Mr. Wm. Jones's expenses to Leicester ...	2	0	0
Previously acknowledged by Mr. Cleave for circulars	1	11

KENSINGTON POLICE COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY.

On Friday a young woman of pleasing appearance, rather under the middle stature, of fair complexion, with a profusion of flaxen hair, who was entered on the police-sheet as "Elizabeth Williams, aged 17 years, residing in Church-street, Chelsea," was brought up before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, in the custody of police constable Mount, T 126, charged on suspicion of having stolen a silver table-spoon, the property of Mr. Hitchcock, the proprietor of the Gloucester Arms Tavern, Gloucester-road, Kensington.

The case, from the extraordinary disclosures made during the examination, excited the greatest interest, and the Court was densely crowded.

Mr. Hitchcock stated, that the prisoner, accompanied by a young man of high respectability, came to his house on Saturday, the 27th ult., and, representing themselves as man and wife, inquired if they could have accommodation for a few days. Not doubting their respectability from their appearance, he told them they could, and they took possession of apartments in the house. On the morning of the third day afterwards the (30th) the young man came to him, and acknowledging that they were not man and wife, asked him to be a witness to their marriage that day at Kensington Church, and produced a license for the purpose. Witness, however, being vexed at the deception they had played on him, refused to do so, and they left the house. On their return, about an hour afterwards, they produced to him a certificate of the marriage, and he in consequence permitted them to remain. They continued to reside at his house until Tuesday last, when the young man went out early in the morning, and did not return until dinner time. He then inquired for his wife (the prisoner,) but she could nowhere be found on the premises, and not returning home that night, he the next day examined the rooms occupied by the parties, and missed a silver table-spoon which the prisoner had had to take some medicine in, and also a tea spoon from another room. He immediately gave information to the police, who succeeded in apprehending her. The spoon had, however, not been found.

Mr. Clive inquired if the young man to whom the prisoner had been married was then present?

Mr Hitchcock replied, that he was, and that he had a charge of bigamy to prefer against the prisoner.

A young man was then called forward, who having been sworn, stated his name to be Arthur Williams, and deposed that he was a draper, at present residing at the Gloucester Arms Tavern. He knew the prisoner at the bar; to whom he had been married on Tuesday, the 30th of May last, by license, at Kensington Church. He first met her on a Sunday night in the month of September last, about ten o'clock, at Hyde-park-corner, when recognizing her as a frequent customer at a house of business with which he was at that time connected, he bowed to her and spoke to her. She immediately complained to him that a gentleman who was walking behind her, and whom she pointed out to witness, had been annoying her, and she claimed witness's protection. Witness accordingly offered to see her home; but on their arrival at the bottom of Cadogan-place, Sloane-st., she refused to allow him to accompany her further, and they parted. He, however, persuaded her to make an appointment to meet him again, which she kept, and from the conversation he had with her, he considered her a young woman of strict moral principles, and felt that she had completely won his affections. At their third interview the prisoner stated to him that she was an Italian by birth, and that her name was Elizabeth Eleanor Burrows; that her father was an Englishman, who having married an Italian lady, had died while she was an infant; that when she was between three and four years old she was sent over to this country under the care of a Captain ——, which name he had forgotten, and placed with the captains wife at nurse; that Captain —— had since died, and that his widow had subsequently married a person named Etheridge, with whom she was still living. She also told him that when old enough she was placed at a boarding-school at Foot's-Cray, Kent, from which she had been subsequently taken away by her guardian, Sir Harry Dann, Bart., of Rose house, Dartford, Kent, who had placed her with a Mrs. Cox, residing at No. 3, Old Manor-street, Chelsea, who had an allowance of £200 per annum with her. About four months since, the prisoner wrote to him a letter, requesting to see him on business of importance, and upon meeting her in the evening, she told him that she had been much annoyed by her guardian; Sir Harry Dann, Bart., pressing her to leave England with a Counte Bellivante, whom she stated her guardian said was a distant relative of her (the prisoner's) mother, and in a moment of pretended confidence, she told him that both the Count and Sir Harry Dann had made unsuccessful attempts on her virtue. He (witness) under these circumstances, advised her to go to her old nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, who, she had previously told witness, lived in Nelson's-terrace, Greenwich, who would no doubt protect her; but although witness offered to accompany her, she declined going there, saying that although she could not go back to Mrs. Cox's on account of the importunities of the Count and Baronet, she could go to her laundress, a Mrs. Gardiner, residing at No. 17, Manor-street. Witness accordingly recommended her to do so, and she having hinted that she had left Mrs. Cox's in haste, "*en dishabille*," and without any cash, he gave her 30s. The next day he saw her at Mrs. Gardiner's, and also subsequently, when she appeared to be so ill that he stopped at the house for two days and nights, but during that time he was never for one moment alone with her. When witness was there, Mrs Gardiner told him that she had a sister, who was the wife of a highly respectable farmer, named Bennett, residing at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxen, and asked witness if he would like the prisoner to go down there for a week! Witness at first objected to being any party to such an arrangement, but the next day the prisoner pressing the same suit, he gave her £2 to pay her expences. About a fortnight afterwards, he received a note from the prisoner, informing him that she had returned to town, and was again under the care of Mrs. Cox, and that she had out of her pocket-money been in the habit of paying the rent, amounting to £18, of her old nurse, Mrs. Etheridge, which she was then unable to do, having, by leaving Mrs. Cox incurred the displeasure of her guardian. The same evening, he met her, and gave her £4 10s. for Mrs. Etheridge's quarter's rent, £2 to pay the physician who had attended her at Mrs. Gardiner's, and £2 for her own use. About a week afterwards, she informed him that the reason she went back to Mrs. Cox's was, that the Count had gone off to the Continent, and that Sir H. Dann, her guardian, was very angry with her for losing a ring that had belonged to her father, but which, the truth was, she had taken it with her to Mrs. Gardiner's, whose husband had pledged it for 16s., without her knowledge, and he immediately gave her 16s. to redeem it. He continued after that to meet her almost daily, believing her to be still residing at Mrs. Cox's. While he visited her at Mrs. Gardiner's, on one occasion, a young man came into the room, and demanded to know what he (witness) wanted there; said the prisoner was his (the man's) wife, and that his name was Cox, but the prisoner persuaded witness that that was the nephew of her guardian, and although the ceremony of marriage had passed between them at Henley-upon-Thames, it was not a valid one, inasmuch as it was performed in a private house, she complying in consequence of Sir H. Dann's threats, but it had never been consummated; and witness subsequently spoke to a solicitor on the subject, who told him such a marriage was null and void. About six weeks ago she represented to him that a friend of her father's had come from the country, a Mr. Richardson, who would prove that the marriage with Cox was illegal; but she then admitted that the marriage had been consummated, and said that on account of the unpleasant situation in which she was consequently placed, Mr. Richardson had removed her from Mrs. Cox's to the house of Mr. Body, a clergyman, 31, Church-street, Chelsea; and about three weeks ago she told him that, notwithstanding the positive orders of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Body had admitted Cox into the house as her husband. On Thursday, the 25th ult., the prisoner again came to him apparently in great excitement of mind, and said that, in consequence of Cox having been admitted by Mr. Body to her room and bed, she had fled the house, and could not return to it, and he walked about the street all that night, as he could not get her to go into any place of shelter. The next night they again walked about, and on the third night he persuaded her to enter an inn, where they sat up in a room all night. On the Saturday (27th) she, however, yielded to his earnest entreaties that they should take lodgings until he could procure a license to marry her, and the apartments at Mr. Hitchcock's were consequently taken. On the Monday he went to Mr. Brother's, the parish clerk of Kensington, who directed him where to get a license, which having been procured, they were married on the next day (Tuesday.)

By Mr. Clive—Prisoner told me before our marriage that she was in the receipt of certain sums of money as pocket-money from a Mr. ——, a solicitor in Welbeck-street, and that she was sure that when she was married to witness, Sir H. Dann would give her the £209 he allowed Mr. Cox for her keep, and also the proceeds of the rent of a house and farm at Foot's-Cray her father had left her. After he had married her, she showed him a letter she said she had received from Sir H. Dann, appointing to meet witness at the Green Man Inn, Blackheath, between twelve and three o'clock, in order to come to an arrangement, to which place witness was gone when the prisoner absconded. She also showed him a letter addressed to "Lord Segrave, Miburne della Poretta, Milan, Italy," which contained four sheets of paper, which she said had been written by her guardian to his Lordship, who was an old friend of her father's, for the purpose of maligning her character, and she induced witness to write a letter to his Lordship explaining the particulars of her marriage, in her vindication.

Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if she wished to put any question to the witness?

Prisoner said all she had to say was that the witness knew well that she was a married woman, as she and her husband had both told him so. He had, however, taken her away without her consent, and when she wanted to go home again he would not let her, and, therefore, she ran away in his absence.

Mount, T 126, produced the certificate of the second marriage, which he had found in the prisoner's pocket on taking her into custody. The certificate was signed by the Rev. Harry Barbar, curate of Kensington, and was signed by the clerk and pew-opener as witnesses.

The prisoner was described in the certificate as "Elizabeth Eleanor Burrows, gentlewoman," and it was dated the 30th ult.

Caroline Cox, of No. 24, Ebury-place, Church-street, Chelsea, produced the certificate of the prisoner's first marriage by bans, on the 26th of February last, at St. Luke's Chelsea, to John Richard Cox, witness's brother. They slept together at No. 17, Manor-street, and the next morning he went to a situation as porter in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square. He, however, came home every other Sunday, and lived with the prisoner until the last fortnight. On one occasion of coming home her brother found Mr. Williams there, and turned him out of the house. Witness had herself told Mr. Williams that the prisoner was a married woman, but he would not believe her. She had that *morning* seen her brother (the prisoner's first husband), and told him of the prisoner being in custody, when he said he would attend at that court if he could.

Mr. Williams said the last witness had always been called to him by the name of Gardiner, and when he accompanied the officer, Mount, to apprehend the prisoner, they with difficulty traced her to the house in Ebury-place kept by Mrs. Cox, the mother of the first husband, which female he found to be the same woman he had known as Mrs. Gardiner.

Mr. Clive told the witness Gardiner she would be very lucky if she escaped, being also charged, as he had no doubt the whole parties had been engaged in a deep conspiracy to entrap Mr. Williams. He had great doubt whether the whole ought not to be indicted.

The prisoner, who had fainted during the hearing of the voluminous evidence, and been removed into the yard of the court, was then brought in, and again placed at the bar. She appeared in a very weak state, and covered her face with her hands.

The formal depositions having been read over to her, in answer to a question if she had anything to say which she wished to be taken down in writing, she replied that she had nothing to say.

She was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL ADJOURNED SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in WAKEFIELD, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Third Day of JUNE instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to receive and take into consideration the Report of the Committee appointed at the last Pontefract Sessions, for the purpose of considering what measures might be desirable to adopt in order to carry out those provisions of the Statue of the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 109, intituled "An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables," which relate to the providing, enlarging, or improving Lock-up Houses, and to the Appointment of Superintending Constables within the several Districts or Divisions of the said West Riding; and also to make such Order for the Grant of Money out of the County Stock or Rate of the said Riding for these purposes, as the Justices then present shall deem expedient, and to appoint a Finance Committee for the present Year.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
8th June, 1843.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at Skipton, on TUESDAY, the 27th Day of June instant; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at Bradford, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Day of the same month of June, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of each of the same days; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Rotherham, on MONDAY, the 3rd Day of July next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above mentioned.

And Notice is also hereby given,

That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at SKIPTON aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expences of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the 1st Day of October next, will be laid at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
7th of June, 1843.

LOAN of His Royal Highness the GRAND DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT, (guaranteed by the States of the Country) of 6 Millions 500,000 florins, to be reimbursed with 21,419,800 florins. Unrivalled distribution of Prizes. 1500 Money Prizes must be obtained by the next drawing of this Royal State Loan, taking place on the 1st of July, 1843, as follows:—1 prize of 40,000 florins; 1 of 10,000 fl; 1 of 5,000 fl; 1 of 3000 fl; 6 of 1000 fl: 10 of 400 fl.; 20 of 200 fl.; 60 of 100 fl.; 100 of 90 fl.; 500 of 88 fl.; 800 of 86 fl.; 1500 prices amounting to 199,800 florins. 10 fl. being equal to £1 sterling. Price of Bonds for this drawing—One Bond, £1; 11 do. £10; 24 do. £20. The Official Original List of Numbers of the 1500 prizes will be forwarded to the Shareholders immediately after the drawing. The amount of prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and London.

For further particulars, and to obtain Bonds, apply to C. E. STAHL, 32, Villiers Street, Strand, London, agent to A. J. STRAUS, Banker, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ The Bonds issued by this House are signed by the hand of A. J. STRAUS, not being valid without the same.

READ AND JUDGE!

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FIRST CLASS—Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., Earnings 24s. per Week.

	£	s.	d.
In Sickness ... ... per Week	0	18	0
Member's Funeral	20	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee	10	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	2	0	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum,) per Week	0	6	0
Imprisoned for Debt	0	5	0

SECOND CLASS—Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings 20s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	15	0
Member's Funeral	16	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ...	8	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	15	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	5	0
Imprisoned for Debt	0	5	0

THIRD CLASS—Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.; Earnings 15s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	11	0
Member's Funeral	12	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ...	6	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	10	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	4	0
Imprisonment for Debt...	0	5	0

FOURTH CLASS—Entrance 2s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d.; Earnings 10s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	9	0
Member's Funeral	10	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ...	5	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	0	0
Loss by Fire	10	0	0
Substitute for Militia	3	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	4	0
Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ...	0	4	0

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☞ This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

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The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various aff

Poetry.

WRITTEN ON PRESENTING A FEMALE INFANT WITH A GREEN TOP-KNOT, ON HER BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

Sweet were her infant smiles and sweet her mien,
As on her brow I bound the ribbon *green*;
For Nature's child should Nature's livry wear,
And *green's* the banner Erin's sons should bear;
Her daughters, too, should verdant fillets grace,
And next their hearts the mystic shamrock place.
Green are her fields—her waves, and *green* each grove,
And *green's* the badge of liberty and Love,
The myrtle-*green* is Venus's favrite tree,
First planted in a land of liberty.
O! favour'd Isle, by nature truly bless'd,
Tho' long insulted and tho' long oppress'd,
Tho' once the seat of arts and ancient lore,
Thy learning and thy arts seem now now no more;
Tho' on thy soil no pois'nous reptile lives,
Its fruits to foreign slaves profuse it gives;
A *venal* vermin servilely sustains,
Poor Erin long has felt sore galling chains;
And God who raised her high above the wave,
And made her daughters fair, their brothers brave;
Her shores protected with the circling flood,
Bless'd the *green* isle, and saw that it was good.
May Heav'n propitious, hear my anxious vow,
And bless the charm that binds thy baby brow!
Make thee the mother of an hardy race!
Thy sons give freedom, and thy daughters grace!

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DESIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF EMIGRATION; AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield.

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

DESCRIPTION OF QUEENSTON, IN CANADA, LEWISTON, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, POKEPSIE, NEW YORK, IN THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, 14—I got up by break of day and went into the fields. Mr. Hamilton, brother of the Judge of that name, has a considerable estate here, stretching from the monument to a great distance along the heights. This estate is well enclosed and well cultivated.

I breakfasted before seven, and then went in search of my trunk, and after considerable trouble found it in a storehouse by the side of the river. I had it instantly taken to the ferry, and crossed the Niagara in a boat to LEWISTON. Here I was ten miles below the Falls; yet found the water agitated like a boiling cauldron, and the current strong. A van immediately conveyed me to the station with all possible speed; and although not a moment was lost, I was just too late for the train to Lockport. I had, therefore, to remain until three in the afternoon.

To occupy my time, I went and took some goods from my trunk, and waited upon the shopkeepers, selling what I could and obtaining information. I had not finished my sales when the hour of departure arrived, and just before which a gentleman inquired if I had brought any goods across the river. I answered him in the affirmative. He said he wished to see them. I told him the time was at hand when I must depart, and expressed my regret that I could not comply with his request. To my astonishment, he said, "But I must see them." I then asked if he was a custom-house officer? He said, "Yes." I told him that I had no goods that I had not taken out of the States, and brought them merely as luggage; that the cord had not been untied since I took the trunk on board at Buffalo, until it was placed in the Frontier Hotel, where it then was; and I asked if he would take advantage of that? He said he would, and asked how many I had. I said here is the remainder, holding out a small parcel which I held in my hand. He said, "Oh! then," and walked off. I considered I had had a narrow escape; for had this man been attending at the ferry, I should have had trouble enough. And had he insisted on examining my trunk I should have again been too late for the railway.

Before leaving I met with Mr. T. H. Fraser, from Biggar, in Scotland, who had a well stocked shop, or store. He has a share in a satinet manufactory in Canada. The American satinet is a sort of twilled woollen fabric, woven with a cotton warp.

This place contains a population of 300, and QUEENSTON about the same number.

The railway from here carried us along a wooded sloping bank and a continued inclined plane, upon a continuation of the same bank, as that on the opposite side of the river. As we progressed towards the summit of the bank our view extended, and we saw some very fine houses in the plain below. On this bank were many maple trees; and I observed many troughs which are used to receive the saccharine liquid, which is extracted by boring a hole near the bottom of the trunk, and which, when boiled, makes excellent sugar. This supplies the families of its owners, and is frequently made an article of merchandise.

Arriving at the junction of the Buffalo, Lockport, and Lewiston Railway, there is a store kept by an old gentleman from Roslyn, near Edinburgh, which place he left about seven years ago. I also met another storekeeper from Alston Moor, in Northumberland.

We next came to an Indian settlement. Their log huts were miserable, and the clearings very small; the land of a middling quality and the timber heavy. Advancing a little further we arrived at a considerable clearing, with the land cultivated in a superior style, with fine orchards heavily laden with fruit, principally apples.

We next passed through PEKIN, an handsome village, with a population of from two to three hundred. Here there are some fine villas.

The country continued much the same until we arrived within two miles of LOCKPORT, when it became romantic, with a deep ravine without a watercourse, and terminating at the river in the valley. The banks here are particularly irregular and interesting, and appear to be a continuance of the banks at LEWISTON. They are generally wooded; and their irregularity gives them an appearance of grandeur truly pleasing. On approaching LOCKPORT a very romantic stream glided down the banks in a kind of twisted line, and which might be easily made to work an immense quantity of machinery, as every few yards would give a fall of sufficient height.

LOCKPORT is a considerable place with a population of 5,500; it stands partly on the rising bank and partly on the plain below. From the heights we could perceive lake Ontario, the country being nearly a plain, as far as the eye could reach in that direction. Having given a description of this place in going to the West, I shall here abstain from an unnecessary repitition.

We crossed the canal a little below the locks. The carriages took us to the side of the packet, and our luggage was on board and we on our way in five minutes after our arrival.

In our passage we passed many good farm houses, and the country was altogether well settled, and pretty well cleared. We passed GOSPORT, a small but neat village; MIDDLEPORT, with a population of 500; and MEDINA, a fine village containing 1,500 to 1,800 inhabitants.

A farmer who was on board said he had seventy-five acres, and declared that he owed no person anything; that he contracted no debts, and was ready to assist his neighbours, but would not do so beyond his means. He declared himself as independent as any man alive, and was resolved to be so. In answer to interrogatories, he said if his means got exceedingly low, he could square his them so as to meet everything that came against him. He advocated the holding of small quantities of land; and that to be kept in the highest possible state of cultivation. He preferred barn-yard manure to plaster (a sort of substance in general use for manure); and said that by sowing clover with wheat, spring crops, and letting it grow to a good height, it kept down weeds, and was as good as manure. Plaster is about 20s. (York) per ton; 10s. 6d. English.

I everywhere found the farmers to be a plodding, industrious, plain, but well-educated and intelligent body.

The packet was crowded with very respectable passengers; and, after the berths were all prepared, the captain called over the list (first placing the ladies in their own cabin) by rotation as they were put down when coming on board; the first having the first choice of berth, the second the second choice, and so on to the end. Gentlemen shared the same fate. My choice was uniformly that where there was the freest access to the air. We supped on board, the charge for which was included in the fares.

A negro boy kept cleaning the boots and shoes during the night, and nodding, falling asleep, and now and again labouring with the brush; and although he had many to clean, yet he managed to get through his work by break of day: and as we were now approaching ROCHESTER, there was a quick and general move, and an universal demand for "Blackey's scrubbed"; and he in his turn was by no means slow in demanding a York shilling—sixpence farthing English. Some submitted; others offered him sixpence York, or threepence English; this he rejected; while some of his customers demanded to know by "what right he took the liberty to clean their shoes, without asking leave to do so?" This was a poser for his blackship.

THURSDAY 15th.—Landed at ROCHESTER this morning at six o'clock, and found my friend Charles Robinson had left his lodgings and taken a commodious house. The rain had fallen in torrents during the morning, and everything being soaked in water, looked very fresh. In fact there had been much rain during the last three days, and I was surprised to see the difference in the river Genesse, especially in the principal Fall (there are four Falls within about 200 yards above where the railway from Albany to Boston crosses on a strong wooden bridge which supports the rails.) Here the surge rolled with great velocity, and was intermixed with a vast number of trees which had been washed from the country above. These were dashed over the precipice in immense bodies. The breadth into which the river is confined may be from 250 to 300 yards; the height of the Fall is 95 feet. This was Niagara in no small minature; and the spray from it was proportional to the greater Fall.

Above the Falls a very large watercourse is cut, by which a number of flour mills are worked, also a machine manufactory, a sash manufactory, a cotton mill, a few turning laithes, a plaining machine, where flooring boards are put through and come out planed, grooved, and feathered, quite ready to be laid down and joined together; with other machinery. To give an idea of the magnitude of the water-power at this place, it is only necessary to state that, of wheaten flour alone from 450,000 to 500,000 barrels are annually ground. Each mill has its share of the supply; and there is a stream rolling down, nearly equi-distant upon the steep bank, between the street of manufactories and the river, producing a novel and interesting effect. In one or two instances the water is thrown from the course, and falls at a considerable distance upon the bank, and, like the others, rolls on until it joins the parent river.

I was engaged during the day with some private arrangements, and in visiting a few of my kind friends.

FRIDAY, 16th—The morning very wet. I was again engaged for some time with business. In the afternoon I visited the Messrs. Longmuir; and Mr. Gabriel Longmuir was kind enough to drive Mr. John Taylor and myself to Irondigioit, the residence of my old friend, Dr. Smyles. The doctor was from home, but very soon returned with Mr. Brown, a builder, and a native of Northamptonshire. The latter had with him a boy, whom, after having witnessed some experiments made by a lecturer on the new science of mesmerism, Mr. B. had succeeded in throwing into the mesmeric sleep, and living as he (Mr. B.) did in the same house with the lad, he had the best opportunity of experimenting upon him, and he had improved his time during the two intervening days. After tea, the doctor and his friend proposed to treat us to a feast on the new science; and Mr. Brown very soon had the youth asleep, and successfully proved to my mind the truth of the science of phrenology linked to mesmerism. The Dr. directed Mr. Brown to the several organs, Mr. B. being a novice in phrenology. When he touched the organ of music, the boy sung faintly; when the organ of acquisitiveness, he showed love of money, and that he desired to be rich; on touching the organ of self-esteem, he stretched his body to the utmost altitude, and, in reply to questions, he declared himself as great a man as a king or the President either! At the touch of the organ of destructiveness, he used his fists with great velocity, and violence, striking about him in every direction. I was close to him and received a few severe blows. The boy told the names of a number of persons merely from the circumstance of Mr. Brown fixing his thought upon individuals absent and present. When Mr. Brown took some bitters into his mouth, which he did beyond the possibility of the boy knowing it, he instantly commenced a keen sort of spitting out; Mr. B. then took a sweet substance into his mouth in the same position, and the boy as evidently felt the taste of it. Various other feats were performed, among which was telling what a number of articles were which Mr. B. held in his hand; and the name of persons who were placed in particular situations without the boy's knowledge. A Mr. Johnson had been lecturing in the city upon the science of *Mesmerism*; and he was not only looked upon but denounced as an impostor by all the literati. They were astounded, however, that Mr. Brown should succeed so well with the boy. Dr. Smyles being convinced of the reality of the phenomena, invited the leading men of the city to his house, in order to prove the fact. The invitation brought many in carriages and on horseback. At the appointed time Mr. Brown was in attendance, and speedily had his subject in the sleep. The boy did not perform so well as he had previously done; however, Mr. B. succeeded in mesmerising one of the gentlemen from the city. This circumstance, coupled with his other performances, converted every sceptic, save one. So each returned to his home marvelling, and Mr. Johnson was exonerated from the charge of imposition. In the evening we returned to the city.

SATURDAY, 17th—This morning I was introduced to a gentleman, of only middle age, who among many matters of interest, informed me that the horse upon which he rode at the time, had stumbled over the stump of a tree, upon the site of the city Bank—one of the oldest buildings. This circumstance I mention to shew how rapidly this place has sprung up from a forest to a city, with a population of 20,000. It was founded in 1812, by Nathaniel Rochester Fitzhugh and Charles Carrol.

A considerable portion of this day was occupied in arranging business of a private nature. In the evening I paid some visits.

SUNDAY, 18th—This morning Dr. Smyles, with Messrs. Brown and Taylor, came for me with a carriage and pair. The Dr. brought an invitation for me to dine with a party of his friends at five; and to occupy the intervening space they offered to show me all that time would enable them to do. I accompanied them, making several calls in the city; after which we crossed the river and drove to the Lower Falls, and from thence to Lake Ontario. About a mile below the city these gentlemen pointed me to a mill site on the edge which had been sold for 3,000 dollars. The fall there is 20 feet. Ten thousand dollars have been expended in cutting the watercourse, but the parties being incompetent to carry on the projected mill the affair fell into the hands of the Bank, which holds for about 4,000 dollars, this unused and remote spot of ground. Were capital within the reach of the numerous speculators which this place contains, the work would merrily proceed. No necessity would exist to apply to them the very common remark here, viz., "Go a-head"! Their minds are like a bow at full bend, and only require the requisite means to let fly.

The lower falls are very striking, and surpass in picturesque irregularity, and a peculiarity of cross, detached, broken water, every waterfall I had ever seen. They are 105 feet in height, which with the adjoining banks and rocks, from a truly grand romantic scene.

The village of Brighton, with its clean white houses, is situated on the opposite bank, and is reflected through beautiful, but indiscribable thin spray, which, from the gushing, broken, dashing, and eternal strife of waters, rises high in the air, presenting a picture more wonderful than that at the Upper Falls, or even those of Niagara. This splendid frolic of nature in grand and novel combination, produced a pleasurable sensation, which may be conceived, but which I dare not attempt to describe.

A few hundred yards below this is the Port of Rochester, to which vessels may be navigated direct from Liverpool, or any other European port, by entering the great river St. Lawrence, sailing its whole length, and proceeding to the centre of Lake Ontario, and entering the mouth of the river Genessee, distant only six miles. They arrive at this port, where steamers from Lewiston, Queenston, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, and the other ports of the great Lake Ontario, regularly arrive, and from which passengers and goods are conveyed, in a few minutes, from the port to the centre of the city by the connecting railway.

From this enchanting scene we proceeded through a fine country to the centre of the township of IRONDIQUOIT, (Dr. Smyles township), when, after a short stay, and some conversation with the landlord, who is an old country-man, about our country, the Doctor drove for the lake, on which was a considerable surge, with every appearance of the open sea; but no fossils or shells; nothing of the kind had been washed from the "vasty deep," there being merely a sandy beach, with the verge generally covered with wood, and no great prominence; on the contrary, a flat shore. We returned, and reached the Doctor's about half-past four, where we found Miss Wilson, the Doctor's sister-in-law, also her brother, two Messrs. Bruce, of the city, (formerly of Edinburgh), and others.

On our round, we had taken up the boy, which Mr. Brown had mesmerised two days before.

After dinner, and some pleasant conversation, and a second treat of the mesmerism, wherein some additional traits were exhibited, the Doctor drove me and friends back to the city at a late hour.

MONDAY, 19th.—This day was principally occupied in arranging private business.

Tuesday, 20th—To day I intended to visit MOUNT HOPE, a new Cemetry of large extent, and described as being laid out with great taste in a delightful situation. An omnibus runs to it five or six times a day, at a cheap fare. It is two, or two and a half, miles distant. This plan for interment ought, for the health of the inhabitants, to be adopted in every town and city in the world. However, my time was so fully occupied as to compel me to forgo the pleasure of a visit to the place.

I was invited to meet a company of countrymen in the evening at the Mansion House, who had agreed to assemble as a mark of respect, and in honour to the "traveller;" and I was indeed honoured by meeting a large company of the leading citizens, among whom were magistrates, gentlemen carrying on various trades and professions, with a few very intelligent artizans. Among them were Dr. Smiles, Mr. Buchan, Messrs. John and Gabriel Longmuir, brewers, Mr. Murray, draper, Mr. Lyme, joiner, Mr. John Taylor, manufacturer, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. ———, cashier of the City Bank, Mr. Scrantum, Mr. John Coldwell, Mr. Brown, &c., &c. Having had no opportunity of taking down names, nor an opportunity to obtain a list, I cannot insert more from memory. We spent a most interesting and pleasant evening; and I shall ever feel grateful for the great courtesy and kindness shewn me by my countrymen in this city.

WEDNESDAY, 21st.—This day I devoted to visiting my friends, and in preparing for my departure.

It may not be improper here to state that the respective falls on the river are, 12, 97, 100, and 105 feet. The power they afford is estimated at 38,400 horses, giving motion to twenty-one flour mills, eleven saw mills, one cotton, and three woollen factories, nine machine shops, and a number of other works, before described.

The capital invested in the mills exeeds 700,000 dollars; that in conducting them, more than 2,000,000. The gross annual product is above three and a half millions: that of flour alone annually manufactured is nearly 3,000,000. The Olean canal, which will connect this city with the immense valley of the Mississippi, is in progress.

THURSDAY, 22nd.—I left ROCHESTER by the seven o'clock morning train. The first station was BRIGHTON, (not the same as described on the banks of the Genessee river) which is a small and clean village. We next proceeded to CANANDAGUA, which is situated in a fine country, with beautiful ridges and much heavy timber. We next arrived at WATERLOO, containing a population of 3,000. Next SENECA FALLS, with a population of about 1,500. At no great distance we passed SENECA LAKE on our way to AUBURN.

From SENECA we soon reached CAYUGA LAKE, the end of which we crossed by a bridge of wood, resting upon piles, about a mile and a quarter long. There is another bridge (of the same description and rather longer than that we crossed) at a short distance, over which a common road is carried. When we arrived at the village called CAYUGA, which is close on the edge of the Lake, the Simeon de Witt Clinton steamer was just arriving from ITHACA, which is at the southern extremity of the Lake, distant about forty miles. The Lake is a beautiful oblong sheet of water, with fine gently sloping banks, which rise to a great height without having the appearance of mountains. The day being clear, I had a delightfully picturesque view.

AUBURN, bordering on OWESGO LAKE, was our next halting place. It is a very pleasant and well-built town, containing a population of 5,400. The lake is in form nearly the same as CAYUGA, only not so long; but both lying nearly due north to south. At AUBURN stands one of the very large States' prisons.

We next got to SKANEDELES LAKE, similar in form to the two last-named, and also stretching from north to south, but inclining south-east

Our next important station was SYRACUSE on the southern point of Onondaga Lake.

Syracuse, one of the magnificent canal creations, is seated near the centre of the county of Onondaga of which it is the seat of Justice, at the point where the great Seneca turnpike crosses the Erie canal, and at the junction of that canal with the Oswego canal; 278 miles from New York, 133 from Albany by road, and by the canal, 171; from Utica 61, and from Rochester 99 miles. The junction of the canals and turnpike renders this a great thoroughfare to Canada, and a place of much business.

The village incorporated in 1825, already assumes a city-like appearance, has four churches, a bank, spacious streets, and large blocks of four storied stores, about 700 dwellings, and one of the most splendid hotels in the state.

Salina is a mile and a-half N. of Syracuse, and may be considered as part of it. It has three churches, and a bank. Its property has been overshadowed by its more thriving neighbour.

This is the principal seat of the Onondaga salt works, though there are extensive works at Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. The great spring which supplies the three villages is here. The brine is propelled by hydraulic engines to a reservoir, 85ft. above the ground, at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, and is thence distributed by wooden pipes to the various works. The quantity of salt annually manufactured is about three millions of bushels. The following table shows the number of salt works at the several villages:—

VILLAGES.	Manufactories	Kettles and Pans	Superficial feet of Vats	Gallons in Kettles
Salina, fine salt, ...	67	1,822		174,415
do. coarse salt, ...	8	146	34,271	13.780
Syracuse	15	290	189	36 190
Liverpool	25	600		54 710
Geddes, fine salt, ...	15	463	3,170	45,680
do. course salt, ...	1	2	5,175	15,000
	133	3,423	42,805	339,775

Coarse salt Companies' Vats.

Onondaga Salf Company ...	...	...	618,800
Syracuse do. do. ...	...	...	668,488
H. Gifford's do. ...	...	...	119.808
S. C. Brewster's do. at Geddes ...	...	...	67,196
		Superficial feet	1,473 495

The population employed in the several works in the city, and the villages adjacent, cannot be less than 20,000.

We passed on to MANLUNS, near to which is POMPEY, where some woollens are manufactured; then to FAYETTEVILLE, which is a small place; then CONSTANTIA, between which and VERONA, we passed near to the South Point of the large Oneida Lake, in Oneida county. This route is through a solid mass of heavy timber. We halted at ROME, a small village; next ORISKANY; ten miles further is UTICA, a fine city, the population of the township amounting to 10,000, or 12,000. I had taken my fare to this place, expecting to meet a friend, who lives at ORISKANY, to whom I had written, to meet me here. Not finding my friend present, I attributed the cause to the irregularity of the post, and proceeded forward to the beautiful valley of the Mohawk River, near FRANKFORT. We passed through many villages, AMSTERDAM and ROTTERDAM among the number being exceedingly pretty. Having arrived at SCHENECTADY, we proceeded onward to ALBANY, where, after a very cold day, and a pleasant night, we arrived in time for the New York steamer. I speedily went on board, and there recognized Angus Campbell, whom I had known as an active and intelligent working man in Glasgow. We had a fine morning, and passed it pleasantly, admiring the banks of the Hudson, with the villages, villas, cottages, shipping, &c.

We stopped at many places, on both sides, to land and receive passengers. At HYDE PARK LANDING, we took on board one of my opposing candidates at the last election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the person of Lord Viscount Morpeth. Observing his Lordship as he stepped on board, and feeling a little surprised, I abruptly, but involuntarily, exclaimed "there is Lord Morpeth." This excited the curiosity of some of the passengers who stood by me on the upper deck; and who, consequently, went below to ascertain if any difference existed between the only lord they had ever had an opportunity of seeing in this democratic country, and the generality of human beings. Some of the gentlemen soon returned, and asked me to "guess" what the Lord had been taken for. This task was too great for me to attempt; they therefore told me he had been set down for a Methodist Parson. At this there was a right hearty laugh. One gentlemen observed that he (Lord Morpeth), ought to know this. I replied that he very probably would do so, as I had arranged to land at POKEPSIE, the next landing place. I left his Lordship in perfect ignorance that two defeated candidates, at the last West-Riding election, had been treading the deck of a steamer on the Hudson river at the same time: both of whom, (writhing under disappointed ambition, and unable to bear up under the infliction at home,) had sought solace in this "land of freedom" from titles and "accidental" distinctions. His lordship and myself may, I feel confident, safely challenge the world to produce another instance where two defeated candidates for the representation of a great English county, seeking "ministration to a heart diseased," met together in a small vessel so far from the scene of their defeat. There, however, we were! but upon precisely the same terms of equality as we stood upon the hustings at Wakefield! At the moment I landed the noble ex-Secretary of Ireland was seated by the side of a Republican Yankee, on a coil of ropes on the upper deck, taking a lesson of "equality" that put the "accident" of birth to the blush! As I left him, in "sorrow all forlorn," I could not but ask myself what his late *master*, DAN, would have thought, had he seen him as I then *did*!

I had just stepped upon the pier when a Yorkshireman accosted me by name, and directed me to Mr. Thos. Brooks, an old friend from Mold Green, Huddersfield, who had been out some fifteen or sixteen years. I found him well, and living in a good house of his own, and having a well-stocked store. I also called upon his son-in-law, who resides on the opposite side of the street, who also owned the house in which he dwelt. He (the son-in-law) is in the wood trade, which is in general use for fuel. Mr. Shaw was from home; I, however, saw his wife, a very pleasant woman. Mr. Brook introduced me to several other persons, formerly of Huddersfield. I dined with him, and, after dinner, hired a buggy. Thomas Crossley, late of Huddersfield, drove me to Wappinger's Creek. Here I met James Walker, late of Glasgow, and brother-in-law to Angus Campbell, who had accompanied me from ALBANY to POKEPSIE. I had some business with Walker, but found him destitute of means and without employment. No tavern or temperance house is kept in this place, (Wappinger's Creek.) I had, therefore, to return a mile upon the line of road by which I had travelled from POKEPSIE to a tavern to sleep at a village which is named CHANNINGVILLE, after the great Dr. Channing, of Boston.

SATURDAY, 24th.—I rose as soon as there was sufficient light to allow me to see to dress my leg. I turned out, and climbed the most lofty elevation near the place, and had a contracted but beautiful view of a fine, bold, undulating neighbourhood. I could discern the creek, with the falls above the mill, and a sort of bason, formed by nature, near the works; a wooden conductor carried the water round a chain of rocks to supply the print works and to propel the wheel. I had also a view of the two valleys in which the masters and proprietor reside, likewise of the river Hudson and the splendid bay, which lay below the works, as also of the print-works, the drying-houses, the comb manufactory, and, in the distance, the Catskill mountains: altogether forming a novel and rich scene.

I breakfasted with John and George Rogers, Angus Campbell, James Walker, his and George Roger's wife and sisters. After breakfast I visited the print-works of Messrs. Ingham and Lister, where they were "going a-head" engraving rollers, and proceeding regularly in all the other departments. It is stated that the firm are in the habit of receiving the newest patterns from France and England, copying them, and having goods of the same appearance in the market a fortnight after receiving the patterns. They have an extensive trade, and sell all their goods in New York. The works are neat and kept in good order.

Messrs. Sweet, Nichols, and Shields have here a comb manufactory, and make a large quantity of that article. Having never seen a comb manufactory upon the principle on which this is conducted, I was much surprised to witness the ingenuity and economy [of the process. The major part of the combs were made from hoofs; and by using a certain kind of liquor and polish, they were made to appear very beautiful; they, however, were more for show than use.

After viewing the works, James Walker, John Rogers, and Angus Campbell, accompanied me down the bay in a boat to HAMBURGH POINT, where we crossed the Hudson to HAMPDEN LANDING, a place containing about a dozen houses, in a sort of bay. The houses are situate upon a steep bank, above a high rocky shore. NEW HAMBURGH stands at the bottom of the bay, leading to Wappinger's Creek, on the east bank of the river. It is a pretty village, and well situated, having in it a handsome new church. A small island is situated off this place, which contains some Indian houses.

I remained at HAMPDEN a considerable time for the steamer: and then proceeded for NEW YORK.

The first place of importance we reached was NEWBURGH, a splendid town, built as a sort of amphitheatre from the edge of the river. The buildings, both public and private, and particularly the churches, have a most pleasing appearance, rising above each other like steps. A portion of the town is over the summit of the bank and beyond the view from the river. At this place stands the house in which Washington and Lafayette first met. The house seems an old one; and adjoining it is a fine plain, which, from the circumstance of the two heroes having first joined hands here, is made a general encampment for volunteer corps from the various States of the Union, who resort thither for the purpose of drilling.

Fishskill Landing is directly opposite the Fishskill Mountains, when crossing the river, nearly due east and west, and the river seems as if its force had cut them in two. These Mountains are lofty, and nearly covered with small timber and brushwood. They are the only mountains similar to ours in Great Britain which I have seen in this country. St. Anthony's Nose, and the part fallen off between the ridges, is a bold rock on the left; on the right the rocks and trees overhang the river. Passing those bold scenes, we arrive at COLD SPRINGS, a government establishment, principally for casting cannon shot and implements of war. As we proceeded the scene increased in beauty; and as we approached WEST POINT, I observed a military school, of great extent, situated on a fine irregular rising ground, beautifully wooded. The establishment seemed to be in the best order; the appearance very imposing. On the summit of the hill stands an old fortress, in ruins, which is said to be almost impregnable, if put in a proper state of defence. This was one of Washington's strong holds during the War of Independence. Adjoining the school is a large and commodious hotel and barracks. We landed at this place, and received several passengers, among whom was my Lord Morpeth, who had staid here overnight, (as I had done near Pokepsie). We saw many French grey uniforms (the colour of the States army clothing) in motion. This smelled strong of aristocracy; and had it not been for the colour of the cloth, would have made us believe we were in the St. Lawrence, or in the Thames, near Woolwich. The government have a large extent of property here.

(To be continued.)

THE WAKEFIELD Board of Guardians advertize for two relieving officers, who must devote all their time to the duties of the office, find sureties to the amount of five hundred pounds, and be necessarily men of education, at *fifty pounds a year each!*

ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Friday night the town had another narrow escape from a serious conflagration. About seven o'clock smoke was seen to issue, by the policeman on duty, from the windows of the cellar of one of the new warehouses, commonly known as "Gibson's," extending from the Piazzas at the Salthouse Dock up Salthouse-lane. The alarm was instantly conveyed to Mr. Whitty, who was speedily on the spot with an engine, and, though the flames burst from the windows of the building with apparently irresistible fury, the devouring element was conquered without having effected any material damage. The rooms in the upper part of these warehouses were filled with cotton, the basement contained shumac and and other merchandise, and at the end of the warehouse nearest the dock was a large quantity of sulphur. The warehouses being free, the cellars were not vaulted, and the windows were on a level with the footpath. It is supposed that some persons, while passing, either carelessly or wilfully threw a lighted substance into the cellar, which communicated with the sulphur, and but for the promptitude and efficiency of the police, and a plentiful supply of water being at hand, the whole premises might have been destroyed, and all the valuable property which was contained therein. As it was, the sulphur only was consumed. The wind blew high from the north-west; and, had the fire broken out in the night, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE LATE MILITARY RIOT AT PERTH.—In closing our account last week of the recent formidable riot and assault by the portion of the 68th depôt, now removed to Stirling Castle, we expressed a persuasion that the military authorities would see it to be their duty to institute an inquiry into that unfortunate and serious disturbance; and the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, has, with characteristic promptitude and regard for the discipline and efficiency of the army, already ordered such investigation to be made. On Saturday morning the Lord Provost received a communication from the Commander of the forces in Scotland (Sir N. Douglas), announcing that having transmitted the Provost's representation and relative documents in reference to the riot, and also a statement by Major Huey, commanding the 68th depôt, to the Duke, his Grace had been pleased to command a Board of Officers, consisting of Colonel Cockrane, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Forces and Colonel Jackson, of the Guards (6th Carbineers, who attended Her Majesty on her visit to the city last year), to proceed immediately to Perth in order to institute "a most minute and strict investigation" into the origin and circumstances of the riot, and, further, that his Grace with a view to mark the especial respect for the authorities of Perth (the Queen's visit makes Perth thenceforth a favoured city), had directed one of his aides-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of March (son of the Duke of Richmond), to attend and assist at the inquiry. The Board arrived here accordingly on Monday morning (Colonel Goldie, of the 66th Regiment, coming in place of Colonel Jackson, who is at present in Ireland), and entered upon their duties the same forenoon at the barracks. The inquiry, which is still going on, and will probably occupy the remainder of the week, is private, like all military investigations, and is confined to the day of the riot, and the day preceding and following. Among the witnesses who have already been examined are, the Lord Provost, the City Clerks, Mr. M'Lean, the Procurator-Fiscal, Mr. Boyle, Superintendent of Police, &c. Major Huey, and several of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 68th depot, are in Perth. Major Huey is permitted to be present at the inquiry, and to put questions in writing, through the Board, to the witnesses examined. The evidence is taken down in writing, and will be reported to the Horse Guards for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.—*Perthshire Advertizer.*

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY FROM KINGSTOWN (DUBLIN) TO DALKEY.—This great work progresses rapidly. The workmen are busily engaged in laying the permanent rails; and some hundred yards of iron tube or pipe, in which the vacuum is to be created for the purposes of locomotion, are laid down, and the valve or top fitted. The engine-house and chimney stalk are built at the terminus, near Dalkey, and the engines and boilers in the course of being fitted in their respective situations. The reservoir of water for the use of the steam-engine is nearly complete, and will be filled in a short time, when the mountain stream to supply it is turned on. In the course of the excavation there was met with a large bed of unbaked or imperfect granite, the veins of quartz running through it, which presents a very interesting feature to the mineralogist. The means adopted to carry off the surface water, as well as that of the land springs, have greatly enhanced the value of the land through which the railway passes. Sewers of immense magnitude run from the railway to the sea. In some places, where mountain streams have to be conveyed across, the siphon is most effectively applied, and any inconvenience that would be likely to arise from water is completely obviated. The rate of speed, it is calculated, will be from forty-five to sixty miles an hour up the inclined plane, which is as much as one foot in fifty in some parts, in all quite enough to bring the carriage down as rapidly as will be required. In order to obviate the effects of the centrifugal force, which would be very considerable when travelling at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, one rail is slightly elevated in the curves; this will be scarcely perceptible to the traveller. The apprehension of danger in any case is folly, for the train is firmly attached to the tube, and cannot stir from it by any possibility. So soon as the road is complete to Bullock, the working of the railway will begin at least so far as the necessary experiments prior to its being opened for the public. The carriages are nearly ready; they are not so high as those of the ordinary railway, part of the wheels being up in the body; they are much more elegant in structure and appearance, and fitted with great comfort. Altogether, the works give fair promise of being complete early in July. A neat pathway will be formed alongside the protecting wall, which extends the entire way to Dalkey; and a more agreeable promenade than this will form, combining pure air and a magnificent view of Kingstown Harbour, Howth, &c. cannot well be imagined. No public work excites so much general attention in every part of the world as the Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown to Dalkey.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

THE BEY OF TUNIS has issued a proclamation, ordering that all negroes born after the 8th of December, 1842, shall be free, and considered and treated as any other Mussulman, and abolishing slavery altogether from the Tunisian dominions.

NEW MINE OF QUICKSILVER.—A letter from Guadalaxara, in Mexico, states that quicksilver ore has been found at Jalisco, from which quicksilver has been extracted in great abundance. The writer adds that the mines are extensive and rich, and will make Jelisco another Almaden.

SOME OF THE farmers in the neighbourhood of London began making hay early last week, notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE LAW.—Mr. Cottingham, the Union-hall magistrate, has declared that he never will punish any man who was present at the battle of Waterloo for any offence short of felony. An immense number of acts of Parliament are annulled by this important resolution. People talk of the omnipotency of Parliament, but mark the omnipotency of a magistrate, who, with a *sic volo sic jubeo*, sets aside the laws of the Legislature and of the land in favour of a particular class of persons. It is possible that Sir James Graham may inquire by what right or authority Mr. Cottingham promises impunity to Waterloo men for all misdemeanours, breaches of the peace, assaults, &c. The old-fashioned notion was, that magistrates were bound to administer the law without favour or prejudice, but Mr. Cottingham proclaims his rule of partiality. —*Examiner.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Dr. Dick calculates that 'since the creation of the world 14,000,000,000 of 'beings have fallen in the wars which man has waged against his fellow-creature—man. If this amazing number of men were to hold each other by the hand, at arms length, they would extend over 16,583,330 miles of ground, and would encircle the globe upon which we dwell 608 times! If we allow the weight of a man to be on an average one cwt. (and that is, if anything, below the mark), we shall come to the conclusion that 69,250,000 tons of human flesh have been mangled, disfigured, gashed, and trampled under foot. The calculation will appear more striking when I state that if the fore-fingers only of every one of those 14,000,000,000 human beings were to be laid out in a straight line, they would reach more than 600,000 miles beyond the moon; and that if a person were to undertake to count the number, allowing 19 hours to the day and seven days to the week, and to number at the rate of 6,000 per hour, it would employ that person 336 years; and awful is the consideration, that 3,500,000 pipes of human blood have been spilt in battles."

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—PARIS, JUNE 5, 1843.—One of the cleverest things lately done by the French for keeping up the population of Algeria, and which is nothing more nor less than "Burking" on a grand scale, has just been perpetrated. Perhaps the publication of this letter may save the lives of other hundreds or thousands of our poor countrymen, whose poverty and whose industry lead them to accept of employment, no matter how laborious or how dangerous. You may remember that towards the finish of the works on the Rouen Railroad considerable numbers of Irish labourers were imported by the contractors from England to enable them to complete the undertaking within the prescribed period. The job over, the poor fellows were, of course, left to shift for themselves, which (voluntary immigration from France being at an end) presented to this wide-awake Government a capital opportunity for supplying the vacuum hourly occasioned by fell disease in the European population of Algeria. Crimps were employed, and with so much success, that already 220 of those poor men—all Irish, let me observe—have been carried off for the last time, in a few weeks, by another process. This experiment is about to be repeated on an immense scale. Will your Government sanction it? Or is there any law or any reason to oppose to it? These questions I leave to you to answer, adding only that I pledge myself for the correctness of my statement.—*Times Correspondent.*

PAT'S POTATOES.—Dr. Mackenzie tells with great good humour an anecdote in the New York Union, which we before heard verbally related. It is all about a certain Lady Middleton, who, contrary to her most anxious wish, was unblessed with any children. After an absence of several years with her liege lord in England, she returned with him to reside for a time on one of their Irish estates. As the carriage drove up to the mansion, she noticed several fine looking children about the gate, and having learned that their mother was the wife of the gate porter, she determined to interrogate her, relative to the cause of her fecundity; she therefore, next day, made her way down to the porter's lodge, and commenced her enquiries:—"Whose children are these, my good woman?" "All my own, my lady." "What! three infants of the same age!" "Yes, my lady, I had three the last time." "How

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

DEATH OF A CHARTIST RIOTER IN THE PENITENTIARY.—On Saturday, a lengthened investigation took place in the General Penitentiary, Millbank, Westminster, before Mr. Higgs, deputy coroner for Westminster, and a respectable jury, on the body of John Ashley, aged 34, late a tradesman at Stafford, and leader of a Chartist association, who was convicted in October last, at the Stafford special sessions, in being concerned with others in the Staffordshire Chartist riots, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The case excited much interest. After the jury were sworn they viewed the body of the deceased, which was laid in the dead house of the prison; it presented so emaciated an appearance as to excite the sympathy of all present. On the return of the jury to the inquest room, the following evidence was adduced.

The Rev. Daniel Nihil, governor and chaplain of the prison, deposed that the deceased was received on the 7th of December, having been tried and convicted the previous 1st of October, at the Stafford special sessions, for riot and being concerned in unlawful meetings, for which he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

By the Foreman of the Jury—The deceased was in good health when he was received into the prison, but his mind appeared deeply affected at his situation. He was a master tailor at Stafford, and has left a widow and family.

By the Coroner—The deceased first became ill in February last, when he was received into the infirmary, and attended by Dr. Bailey, physician to the prison. His sentence did not include labour.

By a Juror—Since his imprisonment he has occasionally been visited by his friends, after which he was generally more depressed in mind. While in health he was not allowed more than the prison diet, but during the period he was in the infirmary he had every description of nourishing articles; in fact, whatever the medical attendant considered essential to his recovery.

By the Coroner—The deceased was allowed to walk in the yard occasionally. No undue severity was ever exercised towards him. I afforded him all the indulgence in my power, having an eye to the Government orders respecting such description of prisoners. He never made any complaint to me.

By the Foreman—The deceased was allowed books, and pens, ink, and paper, and was accustomed to read very much. He was not allowed to mix with the other prisoners, but often conversed with the officers of the prison, when he advocated his principles and complained of the unjust sentence he had received; at the same time alluded to the Government persecution of Feargus O'Connor and other martyrs to their cause.

By a juror—The silent system is done away with in the prison. The health of the prisoners is better than formerly, owing to the short sentences. There have been only seven deaths during the last twelve months.

Dr. Bailey, physician to the prison, said—The deceased was admitted to the infirmary in February last, suffering from scrofulous affection, rheumatism, jaundice, and general debility. He had every care and nourishment afforded him, but he gradually sunk, and died on Wednesday. His body was opened, when the viscera, heart, lungs, and mesenteric fluids were found affected with scrofula.

By the Foreman—*Scrofula is a prison complaint*, but the deceased was constitutionally scrofulous. *Imprisonment will aggravate the disorder.*

There being no further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM KENNEDY, BEFORE MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL, AT ATBY, ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1797.

William Kennedy stood indicted for aiding and assisting a numerous armed mob, on Saturday night the 6th of May last, in an attack on the Charter-school-house of Carberry, inhabited by Stephen Sparks, master thereof, with an intention to take away the life of the said master, and to rob the said house of arms, the property of the said Stephen Sparks, and of arms the property of several yeomen of the Grand Canal Legion, there deposited for safety; and also for firing several shots into the said house, with an intention to kill the said Stephen Sparks, contrary to the Statute, &c

On this indictment he was arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty.

Stephen Sparks, sworn.—Said he was master of the Charter-school-house of Carberry, that he had a good right to remember the 6th of May; his reason for remembering it so well was, that on that night, or the next morning, his house was attacked by a great number of men, he believed near three hundred, most of them were armed with guns; they attacked the house in front; they threw a great number of stones and fired against the windows; the guns were loaded with ball; the shot entered into several windows of the room, lodged in the window-frames and shutters, and many ranged along the walls in different directions. Witness never staid long in any one situation, he ran from one window to another; he was exposed to the shot of the persons who fired very frequently, several balls passed close to him, he thanked God neither he or his family or party received any wound. He had six persons in the house beside his son; they fired repeatedly on the persons who made the attack; whenever the party without fired a volley they gave a shout, or rather a yell; they desired witness to throw out his arms. Witness and his party kept firing on them; he did not give them his arms. They went off; he heard a great shout; they said they would be back again and send witness and his family to hell; he saw a party on the hill coming towards the house, witness thought they had rallied; he and his party fired on them; when he heard the words "Wicklow—friends," they stopped their fire; one of the Wicklow was unfortunately killed by a shot from the house before they were known; he said the prisoner at the bar was soon after brought to his house in company with another man; they were brought in by a party of the Wicklow; witness knew the prisoners; he asked the prisoner Kennedy, for God's sake, what could induce him to attack witness; he would not make any answer; would not speak one word; witness solemnly declared Kennedy was as sober as he (the witness) was at the time of giving his evidence. There was a considerable deal of injury done the house; it cost upwards of fifteen pounds to repair the windows; several balls were fired into the room where witness's family were; he made no doubt but he was frequently in great danger; he heard several balls pass quite close to him; he stood mostly in front, to have an opportunity of firing with effect. He is convinced there could not be less than three hundred men at the attack.

Lieutenant Heppenstall said he was a Lieutenant in Edenderry in May last; remembered the night of the 6th of May. The soldiers at the camp were alarmed by the frequent reports of musquetry; about twelve at night, the drum beat to arms; the party was formed into three divisions; witness commanded one party; they took different roads; witness marched his party towards Williamstown; he had got a hint that Mr. Williams' and Captain Grattan's houses would be attacked that night; witness had not marched far, when he heard vollies towards Carberry hill; he crossed over towards it; he still heard the firing and shouting; when he came to the top of the hill he saw a house under him; he asked whose it was; some of the men said it was Sparkes's; they had not returned far, when several shots were discharged from the house at his party, one of his men was shot; and himself near being killed, the ball passed through his side lock, he threw himself on the ground, and cried out murder—Wicklow—friends—several balls passed through his clothes, he saw a man running from the house, witness ran up to him and knocked him down. He asked him who he was, but he would not make any answer; witness swore he would put him to death if he did not tell who he was; but he would not speak; it was the prisoner at the bar; he gave him in charge to his serjeant, and went forward with some of the men; he soon after saw another man running along the hill; witness came up with him and knocked him down with the butt end of his firelock. The man asked for mercy, and that if his life was spared, he would discover the persons who were there; witness seized him by the collar, brought him up to where he had left the other prisoner; asked him if he knew that man, pointing to the prisoner at the bar. Hyland, the other prisoner, said yes, that is Bill Kennedy, the brogue-maker, of Kishawanna, he was with us. Hyland said that Kennedy had sworn him, before they went to Spark's in the old church yard of Carberry; witness brought them down to Mr. Sparks.

On his cross-examination, he said he did not see a gun with the prisoner at the bar. He said he put a rope round the prisoner's neck, and swore he would hang him if he did not discover his party, and acknowledged he drew the cord pretty tight; but he could not get a word from him. Hyland discovered of several others, who were taken that morning.

Alexander Caffry said he was a private in the Wicklow Militia; went out under the command of Lieutenant Heppenstall, the night the Charter-house was attacked; they came up just as it was over. The defenders made off when the Wicklow came up; they fired some shots—one of his comrades was killed. Witness saw the prisoner running from the house from the wall up the hill. He was taken by the party. He had a gun in his hand. The Lieutenant knocked him down; he would not tell who he was.

On his cross-examination, said he is sure Kennedy had a gun as he came up. Witness was within a yard of the Lieutenant; he kept near him, and could see the prisoner as well as he. He is positive Kennedy had a gun, and witness saw him drop it.

Serjeant Pounden said he saw the prisoner running from the house. He did not see a gun with him; but saw one about thirty yards from where he was running. Witness was close to Mr. Heppenstall; Lieutenant gave the prisoner into witness's care. The prisoner lay down but would not speak a word. The party soon after brought up another prisoner (Hyland). He said the first man was Kennedy, the brogue-maker. The prisoners were brought down to Mr Sparks, and afterwards to the camp at Edenderry

Stephen Hyland, the approver.

Q. Do you know Kennedy, the prisoner at the bar?

A. Yes, and by virtue of my oath I never knew any harm of the boy in my life!

N.B. Hyland was ordered off the table—a bill of indictment sent up to the Grand Jury against him—put on his trial—convicted, and had sentence of death passed on him instanter.

The evidence for the Crown closed here.

Patrick Reilly, for prisoner, said he overtook the prisoner at the town on the evening of the 6th of May last, near his own house; but was so drunk, that witness would not pay him fifteen shillings he owed him for shoes. The prisoner would not let witness quit him till he drank with him. Witness would not have returned with him, but was afraid he would fall in the ditch. They went to one Duff's, in Kishawanna; prisoner called for a pot of ale, and soon after quit him; it was after nightfall. Witness did not see him after, till he saw him in Court.

In answer to questions by the Court, said he lives within a mile of the prisoner's, and within about two miles of Mr. Sparks. He heard Kennedy was taken prisoner next day. He never told Sparks or any other person that Kennedy had been so drunk that evening; Kennedy was a lad of very good character.

In his cross-examinations Mr. Reilly said he had been attacked by the defenders himself, some time before; but had beaten them off.

Catherine Duff, sworn—Lives at Kishawanna, the prisoner and Paddy Reilly came into her house about nightfall, the night Mr. Sparks's house was attacked, Kennedy was the drunkest man she ever saw, they drank a pot of ale together. Mr. Reilly went away, and Kennedy quarrelled with witness for not giving him more liquor, she would not let him stay any longer in the house for fear of the soldiers; he went as she thought to his own house, lives within five or six perches of witness.

Rose Kennedy, sworn—Lives at the new chapel, saw the prisoner, the night of the attack at Mr. Sparks, he came to her father's between ten and eleven at night, they were all in bed but witness. He was so drunk, he was hardly able to walk; he sat by the fire, as much as he could do was to keep from falling. He was courting witness, she heard the shots, and was afraid they would waken her father; and she made the prisoner go out, she put him out by force, because her father would be angry if he found him there, she said she loved the prisoner, and let him visit her against her father's consent several nights. Counsel for the Crown did not cross-examine her from motives of delicacy; she appeared a modest and very beautiful girl.

Here the evidence for the prisoner closed, the Jury retired and in eighteen hours and a half brought in their verdict "Guilty."

On account of the evidence in favour of this prisoner, his remarkable good character and the informer's evidence that fear alone made him lodge examinations, but above all as one of the Jury refused to find him guilty, till his brothers were going to throw him out of the window, several gentlemen, grand jurors, and others presented a petition in his behalf to the Solicitor-General, who promised to send it to the Lord Lieutenant; but Kennedy was executed.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

AFTER the ineffectual attempt of HENRY GRATTAN and a few other Irish members to resist that unhappy connexion with England, which has since proved such an endless source of expence to both countries, GRATTAN exclaimed: "Well; thanks be to God, Ireland will now be avenged for all the wrongs, the insults, and injustice that England has heaped upon her; for she will send one hundred of the most reprobate rascals that rabid Faction can produce to mix with her legislators and poison her counsels!"

Whatever GRATTAN'S feelings were, when rejoicing in anticipation of this negative triumph, we imagine he had but little notion that, in reality, the very fact of inoculating the British Legislature with the spirit of Irish faction would lead to the restoration of an Irish Parliament. In the present article then, we shall establish the fact, that the question of Repeal is, in reality, more an English than an Irish question. We do not, like the *Times*, handle this question according to the varied shapes in which Irish agitation presents itself. We do not rely so much upon the "if this be so, that ought to be so; and, if it is not so we can't tell why it is not so." The deductions, the collateral issues, the similies, the tropes, the figures, the metaphors, the prophecies and the fine-spun reasonings of the *Times*, are above our humble comprehension and far below our contempt. Accustomed as we are to see an amusing variety in the political Kaleidescope, we were scarcely prepared for so many new patterns of public opinion, even in these days of invention, as that Journal has presented. Floundering about between Administration and Opposition, the Stock Exchange and Commercial Interest, Doctor PUSEY and the Pope, the Orange Faction and the Catholic Hierarchy, the English Chancellor and Irish Magistrates, it has done much mischief without one single good "guess" in its recent articles upon the Repeal of the Union and the State of Ireland. Let us now see whether or not the question of the Union is one of interest to the English people. We do not use the term people here with any limitation. In our present consideration, the term people applies to the whole of English society, and not merely to the working classes.

On the 1st of January, 1801, 100 Irish Members became part and parcel of the Legislature of the United Kingdom: and if we take up the Parliamentary history of the country from that period, especially to 1815, when peace was proclaimed, we shall find that Mr. PITT in his day, and Lord LIVERPOOL in his day, relied upon the corrupt support of the Irish Members as their majorities to increase the Debt, to violate the Constitution, and to overawe public opinion.

No twenty years of the history of England present such a catalogue of Ministerial profligacy, corruption, and tyranny as these twenty years, from 1801 to 1820, both inclusive. And the reader will find, with very few honourable exceptions, that the 100 Irish Members invariably constituted the mischievous majorities of the English Minister.

An open contract existed between the Irish Orange Faction and the English Minister; the conditions of which were:—

"Take ye bank notes;
Give me your votes:"

and any benefit which might have been likely to result from a cordial union was destroyed by the means to which the Irish party were compelled to resort for the purpose of strengthening their Parliamentary interest at home. Places were created without number; pensions were bestowed without service; titles were conferred without merit; every channel for jobbing that human ingenuity could devise was opened; road jobbing, land jobbing, church jobbing, law jobbing, army jobbing, navy jobbing, customs jobbing, revenue jobbing, excise jobbing, and police jobbing were so many profitable speculations handed over to the privileged few. During that period the claim of the Catholics to Emancipation was the absorbing Irish question. The Catholics most interested in its accomplishment were ineligible to sit in Parliament; and the Protestant candidates, with never a half dozen exceptions, could best recommend themselves to the favour of the drivers of Catholic forty shilling freeholders by a pledge to support a Tory Minister and our glorious Constitution in Church and State. Some three or four large landed proprietors in each county were consulted as to the most profitable disposition to be made of the mountainers upon their estates. The Catholic voters were driven in flocks by the Squire's bailiff to vote for a Protestant candidate, pledged to perpetuate their degradation. In return for this service, the whole traffic of the country was handed over to those landlords by whose coalition the Protestant interest was upheld. The representative thus poked into Parliament was the tool of the coalition. He fumed, and bristled, and threatened the Minister with the opposition of self and brothers if any attempt was made to interfere with the acknowledged prerogatives of the Orange party. Irish industry, thus paralised, was, very shortly after the Union, unequal to the task of supporting those domestic cormorants; and the English Minister was compelled in 1816 to violate the most important article of the Act of Union by consolidating the Exchequer of the two countries; domestic plunder being found inadequate to pay the Irish party for their corrupt support. It will be seen by the articles of Union, (to be found in our eighth page,) that by the seventh article, the respective debt of the two countries was apportioned as follows:—England, for her share, to pay 15-17ths, and Ireland, for her share, to pay 2-17ths. It will also be seen that this contract was to hold good for twenty years; and that any subsequent contract for the following twenty years was to be regulated by a just re-appointment, reference being had to the rule established by the Act of Union. By the 56 of George III., this most important of the several articles of Union was violated by the consolidation of the English and Irish Exchequers. This flagrant act of injustice was forced upon the English Minister immediately after the peace, when the disruption of the army and its several lucrative concomitants so increased the hoard of idle paupers, that the single field of Irish peculation became too narrow for their use. The document to which we refer is of great importance, and will be read with deep interest by all who would confine their advocacy of Repeal within legal limits. We would ask, wherein differs a contract supposed to be made between a king and a people and a contract made between two individuals, and if not only nonperformance of the stipulated conditions, but total violation of the whole contract, would be grounds sufficiently strong for declaring it null and void in the latter case by what rule of right can the very discussion of the violation of every one of its provisions in the former case he held to be seditious, illegal and unconstitutional? Let us see what really are the leading conditions of this contract which in the "*habendum*," as we may call it, is stated to last for ever. The first article by which the number of Irish members is apportioned, was violated, we acknowledge, with the consent of the United Parliament, by giving to Ireland five additional members. In the six subsequent articles we have the terms upon which the Irish contractors sold their country, every one of which has been violated; except, indeed, we are to consider that the condition to expend the stipulated amount in Irish improvements was fulfilled by its application to factious purposes. We have before analyzed the condition of the seventh article which was to hold good for twenty-years, and which the united Parliament had no power to alter. If it had not been for the support of the Irish Members, the English Minister would have found it impossible to increase the National Debt to its present amount. Had it not been for the subserviency of that party, the English Minister would not have been able to make the successful inroads upon the liberties and privileges of Englishmen, which, with their co-operation, he has made without difficulty; while had the amount of monies contracted for, by the act of the Union been faithfully expended upon Irish improvements, England would not now be overrun with an Irish *corps de reserve* of labourers for the masters to fall back upon, as a means of reducing the wages of Englishmen.

If we take a still more comprehensive view of the whole subject, we find the time of the United Parliament, night after night, occupied in angry Irish discussion; and whether Whigs or Tories are in office, they but become the administrators of patronage to their respective parties. The great value then to be attached to the present agitation is the fact that it takes the question out of the old see-saw. It is no longer a question as to which party can best govern Ireland, but as to how the two countries living in a state of union and amity can best govern themselves.

The purification of the English Parliament is surely matter of deep importance to the English people of all classes: and this can only be accomplished by extracting from it the Irish poison upon which GRATTAN relied for its contamination. And Ireland can have no chance of dealing with her domestic grievances—the principal of which is an expensive and unprofitable law-church,—so long as her representatives are chosen by persons upon whom the Protestant landlord must confer the franchise. In the words of Mr. O'CONNOR we say: "If you have grievances to complain of, and if the most prominent are the burdens imposed upon you by an adverse Church and the restrictions imposed upon you by landlords lest your Emancipation should damage that Church to whose patronage they look for support,—how can you suppose that those landlords, as patrons of Church property, will carve their Protestant lands into electoral qualifications to be used against their interest?"

So long as the Protestant land must constitute the elective franchise, so long will Catholic Emancipation be a mere empty sound; so long will all the burdens of the Law Church be allowed to continue; so long will the restrictions of landlords remain in force; and so long will those angry feelings which disgrace both countries be kept alive between Catholic and Protestant. The remedy therefore, the only one which can be effectual for the correction of these grievances, is a transfer, from the soil to man, of that right which is inherent in him, and of which he has been unjustly deprived by brute force. Enfranchise the Catholic *man* instead of the Protestant or Catholic *land*; and then, when in full possession of his constitutional rights, should he invade, interfere with, or attempt to abridge, those of his Protestant neighbour, we shall be amongst the first to demand from a freely chosen Parliament such measures as the weak shall require for their protection against the strong. So long as the Protestant land is the shield of the Protestant Church, so long will the proprietor prefer leasing it to a Presbyterian or Protestant or Dissenting tenant, (upon whose vote he can rely) for twenty shillings an acre, to leasing it to a Catholic, (whose vote he dreads) for twenty-five shillings an acre. Whereas if the Catholic had the vote in virtue of his person, the Protestant landlord would accept him as a tenant at twenty shillings and sixpence an acre, rather than give it to a Protestant or Dissenter for twenty shillings and threepence an acre.

We think it, therefore, the duty of the English Chartists to struggle zealously, peaceably, constitutionally, and incessantly for a Repeal of that Union by which their Legislature has been poisoned; while it is equally the duty of Irishmen to struggle by the same means for the acquisition of those rights by which alone they can hope to have such a Legislature as English gold cannot again corrupt; and by which alone the Repeal becomes valuable or important to them. We have much yet to say, and especially to the Irish people, upon this great subject.

THE RIGHT OF MR. O'CONNOR TO WALK THE STREETS. THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO SEND HIM TO THE HULKS.

WE give the following article, whole and entire, without the abridgement or alteration of a single word, from the *Times* of yesterday week:—

"There are some things which may be either a blessing or a curse, and among them we may reckon the refinements of law. Where it is necessary that the liberty of the subject—the free enjoyment by every one of the social immunities to which he is fairly entitled, whether they be of purse or person, of fame or fortune—is to be secured from the tyranny which could otherwise be exerted by *might against right*; where poverty in rags is to be saved from the merciless oppression of wealth invested with power; where a virtuous minority is to be sheltered from the rage of a remorseless majority; or where the majority itself, exposed to hazard from being in a more or less defenceless condition, requires a shield against the attacks of a well-armed and cruel minority—in any of these cases we rejoice at the subtilty of the administrators of the law being able successfully to defend the oppressed against the oppressor. But even in such cases our applause is not unqualified by the consciousness that there is something which ought to be censured; we cannot bring ourselves to acquiesce with the whole heart in an acquittal being obtained by a mere quibble, however cordially we may hail the fact of there having been an acquittal. When, however, a convicted criminal, who, either for the most selfish ends, or acting from mere recklessness, has instigated hundreds of his deluded fellow-subjects to set the laws of their country at defiance, has successfully urged them, by plausible sophistries, to peril the property and lives of themselves and of all *within reach of their violence, has succeeded in* placing extensive districts under a system of terrorism, and in subjecting them, without compunction, to the calamities of civil war, and after his poor tools have been imprisoned and transported by scores for merely having obeyed his bidding, escapes himself with absolute impunity, on the sole ground that the astuteness of some lawyer discovered a clerical error in the indictment, it is impossible to repress our indignation at the scandalous prostration of justice before the Belial of verbal nicety. WHAT RIGHT HAS FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO BE NOW WALKING THE STREETS OF MANCHESTER AS AN INNOCENT MAN? Is there a single individual in Great Britain who has the remotest doubt, that, so far as justice was concerned, O'Connor was guilty of the crimes for which he was tried? Is there one, either on the bench or off it, who entertains the shadow of a suspicion that O'CONNOR OUGHT, as between himself and the community, TO BE NOW EXPIATING HIS OFFENCES against his victims of every grade—whether his duped colleagues in crime or the innocent sufferers from his criminality—IN A DUNGEON OR THE HULKS! He has been 'let off' because in one count of the indictment—in one of what are denominanted in Westminster Hall 'the Gregorian counts,' for what reason we cannot pretend to say—it happened that 'the venue' was omitted! No matter what was the notoriety of his crime—no matter that every Judge on the bench was as fully aware as the convict himself of what the indictment meant, and had no more doubt of its meaning and of the accuracy with which it conveyed to the prisoner the fullest possible information that was necessary to enable him to make his defence—there was a clerical error; and the judicial conscience could only be set at rest by giving the prisoner the benefit of it. Law this may be; justice it is not. How much longer is this to be permitted? Are acts of Parliament made to bind the good only; are they framed for the express purpose of entangling the poor in their meshes, and of allowing the rich, as Mr. O'Connell boasts, 'to drive a coach and six *through them*!' We plainly tell our Legislators that the time is come when the conviction of a criminal must not depend on the chances of an indictment against him being so framed that the keenest legal acumen shall not find a single phrase in it capable of being distorted into conveying a meaning which no ordinary man could detect. We must have the practice of the criminal law reduced to some accordance with common sense, and the people re-assured by finding that the laws which they are required to obey are not incompetent to defend them against the grossest outrages. What example can be of worse effect at the present time, when "the 'ordinary power of the Constitution' are referred to as being relied on by the Government to suppress rebellion in Ireland, than an acquittal like Feargus O'Connor's proclaiming the utter inefficiency of those 'ordinary powers!' Sir R. Peel is bound individually, if his law reforms were not intended as mere clap-traps, or were not introduced by him merely that he might reap the laurels which had been planted by Sir S. Romily and others, to obviate by sufficient enactments the glaring injustice, of which we have of late had such repeated reason to complain, of the spirit of the law being entirely set at nought in deference to its mere letter. He is bound, as the head of the Government, to justify the extravagant cost of the late special commission by securing the punishment of the leading offender, and thereby to clear the Government and its officials from the suspicion under which they cannot but rest, of conniving at the errors of their subordinates. If it was a proper exercise of the discretion of the Government that O'Connor should be prosecuted to conviction last autumn—and of its propriety no suspicion has ever yet been hinted—it is equally as proper now that a fresh indictment should be preferred against him without a single week's delay, and that, while the facts are in the recollection of the witnesses who were produced on his trial, their evidence should be again made use of. It is of more urgent importance that the supremacy of the law should be vindicated, and that those who are disposed to disobey it should be taught that the chances of a criminal prosecution are not on a par with those of a lottery or a dice-box.

"There are plenty of gentlemen in Parliament who would not suffer a poacher to escape scot-free under similar circumstances, and we rely on some one proving in his place there that his whole sympathy is not confined to his preserves. There are plenty who would give up even the Derby-day to vote for or against free trade. Let us see that there are some among them who will require the Government to prosecute O'Connor to a successful conviction."

We are at a loss which to admire most, the malignity, the impudence, or the ignorance, of this tirade. Fortunately all these qualities are so conspicuous that it must excite in every man's mind who reads it and who knows the facts, a thorough contempt and loathing for the scribbler who could write it.

"What RIGHT has Feargus O'Connor to be walking the streets of Manchester?" forsooth! The right of his obedience to the law, you fool! a right which you violate in the penning of this flagitious article, and for which, if O'CONNOR does not trounce your proprietors, he deserves to be bugbitten to death. The *Times* asks:—

"Is there a single individual in Great Britain who has the remotest doubt, that so far as justice was concerned, O'Connor was guilty of the crimes for which he was tried?"

Yes; there are at least fourteen individuals in Great Britain who have no doubt at all upon the subject; who know that O'CONNOR was *not* "guilty of the crimes for which he was tried"; and these are the twelve Jurymen who tried him, the JUDGE before whom he was tried, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL who prosecuted him. All these parties *know*, and have recorded their conviction that O'CONNOR is not "guilty of the crimes for which he was tried." He was tried for conspiracy, for riot, for illegal meetings, and tumultuous assemblies; for the forcible prevention of labour; and for a host of other "crimes" committed by the patrons of the *Times*. All these were industriously set forth in the indictment; but the Judge said that these allegations of "crime" had no business there—that they could not be sustained—the ATTORNEY-GENERAL acknowledged that the Judge was right, and he abandoned many of the "crimes" sought to be charged, at once. But, though, even then, the indictment still charged many things upon the defendants which the law does consider "crimes," the Jury refused to credit the indictment, there being no evidence to support its allegations, and they, by their verdict, affirmed that they held O'Connor and others to be guilty only of that which they had just been told by the Judge was "A MOOT POINT IN THE VERY HIGHEST QUARTERS, AS TO WHETHER IT WAS ANY OFFENCE IN LAW OR NOT." These were the very words of the Judge, when charging the jury, in reference to the allegation contained in the fifth count of the indictment, the only count upon which O'CONNOR was convicted. And yet this malignant libeller, knowing this, impudently writes about:—

"A convicted criminal, who, either for the most selfish ends, or acting from mere recklessness, has instigated hundreds of his deluded fellow-subjects to set the laws of their country at defiance, has successfully urged them, by plausible sophistries, to peril the property and lives of themselves, and of all within reach of their violence, and succeeded in placing extensive districts under a system of terrorism, and in subjecting them, without compunction, to the calamities of civil war, and after his poor tools have been imprisoned and transported by scores for merely having obeyed his bidding, escapes himself with absolute impunity on the sole ground that the astuteness of some lawyer discovered a clerical error in the indictment."

And affirms that "O'CONNOR ought to be now expiating his offences in a dungeon or the hulks"!!

The *animus* of all this is so apparent; the impotence of disappointed malice is so obvious, that if we had no other proof of that which we told the people at its very beginning—that the strike was an infernal faction plot—we should point triumphantly to this article as our best confirmation. Of course the Leviathan liar and slanderer is followed at a respectful distance by all the small fish of the same fry. The *Nonconformist*, the *Bradford Observer*, the *Leeds Mercury Goody Goose* and each other petty hireling of faction has its own "wee" note in the wake of "the thunderer's" roar.

They will not succeed in inducing the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to prefer a new indictment against Mr. O'CONNOR; for this simple reason: the ATTORNEY-GENERAL knows as well as the *Times* knows that he has no ground of legal accusation against Mr. O'CONNOR—that he has nothing whereon to make an indictment stand. He has done his best already, and the Judges have shown him that his "best" is "no go."

THE PRESS GANG—THE BLOOD CRY.

THE Tory press, from the *Times* downward, is demanding the blood of the Irish Repealers, with a yell of savage recklessness which we scarcely supposed that at this day could have been assumed. We give, as "a sample of the sack," the following from the mouthpiece of the Sheffield Tories, the *Sheffield Mercury*:—

After some stupid abuse of Popery, the Editorial bloodhound thus proceeds:—

"We have already stated that measures are being taken to meet the difficulty at the point of the bayonet. *Would it not be better to meet the agitation with a halter in hand?* We have had a great deal of political special pleading of late about abstract rights—there is no evil in social life, no infringement of the common law, that is not capable of being argued by the same *modus operandi*. *We want a well-defined cure, not for those who are taught rebellion, so much as for those who teach it.*"

* * "We trust Parliament will apply a *strong remedy* to portending evils."

* * * "But, say the Irish demagogues, the Union was an act of the Legislature, and it is competent in any British subject to petition for the Repeal of any Act of Parliament. This is true in the abstract, but the Union—the right of succession—the Monarchy are all fixed and settled by the Legislature, and, in our opinion, they are all treason or there is no such thing as treason."

Did ever such a born-fool handle pen before?! "The Union—the right of succession—the Monarchy, all treason"!; these are his exact words. Gods, what a "best possible instructor"!

"It is one thing for Parliament to Repeal an Act having reference to questions of privilege or taxation, and another for the Legislature to stultify itself by an Act which deserves no other name than *felo de se*." * * "Sir Robert Peel has no alternative but prompt, immediate, and vigorous measures—measures that shall reach miscreants who carry on a sort of wholesale trade in murder and incendiarism, and who evade the law with impunity."

There, gentle reader, there is the spirit of Toryism with a vengeance. Meet agitation with a halter in hand! Should Sir ROBERT PEEL want a "walking gallows" to assist in "TRANQUILLIZING" Ireland, we hope he will not forget the special claims of the "gallows" Editor of the *Sheffield Mercury*. Declare the Repeal agitation treason, and punish the agitators as traitors! Softly, Mr. Addlebrains; if to petition for the Repeal of the Union, or even the alteration of the line of succession, be treason, what were those who altered the succession by expelling JAMES II., and calling in Dutch WILLIAM; Eh? We have always heard that they were "glorious revolutionists." Your doctrine of "treason" "won't do now-a-days, no how," as the Yankees would say. Every generation has clearly the right of willing by what form of Government it will be protected,—all your musty parchments and CASTLEREAGH Acts notwithstanding.

From this and other specimens of English Toryism, O'CONNELL may see what he has to expect at the hands of that party. And yet, even at such a moment; when the hand-writing is on the wall; when the ships are in the offing, and the demon cry of

"Put your trust in God,
And keep your powder dry,"

Is almost ringing through the land; when the "Tory hunters" are panting for the blood of the Irish people, and waiting but for one false step, to "let slip the dogs of war";

"Like the swift lightning, which doth cease
Ere one can say it lightens";—

at such an hour, O'CONNELL spurns the aid of the only party in England, who either can or will efficiently assist him in the carrying of Repeal! Well, well; DAN knows his own game, or thinks he does so. His speech at the Corn Exchange, last week, wherein he denounced the English Chartists, has created a spirit of indignation against him that may not be very easily allayed. We speak not of the Chartists, but of the Repealers, whose grief and vexation at this conduct of O'CONNELL it is impossible adequately to describe. The best possible feeling was existing between them and the Chartists, who were mutually aiding and assisting each other, when lo! Mr. O'CONNELL throws in the apple of discord, and strives to undo all the good that has been effected by the real patriots of both parties.

Many parties, even of his best friends, speak and write most strongly on the matter. We are inundated with letters to which we, acting from a different spirit to that which the writers ascribe to him, do not give currency. We desire to give every man credit for the best motives by which he can be actuated; and we make Mr. O'CONNELL no exception. Possibly he may have in view some stroke of policy which we do not yet see, and which may sufficiently excuse the apparent suicidal course he is pursuing: "Charity hopeth all things." But let O'CONNELL be wary. We have laboured hard to obtain for him with the English Chartists credit for sincerity in this movement—credit for a honest purpose to carry through Repeal, and not to bully back the Whigs to power; if this *be* his purpose—if he be as honest now as we have tried to think, let him not prevent the hands and hearts of Irishmen from uniting for the salvation of their fatherland; nor imagine that Ireland can obtain her freedom by the disunion of her sons. Many Irishmen who have not yet joined the Repeal Association, but were about to do so, declare that, if the English Chartists are to be expelled, they will not join it. Others, who are members, declare that they will now join the Chartist Association. Let O'CONNELL pause ere he finally reject the generously tendered co-operation of the English Chartists; let him reflect that the battle is not yet over, nor the victory won. And, at all events, let not his conduct, absurd and foolish though it may be, induce Englishmen to be unjust to others and themselves; to withhold their aid from Ireland struggling for her rights. Let us remember always that honour and interest combine to induce us to sympathise with our Irish brethren. Honour bids us to assist them, that the remembrance of crimes committed by English tyrants may be effaced by the fraternal deeds of English patriots; and interest, that our labour market may be freed from Irish competition, and all the deadly consequences which have followed in its train; while the manly feeling of our nature should command us to assist them that the right may triumph.

THE FACTORY BILL.

THE Educational Clauses of this great measure have been withdrawn; the Government of this country have actually cowed before the bristling, bustling, bullying of Mr. EDW. BAINES, and a few scores of hypocritical, ignorant, and malignant Dissenting parsons, acting as catspaws for the mammonocracy by whom their several conventicles are upholden. This is the most disgraceful act of which the Government have been guilty during their whole career, and proves, more clearly than any other thing could have done their sense of their own want of power for anything but evil. This is, at all events, the most charitable light in which to view the matter; for, if we do not thus think, we must conclude that their original purpose, in the introduction of the measure, was one of mere clap-trap, and that they are glad to be relieved by the virulence of pharisaism from the performance of a task in which they felt no real interest. Will the protective clauses of the Bill follow the Educational ones? We think it most likely that they will: they will not be less virulently assaulted, and we see little chance of the left hand of the Government's humanity offering any effective resistance to the power which has paralysed its right. Sir JAMES GRAHAM knows perfectly where the shoe pinches; he understands, as well as any cur of all of them, what all the barking and bristling has been about; and we guess that we shall hear no more of the Factory Bill at all, if the people don't call into exercise a power of coercion greater than that of the Dissenting Parsons and their Leeds bully of the *Mercury*.

THE FOURTH COUNT.

WE have watched the proceeding of Queen's Bench every day since the argument of this Count on behalf of the defendants, when the Court were to "take time to consider their judgment," but though looking "nights and mornings" until Thursday's *Sun* brought us the proceedings of the last day of term, we have perceived no account of it. Judgment cannot now be pronounced upon that Count until November. We did suppose that the Fourth Coont would follow the Fifth, but this delay has somewhat altered our opinion. We now apprehend that the Government have a "deep fetch" in thus delaying judgment. Some of the parties for whose punishment they are most anxious are at present out of the country; there was not time, supposing judgment had been given last Friday, for them to have legal notice, and be brought up for sentence this term; and we apprehend the notion was to be if the judgment should be given against the Count, and the convictions under it affirmed, these parties being out of harm's reach would keep so; whereas it is supposed that this procrastination may induce the supposition that all intention of punishment is given up, and that so the parties may return and put themselves into "the hands of the Philistines."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

SIR,—*Will you allow me space in your paper for a word of comment upon the brutal and significant attacks to which I have been subjected in the Times newspaper, since my successful opposition to the Messrs. Walter, in their attempts to usurp the representation of Nottingham. I shall pass over the libels which appeared in that journal in connection with the two elections, and which appeared prior to the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the Rule to arrest judgment upon the only count, in a long indictment, upon which I was tried and found guilty at Lancaster. I pass these by; as a writ in a civil action for those libels was served upon the Solicitor for the Times on the evening preceding the publication of the very ignorant letter of a "Special Pleader," which appeared in yesterday's number of that journal. Before I offer a few remarks upon that letter, permit me to observe that I laid the two recent outrageous articles which appeared in the Times newspaper in connexion with my case, before counsel, with the intention of proceeding against the responsible parties, and upon which I received the following opinion, from an authority which will be considered better than that of the law-recruit of the Times. It runs:—*

"I am of opinion that that part of the article in the *Times* of the 9th June, 1843, which I have marked with ink in the margin is a libel upon Mr. O'Connor; and that he might sustain either an indictment, or an action against the proprietors of that paper. I also think it possible that the Court of Queen's Bench might grant a criminal information against the proprietor upon the application of Mr. O'Conner, but their so doing would, I think, mainly depend upon the ability of Mr. O'Connor to negative, by affidavit, the truth of the charge contained in the fifth count of the late indictment against him, on which alone I understand he was originally found guilty. The Court expects an applicant for the *extraordinary* powers of the Court to come before them with clean hands; and if Mr. O'Connor negatives, on oath, the guilt of the charge imputed to him, I see no reason, in justice, why the Court should not afford him the same protection and advantages which they would afford to any other innocent individual against so violent and mischievous a libel as this appears to me to be. If a criminal information is moved for, it must be moved this term, which ends next Thursday, and it cannot be moved for the last day of term."

Now, Sir, as an Irishman answers one question by asking another, I think I may answer "Who is *the traitor*"? by asking, "Who is *the libeller*"?

With respect to the commentary of the "Special Pleader" upon my speech at Manchester, it applies to the *Times'* Manchester correspondent rather than to me. In the short notice with which the *Times* honoured my speech at Manchester, there is not one word of truth. I never mentioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Irish Secretary, or George IV.; all of which the *Times* puts into my mouth. There was not a single resolution passed, although the *Times* correspondent communicates the fact that several resolutions were passed.

And now, Sir, as to what I did say relative

D. O'CONNOR'S LECTURE AT MANCHESTER ON THE REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION WITH IRELAND.—*The serious illness of our Manchester correspondent has prevented the possibility of our giving this week, as promised and intended, a full report of this speech of which the* Times *makes so scandalous a hash and so villanous a use.*

R. PITKETHLY'S TOUR—*We quite agree with several of our correspondents, as to the great advantages that would accrue to Emigrants of every class, by the publication of the information Mr. Pitkethly has so industriously collected together, in a separate and easily accessible form. The want of such a* COMPLETE GUIDE TO EMIGRANTS *has been long felt, for in its absence the poor and unsuspecting have been entirely at the mercy of an organized set of* sharpers *on both sides of the Atlantic, who have enriched themselves by the spoil their nefarious schemes trick out of the ignorant. The details which Mr. Pitkethly has become acquainted with, on this head, are perfectly astounding; and place him in a position, above all others, to guard the Emigrant against the sharks This he will do, in our pages, as soon as the "Notes of his Tour" are completed; and then it will become a question for consideration whether, or not, a synopsis of the whole matter he has laid before the public through our columns should be published in a cheap form, as a Pocket Companion and Guide for all who feel disposed to try their fortunes in other and distant lands. We should strongly urge Mr. Pitkethly to prepare such a work. There are many "guides" to Emigrants in the market; but none that can, by possibility, be of the use that his would be; for the simple reason, that their authors and compilers* have not been to see with their own eyes the things about which they jabber and preach. *A work from the pen of a man in whom the people at large can place confidence; who has no private or political interest to serve; who is not "patronized" nor "hired" by Colonial Land jobbers to "write up" particular Emigration Fields; who is not connected with any American land-speculation; who is not thus induced to "cry-up" Illinois, and decry Wisconsin—or "cry-up" Wisconsin and decry Illinois: a work from the pen of such a man, more especially when he has been at the trouble, and taken the pains, to make himself master of just that information which the Emigrant stands in need of; a work, we say, from the pen of such a man as this, must be invaluable; and such a work we hope Mr. Pitkethly will give us. In giving utterance to this "hope," we know we but speak the feeling of hundreds who have been both charmed and edified with the plain and unpretending "*NOTES OF HIS TOUR."

T. CLANCY—*Must excuse the insertion of his letter for the reason we assign to Mr. Mead.*

UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—*Several parties write to us for information about this Society, the advertisement of which appears in the* Star. *We can give them no information at all about it. We know nothing of it, but what we learn from the advertisement. We neither know by whom it was originated, nor by whom it is conducted—nor do we know any one of the Committee; nor in fact any thing about it but what appears upon the face of the advertisement.*

W. PRESCOTT, LANCASHIRE.—*If we had space for the insertion of "Essays," we could have as many of them every week as would fill a magazine, without paying for them.*

THE EXCELLENT SHEFFIELD CORRESPONDENT *will see that we have appropriated some of his matter, for which we thank him.*

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—*We have received from a number of parties, who give their names, the following particulars of a diabolically atrocious outrage on a poor woman:—*

A certain poor woman, resides with her son and daughter, in a cottage by the road side, in the chapelry of Astley, parish of St. Mary, county of Salop, and to which said cottage is attached a small croft, or crofts, of ground, with garden, &c. The land is of ancient tenure, being in shares or doles, the present occupiers being proprietors of three doles, the Lady of the Manor one dole, several others one dole each, for which is paid 2s. 6d. each dole, as chief rent, which is all they can demand. But to the subject:—

A rich neighbour, a "gentleman," is proprietor of one dole. The said woman has perceived for some time past his desire to obtain possession of her bit of land, by his claiming some trees growing in the hedge adjoining the turnpike road. She put up a board in one of the said trees warning all trespassers; but, Ahab like, he could not be happy without this bit of land, notwithstanding all his possessions; therefore, on May 13th, he brought five men with him to fell these said trees. The woman's son, a youth, perceiving their intention, declared they should not cut the trees down. The gentleman challenged him to fight, at the same time putting himself in fighting attitude, and struck the young man; but perceiving he could not get him to fight, he ordered some of the men to hold him, whilst the others cut the trees. As soon as the mother knew she ran to rescue her son, whom they were ill using shamefully. They seized the woman, and pitched her clean over the hedge, into a ditch, on the road side. She got through the hedge again: one of them again sent her into the hedge by a violent blow. At the same time her daughter received a violent blow in the mouth, and another in the face, giving her a black eye. But notwithstanding all this abuse, they stood to protect the trees, when the "gentleman" shouted, "Cut their d———d legs, and I will stand the blunt," or brunt. One of the men cut the woman's leg with the axe a most dreadful wound, three inches in length. We saw the clothes cut to the length of four or five inches, and covered with blood. They threw her into the road again; when, being exhausted through loss of blood, she was carried home, and Mr. Clarke, surgeon, called in, who stitched up the wound. The son's and daughter's anxiety were then directed to the mother, whilst the 'gentleman' and his men, having no further interruption, finished their diabolical job with cheerfulness. But there was another scene to finish the piece. What does this honourable gentleman next do but procure a magistrates summons, in the name of the barbarous miscreant who cut the woman's leg, against the mother, and son, and daughter for assault, thereby depriving all of them of the opportunity of giving evidence: and the poor woman had to be conveyed some miles in the state she was in to appear before the magistrates, when they were all three bound over to appear at the Session,—the villain who wounded her being the prosecutor."

If the facts be as here stated, the scoundrel "gentleman" ought to be gibbetted. We hope the particulars of the trial at the Sessions will be sent us with the names of all the parties.

KING-PIT COLLIERS.—*We did publish the subscriptions received for these men last week. The paragraph was amongst the Newcastle news.*

T. MORRISON, *Nottingham, forgot to insert the* day of meeting *in his forthcoming notice: of course it was of no use.*

W. PINFIELD, REDDITCH.—*We have made the only use we can of his letter—sent it to Mr. Cleave.*

A CHARTIST, TOWER HAMLETS, *presses on the attention of all Chartists, the necessity of exertion on behalf of the families of our friends in durance.*

F. FRANCIS RUSHWORTH, *late of Bradford, will return home, or write to J. A., Vicar-lane, he will hear of a situation exactly in that part of Bradford where some months since he wished to fix.*

PETITIONS.—*We have received as many copies of petitions to Parliament this week as would fill the* Star *twice over. We are obliged to our friends for the trouble they have taken in sending them: they will know, however, that it is quite impossible for us to insert them. We have also received several rough sketches of facts for petitions and memorials, with requests that we will draw up petitions from them, the parties sending them "not having time to attend to it." Now we should be most happy to oblige all these parties if* WE *"had time;" but we really must remind them that we have our* daily avocation *to attend to; and that these occupy every moment of our time.*

C. K., BERMONDSEY.—*No doubt of it,*

E. D. GRIFFITHS—*His "scraps" have of course been handed to Mr. Hill He will see that they are inserted: not because of any propriety in his mode of sending them; but simply because they are thought worth insertion, and are of reasonable length Very often the length of his communications is so outrageous as to preclude our even reading them.*

MR. WM. DIXON, MANCHESTER.—*We are sorry to learn that this gentleman is seriously ill; we have therefore withheld from publication the lecturing route sent for him from Colnthorpe; and the Blackburn, Selden, Padiham, Colne, Burnley, and Bacup friends if disappointed will know the reason.*

THOS SMITH AND OTHERS, *Cirencester—We cannot insert their letter.*

WM. PEPLOW, *Stafford—His letter on the matter of Mr. Starkey and the Defence Fund, next week.*

CHARTIST MAGAZINE.—We fear there is a disposition on the part of some of the "trade" to "burke" this publication. Three correspondents complain that they are unable to get them from Mr. Hobson, our publisher. We have inquired of Mr. Hobson's shopman the reason of this; and learn that though he has ordered them of the London bookseller, who supplies Mr. Hobson with goods, *three several times*, he has been unable to procure a copy, or a by reason why they are not sent. We deem it is explanation due to those who have written us; for it is not right that Mr. Hobson should suffe. for what is not his neglect; and which he evidently would do in the absence of explanation, judging from the tone of the letters that have reached us.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—On Monday last, Thomas Lee and William Barnforth, of Kirkstall Forge, were charged with having committed an aggravated assault on a sergeant of the Leeds police, and Matthew Lea, of Pottery Field, Hunslet, was charged with having obstructed the police in the execution of their duty. The two former prisoners, at an early hour on Sunday morning, were drunk, and causing a disturbance in Hunslet Lane, and, on being remonstrated with, Barnforth committed a desperate assault on Sergeant Craven, one of the police, and his companion assisted him. Other policemen came up on hearing the noise, when Barnforth set off, and was followed by two policemen. He then got into a pig-stye, in Pottery Field, from whence he was taken, and he shouted out for the other prisoner, Matthew Lea, who lives near, to come and assist him. He did so, and Barnforth again got off, but was recaptured in Jack Lane. Barnforth was fined £4 and costs, or two months, and the other two 40s. each and costs, or one month in Wakefield; the money was paid.

DROWNING.—On Thursday last, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Irson, the Bull and Sun Inn, High Court-lane, Kirkgate, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on the body of John Dennis, who was taken out of the river, on the previous day. The deceased was a waterman, and came from Accrington, in Lancashire, and the last time he was seen alive was about a fortnight previously, at which time he left the Black Horse, in Wharfe-street, about ten o'clock in the evening. At that time he was perfectly sober, and from the best evidence that could be obtained, he went directly on board the vessel on which he was engaged, from which it is supposed that he fell whilst walking along the deck, as a splash was heard by a man who was in a neighbouring vessel; but he on looking out could not see anything in the water, nor did he hear any persons about. The deceased was missed the next morning, and the river has since been dragged without the body having been discovered. The body floated on Monday evening, opposite Kirk Ings Wharf, and was seen directly afterwards and got out; the features were very much discoloured. He was about thirty-five years of age. Verdict 'Found drowned."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We were long inclined to be very sceptical about the value of these appendages of modern date. We were disposed certainly to rank them among things had

"For ornament much more than use."

We were unable to perceive how they could be fixed in the mouth so as not to be either very troublesome, very unsafe in their positions, or very painful in the operation of first fixing. We had heard of springs, wires, holes bored in the jaw, &c.; and our association of ideas on the matter were of no comfortable character. Nor could we bring ourselves to think that, under any circumstances, could these substitutes be made to serve the purposes of mastication. This is however the age of demonstration and discovery, and we have lived to learn that toothless old men may be renovated in their "grinding department," till the imitation may possibly exceed the quality of the originals. We have had opportunity of personally observing the beautiful imitation of nature which are given in the mineral teeth of Messrs. Major and Co., whose advertisement our readers will find elsewhere; we have seen the simple process by which those teeth are fixed in any kind of a mouth where they are wanted; we have seen them tested by application to all the purposes for which teeth are useful; we know parties who have had, and used them for years, and we can certainly assure our readers that as many of them as are plagued with bad or ugly teeth need be so no longer, for the Messrs. Major and Co. have so coaxing a method with the mouth that deformity disappears before them, and want of power to eat becomes a thing unknown save when food or inclination may be missing. We can seriously recommend these gentlemen to the patronage of all who need their aid. Their artificial teeth are so well formed that they resemble exactly the most perfectly formed natural teeth; they are fixed in the *mouth without the least pain or any difficulty; they* remain in their places without any trouble or inconvenience; they soon become perfectly familiar to the mouth, so as to cause no unpleasant sensation; and, what is best of all, you may bite a crust or chew any ordinary food with them as easily and safely as if they were natural teeth. We have already said that we speak from personal observation. We know parties who have worn them for years. We have also known parties who derived great benefit from Messrs. Major and Co., in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying of their teeth. We have seen some shocking mouths among our own personal friends put into firm order in one dressing. We repeat, therefore, that all persons who have bad teeth, ugly teeth, or no teeth at all, should go at once to Messrs. Major and Co., who will speedily make them "all right."

MANCHESTER.—TEMPERANCE PROCESSION AND FESTIVAL.—A grand procession of the Rechabites and other friends of teetotalism took place in Manchester, on Saturday last. The procession was one of the most numerous and splendid we ever witnessed, there being no less than nine bands of music and a great variety of silk and other banners bearing appropriate mottos. Having perambulated the town they returned to their different places of meeting, where, after partaking of tea, they proceeded to *enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul,"* by amusing themselves with dancing and other amusements till eleven o'clock; they then retired to *their respective homes, determined that their amuse*ments should not interfere with the Sabbath.

BRADFORD.—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE, BRADFORD UNITY.—Early Primrose Lodge, No. 21, belonging to the above order, held their anniversary on Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Samuel Waterburn, Ramshead Inn, Silsbridge-lane, Bradford, when the members sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which did great credit to the worthy host and hostess.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE, B. U.—The Halifax District of the above order bought a very handsome clock for the use of a chapel of the New Connexion of Methodists in the neighbourhood of Queen's Head, and presented it to them gratuitously.—The Royal Caledonian Lodge, No. 5, walked, on Sunday week, in procession to the above chapel, when a good sermon was preached on the occasion.—And on Monday week, a hundred and upwards of the members of No. 1 Lodge, Shoulder of Mutton, Bradford, celebrated their anniversary, when a sumptuous dinner was provided by the *worthy host and hostess.*

HOWDEN.—Tuesday last, was the Visitation-day, as it is termed; and, as is usual, when any of the good things of this life are on the stir, there was a considerable number of priests, churchwardens, and other friends of good "old Mother Church". A dinner was provided (of course at the expence of the parish) to which it was presumed ample justice would be rendered; but how many bottles of costly wines were drunk, or how often the parish-bowl was filled and emptied, this deponent sayeth not. On previous occasions, however, it is said, the cost of the Visitation dinner, &c. has been from twenty to thirty pounds.

LONDON.—TRYING BY STEAM.—In the new Court, on Wednesday, Michael Donally was indicted for stealing a purse containing a £5 note, four half crowns, and other monies, the property of Mrs. Robertson. He was found guilty, but sentence was deferred. There were four witnesses, and the trial lasted FOUR minutes!

THE REASON WHY POOR RATES ARE SO HIGH—ENORMOUSLY HIGH; AND THE POOR SO WRETCHEDLY LOW.—The sum annually charged the inhabitants of Marylebone for Poor Rates is £9,000, out of which the Commissioners of Police spies demand several thousands for what they are pleased to term a Police Rate, which rate is independent of that charged upon the same borough for the maintenance of its local force of police spies, which is a very numerous one, Marylebone being the strongheld of London Chartism. Now, not to say anything about the quantity of Land which even the £9,000 would buy for the employment of the unemployed poor, let us ask what these police pickings in the Poor Rates are for? Is it, as all must reasonably suppose, to excite the ratepayers against the Poor Rates, and thereby give the advocates of the New Poor Law an opportunity to say that such ratepayers object to parochial relief being given to the poor; or is it to swell the secret service fund, as none but themselves or creatures of their clique know where it goes to? The ratepayers are indignant at it, and are getting up petitions in all parts of Marylebone, praying for a parliamentary inquiry upon the subject, and Mr. Tufnell, M.P. has promised that he will, on the 22nd instant, make a motion upon the subject, and move that a select committee of the House of Commons be appointed to make inquiry into the pickings complained of, which, by the way, are not confined to Marylebone.

"GET THE LAND!—Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Lord of the Manors of Hampstead and Blackheath, has smuggled a Bill into Parliament, which if passed would enable him to build around and make roads across the heaths of Hampstead and Blackheath. The copyholders of Hampstead are opposed to this, and publicly charge him with an intention of building all over the heaths in question. This Sir Thomas denies; and, in a circular which he has addressed to them upon the subject, he gives them to understand that he could build upon either heath without Act of Parliament, he having, "as Lord of the Manor and owner of the soil," an "abstract legal" right to do so; and that he has frequently "asserted that "right." Now, this opinion is not generally entertained by Lords of the Manor; but, after such declarations, it may be; therefore it behoves the people to make themselves "Lords" of *it, as Lords of the Manor are not to be depended* upon. We thank Sir T. M. Wilson for the "new move" he has given this question of questions. Get the Land!

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT WAKEFIELD.—On Sunday last, Mr. Timothy Clegg, formerly a solicitor's clerk at Wakefield, subsequently a maltster, but more recently an officer of the new small debts court of the western division of the Riding, committed suicide in Southgate, Wakefield, in the yard of the residence of Mr. Benjamin Fawcett, builder, his father-in-law, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased was a man of extremely loose habits. His residence, when connected with the small debts court, was at Huddersfield. While there he contracted an intimacy with a "buxom young widow," whose husband not long ago, managed to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by hanging himself. This intimacy, as might be expected, induced unhappiness on his own hearthstone; and his wife, whom he had foully wronged, left his home and sought the protection of her parent. His dissolute conduct led him into other scrapes, of which the "securities" he had to give the "*Court*" *on his* accession to office, know to their cost. Latterly, he has been endeavouring to persuade his wife to return to him: but this she resistedfastly refused. In all probability it was fortunate for her that she happened to be at church on Sunday forenoon last, when the deceased visited her father's house; or it is not unlikely that he would have attempted her injury before he destroyed himself. An inquest was held before Thomas Lee, Esq., coroner, on Monday evening, over the body of Clegg, at the house of Mr. Joseph Firth, the White Hart Inn, when the following evidence was adduced:—Susan Parkin deposed, that she lived in Mr. Fawcett's court; and on Sunday forenoon, between eleven and twelve, she put up her window, and saw the deceased standing against Mr. Fawcett's brewhouse-door. He had something in his right hand, but she did not notice it. She heard the report of a pistol immediately afterwards, and went out. Mr. Fawcett's servant was coming out screaming. They went up to him; he had a pistol in his right hand, and was lying on the flags. There was a great deal of blood on the ground.—Alice Dewse, the servant, *deposed that she was left to cook* the dinner whilst the family were at church. She heard the noise of the pistol, and looked out, when she saw the deceased lying on the ground. She went to the church for Mr. Fawcett. The deceased married Mr. Fawcett's daughter; but she had left her husband, and her and her child had lived with her father for the last eight weeks. The deceased was thirty-three years old.—Mr. Wm. Whittaker, landlord of the Wakefield Arms Inn, near the Railway Station, deposed that the deceased called at his house about half-past eleven on Sunday forenoon; he had a glass of beer, but did not drink it all; he did not sit down, but spoke in a quick and hurried manner.—Mr. John Dawson, druggist and surgeon, deposed that he was called to the deceased on Sunday forenoon. He was not dead. Witness found a wound on the right side of the head, about an inch above the ear. It was a single barrelled pistol. On examining his pockets he found some money and some bullets, as well as some percussion caps. He died about half-past two in the afternoon. The jury found that the deceased had shot himself in a temporary fit of insanity.

ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.—A case occurred at Marlborough-street police office on Monday, which furnishes another beautiful illustration of the fact, which we have often had occasion to insist on—namely, that there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor. The particulars of this case are briefly as follows:—A young scion of nobility, who, it seems, was powerfully refreshed with *something considerably stronger* than tea, was driving in a cab down Shepherd-street, about four o'clock on Monday morning, when suddenly he caught sight of a cock, and jumping down from his vehicle, commenced a vigorous pursuit of the bird, and after a ten minutes chase succeeded in bagging it, and was just in the act of driving off with it, when a policeman who happened to be passing at the time—a miraculous interposition, for it is a well known fact that policemen are never to be found when they are wanted—"knowing the fowl to be the property of a house-keeper in the street, pursued and stopped the cab, and took the aristocratic delinquent into custody." On being brought before the sitting magistrate, that considerate functionary after hearing the statement of the case, blandly suggested that possibly the cock might have been abducted by way of a lark. The quick-witted policeman instantly caught at this merciful suggestion, and adroitly replied that he thought his Worship was right, and that the affair was a mere joke—nothing more: whereupon the prisoner was dismissed with a fine of five shillings for having been found drunk! The inference we draw from this magisterial decision is, that provided a man be rich and nobly descended, he may bag as many cocks as he pleases, the circumstances of his wealth and nobility being convincing proofs that he bags them with no felonious intent, but simply by way of a "lark."

REBECCA AGAIN.—Warrants of distress were issued against the parties fined for defrauding Water-street gate, and the constables proceeded to execute them early this morning. They reached Brynchwith about seven o'clock, where they were informed that Samuel Bowen was only a lodger with his father, and had no effects of his own. The constables then left towards Talog, but when on the way there they heard the sound of a horn, and immediately between 200 and 300 persons assembled together, with their faces blackened, some dressed in women's caps, and others with their coats turned, so as to be completely disguised, armed with scythes, crowbars, and all manner of destructive weapons which they could lay their hands on, and, after cheering the constables, defied them to do their duty. The constables then had no alternative but to return to town without executing the warrants. The women were seen *running in all directions to alarm their neighbours*; and it is supposed that some hundreds more were concealing themselves behind the hedges, and did not intend to make their appearance unless their services were required. We have just seen a person who came through Talog this morning, and when he passed the village the whole country seemed to be aroused, and waiting the arrival of the constables, who were going to levy on the premises of John Harries, of Talog Mill, for the amount of the fine and costs imposed on him by the magistrates for non-payment of tolls. There could not have been less than 200 persons assembled to resist the execution of the process, and vast numbers were flocking there from all quarters. Our informant states, that on his approaching Talog, a man passed him on horseback, blowing a horn as a signal to the Rebeccaites to repair thither. The magistrates met at the Town-hall to-day, to take the matter into consideration. We have not been informed to what determination they came.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL IN MALLOW.

(From the Cork Examiner of Monday Evening.)

MALLOW, SUNDAY NIGHT.—In no part of Ireland has there been a demonstration more magnificent and inspiring than that of which Mallow was the theatre this day. In numbers it was fully equal to any that has yet been made—in enthusiasm it could not be surpassed—in decorum and regularity, it was preeminently imposing—and in the determination evinced by the countless thousands who formed the "body guard" of the Liberator, it was calculated to dissipate the idea that the people can be satisfied without legislative independence. The preparations for the demonstration were conducted with zeal and perseverance, and have been crowned with signal success. For weeks past the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, P.P., and clergy of the town and neighbouring parishes exerted their just influence to impress upon their flocks the imperative necessity of obedience to the laws and deference to the authorities, *lessons to which the* strictest attention was yielded. Cautions were given that the slightest injury should not be done to the plantations of the gentry—that not a bough should be cut without leave of the proprietor, and in no instance was the injunction violated. After first mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Collins, in a brief but eloquent and energetic exhortation, took occasion to repeat the wholesome advice he had so frequently given. A party of the 10th Hussars arrived here the day before yesterday from Baltincollig, and two companies of the 56th Regiment, under Major Leghton, and a large body of police, has been brought in from the surrounding districts. Captain Douglas, the stipendiary magistrate for Mitchelstown, has been here also; but having witnessed the orderly and peaceable demeanour of the thousands who assembled in Charleville and other parts of the country within the last few weeks, and apprehended no *infringement on the law, he had the soldiers and* police confined to the barracks for the day—though it would have been as well to have allowed them to mingle with the masses, by whom they would be treated as friends and brothers.

The Liberator slept last night at the residence of the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, in Mitchelstown. He was received there with the liveliest demonstration of respect, attachment, and veneration. Bands played through the streets till an advanced hour of the night, and this morning it was evident that the whole population intended to accompany him in triumph on his route to Mallow. The amateur band, dressed in their gay uniform, left at nine o'clock, accompanied by an immense concourse in cars, carriages, on horseback and on foot; and as they moved onwards the crowds were augmented at every point by tributary thousands, merry-hearted and buoyant, and pressing, in spite of heat and dust, to the centre of attraction—the town of Mallow. Mr. O'Connell arrived in Doneraile at two o'clock, accompanied by the Head Pacificator of Ireland. There he was received by the Reverend Dr. Collins, and other gentlemen, members of the committee. Every house was decorated with boughs and flowers—arches spanned the streets—the myriads by whom he was accompanied, making the welkin ring with their soul-stirring acclamations, and taking the most tender care that the slightest injury should not be done to the most helpless infant, hundreds of whom were carried in their mothers' arms. Here Dr. Collins took a seat beside the Liberator and the immense cavalcade moved on, joined at intervals by new accessions—the bands playing national and martial airs. The procession left for Mallow at one o'clock.

It would be impossible to calculate the number, which were fully equal to, if they did not surpass, those who formed the memorable gathering in Cork on the occasion of the Liberator's last triumphant entry. The procession formed into line, under the directions of the stewards, whose orders were implicitly obeyed.

The procession went on in the most admirable order, amid the vehement cheering of the myriads and the music of forty bands. The heights and fields were crowded with spectators, and, according to the estimate of the best calculators, there could not have been less than *four hundred thousand persons* congregated when the procession reached Mallow. Cheer followed cheer in rapid succession, *and as the Liberator acknowledged the shouts by* exclaiming, "Old Ireland"—"Ireland for the Irish"—"Redeal"—the enthusiasm should be witnessed to be appreciated. There were few repeal wardens without their insignia of office. The inhabitants of the districts in which the repeal fund has been collected, exhibited their cards either on the top of the wands which they carried, or on the front of their hats, or suspended from the coat button; and as a manifestation of enthusiasm and determination, we have not witnessed, as we set out by stating, anything which surpassed this. The procession having gone through the town, returned to a large area, where a platform was erected and where the meeting was held. The platform was crowded, and a *countless multitude* occupied the space in front.

The Very Rev. Dr. COLLINS was called by acclamation to the chair.

Mr. R. B. BARRY read the petition, which was proposed by W. TRACY, Esq., seconded by PATRICK SCULLY, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. M'CARTHY, C.C., Mallow, then read an address to the Liberator.

Mr. O'CONNELL then came forward, and was received with tremendous cheering, which was repeated again and again for several minutes. When silence was restored, he proceeded to observe that there was one thing which gave him pleasure, and that was the length of time he enjoyed the confidence of the people, and the ready obedience they paid to his word, as if it was a command; they assembling in their hundreds of thousands, as they would assemble, joining with him in carrying out the great principle of peaceful agitation and restoring to the country the national dignity of which it was deprived—(hear, hear, and loud cheering.) Ireland had been branded and vilified—the tongue of the defamer had calumniated her—and she was laughed at as well as she had been insulted—(hear, hear, hear)—and even one of the heads of the present administration branded her inhabitants as aliens in blood, in language, and in religion, and when he was taunted with making distinctions *between Saxon and native, small blame to him—but* when he was so taunted he could say that he heard it from the man who was one of the heads of their administration, but who, when he made the distinction, was a simple peer of Parliament—he heard that man say that Ireland was alien in language—in religion—(groans). He hoped they would not groan him—when he heard him say that they were aliens in language, he replied that talking the same language, the Saxons spoke it with a hissing, croaking tone, whilst the Irish poured it out from the heart, and gave the significance of cordiality to the words they utterd—(loud cheers). Yes, the Lord Chancellor of England made the taunt. He (Mr. *O'Connell) was standing by Lord J. Russell at the* time it was made. Lord John avowed he heard it afterwards in the House of Commons. The Chancellor could not deny it, and he (Mr. O'Connell) threw back aliens in their teeth, and said the Irish were not Saxons (cheers) He spoke of the example they were giving to the world—but he would not speak without witnesses. He was counsel for Ireland—the people were his clients—he had none other—he gave up the profession in which he had been bred, and, in which he was successful, and now for the remainder of his life, which would not be long—(cries of "God forbid")—he was resolved to devote himself to the advocacy of the Irish people and old Ireland—(vehement cheers). And the first proposition he proposed in the face of Europe—for humble as he was, Europe listened to his words—and they were carried by the wild winds of heaven to the shores of free America. His first proposition, then, was that the Irish were the first people *on the face of the earth; they were the most moral,* the most temperate, the most orderly, the most religious people in the world—(loud cheers). He said that they exceeded in religion, in morality, and in temperance, any nation on the face of the earth—(renewed cheering). It was the practice of the alien Saxons—he thanked Lyndhurst for the word—to boast of their superiority. The contest was between them and him. He would prove his case, and Europe would be his witness. The honourable and learned gentleman referred at considerable length to the appropriation of the tithe rent charge, to the ballot, the fixity of tenure, the absentee drain, &c., &c., and after observing on the threats of physical violence with which they were menaced, he cautioned the people to keep themselves within the limits of the law, and let those who threatened them attack if they dare—(loud applause.) The honourable and learned gentleman then went on at some further length to comment on the threats of Peel and Wellington, and on the unconstitutional use made of the Queen's name, and to the fact that Lord de Grey, in sending down his gunbrigs, asked whether Kilkenny was a sea-port—(*laughter.*) The honourable and learned gentleman then referred to the progress of the Repeal rent, and to the influence it was calculated to produce, and exhorted his hearers to enroll themselves in the ranks of the association. He concluded amid vehement cheering, which was reiterated again and again for several minutes.

Cheers having been given in succession for the Queen, the Liberator, Old Ireland and Repeal, the immense multitude separated in the most decorous manner—the squadrons of cavalry filing off in admirable order under the directions of the leaders to their respective destinations—the cars, carriages, and footmen following, accompanied by their bands and banners.

WRECKING IN TYRONE—STRANGE REVELATIONS.

DUNGANNON, SATURDAY NIGHT.—*One of the Repeal* party, named O'Neill, brought forward a cross charge against an Orangeman named Reddick, for presenting a pistol at him, and the account that he and his witnesses gave of the transaction was as follows:—

He stated that when he heard the music he went out to the roadside with others to look at the procession, and, being the foremost of the party, Reddick presented a pistol at him, and told him if he did not go back he would give him the same death his father got—(the father was shot at his own door some years previous by the Orangemen, and not one of them was ever prosecuted for the murder). This irritated O'Neill and his friends. They broke one of the drums, and assaulted one of the Orangemen as described. For this assault or affray, provoked at the moment, and wholly unpremeditated on the part of the quarrymen, seven of them have been held to bail to stand their trials; and on the other side, informations have been taken against Reddick for presenting the pistol at O'Neill; thus was the quarry affair so far disposed of.

Mr. Coulson and the other magistrates who presided yesterday took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, The professional gentlemen on both sides were in attendance, and the case of the "wrecking" *was proceeded with.*

Mr. Clements read the names of the owners of the forty-five houses "wrecked," and then called witnesses who deposed to the destruction of the houses of John M'Gladugan, James Duffy, and two other persons.

James *Money* deposed that he saw the police and Mr. Wray standing within about seventeen perches of M'Gladugan's house, when the Orangemen were throwing stones at it upon their return to Dungannon.

Mr. Clements said for the present he had closed his case, and what had *been proved with regard to* the few houses in question was applicable to the whole forty-five. He assured their worships that such was the state of terror that existed, it was with difficulty witnesses had been induced to come forward to prove as much as they did.

Mr. Butt said there was one of his clients named Patten, who wished to tender peace information against two persons named M'Rorry and M'Glade.

Patten then came on the table.

Mr. Butt—Tell the bench what these men said about threatening your life.

Patten—Will I tell all that passed?

Mr. Butt—Yes, do.

Patten—I met M'Glade with M'Rorry. Says the latter to me, "Are you alive?" "I am," says I. "You are a fool," says he, "to have had that meeting in Dungannon; what is it all about? I thought that you would be the last man in the world to bring the wreckers out to my fathers's house; had I been there that day you would be the very first man I should have knocked down." Then says I to him, "*the reason of the meeting of that day was, that there was orders from the Lord Lieutenant for us to come in, and of course we came.*"

Mr. Clements—Oh, this is a new light; this is worth the whole proceeding; go on.

Witness in continuation—"Then," says he to me, "you are a fool, as the Lord Lieutenant did not treat you well, for after ordering you all to come in he offers a hundred pounds reward to prosecute you." "I believe you are right," says I—(loud laughter). Then says M'Glade to me, "if you ever come the way again you may bring your sheet and coffin with you."

Mr. Clements—Can you tell who it was informed you that it was by orders of the Lord Lieutenant that the boys were called to Dungannon that day? I won't tell.

Mr. Coulson—Is it you cannot or you will not? I cannot tell.

Mr. Clements—Were you ever introduced to the Lord Lieutenant? Never; I would not know him if I saw him.

Mr. Clements—Had the person who brought you word that the Lord Lieutenant wanted you out a star on his breast? He had not. I don't know who he was, or where I heard it, but that was the report.

Mr. Clements—What were you told the Lord-Lieutenant wanted you for? Why, to have an anti-Repeal meeting, or something like that way.

Mr. Clements—Had you an anti-Repeal meeting? Did any one take the chair, or were there any resolutions passed? No, not that I could hear of.

Mr. Clements—Were you going up and down the town in procession? That does not relate to this business. I won't answer you that.

Mr. Clements—You may go down.

The complainant's informations against M'Glade were then taken.

The following were the names of the Orange party who have been identified with the outrage:—James Morrow, William Bullock, John M'Guire, John M'Guire, jun., George Heaton, Allen Ralph, John Clark, James Wiley, William Robinson, Henry Saddler, Edward Simpson, William George M'Clean, Joseph M'Keon, David Morrow, Robert Brown, Robert Wray, Henry Hall, Thomas Steele, John Steele, Thomas Morrow, Joseph Morrow, Alexander Morrow, sen., Alexander Morrow, jun., John Palmer, John Gilmore, Hamilton Cross, —— Clerk, *Thomas Monaghan.*

The informations against all those persons, or such of them as the bench think were sufficiently implicated, will be ready on Monday, when they must be prepared with bail, which varies from five to twenty pounds, two sureties being required in such cases.

Saddler and some others, against whom the strongest cases were made, had to enter bail to come in on Monday, when the information will be prepared. The others were allowed till then to stand out on their own recognisance.

This closed the inquiry. The trials will take place at the next Omagh assizes.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—The *Carlow Sentinel* announces the committal of three men to the gaol of Kilkenny, charged with a conspiracy to murder Mr. F. Finn, a Roman Catholic Magistrate, and brother-in-law of Mr. O'Connell.

THE ATHLONE DEMONSTRATION.—The *Athlone Sentinel* announces that preparations on a most extensive scale are being made in that town for the reception of Mr. O'Connell, Lord Higgins, and Co., and adds, that "the Repealers alone are not the only people *that intend to honour the Liberator,"* for "the cannons of the garrison have been repaired, cleaned, and fitted up for the purpose," as the *Sentinel believes*, "*of welcoming him with a* Royal salute."

DUBLIN, MONDAY EVENING.—The Repeal Association has closed its sittings. The amount of the rent for the week has this instant been announced, viz, £1,717 11s. 10¾d. The enthusiasm was beyond all description, the immense mob outside the building joining in the cheers from the inside. Previous to the adjournment, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Lowery, a Presbyterian clergyman of the north of Ireland, whose appearance at the meeting was hailed with reiterated thunders of applause.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE BRITISH ARMY!—Lieutenant Sutherland, *of the 56th regiment*, the largest officer in the British service, sold out on Friday. This gentleman is about twenty-three years of age, and weighs twenty-five stones!—*Cork Constitution.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	523	2	9¾
Mr. A. Warren, Wellingboro' ...	0	3	0
Hater of oppression	0	1	0
Old Basford	0	10	0
Stafford*	0	15	0
Mansfield	0	7	0
Rev. W. Linwood, ditto	0	4	2
Proceeds of a raffle, ditto	0	4	0
Mr. W. Pott, Birmingham ...	0	2	6
Mr. Wolford, ditto	0	0	6
W. P. M. ditto	0	5	0
Wadsworth Row	0	10	0
Nottingham (per Brown)	0	10	0
	£526	14	11¾

* Forwarded by Mr. Peplow, in February last, but letter mislaid until present time.

FOR M'DOUALL.

Mr. Corbett, Chelsea	0	0	6
W. P. M.	0	1	0

THE MAIL-COACH CONTRACT.

(From the Evening Post of Saturday.)

There has been a strict investigation, by order of the Post office authorities, respecting the coaches supplied by the Scotch contractor, for the Irish establishment. This inquiry was made by manufacturers of the highest professional capacity, and by men whose charrcter is a guarantee for their honourable and efficient discharge of the duty. Their report goes into minute details; but the following letter embodies their opinions:—

Dublin 29th May, 1843.

SIR—We beg leave, as desired, to enclose our reports of the mail coaches examined by us in Dorset street, and cannot close them without expressing our opinion that the manufacture of the coaches, with very few exceptions, is of the roughest and most unworkmanlike class. We are also of opinion that the bodies and other parts, after some work, will give further and decided evidence of inferior materials and workmanship. *As a whole, we are of opinion that these coaches are not what any respectable competent coach builder would turn out as well-constructed mail coaches, if built to order.* The value of the coaches in question is, in our opinion, at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS *than that of well-built coaches.*

We are, sir,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS HUTTON.
JOHN S. DAWSON.

To George Stowe, Esq

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

THE QUEEN *v.* M'DOUALL AND OTHERS.

MR. EARLE had to support the rule for arresting the judgment on the fourth count of this indictment, and before drawing the attention of the Court particularly to the count itself, he would pray their Lordships would bear in mind what this indictment did not charge. There were nine counts in this indictment, of which several were framed for known offences of conspiracy, and several in respect of riotous and tumultuous assemblies; but this count was neither for conspiracy nor tumultuous assembling. The third count was identical with the fourth, with the exception that, instead of charging the mere aiding and abetting, it charged the defendants did conspire to aid and abet. The fourth count was not framed for any offence that had a name in respect of which any precedent was to be found. He need not draw attention to the right the defendants had to insist upon the prosecutor putting forward a charge of a known crime to which the defendants were accessory. The indictment was framed upon the principle of charging in the earlier part that some other persons as principal offenders were guilty of a principal offence whereof the defendants were accessories before the fact by aiding and abetting. He was to submit that, dividing this indictment into two parts, there was no offence charged in the first branch of the indictment; and the latter branch of the indictment; imputing that the defendants were accessories, was not sufficient to establish that offence. The first part of the indictment charged no principle offence; it was not a charge of conspiracy, nor was there a charge of riotously as sembling. The description given was, "that divers evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together." If that did not constitute an indictable offence, he was at a loss to know how the introducing several steps in the indictment could form an offence. The defendants could not be found guilty of riotously assembling. It was an essential that three or more should be charged, because the essence of the offence was, numbers should be assembled. (Co. Litt., 176; 1 Ventris, 251; Salkeld, 934.) It was essential that the purpose of the assembling was to disturb the peace, or that the indictment should have gone on to shew some act, done in common by the parties assembled, which in itself would constitute a riot, or breaking the peace; but it was consistent with the present indictment that they might have assembled for the purpose of festivity or electioneering, which were legal assemblies, and the mere adding the word "unlawful" would not make the indictment good. The first step, therefore did not show that the assembling was for the purpose of breaking the peace. The second step was, that by violence, threats, and intimidation, divers other persons, being peaceable subjects of the realm, were incited to leave their occupations and employments, and thereby labour was impeded. Was there to be found in that statement anything which, taken by itself, would constitute an indictable offence? The result was no part of the offence. The mere impeding labour was not an indictable offence. The nearest offence to this would be that of assault; but it would be idle to say that a party could be convicted of an assault by circumlocution, such as was to be found in this indictment.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS.—If persons assembled together, and by acts of violence impeded labour, that would be an indictable offence, would it not?

MR. ERLE said his Lordship had introduced acts of violence; the count did not charge acts of violence. The prosecutors had abstained from charging that the divers persons so assembled had done an act which would have brought them within the reach of the criminal law. The residue of the first branch clearly did not constitute an indictable offence by saying that they thereby impeded labour, because that was merely the result. They ought to have been charged with an offence of a known name. Those who made the charge ought to have kept within the known principles of the criminal law. The count was bad on the ground that it did not appear where these divers persons were assembled. There was a point of a minor description, which was that the divers persons who were the principal offenders were neither named nor stated to be unknown; and in support of this argument the Learned Counsel cited the case of "The King v. Caspar," 2 *Moody's Criminal Cases*, 101. If the party was not known, it should have been so stated in the indictment. With respect to the accessories not being properly charged, it was said they were accessories after the fact, but it did not appear that they were present, nor that they knew what was going on, but it was consistent with the indictment that they might merely have subscribed money for the support of parties during the time they ceased to labour. Unless the parties were shown to have been present, it ought to be shown that they had a knowledge of what was going on. In the 31st vol. of the *State Trials*, page 1, the parties were alleged to have aided persons who were unknown. Another objection was, that if the parties were charged with being accessories before the fact, there would appear to be a substantial offence, but then they would be charged with being accessories to an offence which did not appear to have ever existed. They were charged with aiding and abetting the divers evil-disposed persons to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblies. He was dealing with the case upon the supposition that it was intended to say that divers persons had been guilty of an offence, and that the defendants were accessories; then the indictment contained no charge that the crime of the principal offender ever was committed.

Mr. Justice PATTESON said, it was difficult to think how a man could aid and assist in doing a thing unless it was done, but it might be aiding to do a thing which was intended to be done.

MR. ERLE said, a person might supply gunpowder to a ship when no gun was fired. Where there were known offences those offences ought to be stated. It was not aiding and abetting in an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. Where an attempt was charged, there must be an act done by the defendants which would be part of the offence supposing it should be committed. Supposing a pistol to be charged by a person who intended to commit a murder, but afterwards changed his mind, the loading the pistol would not be an offence, because there was no breach of the law—the intention alone was not criminal.

Mr. Justice PATTESON said there was a case some years ago where a man went to an engraver in the Strand, and wished him to make a plate for the purpose of committing a forgery on the Norwegian Government; it was held that the man was indictable—he was indicted for soliciting.

MR. ERLE replied, that here the case was different; the defendants were not indicted for soliciting, nor was it an indictment for an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. The indictment did not show that they took any part in impeding labour; there was no act done by the defendants. He submitted that the generality of this indictment made it bad, it was too indefinite; it was so devoid of all particulars, that the defendants had not that reasonable information as to what they were called upon to answer, to which all indicted persons were by the law of England entitled. There never was an indictment more bare in specifying any particulars; the words were "divers persons, at divers times, at divers places." To what part of England could the attention of the parties be directed? who were the principal offenders? where were they, what was the time, what was the offence? Every election mob, every holy-day assembly, every festive meeting, might come under the denomination of tumultuous assembling. The defendants were not supposed to be jointly guilty of any one of the acts charged, for these had been laid in the indictment as several and distinct, yet this only furnished an additional reason why the count now sought to be overturned should have been rendered more accurate and specific in its language. Among many other cases upon conspiracies, those of "the Queen *v.* Tonls," 5 Carr, and Payne, and "the King *v.* Seaworth," 1 Adelphus and Ellis, were authorities to show the inflexibility of the Courts in regarding "generality" as fatal to an indictment. Upon these authorities, as well as upon the loose and vague wording of the count, he contended that it was opposed to the spirit and rules of the law with reference to indictments, and must therefore be held by their Lordships as insufficient and bad.

Mr. DENDAS followed on the same side. It appeared to him that the charge intended to be set up against the "principal offenders" was that of a riot. At least, if it were not so, it amounted to nothing of which he knew in criminal law, or of which the criminal courts could take cognizance. Assuming that it was so, their Lordships would hold in view, that as it required at least three persons to constitute a riotous assembly, it ought to appear upon the indictment that the principal offenders amounted to or exceeded that number. The names of these parties, if known, should have been stated, or, if otherwise, they should have been mentioned as "unknown." In none of these respects, however, did the indictment comply with the rules of law. The number of principal offenders mentioned therein might have been two as well as three, and neither were their names given, nor were they said to be "unknown." It had been argued by his Learned Friend (Mr. Erle) that the fourth count was bad, and insufficient to charge the defendants with being accessories before the fact, inasmuch as it contained nothing which could be construed as words of "solicitation." To this he would only add, that as a new order of words had been used, without any reason assigned for changing the old, the former must be rejected by their Lordships. He, however, maintained, that it was competent for him, because equally consistent with the terms of the indictment, to regard it as charging the defendants with being accessories after the fact. The defendants could not be regarded as aiders and abettors, since the count in question contained no words to show that they were present at the time of the offence committed. Neither, in the absence of terms of "solicitation," could they be regarded as accessories before the fact. Even, however, on the hypothesis that the defendants were sought to be charged as accessories after the fact, the fourth count could not stand, since it did not appear thereby that the defendants had any "knowledge" of the guilty act which had previously occurred. This was an averment which the law required in circumstances of the kind, and which the indictment did not supply. The Attorney-General, on the former argument, had endeavoured to patch up the defect by appealing to "Hansard's case," but there a guilty knowledge had been charged. The indictment, moreover, contained no allegation of the means used by the defendants, as it ought by the rules of law to have done. In conclusion, he would put it to their Lordships from the numerous authorities laid down upon the subject, that the defendants could not be considered aiders and abettors, inasmuch as the indictment contained no allegation of their "presence" during the time of the acts committed; that they could not be regarded as accessories before the fact, because the count contained no words of "solicitation," nor yet as accessories after the fact, as there was no averment of "knowledge." And that, therefore, the fourth count must be held by their Lordships to be bad in law.

Mr. BAINES next took up the argument by reminding their Lordships that it could not be said that the statute of George IV. healed the errors that had been pointed out in the indictment; and without such an interposition the common law could of itself apply no remedy. The points that had been raised upon the argument came before their Lordships in precisely the same light and with the same force as if they had been presented to them upon demurrer. An indictment had been defined in Lord Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*, and in a case reported in page 862 of *Cooper's Reports*, but the count in question was totally at variance with the nature of an indictment as pointed out by these definitions. That count could not, in the first place, be maintained as one charging a conspiracy for the principal offence, inasmuch as it would be bad for "generality." It was true that greater generality had been allowed in an indictment for a conspiracy or a nuisance than for any other form of offence, but the indulgence had been strictly confined to these, and could not be very far dispensed with even in them, much less extended to an indictment for aiding and abetting the malpractices of others. Even, however, upon the supposition that the "principal offence" charged in the present instance was a conspiracy, the fourth count must be considered insufficient from the uncertainties—firstly, as to the present conspiring; and secondly, as to the persons conspired against. No names were given for any of the principal offenders, nor, was it even mentioned that they were persons "unknown." And the same objection held true with regard to those who were stated to have been obstructed by the conspirators in their work. As to person, time, and place, the count was equally vague and loose in its allegations, and, in his (Mr. Baines's) opinion, should be held insufficient. He maintained, however, that it was bad also on the ground of "multifariousness," as charging the defendants with aiding and abetting the principal offenders in a number of separate individual and unconnected acts, which differing in time, place, and performers, ought to have been distinctly charged. The law on this point had been stated in the case of "the King *v.* Roberts," in 4 Modern, page 101, and to that he referred their Lordships. Another objection to the fourth count was to be found in the fact, that it contained no allegation of, or reference to, the means and manner by which the defendants had committed their offence. In an indictment upon cursing and swearing, and upon a threatening letter, the Court held that the oaths used in the one instance and the letter in the other ought to have been specially set forth, in order that they might themselves judge from the record whether the offence complained of was indictable; and the principle that where an offence had been committed the means and manner of its accomplishment ought to be averred had been long thoroughly established. It might, perhaps, be argued that a necessity of the kind in instances of the present sort would render pleadings interminable, but that ought to have been remedied, not by an infraction of the rule of law, but by altering the form of the offence, and proceeding on the ground of a conspiracy. On these grounds, in addition to those already advanced by his Learned Friends, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Erle, he submitted that their Lordships ought to hold the fourth count insufficient in law.

Mr. Serjeant MURPHY came next, and after some remarks on the absence of any averment of intent on the part of the defendants, proceeded to draw their Lordships' attention to the infraction in the fourth count of the rule of law, that where an offence in its nature accessorial was complained of, a statement of "knowledge" was indispensable. Sir W. Follett had on this point quoted the authority of "The King *v.* Tuller," as an answer to the objection taken, but in that case the word "advisedly" had been used, which had been held to supply the defect, while here no substitution had been attempted. With reference to the argument of his learned friend Mr. Earle as to the absence of words of "solicitation" in the fourth count, he (Mr. Serjeant Murphy) was desirous of pointing out to their Lordships the reasons why the word "encouraged," which occurred in the count, could not be held to cure the mistake. "Encouragement" and "solicitation" were two very different things, and must not be regarded as synonimous. If they took the case of false pretences, let it be a substantial indictment, that A. B. encouraged C. D. to obtain money by false pretences; he submitted that would not be a good indictment. The party must set out the chief offence, in order that the Court might judge whether it was unlawful: it was for the Court, not the prosecutor, to determine as to its illegality; and if it was not completely set out, how could the Court form an opinion? The intent was so imperfectly stated that it was impossible to say which of the parties had done an unlawful act.

Mr. BODKIN said the Count could not be supported, on the ground of its uncertainty in the description of the offence. If it could be imputed to the principal offender or to the party inciting, the grand jury might decide on one state of facts, and the petit jury on another. The words were so vague, that it might be said the parties had written letters to incite to an act to to be committed, or that the meetings having ceased, the defendants might have rendered the parties support and assistance after the fact had been committed.

Mr. ATHERTON submitted that for the reasons which had been urged this count was bad, as it did not aver that the defendants had been guilty of any offence known to the law; or that if the offence was known, it was so obscure that no judgment ought to be passed upon it. The names of the principals ought to be given, or it ought to be stated that they were unknown.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE said, if ten regiments of infantry had been engaged, of what use would it have been to have covered sheets of parchment with stating their names, or how would it have served the parties to have said they were unknown?

Mr. ATHERTON said that was an extreme case, but according to the rules laid down in the books, it appeared to be necessary either that the names should be stated, or that it should be stated that the numbers were excessive.

Lord DENMAN.—We will take time to consider the matter.

OBSERVATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, AND MORE ESPECIALLY TO ENGLISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At this time, when the condition of Ireland assumes so important a place in the attention of the British public—when, on the one hand, measures of a character subversive of political liberty are in progress of being passed by the legislature, and, on the other hand, the great body of the people of Ireland are proclaiming, as with one voice, the injustice of England, it appears to me to be very desirable that the peculiar circumstances in the condition of the Irish people, which give cause for this position of things, should be more fully understood than I believe they are at present.

Not only the outrages, but the discontents, of the people of Ireland proceed from the wretchedness of their condition, as existing generally over three provinces, and partially over the fourth; and if it be asked what produces this wretchedness? I unhesitatingly answer, the oppression and bad systems of landlords, which are no less injurious to themselves than to their tenants; and to these there has of late years been added the desire of exterminating the small holders from the lands of Ireland. It is hard for Englishmen to conceive how it is possible that any body of men should be so completely blinded to their own interests as to induce them to act as the landlords of Ireland have acted. It is therefore useful to call to mind the original circumstances of the connection of landlord and tenant in that country.

It arose from the repeated wars which occurred in Ireland, in consequence of rebellions against the British power, that all the lands, with very few exceptions, have been at different times forfeited, and have changed hands, in many cases even three times over. The natural result was, that those who got these lands felt no security in the property so obtained, and their object consequently was to levy the greatest possible revenue in the shortest possible time, without any respect to the consequences of such proceedings on the future or permanent condition of the people; and, in addition to this, a source of hostility existed between the people and the landlords, derived from the circumstances of conquest, and difference of race and religion. From these causes, the connection commenced in a spirit of mutual hatred, and has continued so. The landlords had the power to indulge unrestrained their desire to oppress and exact, because no counteracting responsibility was created by a system of Poor Laws, or by any other measures—but the reverse, the most dire system of laws was passed to supply the means of oppression. Thus passion, prejudice, and temporary self-interest created a system of action which has uniformly continued, and has exhibited itself in the most reckless and cruel rapacity. This produced the various modes of managing lands for the purposes of extortion, to which I have referred on different occasions in Parliament, and which are minutely detailed in various reports of both Houses of the Legislature. From hence arose the system of middlemen, joint tenancy, conacre, letting the lands to the occupier without buildings or improvements, or any allowance for the same; and all the excessive provisions in the form of distraint and ejectment for the recovery and extorting of rent which distinguish the Irish law of landlord and tenant. Thus, the occupiers of the land were reduced to extreme poverty, without the opportunity of subsisting themselves by the produce of their labour in any way; without education, without agricultural knowledge, and deprived, by repeated distraints, of their stock, and of all means of beneficially working their holdings, they have been rendered incapable of paying that amount of rent, which the quality of their lands would otherwise easily yield, and which those small holders, under a proper system of management, would have been perfectly competent to pay.

Such being the state of things to which the people were reduced, the landlords found that some remedy must be adopted, in order to obtain a fair return from their lands. Did they then attempt to better the condition of poor people, by aiding their industry and promoting their power of improvement? No such thing. Extermination was the decree of the landlords of Ireland by a kind of general consent, and several concomitant causes gave an increased impulse to that system of action. 1st. The abolition of the 40s. county franchise, by the Emancipation Bill of 1829, rendered consolidation necessary in order to produce a new £10 franchise. This was the first step in the exterminating system: but then, again, the £10 voters rejected the landlords' supremacy; they would not be his political servants: this produced a second act of the exterminating drama. It was deemed inexpedient to create £10 voters, it was said the franchise must be placed in less numerous and more obedient hands, and for this reason, whenever leases dropped, the consolidation principle became the rule of action in a still more extended degree. Again, a third impulse was given to this system by the nature of the Poor Law Act passed for Ireland. As this act contained no provision of settlement, the poor man, when ejected from his lands, had no right to claim relief at the place of his birth, or former residence; therefore it became the object of landlords and farmers to drive away the poor, in order to guard against taxation for their support in their respective districts, especially as the enactment of some settlement clause was looked forward to as a probable addition to the act at no distant period. Thus the Poor Relief Bill has, in this respect, had the indirect effect of greatly aggravating the miseries of the poor of Ireland, by driving them off the lands, without any concurrent measure to promote their employment.

The foregoing brief history of landlord and tenant transactions in Ireland I have given as a prelude to the following proofs of the action of the exterminating system now in operation. Various statements have been made at different times in the newspapers of the proceeding of particular landlords and agents. They are all met by statements of these landlords and agents, each saying. "It is not I who have done these things," I shall not now enter into individual charges, but I will show from facts, authenticated by parliamentary documents, that a dreadful and heartless persecution is and has been going on upon the part of the landlords of Ireland against the small holders. I say the landlords of Ireland as a body—at the same time I admit that there are many distinguished and most honourable exceptions. There are two returns from which I shall take these facts. In the second supplement to Appendices D. E. F., of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners, a return is given of the civil bill ejectments at Court of Quarter Sessions in Ireland for seven years, from 1827 to 1833, both years inclusive. This return gives the names of plaintiffs and the number of defendants, and various other particulars; but this report has returns from only nineteen counties out of thirty-two, the whole number of counties in Ireland. There is another return made this year to Parliament for five years, from 1838, to 1842, both inclusive. This return gives the number of ejectments for all the counties of Ireland, but does not give the names of plaintiffs or number of defendants. It lies in manuscript in the library of the House of Commons, not having been ordered for printing. It appears by the last mentioned return that the number of Civil Bill ejectments entered for the five years terminating with 1842 were 28,559 being at the average rate of 5,712 yearly; but this only gives the number of ejectments entered—it does not show the number of persons served on each ejectment. By a reference to a former return it will be found that each entry comprehended in many cases a large number of occupants, even so many as forty. This arises from the nature of the letting of lands in Ireland in sub-tenancy and co-partnership. By that return the ejectment entries for nineteen counties in seven years were 13,425, but the defendants amounted to 31,007, being in the proportion of about 2½ to the entries. If, then, we assume this proportion as a guide in referring to the late return, the number of entries being 28,559, the number of defendants would be 71,397. Each of these defendants is a separate occupier, and probably head of a family; taking the families at the usual average of five heads—*the total number of population against whom ejectment proceedings have been taken would amount to* 356 985 *souls in the five years, being at the average rate each year of* 14,339 *families, comprehending* 71,397 *heads of population.* But I can show farther, that this extermination is going on in a rapidly increasing ratio. By the first report the number of ejectment cases in the nineteen counties are 13,425, being at the rate of 706 for each county. At the same rate, the number for the thirteen omitted counties would be 9,178, making a total of 22,603 for seven years, or on the average 3,229 entries yearly. But the average of five years, given in the last return, would be 5,712 each year, showing a yearly increase of 2,483 cases on the average, or an increase of very little less than one-half in nine years; or, in other words, the average of five years, ending in 1842, is nearly one-third greater than the average of seven years, ending in 1833. It may be attempted to meet my statement by the allegation that these entries were all *decreed*. It matters not—the entries show the *animus* of the landlords; and the presumption is, that the persons named were driven out by some other means; and undoubtedly large numbers have been expelled, against whom no legal process had been taken. There is another fact which appears from the first return, that in the great majority of cases no rent is charged as being due—the ejectments are brought for what is termed *overholding*—as, for example, the county of Donegal. The number of ejectments entered in the seven years included in that return were 757 in that county, and in only 137 cases is rent charged as due; and in that county the yearly average of entries has risen, since 1833, from 111 to 246, considerably more than double.

Now, gentlemen, and people of England, such is a true, and as I think you will feel from the facts I have stated, incontrovertible statement of the landlord and tenancy condition of the people of Ireland. This state of things has tempted the people to form illegal associations, and to do violent, illegal, and cruel acts to protect themselves from this exterminating system; they feel that the laws and the institutions give them no protection; they therefore make a law for themselves and appoint their own executioners to carry out their judgments: they are in a state of desperation; they feel that they must either hold their land or die the miserable though not instant death of starvation; and this state of things also produces the desire for political change. A people so oppressed and distressed grasp at the proposition of any change, because they are in such a deplorable condition that no change can make them worse. To meet such evils as these what would be the obvious course? would it not be to propose such amendments of the law of landlord and tenant as would give the occupier some protection against this heartless extermination? A power of claiming value for improvements, or a renewal of tenure as a set-off against notice of ejectment, has been repeatedly suggested; the powers of distraint should also be limited within just bounds, and in conjunction with these amendments of the law of landlord and tenant, the Poor Law should be made to act effectively against the exterminating process; a power should be given by which, in case ejected tenants were admitted as objects of public relief, the expenses of such relief should be chargeable to a certain extent upon the ejecting landlord; and also in cases wherein the rent paid by any tenant exceeded, in a certain proportion, the rent by valuation. If such tenants should be supported from the rates, the expense of such relief should be chargeable on the immediate lessor and levied in both cases by giving powers to the commissioners, in case of non-payment, to enter into the receipt of the rents.

I unhesitatingly assert my belief that such measures as these would operate as a charm in ameliorating the condition, and removing the discontents of the people; various other useful measures have been suggested for promoting improvement and employment (see report on public works, 1835; and the reports of the Poor Law Inquiry Commissioners, &c., &c.)

But instead of such measures as these, what are the propositions of the Government? Do they propose to increase the responsibility of the landlords? They propose exactly the reverse. They bring in a New Poor Law Bill, the changes made by which are to increase the power and to diminish the responsibility of the landlords; and they do this with a knowledge (or else they are guilty of unpardonable ignorance) that a cruel extermination is in progress by the landlords, amounting, as I have shown, to the extent of upwards of *seventy-one thousand heads of the population annually.*

The second measure the Government proposes is an Arms Registry Bill. The nature and character of this bill is fully before the public. There might be some apology, if it were said, we want this bill to protect life, till other measures of remedy shall come into action; but they do not say this. I purposely put the question on a late occasion to the Government; the answer clearly showed that no other measures were intended—that the whole reliance was on the Arms Bill. Then I ask Englishmen to consider, first, Will this Arms Bill remedy the evils I have laid before you? You cannot say it will.

Secondly—Will it prevent outrages and murder? Can you believe that those who have formed this agrarian organization will not contrive to secrete arms, or else to rob arms from those who have registered them, in order to carry into execution their objects; or in case of wanting arms, that the bludgeon would not be resorted to, or other practices still more dreadful?

Thirdly—If this bill does not operate effectually in taking away the means of outrage, will it not by its offensive provisions increase the spirit of outrage?

Fourthly—I ask you, is it right, is it politic, to concede such a bill as this to a government who seek it as the only remedy for evils which you know this bill cannot remedy, and thus give that government a plea to avoid the consideration of more substantial measures of amelioration?

I hear it continually alleged by Englishmen, that they cannot understand the grievances of Ireland, or what remedies can be applied. I hear this constantly—I read it in the articles of the public press. I have therefore endeavoured, in these observations, as briefly as possible, to point out a few of the practical evils, and suggest a few of the practical remedies. I think no one can dispute that I have pointed out grievances; let those who disapprove of my remedies, suggest better ones if they can. I have carefully abstained from the mention of political grievances, or saying one word indicative of predelliction. I do not wish to attach blame to this Government greater than to other preceding Governments; practical measures of improvement have been neglected by all alike, and I am free to acknowledge that, in the report I have referred to in 1833, the Whig landlords assume fully as conspicuous a figure in the exterminating warfare as the Tory landlords.

Such is the condition of the Irish people. They impute their suffering—not to what I believe to be its true cause, namely, the imperfect representation of the people, in the Imperial Parliament, and consequent bad legislation and bad government over the whole empire—but to the alleged evil intentions of the British nation towards Ireland, and they desire to protect themselves from that cause of evil by a repeal of the union. Now I would call upon the legislators of England, both Lords and Commons, to reflect upon the consequences of their present proceedings. If they pass such measures as the Arms Bill for the coercion of the Irish people, and no measures for their protection for improvement, are they not adding power and permanence to the repeal agitation, by proving themselves incompetent, or else unwilling, to legislate either justly or beneficially for that country?

WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

London, June 7, 1843.

MR. O'CONNELL IN KILKENNY.

KILKENNY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Kilkenny—the "City of the Confederates"—ever foremost in the cause of liberty, has nobly done its duty by Ireland and O'Connell. No exertion was spared by that most efficient and active body of gentlemen, the Citizens' Club, to render the arrangements perfect in every particular. The meeting was fixed to take place at the race-course, about three miles from the city, and every possible effort made to induce the people of this and the neighbouring counties to attend, *en masse*, and to come unprovided with boughs, or a twig, which would betoken injury to the plantations of the aristocracy. The decoration of the magnificent pavilion for the Repeal banquet was on a truly splendid scale. It contained extensive galleries for the accommodation of the ladies, besides tables for upwards of six hundred gentlemen; and the entire cost of the work exceeded £100. But all their toil and exertions were wasted for nought. The tremendous rain which fell without ceasing during Wednesday spoiled the decorations, and the high winds of the succeeding night having carried away a considerable portion of the roof, the committee were forced to relinquish at the last moment all idea of having the banquet there. In this predicament they contrived to procure possession of the chapel of the "Black Abbey," and here the dinner subsequently took place. The Liberator, who arrived on last evening, about seven o'clock, accompanied by John O'Connell, Esq., M.P. for Kilkenny, and Thomas Steele, Esq., remained during his stay in town at the residence of Edmond Smithwick, Esq., where a large party were invited to receive him. About one o'clock the trades formed in procession in the Coal market, with splendid new banners, and each of the members carrying a white wand with a small green flag attached to it. The several bands of the city and other bands from a greater distance, all drawn in chariots, were scattered through the procession, and served materially to enliven the scene. After the Trades came the Citizens' Club in coaches, each with four horses, preceded by a band similarly conveyed, and in the last of the coaches the Liberator and Mr. E. Smithwick occupied the front seat. The enthusiasm displayed as the procession began to move was exciting and interesting in the extreme. All the windows along the line of procession were crowded with the beauty and fashion of the "faire citie," the streets were so thronged that the procession moved on with the greatest difficulty. The entire of the male population of Kilkenny county, with considerable portions of Tipperary, Queen's County, Carlow, Wexford, and Waterford, might literally be said to be present. From the most accurate calculations that could be made, there must have been over 300,000 persons present, and the meeting had also the distinguishing characteristics of containing a much greater number of horsemen and much fewer women than at any other meeting I have attended. There were probably from 10,000 to 12,000 horsemen on the course.

PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., was called to the chair, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The CHAIRMAN said he attended there that day at the summons of the county and city of Kilkenny, to act as chairman to that vast and patriotic assembly, the largest, probably, that ever assembled in Ireland—(cheers). He did so, on the solemn assurance by those gentlemen that the proceedings of that day would be characterised by order, regularity, and a respectful obedience to the laws of the land—(hear, hear). As soon as he had announced his intention of accepting the high honour that had been conferred upon him by the people of the county and city of Kilkenny, he received, by return of post, the greatest insult that could possibly be offered to an Irish magistrate—he was dismissed from the commission of the peace—(hear, hear.) He was unable to find any rational or constitutional ground for such an act—(hear, hear). He would beg of the gentlemen who addressed the assemblage to confine themselves as much as possible within the bounds of moderation, and to make use only of the language of conciliation—(cries of "hear, hear, hear.") He could not sit down without making this declaration, and he hoped it would find a responsive feeling in the breast of every Irishman who heard him. He would tell them, and he hoped there would be no mistake on the subject, that he was a Repealer—(great cheering for several moments). But though he was an advocate for the Repeal of the Union, he would also declare, without any equivocation or mental reservation, that he was an enemy to all idea of separation from England—(hear, hear). The Repeal of the Union would be of immense advantage to Ireland, without doing too much harm to England; but separation would involve the ruin of both countries—(hear, hear). The Chairman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.

PATRICK CANTWELL, Esq., moved the first resolution, which was seconded by JAMES DOYLE, Esq., and carried.

Mr. CONNELL then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic and deafening shouts of aplause. When silence was restored, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proceeded as follows:—Is there a band within hearing? If there be, let them play up, "God save the Queen." [More than a dozen bands here played up the national anthem, the entire vast multitude remaining uncovered. At the termination of the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given for the Queen.] I will now give you another subject to cheer—three cheers for the Queen's army—the bravest army in the world (Tremendous cheers.) Three cheers for the Irish people—the most moral, the most brave, the most temperate, and the most religious people on the face of the earth. (Continued cheering.) And now, having gone through these heartfelt ceremonies, I present myself before you to address you on topics of the highest interest. It has never happened to me to behold a more gorgeous assemblage of human beings than that now before me. I return you ten thousand thanks for having set the elemental warfare at defiance in coming here in spite of every impediment that was imposed to prevent your attendance. Another thing I thank you for is, that you have come without green boughs. You do not want anything of the kind to show your sincerity in the cause of your country. (Cheers.) I have before me more physical force than any military commander that ever existed, and I have that physical force perfectly cognizant of the fact, that they could not do anything that would be such great injury to the cause of repeal as committing the slightest breach of the peace. (Cries of "never fear.") Somebody says "never fear." Why, I am afraid of nothing except being wrong; for as long as I am right I fear nothing, and I think I have plenty here to join me in being right, and to join me too in fearing nothing. (Great cheering.) No, the only thing I could apprehend would be any species of a breach of the law. I will tell you of one of the plans of the Orange faction to put an end to the repeal question. They find that they cannot anywhere tempt the people to violate the law openly in the noonday, and, therefore, in the north of Ireland, down to the county of Louth, they have sent about men to form Ribbon lodges and swear the people into secret societies—(hear from Mr Steele). Men of Kilkenny! if you hear of any person attempting to form a secret society in your county, denounce him at once to the repeal wardens in your neighbourhood. They will communicate the fact to us, and we will take care to have the fellow punished—(cries of "we will"). The repeal wardens are the men by whom I intend to obtain the Repeal of the Union, and there is no more honourable station in society than theirs. I now charge the Repeal wardens, who are established in every parish in the county, to find out for me any attempt to establish secret societies in the county, and when the authorities see their friends brought before them for punishment they will feel annoyed—(hear, hear, and laughter). But they have invented other methods for stopping the agitation of the Repeal. I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they would prevent the Repeal of the Union even at the expence of a civil war. We will not go to war with them, but let them not dare to go to war with us—(tremendous cheering for some time). We will act on the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves in the right, and act on the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threatened us with this civil warfare; but we only laughed at them, and you are at liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.) I hurled back my indignant defiance to them from the Repeal Association, and I told them what I now tell you, that we never would violate the law, or commit any violence; but that we have hands enough to defend our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great cheers.) What was the consequence? The great Duke of Wellington and the crafty Sir Robert Peel pulled in their horns a little, and they said they did not mean to attack us. (Hear, hear.) Very well. There is peace then, for we will not attack them, and they will not attack us. (Laughter.) But, in order to induce us to give up the agitation of the Repeal, Sir Robert Peel told a lie, and that same came very easy to him. (Laughter.) I remember that a friend of mine was once coughing all night, and when the doctor came to him in the morning, he said to him, "I think you cough easier than you did before." "It is no wonder I should," said he, "for I have been practising all night." (Loud laughter.) It was the same way with Sir Robert Peel; he had been practising so long, that it came quite easy to him to tell the lie. (Continued laughter.) It came out with more facility from him because he had been practising the entire of the preceding day and evening. The lie he told was this—he said that the Queen would oppose the Repeal to the uttermost, whereas she said no such thing. His conduct, according to the newspaper reports, was traitorous to the Queen, besides being untrue; and I have it from the highest authority, short of the Queen herself, and I am told that she sent Peel away when he next came to her with a flea in his ear. (Loud laughter and cheers.) What was the next step? Up comes Chanceller Sugden.—(groans). What an ugly name the fellow has. (laughter.) This Chanceller Sugden issues out a letter striking us off the commission of the peace. Only think what a degraded man I am, deprived of the commission of the peace—but what a great deal I care for either it or him. (Cheers.) But if I have been degraded it was in very good company. I have with me an excellent young friend of mine—our chairman—the son of your old and faithful representative, Colonel Butler, and who will himself be yet your representative. (Cheering.) I thank you for anticipating me; but the moment it is not his father's convenience to represent the county of Kilkenny I would be glad to see the man who would attempt to interfere with his election. He possesses all the qualities of the truly noble house of Mountgarret; and many and many a Mountgarret has died on the scaffold, or fighting in the field for Ireland. Yes, and the Mountgarrets of the present day would, if necessary, be ready to follow their example—(cheers). The commission of the peace was also taken from Col. Butler, from Lord Ffrench, from Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, and from D. O'Connell, and other vagobonds—(laughter). This Sugden—the pig with the ugly name—(laughter)—who took away the commission of the peace from us—is a lawyer, and has made an enormous fortune by the law, but yet he does not understand the law; for he says that it is unconstitutional to attend meetings, while he himself publishes an alleged speech of the Queen, and attributes to her the unconstitutional language uttered by the Prime Minister. But they have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and marines here, and I am very glad of it, for they will spend 36,000 shillings every day while they remain in this country—(cheers). It would be a kind of little Repeal of the Union in itself—(a laugh). The Queen's army is the best in the world, and the class of sergeants that it contains is the most educated in existence, and I trust that the day will come when all the sergeants will be in a fair way of becoming commissioned officers—(hear, hear, and loud cheers). They also sent over the navy, and all the old women of Kingston were frightened the other morning by the firing of cannon from six or seven ships in the harbour on the arrival of the admiral. But do you know what they are going to do? The admiral is coming down the Grand Canal in the heavy boat to examine all turf-boats, and look into their potato lockers to try if they have any hidden cannon on board. It is really a fact, and he is this very day at Monastereven. A lieutenant of the navy has been sent by the fly-boat on the Royal Canal, to find out what became of the army of 15,000 men that the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins had had in his back parlour. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to describe at much length the benefits that would be conferred on the country by Repeal, and then referred to the moral and physical superiority of the Irish race over every other people in the world. He then continued—Our petitions will go before her Majesty, for she alone is able to Repeal the Union, by her prerogative. She can, I repeat, restore the Irish Parliament; it is not dead—it only sleeps. There is a torpor—an incubus overriding; but the vitality of the heart remains. Grattan said he watched over the cradle of Irish liberty, and saw her liberties inhearsed, and followed her to the grave. I assert that she is not dead—she only sleeps; and here am I sounding the trumpet for her resurrection—(cheers). What a day it will be when Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler is setting out in procession to go to the Parliament that will be sitting in College Green. Irishmen, your country shall not be enslaved. The Repeal of the Union is approaching! From this spot I proclaim to you liberty and prosperity to Old Ireland—(loud and continued cheering).

After passing some other resolutions, the meeting separated in the most orderly manner.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday says:—We have been informed that it is intended to remove the 45th Regiment from this garrison forthwith, and to replace it by another; and that the 1st Royal Dragoons have received orders of readiness for embarkation at Bristol for this port. Returns have been lately made by official persons of the accommodation which the St. George Steam Packet Company's vessels on the Bristol and Cork station are capable of affording for men, horses, &c.; their tonnage, rate of sailing, and facilities for embarking and landing troops. Accommodation is being provided for a large military force in Mallow, and a portion of the Police Barrack, it is said, is being prepared for the officers' quarters. Two companies of the 56th Regiment and two troops of the 10th Hussars, and seven officers, under the command of Captain Barclay, proceed hence to-morrow morning for Mallow, in order to be within call of the authorities in that town on Sunday next during the repeal demonstration. The Mermaid steamer, Captain Hearn, on her passage from London to this port, passed the Malabar abreast the Lizard Point, on Monday, the 5th instant, at three p.m. The destination of this vessel is Cove, and on her arrival Rear-Admiral Bowles will hoist his flag on board her in Cove harbour, where she will remain for the summer. Lieutenant Farquhar, R.N., has arrived at Cove, and will join the Malabar as flag lieutenant, with Admiral Bowles. The baggage, &c., of the admiral was landed, ex-Mermaid, from Plymouth yesterday.

FATAL AFFRAY ON THE SHIRLEY ESTATE.—On Thursday the jury gave in their verdict—"We find that Peter Agnew came by his death at Maheracloon, in the county of Monaghan, on the 5th of June inst., by a gun-shot wound from a party of twenty-eight policemen commanded by Major Wilcox and Sub-Inspector Berry, and we find that they have not produced sufficient evidence to shew that they were in imminent danger of their lives at the time they fired on the people; and that there was not preof as to the identical person who fired the shot that killed Peter Agnew."

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN TY

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, June 9.

Mr. Bernal reported from the Nottingham Election Committee, "That Thomas Gisborne, jun., Esq., was duly elected." The Hon. Member moved that the evidence should be printed. He said the ground of his motion was, that circumstances had been disclosed which led the Committee to think that a course had been pursued by the parties for the purpose of procuring evidence which was very objectionable.

The evidence was ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented by Lord J. Russell from certain electors of Durham, complaining of bribery and corruption at the late election.

Mr. Hume gave notice that on Tuesday next, or on the earliest possible day after, he should propose a resolution to the effect that the payment of a pension to an independent foreign sovereign from the taxes of the United Kingdom was a waste of public money and an injustice to the people of this country, and that therefore the pension of £21,000 a year granted to the Duke of Cumberland ought to be discontinued while he remained King of Hanover. (Cheers.)

It having been rumoured that a message from the Crown touching the state of Ireland was to be delivered, the utmost anxiety prevailed amongst the members and strangers present.

Sir R. Peel appeared at the bar, and announced himself as the bearer of a message from the Queen. On this the expectation was intense, and each man held his breath for fear of losing a word. The message was respecting the marriage of the Princess Augusta.

The disappointment of those who expected another and a different kind of message was sufficiently ludicrous. Her Majesty's message, which was received with cheers, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

In reply to questions, Lord Eliot explained the recent riots at Dungannon, and said that a stipendiary magistrate had been sent down to investigate the affair.

Lord Jocelyn asked if Government were taking steps to have parties arrested who committed assaults on persons assembled to petition Parliament against the Repeal of the Union—the case at Dungannon?

Lord Eliot answered, that the Government would, of course, but they had no information at present on which to do so.

Lord Eliot explained, that the movement of troops lately sent from Dublin to Waterford, and immediately afterwards ordered back again to Dublin, was in consequence of information received by the Commander-in-Chief, which Lord Eliot declined to state.

The House went into committee on the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill, after a protest from Mr. G. Palmer against it, as a measure the most mischievous to British interests, and a notice from Colonel Sibthorp to divide the House on it upon the third reading.

Several clauses were agreed to, and progress reported.

The House went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Redington moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, but withdrew it, after a discussion.

Clauses one, two, and three, were, after one division, agreed to, and progress reported.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

Monday, June 12.

Pursuant to an order of the House, a copy of the evidence taken before the Nottingham Election Committee was presented at the bar and laid on the table.

Mr. Gisborne presented a petition from certain electors of Nottingham, in which they took notice of the proceedings of the late election for Nottingham. They stated, that after the election certain persons who were named in the petition had occupied themselves for a long period of time in sending round their emissaries and distributing money for the purpose of getting up suborned evidence against the return: they stated that such corrupt practices were calculated, unless exposed and punished, to bring the proceedings before election committees into contempt, and in their opinion were a gross breach of the privileges of this House. They prayed the House to institute an earnest and strict inquiry into the allegations made by them, and they stated that they were in a situation to procure evidence to substantiate them in the fullest manner; they prayed that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged in the petition, before which they were willing to give evidence on oath relative to all the proceedings in which they were engaged during the late election; and further, they prayed for such relief, &c. He moved that the petition be printed with the votes, as it was his intention to call the attention of the House to it on a future day. Ordered.

The Hon. Member then moved that the proceedings before the late Nottingham Election Committee be printed.

The Earl of Lincoln—May I ask the Hon. Member whether it is his intention to bring the petition under the consideration of the House?

Mr. Gisborne—Undoubtedly, I have given a notice to that effect. Will the Noble Lord allow me to ask a question of him in return? Had the Noble Lord any connexion with the proceedings before the committee which lately inquired into the allegations made against the return for Nottingham on the late occasion?

The Earl of Lincoln—Sir, I am aware that I should be fully justified, and should, perhaps, better fulfil my duty as a Member of this House, if I declined to be catechised by the Hon. Member—(cheers)—and declined to answer a question that must be considered extraordinary and unusual—(cheers). Sir, I am not only not ashamed, but I am fully prepared to defend the part which I have taken in any election, not only at Nottingham, but in any one in which I have been concerned. If the Hon. Gentleman is inclined to go through a series of questions, and will concede to me the same privilege—(hear, hear)—and will promise me that he will give a fair and impartial answer to every question I propound to him, as far as I am concerned, I am perfectly prepared to go through the ordeal—(loud cheers). The Hon. Gentleman has given notice of his intention to move for a committee; if that is granted him, and if he thinks I have taken any steps in any election which were incompatible with my duty as a member of this House, or the conduct of a gentleman, he will have an opportunity of calling me, and I promise him that I will give as full answers to every question put to me as I did before the committee moved for by the Hon. Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck)—(cheers.) Sir, I am fully sensible that my duty should lead me to leave the question as it stands, but as my refusal to answer the Hon. Gentleman might leave an erroneous impression on the minds of Hon. Members, I trust the House will excuse me for departing from what I feel is my duty, and allow me to answer the question which has been put to me—(Hear, hear.) Sir, I will state at once that the Conservative electors of Nottingham did call upon me for advice after the termination of the last election. Ever since I entered upon public life, they have done me the honour to place great reliance upon my opinion, and have frequently been guided by my advice. After the late election they solicited my advice, and having represented to me that the election had been obtained by unlawful means, I did advise them to present a petition against the Hon. Gentleman's return, and to prosecute it before the House—and further, it was upon my advice that the legal assistance was retained.

On the question being again put from the chair,

Mr. Gisborne said, that the Noble Lord (the Earl of Lincoln) had misunderstood the motive with which he had put the question to him. It was generally believed by a large body of the electors of Nottingham that the Noble Lord was connected with the party against which corrupt practices had been charged; but if he (Mr. Gisborne) had before received such an answer as that now given by the Noble Lord, he would have asked the electors of Nottingham, with whom he was connected, to dismiss from their minds any notion that the Noble Lord was in any way a party to the practices complained of; and he hoped the Noble Lord would not think that he had departed from Parliamentary usage in having put the question.

The Earl of Lincoln repeated, that he had advised the parties who had consulted him to petition against the Hon. Member's return; but with any corrupt practices, if any such ever existed, he need hardly say he had no connexion. Indeed, from all he learned, he should say the corrupt practices existed on the other side; and it was in that conviction he had advised the parties who consulted him to petition against the late return.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. S. Crawford said, he had been intrusted with a petition signed by 2,000 inhabitants of the borough of Nottingham. They complained of corrupt practices at the late as well as at former elections by Mr. Walter, the elder, and others, and the petitioners prayed the House to institute a strict inquiry into the whole of those corrupt practices.

The petition (as we understood) was ordered to be printed.

The Earl of Lincoln said, that he had to present a petition from Messrs. Clarke, Fyamore, and Fladgate, solicitors, the agents for the petitioners against the late return for Nottingham. They complained of a conspiracy, by means of which the ends of justice had been defeated in the late proceedings before a committee of that House, and also the petition withdrawn; and they prayed for an inquiry into the whole of these proceedings, with the view of having justice done to the parties aggrieved, and also of punishing the parties engaged in these transactions. The petitioners also complained, that the rules and privileges of that House had been violated by parties giving false evidence before one of its committees, and by tampering with other witnesses in order to induce them to give false evidence. The petitioners (said the Noble Lord) made many other allegations which they said they were ready to prove, and they concluded by again praying that the whole of the matters contained in the petition might be duly inquired into without delay.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blewitt gave notice, that on the next stage of the Arms (Ireland) Bill, he would move the appointment of a committee to inquire whether the long duration of those laws which deprived the people of one of the recognized rights of British subjects, namely, that of carrying arms for their own defence, had not tended to give them that passion for the possession of arms which they now manifested? (Hear.)

Mr. M. J. O'Connell gave notice that in the committee of the Arms (Ireland) Bill he would move a clause granting pecuniary compensation to those whose arms should be branded for any loss they might sustain by that process.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE.

Sir R. Peel moved that the message from Her Majesty on Friday last be read.

Her Majesty's message was then read by the clerk at the table, as follows:—

"Victoria Regina—Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Commons that she has given her consent to a marriage between her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

"The many proofs which the House of Commons has afforded of their affectionate attachment to Her Majesty's person and family leave her Majesty no doubt of their readiness to enable her Majesty to make a suitable provision for her Royal Highness on this occasion."

Sir R. Peel then rose and said—Before I move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration her Majesty's most gracious message, it will be right to move a formal address, thanking her Majesty for the communication which she has been graciously pleased to make to the House. Of course to that formal reply to her Majesty's message I cannot anticipate the slightest objection. I am sure that the House feels obliged to her Majesty for her gracious communication, and will be glad to hear that a princess, of that illustrious house of which her Majesty is the head, is about to ally herself in marriage with a prince whose high character and amiable personal conduct have endeared him to every one who has had the honour of being acquainted with him. He is already connected by more than one tie with the throne of this country, and, so far as circumstances can form any guarantee for the happiness of an union of this nature, there is every guarantee for the happiness of this; and I cannot forbear to express every wish that every happiness may attend the illustrious princess and her consort in the union they are about to contract—(cheers). I move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, offering the thanks of this House to her Majesty's most gracious information of the intended marriage between her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline and his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and assuring her Majesty that this House will immediately take into consideration her Majesty's most gracious message.

The question having been put,

Mr. Hume said, that no one could wish happiness to the illustrious Princess more than he did, but at the same time he must say that the Right Hon. Baronet seemed to have omitted what was very important. He did not object to one word that was in the proposed address, he only wished to add two or three lines with reference to what it was the duty of the House on some occasions to attend to. He thought the Right Hon. Baronet could not expect that the House should go into Committee before he had given notice of his motion to that effect. He presumed that the Right Hon. Baronet ought to state on this occasion that on a future day he would name the precise sum which he should ask the house to vote by way of income for the Princess. On the 3d of May, 1797, a message came down from the Crown announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, when the House only voted the Address, and did not go into committee. He believed there were other precedents to the same effect; but, whether there were precedents or not, the House was in a condition to make precedents for themselves, and they ought not to go into Committee immediately. He objected to a part of what had been stated by her Majesty. (A laugh.) He wished to add to the words of the address two lines, which he thought it was the duty of the House to insert, and to which he presumed the Right Hon. Baronet could not have any objection. His amendment went to pledge the House to consider Her Majesty's message with reference to a due consideration of the condition of the finances and the diminished receipt from the ordinary sources of revenue, and to the state of many of Her Majesty's subjects, and the depression of trade, and especially to that suffering and destitution which had so long prevailed, which her Majesty's gracious speech from the throne delivered by the Commissioners on the 2nd of February had so deeply deplored. He wished her Majesty to take these subjects into her consideration; he wished it because he believed that her Majesty would not wish that any step should be taken in this matter without due consideration of the circumstances which had been stated from the throne in February last—(hear, hear). He wished, therefore, to propose these words in addition to the address, and he could not conceive that the Right Hon. Baronet could have objection to them—(cries of hear, hear). He could not conceive it. He could not think that the Right Hon. Baronet would consider it proper to take any steps in the matter without taking into consideration the state of the finances, which the Right Hon. Baronet himself had stated were in a very unsatisfactory condition. All he wished was to add to the address that to which he could not conceive there could be any objection—(cries of hear, hear). When that motion was disposed of, he should propose that the Right Hon. Baronet should state in the House, and before going into committee, what sum he meant to propose.

Mr. Williams was not surprised at the manifestation of feeling on the other side of the House. He did not doubt the readiness of Hon. Gentlemen opposite to vote away the public money without, as he believed, any knowledge of the state of the country, or the ability of the people to pay the taxes. (Hear, hear.) He rose, therefore, to second the motion of the Hon. Member for Montrose, and if Hon. Members would listen he would give them some information to which they ought to attend. Within nine years they had added by their votes £42,000,000 sterling to the permanent debt of the country. Within three years they had added by their votes £8,000,000 sterling to the taxation of the country. He would like to know whither they were going to drive the country? If they fancied they would not have some day or other to answer for this they were mistaken.

Upon the question and amendment,

Sir R. Peel said,—I hope the two Hon. Gentlemen will allow the House to go into committee to enable me to state what is the proposal I have to make. I have acted not only in conformity with strict precedent, but in correspondence with those rules which are dictated by common sense and reason, without reference to precedent. (Hear, hear.) The proposal I have now to make commits no one to approve of what I may state in committee. (Hear, hear.) The proposal is only an assurance to her Majesty that we thank her for her most gracious communication, and consent to the consideration of the message—nothing more—it is not the adoption of the message. (Hear, hear.) Now, surely, in Committee of the whole House there will be a much better opportunity of my explaining to the house what is the nature of my proposal; and though I cannot accede to the Hon. Gentleman's wish that I should state it now, yet I cannot help confidently hoping that the proposal I have to make will be one that will show that the Government have not disregarded the various considerations that, in the present state of the country, ought to be duly considered.

Mr. Aglionby felt much in favour of the proposition of his Hon. Friend the Member for Montrose, and at a fitting period he should support it; but he would suggest that that was not the proper time for it—(hear, hear). The best time would be in the next stage of the question.

Mr. Hume—I cannot do that.

Mr. Aglionby—If that were so, then he should vote with his Hon. Friend, though he felt unwilling to do so now.

Mr. T. Duncombe asked whether the Right Hon. Baronet intended to take the vote that evening?

Sir R. Peel—I hope the proposal I have to make will meet with general acquiescence, because, it must be remembered that there must be a bill to carry the vote into effect; it is founded on the assumption that there will be a marriage—(hear, hear.)

Lord Howick pressed on Sir Robert Peel the propriety of not asking the House to agree to a grant of money without giving time for consideration, thereby following the precedent adopted in the case of Prince Albert.

Sir R. Peel was not disposed to resist postponement, if it were the general feeling of the House; but still thought that his statement, if suffered to be made, would prove satisfactory.

Lord J. Russell considered that it would be more respectful to the Crown to go into committee, in order to hear the proposal of the Government.

Mr. Hume said he should not withdraw his amendment. He wished her Majesty to know the truth, as far, at any rate, as he was concerned.

The House then divided—

For the motion	... ...	276
For Mr. Hume's amendment	...	52
Majority	... ...	224

Mr. Hume called on Sir Robert Peel to make his statement before going into committee; but after a few words from Sir Robert Peel, he withdrew his opposition.

The House then went into committee, and

Sir R. Peel rose and said, he would now state to the committee the precise nature of the proposal he was authorised to submit to them. In the first place, he might state that he did not mean to call on the committee to affirm any proposition that would effect an immediate addition to the burdens of the people. In proposing a provision for her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta he did not intend to call for an immediate vote of money—(hear.) The general rule with regard to the provision for princesses, whether the daughters of the reigning Sovereign or of members of the Royal house, he found to have been, that the parents of such princesses had undertaken the provision for them during their lifetime, either out of the civil list in the one case, or out of the provision voted from the consolidated fund by Parliament in the other. To that principle he proposed strictly to adhere on the present occasion, and he therefore did not mean to propose any absolute vote of annuity, but one contingent on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In fact his proposal amounted to the devoting of a portion of the annuity, now received by his Royal Highness to the use of the princess in the event of his Royal Highness's death—(cheers). He was not going to enter into all the cases in which provisions of this kind had been voted for princesses of the blood Royal—it would be sufficient for him to refer to one or two instances, in order to guide the House in coming to a decision in the present case. The principle to which he had referred was adopted in the year 1778, when his Majesty George III. was enabled to allot £30,000 a-year, as provision for five princesses; and it was again recognised in the case of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, on whose behalf a provision was made, which was to take effect on the death of her father. It was in strict accordance with the practice adopted on the latter occasion, and with the principle that regulated the other case he had referred to, that he should now propose the vote for her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta; and, notwithstanding the course which the Hon. Member for Montrose and those who acted with him had, from a sense of their public duty, taken, he (Sir R Peel) confidently felt that they did cordially participate with him in wishing every possible happiness to her Royal Highness and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The amount he proposed for her Royal Highness was one which he hoped would satisfy the House that every consideration that ought to be borne in mind in making arrangements of this kind had been attended to. He proposed that, in the event of the proposed marriage taking place (a clause necessary as a matter of form), the sum of £3,000 per annum should be settled on her Royal Highness, to be paid in the event of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—(hear, hear). He did not desire to draw any contrast between this proposal and that which had been made on a former occasion; but at the same time he might observe that it would be found to be less. He hoped the House would bear in mind that no money was immediately to be voted, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge would still provide for the princess during his life, and that it was only in the event of his death that the public would become chargeable with the proposed annuity of £3,000—(hear).

The motion having been put,

Mr. Mackinnon proposed an amendment, that the annuity should be reduced to £2,000, to be granted from the day of the marriage. He entered into some calculations to prove the superiority of his proposition to that of the Government, but he was greatly interrupted by the impatience of the House.

Sir Robert Peel said that the amendment, though ostensibly a reduction, was really a proposition for an increased grant, inasmuch as it was to take effect from the day of the marriage. He, therefore, submitted that the Committee could not entertain the proposition.

After some discussion on the point of form, Mr. Mackinnon withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Williams wished that the Right Hon. Baronet, instead of referring to precedents established in this country, had followed the practice adopted in the case of those numerous German princes and princesses who had from time to time formed alliances with the Royal Family. He would have found very little difficulty in discovering that no member of the Royal Family in this country had ever, in forming alliances with those German princes or princesses, received one farthing of fortune. He should like to know what pretence there was in the present state of the country for adopting a different rule in favour of German princes or princesses seeking alliances with the Royal Family from that which was pursued towards the Royal Family itself? The Duke of Cambridge had ample allowances of the public money to enable him to provide for his own children. His Royal Highness was now in the receipt of £27,000 of the public money per annum. He was colonel of two regiments, each having two battalions, and he had recently been created head ranger of two of the parks.

Sir R. Peel—His Royal Highness derives no emolument from that situation—(hear, hear).

Mr. Williams—That was perfectly marvellous—(a laugh). He was uncommonly delighted to hear that his Royal Highness had undertaken a duty without emolument. In that respect he had shown a noble example, worthy of being followed; but he was afraid his followers would be "few and far between"—(a laugh, and a cry of "The Duke of Sussex held the same office"). He thought it must be admitted, looking to the immense amount of public money which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had received, that the exercise of proper prudence and care would have enabled him to make ample provision for his children. His Royal Highness had peculiar opportunities of doing so, having for a considerable number of years been Viceroy of Hanover, when the emoluments of the office must have been sufficient to meet his expenditure; and, if common report spoke truly, his Royal Highness had, in consequence of the numerous appointments and emoluments he held, been enabled to amass a very large fortune. On what ground then could they justify any allowance out of the public money to the children of persons in his exalted station, who had ample means of providing for them; when in the New Poor Law, they had laid down the principle that these poor wretched beings who received 7s. 8s. or 10s. a week, were in duty bound, nay, were forced, to provide for their families, however numerous they might be? That law made the property of a father, nay, of a grandfather, liable to provide for children and grandchildren unable to provide for themselves, if they became chargeable on the public. Why not apply the same same just rule in cases like that now before the House? There was one very remarkable circumstance connected with the present case,—a Duke or Prince of Mecklenburgh, as he was called, some relation of the Prince who was about to marry Princess Augusta of Cambridge—he presumed either his father or grandfather, had been in the receipt of £2,000 a year out of the public money of this country ever since 1798. That family, therefore, had already received sums which, with interest, amounted to £300,000 out of the hard-earned monies of this country. Was it not enough, then, that the father should be a pensioner, without placing the son on the pension list too? The amount of public money now allowed to German princes and princesses, who had formed alliances with the royal family, was £200,000 a year. Surely, in all conscience, that was enough, without the addition now called for. On what pretence was this new demand made? The Right Hon. Baronet had offered no explanation, and he could only conjecture the reason to be the relationship subsisting between Princess Augusta of Cambridge and her Majesty. If that were the ground, and he could imagine no other, they must, in consistency, provide for all relations of equal nearness to her Majesty. They would then have a long list of them. There were some even nearer in blood to her Majesty, and was the principle to be laid down that all these should be provided for? There would then be no end to the taxation of the country for the maintenance of those German princes and princesses who found it so very profitable a thing to form alliances with the royal family. Looking to the state of the country, the suffering and distress which so extensively prevailed, the grievous complaints they had heard of oppressive taxation, and looking especially to the state of the revenue, he must on public grounds—on principle, and without any disrespect to the Duke of Cambridge, oppose the motion.

Sir H. Douglas contended that after the grandfather of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta had surrendered the hereditary revenues of the Crown, the immense patrimony which the Kings of England formerly held, a great moral and political obligation rested upon the House to make the provision now required. The Hon. Member for Coventry was mistaken in supposing that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge derived emoluments from two regiments; his Royal Highness derived none whatever from the 60th.

Mr. Hume pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject.

Sir R. Peel could not now think of doing so, seeing that discussion had been raised.

Lord Howick thought he ought to do so, in conformity with former precedent.

Lord John Russell, on the contrary, was of opinion that as discussion had begun, it ought to go on.

Sir R. Peel, however, yielded, on condition of the committee being resumed the next day, provided Lord John Russell would give way with his motion on the Corn Laws, which stands for Tuesday.

Lord John Russell was reluctant to lose his only opportunity of discussing so important a subject.

After some further conversation it was settled that the discussion should be adjourned until Wednesday.

Col. Rushbrooke then moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.

Mr. Tufnell moved as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill for an effectual inquiry into bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the borough of Sudbury. He contended that the inquiry before the House of Lords, on the bill which had been rejected, was totally inadequate, and argued that the House of Commons could not now agree to the issue of the writ, after having unanimously agreed to the disfranchisement of the borough. He proposed, by this bill, to empower two commissioners of inquiry to go down to Sudbury, in order thoroughly to investigate into the nature of the inveterate corruption of the borough; and affirmed that the motive which actuated him was solely a desire to uphold the character and dignity of the House, affected as it was by such practices as had been so amply proved to exist in Sudbury.

Mr. Wynn commented on the failure of the case before the House of Lords, which would seem to justify a suspicion of collusion on the part of those who had its management. The House would scarcely do its duty, without appointing a committee, in order to inquire into the causes of that failure, which led to the rejection of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.

Mr. Tuffnell withdrew his amendment in order to enable Mr. Wynn to propose an amendment for a committee of inquiry.

Colonel Rushbrooke, not considering that the evidence affected the entire constituency of Sudbury, declared his intention of dividing on his motion.

Sir R. Peel felt, that after the all but unanimous agreement of the House of Commons on the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, some information was needed as to the cause why such imperfect evidence had been adduced to the House of Lords. This information might justify the necessity of the Bill proposed by Mr. Tuffnell, and the inquiry might, therefore, suitably precede its introduction.

Lord John Russell concurred, but was sure that in dealing with corrupt boroughs they could not go on in the old system of sending up Bills to the Lords, and failing there through some cause or other. A more satisfactory system should be adopted.

Mr. Thesiger advised Colonel Rushbrooke to withdraw his motion, which was done, and Mr. Wynn's motion for a committee was agreed to.

Mr. Tufnell then moved that the issue of the writ for Sudbury be suspended for a month, which was also agreed to.

On the motion for going into a committee of Ways and Means, in order to grant the annual sugar duties,

Lord Howick (after the presentation of some petitions on the subject) moved, as an amendment, for a committee of the whole House, on so much of the act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 47, as relates to the imposition of a duty on the exportation of coals. He avowed that his object was to obtain the repeal of the duty imposed last year as a portion of the financial measures of the Government. Passing over the arguments as to the necessity for husbanding our stores of coal, seeing that competent authority had estimated that the Northumberland coal field would last for seventeen hundred years, and that of Wales for two thousand, he addressed himself to the considerations which had been adduced by Sir Robert Peel as vindicating the imposition of the duty. The anticipations of the Prime Minister had not been realised; the tax had already operated disastrously on the trade, in proof of which he adduced documentary evidence, showing that our exports had fallen off one-half with France, while the Dutch trade was nearly lost altogether, and that in the short space of nine or ten months. We were only beginning to feel the results of this pernicious duty. In Spain, Germany, France, Belgium, and other continental countries, capital was now investing in the expensive operations necessary for the production of coal, and when once fairly invested it could not and would not be withdrawn, and thus a class of competitors was raising up against us, depriving us of a trade which it was vain to expect that we could regain by retracing our steps. The example of the sulphur trade was a signal warning. The Neapolitan Government fancied—as did all the world—that it had a complete monopoly of the sulphur trade, and it imposed a heavy duty on the exportation of sulphur to this country. But the ingenuity of our chemists had discovered the means of manufacturing sulphur in this country, which maintained its ground against the Sicilian sulphur, though the Neapolitan Government had retraced its steps. The effect of the coal duty was apparent, not only in the stagnation of the trade, but in the condition of the working population, deprived as they were of employment; the shipping interest was also suffering, for freights were now lower than they had ever been; wherever the trade was retained, the tax was paid, not by the foreigner, but by the British shipowner. It operated disastrously on British industry in other ways; the Transatlantic Steam Company, which used to have a depot of British coal at New York, was compelled, since the imposition of the duty, to let the Great Western steam-ship perform out with American coal. Sir R. Peel defended the tax on revenue grounds alone, and he had calculated on receiving from it £140,000 annually. But the actual produce had been only £100,000, and as the old duties had produced £12,000, the amount received was only £88,000, which had still further to be diminished by the expense of collection, as well as the indirect diminution of revenue caused by the tax itself. In fact, were a balance struck, it would be found that the Treasury was rather a loser than a gainer by the tax. The budget of Sir Robert Peel had proved a more signal failure than any; the least of its evil results had been its disastrous operation on various departments of British industry.

Mr. Gladstone did not see the necessity for an elaborate working out of such dicta, as that it was much more difficult to regain a lost trade than to create it. The tax had unquestionably not been proposed with the assent of the coal trade; its repeal ought not to depend on its dissent. The state of the revenue was an all-important consideration; he did not defend the tax as abstractly good; but he was sure that if they listened to the claims of the coal trade for the repeal of the duty, they would be bound, in reason and equity, to entertain the claims of other interests for similar concessions. Nine months was not sufficient to enable them to judge of the effects of the imposition of the tax. He did not deny that it was an impost on the trade, but he denied that the depression of the trade was to be attributed to it. Lord Howick's estimate of the produce of the tax was drawn from imperfect data; the actual annual amount would be about £112,000 or £114 000. This was not a large sum; when considered with reference to the fact, that in this country we have to raise from forty-eight to fifty millions of revenue. But there were certain states of the public Treasury, when such an apparently small sum could not be conveniently parted with. Returns showed that there was an actual small increase in the amount of exportation—an increase which would have been larger, but for the unnatural stimulus of two years ago, which was followed by a corresponding langour during last year. The testimony of the English Consul at Brest was against the allegation of the diminution of our exports into France in consequence of the duty; and, though there might possibly be a dimunition of the exports to Holland—a fact still in uncertainty—even that dimunition, if it did exist, could be traced to other causes, such as the general depression of trade. The picture drawn by Lord Howick of the effects of the duty on our home trade was much exaggerated; the duty had fallen mainly on a class of middle-men, intermediate between the coal-owner and the foreigner; and though he was far from wishing that the profits of these middle-men should be diminished, still their case was very different from that of a general state of distress in the coal trade. Nor was the pressure on the shipping interest to be attributed to this tax, inasmuch as the general depression of trade was a main cause of it. On the whole he did not think that a case had been made out for the interposition of the House, or that a sufficient time had elapsed for the purpose of enabling them to judge of the effects of the tax.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde was glad that Mr. Gladstone had abandoned the high ground on which the tax had been originally defended. The depression in the coal trade was unquestionably not to be traced to the duty; but it could not be denied that it had produced much mischief. In fact, no answer had been given to the case made out by Lord Howick against the tax.

Lord H. Vane said that in France there were no less than sixty-one coal mines open, though not worked. The effect of the tax would be, that English capitalists would go over to work them. It was not wise policy in this country to maintain anything whose tendency was to check native industry, and stimulate foreign rivalry.

Mr. Bell did not consider the motion of Lord Howick to be well timed, but as it has been brought forward he would support it.

Sir George Clerk pointed out, that in the four months which elapsed between the time when Sir Robert Peel made his financial statement, on the 11th of March, of last year, and the final passing of the Custom Acts, there had been an extraordinary activity in the coal trade, which accounted for the depression which followed. But the trade was reviving, as was shown by returns, though the trade of Sunderland was affected by local causes, not connected with the imposition of the duty.

Mr. Labouchere felt himself perfectly justified in supporting Lord Howick's motion, after the evidence they had of the utter failure of Sir Robert Peel's anticipations, whether it were the distress caused by the coal duty, or the moral mischief produced by the spirit duty in Ireland. He recapitulated some of the facts adduced against the coal duty, the operation of which he contended was pernicious, and not worth maintaining for the sake of the small revenue which it produced.

Sir Robert Peel reminded the House of the financial condition of the country, which was still in a state of deficiency, in spite of the Income Tax. Our diminished exports to the United States were adduced as an evidence of the effect of the duty. But the United States imposed a duty of 8s. on the importation of British coal, which must be taken into account. Looking to financial considerations, he hoped the House would support the Government in resisting the powerful combination which sought to repeal the duty, and thereby to inflict a blow on public credit. Every other interest, as the advocates of the repeal of the duty on wool, would be ready to urge arguments similar to those by which the repeal of the coal duty was solicited.

Mr. Liddell, though feeling that Lord Howick's motion was ill-timed, would nevertheless give it his support.

On a division there appeared—

For Lord Howick's motion	...	124
Against it	... ...	187
Majority	... ...	63

From thirty to five and thirty thousand workmen are now employed in the re-building of the city of Hamburgh.

A Fugitive slave undergoing an examination at Northampton, Connecticut, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, Sar, he's a member of Congress."

Prevention better than Cure.—It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the blood. To remedy this, the occasional use of Parr's Life Pills should be had recourse to, and sickness prevented as well as cured.

A Fool.—A drunken shoemaker at Skerton made a firm resolution on Monday night last to drown himself; and in the presence of a number of spectators plunged into the river Lune, but, not being out of his depth, he suddenly bethought himself that his temporal affairs were not properly arranged, and deliberately walked out of the watery grave to bequeath his old coat to a brother cobbler, when his friends dragged him home, to the no small amusement of the spectators.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

HARMONY HALL.

LETTER XIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Before proceeding to the subject of my letter for this week, I must make one or two comments on that of Gracchus, which appears in this day's *Star*.

Your correspondent appears to attach more importance than I do to who may be the persons to first lead such a movement as I desire to see in action. I rely on the principles I have laid down; on the ease with which their practicability may be demonstrated whenever unity is obtained; and on the universal happiness to be gained by their adoption; as the weapons that shall overpower all opposition and lead men forward to undertake and accomplish the task that I propose.

With regard to Mr. O'Connell or any other leader giving an explanation of his conduct, I believe that whenever or wherever this can be done, it is highly serviceable; but my remark only went to shew the objection to compelling a leader to debate, discuss, and explain at a period when prompt action may be absolutely necessary.

Respecting the excitement produced by the Chartist agitation in 1839, I am well aware of the fact, but I hope a similar excitement will never again be required to be produced. If the objects to be gained had been shewn to be beneficial to all; the means of obtaining them made clear and distinct; and the movement carried forward in entire unity, under sound practical leaders, these objects could have been readily obtained, and a much higher position might ere this have been gained for the general body of the people.

To stick a thorn in the side of any Government or of any individual of my fellowmen is no wish or purpose of mine. It is true, that whilst we are so irrational and so ignorant of what contributes to our own happiness; whilst we are surrounded by circumstances which compel us to seek our own individual interests at the expence of others; or are obliged to associate with those whose minds cannot be expanded to anything resembling universal principles; we must both give pain to others, and be ourselves pained by their conduct towards us. But I seek another and a far different destiny for every child of man; my purpose is to shew that the means for human happiness abundantly exist around us, and that *all* may be provided for as readily as true desires can be created without an injury being committed to any.

Gracchus says that numbers hazarded their liberties and may be their lives in the struggle, and have been sacrificed as scapegoats; and he claims this as an evidence of a proud position in the political world. It is from such a position that I desire to remove every human being, to whatever class, sect, sex, party, or country he may belong. I hope we shall never be afraid of the loss of liberty, life, or anything else, however dearly prized, except truth and justice; but I do also hope that the minds of all will become so far enlightened, that they will see an easier and a better mode of accomplishing what all must of necessity desire, than by making sacrifices of any kind longer necessary.

With regard to the theory laid down by Robespiere as being in accordance with the democratic principle, namely, that the rights of every man are bound by the rights of others, and if we pass our own boundary we invade the rights of others; it is quite inapplicable to the universal and eternal truths on which alone I propose that we should form this association. The rights, the interests, the duties of man, are all universal, and it is only in proportion as we can embrace this idea that we shall be enabled to progress to that higher and better destiny, which I believe is now ready for us, as soon as we can be sufficiently united to receive it.

I have, in my former letters, given an outline of a new society which I propose should be formed for removing the present distress, which every where exists, and introducing such changes as shall secure to all ranks and classes a higher and better state of existence than they have hitherto obtained. I have stated the principles on which such a society should be based, and some of the chief objects to which it should devote its attention. I have spoken of the election of the Central President and his Council, and of the kind of manifesto or Charter they should put forth. I have, at some length, explained my reasons for desiring a unity of proceeding, and the views I entertain of the most practical mode by which this unity can be secured, and I have also at some length given the details of an organization simple of construction, and easy to be worked, which if it be established by men of comprehensive minds, will, I think, be sufficiently powerful for the great object required, namely to procure an enlightened public opinion that shall combine and direct all the energies we possess to promote the universal happiness of man.

I stated, at the conclusion of my last letter, that I should in this, point out further practical steps that will require to be taken, which after this lengthy digression I will now proceed to do.

In my letter No. 8, I stated that the Central President and his Council should, if possible, be immediately located on the land, and call to their assistance the best minds that they can procure to carry on the agricultural and gardening operations in the most superior manner that the present knowledge acquired in these sciences will admit, and that they should employ on the land the greatest quantity of manual labour that the means afforded them would allow.

These remarks form part of a subject which now very much engages the public mind, namely, that of the occupation of the land; and, as it is one on which I have had some practical experience, and one to which the Society I have been speaking of will have to pay great attention, I shall place it as the next practical step on which I am to speak.

In the occupation of land, as in every other proceeding, entered into by a society based on the three great truths which I have placed before your readers in former letters, entire unity of purpose and action should be observed. However large or small the business may be which the society undertakes, it must be one and entire, and under the chief superintendance of one directing mind. This principle does not prevent, or interfere with, a variety of modes of occupation; but, on the contrary, will allow of these being suited or adapted to all existing circumstances.

My opinion, as before stated, is, that in the first place every effort should be made to locate on the land the Central President and his Council, assisted by the best minds with which he can be associated; and that all the parties so placed should every day do something towards the procuring of their own food. After these are provided for in such a manner as to give them ease and calmness of mind, and a due appreciation of the great business they will have to perform, and the necessary expences attendant on the missionary and other exertions connected with the diffusion of the principles and objects of the society are liquidated, I should propose that all the money raised by the contributions of the members, both centrally and throughout the branches and classes, should be appropriated in the next place to the purchase of freehold lands, in the names of the trustees of the society. These lands should be selected in the best localities, and with the greatest natural advantages that can be secured. They should, as far as possible, be contiguous to each other, and the better the soil is at present, the more advantageously may they be brought into immediate high cultivation and profit. Much has been said about waste and inferior lands, but it will be found that under sound arrangements and wise direction, it will be most economical in the first instance to select the best lands that can be obtained, and to cultivate, however small the quantity, to the highest point of perfection.

With regard to the mode of occupation—I would always distinctly keep in view Mr. Owen's largest combined arrangements, as laid down in a work published by the Home Colonization Society; entitled "A Development of the Principles and Plans on which to form self-supporting Home Colonies," and as rapidly as the minds of those who associate could be brought to see or comprehend the advantages of such a combination, I would endeavour to carry them out to their fullest extent. But in the meantime I shall not neglect the simplest form of occupation, namely, the Allotment System. I would proceed from this to other and higher orders of occupation and association, in proportion as the members of the society, or other fitting persons, offered themselves on terms advantageous to the society, but I would not force prematurely together minds not trained to afford pleasurable company to each other. I know it may be urged that the superior minds will naturally attract and draw up the inferior, and to some extent this is correct; but I have seen and known by the strongest personal experience that the warmest and most devoted feelings and actions for the benefit of others, are often, and even generally, misconstrued in such conduct; and rendered dangerous to the individuals who possess them, and such persons suffer to an extent not to be calculated on by those who are differently organised.

I shall have again more than once to revert to the subject of

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—An Elocution and Dramatic class for mutual instruction upon the above subjects, is held every Thursday evening, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution. Pesons desirous of joining are invited to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the shareholders of the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, will be held on Monday evening, to elect a general secretary; and receive the report of the auditors.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Professor Wale will lecture here on Sunday evening. Subject—The past, present, and future.

Mr. MANTZ will deliver the third of a course of lectures on the French Revolution, on Sunday morning at the same place.

A PUBLIC MEETING on the Repeal of the Union will be held on Sunday evening, at the Star, Golden-lane.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE.—A public meeting will be held on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven, to take into consideration the necessity for the Repeal of the Union. Messrs. Bolwell, Wheeler, and several of the sons of Erin, will address the meeting.

THE LONDON Victim Fund Committee are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, at the Political and Scientific Institution, on business of importance.

Mr. BROWN will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, on Kennington Common.

AN HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the "Feathers," Warren-street, Tottenham-Court-Road, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock. The proceeds to be given to Mrs. Richards, the bed-ridden wife of poor Richards. Admission, two-pence each.

WORKING MENS' HALL, 29½ MILE END ROAD.—Mr. Grew lectures here on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and Mr. Sherrard in the evening, at half-past seven; and on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the General Council of this locality will take place, when every member of the Council, it is hoped, will consider it his duty to attend.

AN ADJOURNED DISCUSSION will take place in the above Hall, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, upon the Repeal of the Union.

TOWER HAMLETS.—The General Council of the Hamlets will meet on Sunday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo-Town.

Mr. M'GRATH will deliver a lecture at Mr. Drake's, the "Standard of Liberty," Brick-lane, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock.

CLERKENWELL.—On Monday evening next, a lecture by Mr. Cowan, and discussion, will take place at Lunt's Old Coffee House, opposite the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-Green, on the Repeal of the Union with Ireland.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Skelton will lecture on Sunday evening next, at the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New Road, at half-past seven o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the South Lancashire delegates will take place in the National Charter Association Room, Brown-street, on Sunday next. A numerous attendance of delegates is particularly requested, as the business is of the utmost importance. Chair to be taken at one o'clock in the afternoon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, for children of all denominations, in connection with the Chartist Association, of the Manchester locality, will be opened on Sunday next, in the Carpenter's Hall. The conductors and teachers, who have been selected with the greatest care, both as regards abilities and character, will be in attendance to receive the children at nine o'clock in the morning. Parents are requested to send their children as clean and neat as possible.

LECTURES will be delivered in the Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday, by the Rev. W. Jackson, in the afternoon and evening.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Chartists of this place will meet on Sunday next, when a full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be brought before them. All letters for the Association must be directed to Wm. Emmett, No. 5, Portland-street.

KEIGHLEY—The monthly delegate meeting of this district will be holden in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday June 25th, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance of delegates is requested. Mr. D. Ross, from Manchester, will be present at the meeting.

HOLMFIRTH.—Mr. Shaw, from Huddersfield, will lecture in the Chartists Room, Ribbledon road, near the National School, on Sunday, at half-past two in the afternoon.

Mr. DAVID ROSS, from Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Room, Holmfirth, on Monday and Tuesday evening. Subjects—Elocution and Total Abstinence. Lectures to commence at eight o'clock.

Mr. JOHN PEPPER will preach at Silston next Sunday night at six o'clock.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Kirkby Folley, on the 25th of June, at ten o'clock and two, and at Sutton at six o'clock at night. When Messrs. Pepper of Silston Grange, Harrison, of Calverton, and others will address the meeting.

OLDHAM—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening, by a friend. Also on Monday, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. M'Cabe will deliver his second lecture on repeal and the history of Ireland.

HALIFAX—Mr. Snowden will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

SIDDALL—Mr. J. Greenwood, of Warley, will address the Chartists of Siddall on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

BRIGHTON—The General Council are particularly requested to meet the sub-Secretary on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, at their late meeting place, to take into consideration the best means of re-organising the locality and other important business.

LEICESTER—Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the Pasture next Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening, at six o'clock, in the Market-place. The subject in the morning—Ireland; the Repeal of the Union; and the prospects of Democracy.

ROCHDALE—Mr. E. P. Mead will deliver two lectures here on Sunday next.

DERBY—Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, will deliver two addresses on Sunday next, in the Market-place; in the morning, at ten; and at six o'clock in the evening.

THE COMMITTEE for Mr. West's defence being desirous to balance the accompts connected with Mr. West's trial, beg to request that all persons holding monies or collecting books, will forward the same to Mrs. Parry, newsagent, Cheapside, on or before Sunday, 25th instant.

MACCLESFIELD—The Chartists of this town intend holding a tea party in their Room, Stanley-street, on Thursday next. Tea to be on the table at five o'clock. A ball will take place on Friday (the night following) in the same room, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening. Tickets for the tea party one shilling each, may be had of John Warren, Crompton-road; and of Mr. Stubbs, news-agent, Back Waligate. Admission to the ball, twopence each.

NOTTINGHAM.—A delegate meeting will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Barker-gate, on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of maturing a plan, and carrying into effect the local organisation of Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire; devising means for the spread of Chartist principles, and transacting other important business.

SHEFFIELD.—FIG TREE-LANE.—The *Northern Star* and *Nation* will be read as usual on Sunday evening, commencing at six o'clock. A public discussion at eight o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Fig Tree-lane Room, on Monday evening. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Sabden side of Pendle Hill, near to the road leading from Sabden to Clitheroe, on Sunday, June 18th, at twelve o'clock at noon, when Mr. D. Ross and other parties from Manchester will address the meeting.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held in the Social Institution, Padiham, on Sunday, June 25th. The delegates are desired to come fully prepared to vote on the following questions, viz.:—first, the new Executive; second, the new plan of organization; third, a district lecturer.

BIRMINGHAM MONTHLY CONFERENCE.—In consequence of the Repeal meeting on Monday night last, this conference was again prevented, but it will positively be held on Monday evening, June 19, at the Royal Oak, Great Charles'-street, when the attendance of every Chartist is requested.

ROCHDALE—On Sunday, June 25th, a Camp Meeting will be held on Bagslate Common, near Rochdale, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, when several speakers from Manchester and Rochdale are expected to attend.

ON SUNDAY, the 25th inst., the North Lancashire Delegate Meeting will take place at the Socialist's Room, Padiham, when delegates from all localities in North Lancashire are expected to attend. The meeting to begin at twelve o'clock at noon.

TODMORDEN.—There will be a Camp Meeting on Slate Pit Hills, between Bacup and Todmorden, next Sunday but one, the 25th inst., to be addressed by Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, and Mr. C. Doyle.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. David Ross will deliver a lecture in the Guild Hall, on Wednesday evening next, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, and the advantages that would accrue to both countries from such repeal.

HOLBECK.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach in the Association Room, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock. Subject—the true happiness of man only to be found in combinative unity.

BRADFORD.—The Committee appointed by the public meeting on the 12th instant, are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, in the Co-operation Store, Chapel-lane.

ON SUNDAY next, two lectures will be delivered by Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, in the Large Room, Butterworth-buildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at seven in the evening. Admission to each lecture, one penny.

THE CHARTISTS meeting in the Council Room are requested to attend at nine o'clock, on Sunday morning, on important business.

THE CHARTISTS of Little Horton will meet in the School Room, Park-place, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Association Room.

THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back-lane, will meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, on important business.

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE will lecture at the following places:—Bradford, on Sunday, the 18th; Halifax, the 19th; Hebden Bridge, the 20th; Todmorden, the 21th; Oldham, the 22nd and 23rd; and at Manchester, on Sunday the 25th.

KEIGHLEY.—Mr. Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will preach two sermons in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday, June 25th, in behalf of the Sunday-school held in that place. Service to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past five in the evening. Collections will be made at the close of each service in support of the institution.

IRISH ACT OF UNION.

To many of our readers it may be interesting to learn what are the real provisions of the Act of Union between this Country and Ireland. The following is the substance of the Eight Articles of Union as ratified by the 39-40 George III., c. 67 of the British Acts, and 40 George III. c. 38 of the British Act:—

"ART. I. That the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall, after 1st January, 1801, *and for ever*, be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

"ART. II. That the succession to the Crown of the said United Kingdom shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland stands limited and settled according to the existing laws, and to the Term of Union between Great Britain and Scotland.

"ART. III. That the said United Kingdom be represented in one Parliament.

"ART. IV. That four Lords Spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of Sessions, viz. One of the four Archbishops, and three of the eighteen Bishops; (See 40 Geo. 3 (1.) c. 29, sec. 1.) and twenty-eight Lords Temporal of Ireland, (elected for life, subject to forfeiture by attainder, 40 Geo. 3, (1) c. 29, sec 4. by the Peers of Ireland:) shall sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and in the House of Commons, 100 Commoners; two for each of the 32 counties in Ireland; two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity College, Dublin; and one for each of the 31 most considerable cities, towns and boroughs; viz. Waterford, Limerick, Belfast, Drogheda, Carrickfergus, Newry, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Galway, Clonmel, Wexford, Youghal, Bandonbridge, Armagh, Dundalk, Kinsale, Lisburn, Sligo, Catherlough, Ennis, Dungarvon, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New Ross, Tralee. Cashel, *Dungannon, Portarlington, Enniskillen.* 40 Geo. 3. (1.) c. 29. sec. 2.

"That the Irish Act, 40 Geo. 3. c. 29. for regulating the election of the said Lords and Commons shall be part of the Treaty of Union, and incorporated in the Union Act.

"Questions respecting the rotation or election of the Peers shall be determined by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom.

"Irish Peers not being elected to sit in the House of Lords, may be elected as Members of the Commons House for any place in Great Britain. In which case they shall be considered merely as Commoners.

"His Majesty may create Peers of Ireland, under certain restrictions, viz whenever three such peerages of Ireland become extinct, one new peerage may be created; and when the whole of such peerage is reduced to 100, then, on the extinction of any peerage, another may be created; so that the peerage of Ireland may be kept up to 100, over and above such peers of Ireland as may be entitled by descent or creation, to an hereditary seat in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom.

"Questions touching the election of Commoners, or their qualifications, shall be decided by the laws of Great Britain.

"The temporary regulations respecting Commoners holding places under Government were superseded by 41 Geo. 3, c. 52, by which all persons disabled from sitting in the British Parliament are declared disabled from sitting in the United Parliament as Members for Great Britain, and so for Ireland.

"ART. V. The Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called *The United Church of England and Ireland*, according to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church of England. The Church of Scotland to remain as under the Union of that Kingdom.

"ART. VI. The subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing as to encouragements and bounties on the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country respectively, and generally in respect of trade and navigation in the ports and places in the United Kingdom, and its dependencies; and in all foreign treaties Irish subjects shall be put on the same footing as subjects of Great Britain.

"All prohibitions and bounties on the export of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country to the other, shall cease and determine.

"That all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country (not enumerated and subjected by the Act, to *specific duties*), shall be imported into each country from the other free of duty, except countervailing duties.

"For twenty years from the Union, that is, until the 1st January, 1821, certain manufactured articles, viz apparel, cabinet-ware, pottery, saddlery, &c., are subjected to a duty of £10 per cent. Salt, hops, coals, calicoes, and muslins, &c., to certain duties specified.

"Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, subject to internal duty, or to duty on the materials of which they are composed, are made subject, by certain schedules in the acts to countervailing duties there specified; and it is provided that all articles subject to such internal duty, shall, from time to time, be subjected, on their importation into each country respectively, for the other, to such duty as shall be sufficient to countervail such internal duty in the country from which they are exported; and that, upon the export of the like articles from one country to the other, a drawback shall be given equal in amount to the countervailing duty payable on such articles, if it had been imported into the country from whence it is exported.

"All articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, when exported through the other, are made subject to the like charges, as on exportation irectly from their own country.

"All duty on the import of foreign or colonial articles into either country, shall, on their export to the other, be drawn back; and this is confirmed by 59 G. 3. c. 52. sec. 8. and c. 83. sec. 9.

"By stats. 55 Geo. 3. c. 83. 59 Geo. 3. cc. 52. and 83, *foreign or colonial goods*, imported into Great Britain or Ireland from each other, shall pay such duties as on their first importation, according as they were imported, either British or foreign ships, or directly or not directly from the place of their growth; and *for* this purpose the clearances on the exportation of such *goods from* either country to the other, shall state whether the original exportation into the exporting country was in a British or foreign vessel, or directly from the place of growth, or not; the purpose of these acts is to prevent the evasion of the *higher* duties, payable on the original importation, if made in *foreign* vessels, &c.

"Corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit, are exempted from the operation of the Union Acts; so that all these, except malt, were declared free between Great Britain and Ireland, under 46 Geo. 3. c. 97.—The intercourse of Malt between the two countries is regulated by stat. 50 Geo. 3. cc. 34. 53. and the countervailing duties are ascertained by the several acts imposing the internal duties.

"ART. VII. By this article it was provided that the charge of the separate national debt of either country before the Union, should continue to be separately defrayed by the respective countries. That for twenty years after the Union the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland towards the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom, should be fifteen parts for Great Britain and two parts for Ireland.—That after such twenty years the future expenditure of the United Kingdom (except the interest and charges of their separate debts) should be defrayed according to a proportion to be settled by Parliament for a subsequent period of not more than twenty, nor less than seven years; and so from time to time, unless the Parliament of the United Kingdom should declare that the expenditure of the United Kingdom should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like articles in both countries.—For defraying the national debt, and the proportion of her expenditure, the revenue of Ireland was, by the same article, constituted a consolidated fund.—It was declared that the proportion of contribution of each country should be raised by taxes in each country respectively; provided that in regulating such taxes, *no* article in Ireland should be made liable to any new duty, so as to make the amount exceed the amount of duty payable on the like article in England.—That any surplus of Irish revenue should be applied to local purposes in Ireland.—That all future loans should be considered as a joint debt to be discharged by each country in their respective proportions, unless particular provisions were made in any particular year.—That if at any future day the separate debt of each country should have been liquidated, or if the values of their respective debts should be in the same proportions as the contributions (viz. as fifteen-seventeenths are to two seventeenths), or within one hundredth part thereof, and if the Parliament should think that the respective circumstances of two countries would admit of their contributing indiscriminately by equal taxes, the Parliament might declare that all future expense, and all joint debts then contracted, should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes on the same articles in each country, subject to any requisite exemption in Ireland or Scotland. That after such declaration, the contribution of England and Ireland respectively should cease to be regulated by the proportions before mentioned; but that the charges of the separate debts should be defrayed separately by each country. That sums granted by the Irish Parliament for encouraging agriculture, manufactures, charities, &c., in Ireland, should continue to be granted for twenty years; and, finally, that the revenue from territorial dependencies should be applied to the expenditure of the United Kingdom in the foregoing proportions.

"The effect of this Article VII. may be considered as almost wholly superseded by the provisions of 56th of Geo. 3. c. 98 (amended by 57th of Geo. 3, c. 48), by which it is enacted, that the *Consolidated Funds of Great Britain and Ireland shall become one General Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom*, charged indiscriminately, whether in the Exchequer of Great Britain or Ireland, with the whole of the interest and sinking funds of the National Debts of Great Britain and Ireland, as one joint consolidated National Debt, interest, and sinking fund; with the civil list establishments in Great Britain and Ireland; with all other charges on the former separate consolidated funds; and, subject to such charges, to be indiscriminately applied to the service of the United Kingdom.

"The offices of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland are united, and the office of Lord High Treasurer of the United Kingdom may be executed by Commissioners of the Treasury. A Vice-Treasurer for Ireland is to be appointed for the issue of money out of the Irish Exchequer; and regulations are made for directing such issues, under warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the issues out of the Treasury of Great Britain, from the growing produce of the consolidated fund.

"The British Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt are declared Commissioners for reducing the debt of the United Kingdom. Two additional Commissioners of the Treasury are to be appointed for Irish business; and the balance of joint contributions between Great Britain and Ireland are declared to be cancelled.

"ART. VIII. All laws in force at the time of the Union, and all courts, civil and ecclesiastic, within the respective kingdoms, shall remain as established; subject to future alterations by the United Parliament. All writs of error and appeals (determinable in the House of Lords of either kingdom) shall be decided by the House of Lords of the United Kingdom. The Instance Court of Admiralty in Ireland shall continue, with appeals to the delegates in chancery there. All laws contrary to the provisions enacted for carrying the articles of Union into effect shall be repealed."

PRISON DIETARY.

(From a correspondent of the Times.)

We should be glad to learn from Mr. William Merry, or any other "visiting justice" who is an advocate for prison starvation, and who justifies oatmeal porridge by reference to ducal commissariats or more plebeian victualling departments north of the Tweed, the exact daily allowance of raw whisky which is served out to every prisoner who has the twofold misfortune of expiating his offences against the laws of his country, by undergoing a rigorous system of coercion in confinement, and of being subjected at the same time to a cruel experiment on the capabilities of his digestive organs. It may comport whith Mr. William Merry's notions of the decencies to be observed in that class of society in which every unpaid magistrate is presumed to move, and of the amount of consideration due to the feelings of men who, whatever may be their crimes, are unquestionably objects for the commiseration of their fellow-creatures, to indulge in unseemly jokes about "mucous membranes;" but the subject of prison discipline is of too momentous an importance to be laughed out of countenance by a more merry than wise reference to the oatmeal porridge which is eaten with impunity in Scotland.

The oatmeal-in-Scotland fallacy is one requiring a more serious attention than Mr. Merry's letter alone could tempt us to bestow on it, because there is a certain amount of plausibility in it, not unlikely to impose on those country justices whose mental calibre is not exactly proportionate to the authority which is intrusted to them, and who, like Mr. Merry, draw general inferences from particular propositions, and draw them with mischievous consequences, since, even where they have the best intentions, those inferences will generally decide their line of conduct. We have no abstract detestation of oatmeal porridge, any more than we have of train oil or rotten eggs. They are all good in their way for those whom hereditary predisposition, habit, and hard necessity have reconciled to their use; but because Greenlanders relish train oil, and the South-American savages among whom Commodore Anson and such of his crew as survived their shipwreck passed several wretched months could boast no better larder than a store of eggs which had been laid up for many months, we see no reason why either of those articles of diet should be introduced into this country; and, though oatmeal is reckoned in England rather more palatable, we must protest against the Scotch diet being crammed down the throats of Englishmen, except under circumstances similar to those which render it an endurable food. And what are those circumstances? Did Mr. Merry, when he was deer-stalking at the tail of a Duke, ever hear of mountain-dew or Glenlivet? Is he aware that every gillie who runs at the heel of a deer-stalker is in the fullest enjoyment of liberty, of the free and unrestrained exercise of his limbs, of the finest mountain air, and yet that, with all these aids to digestion, he "fortifies his stomach" by repeated drams of ardent spirits? Can any one who will bestow a moment's reflection on the subject believe that a diet which may suit a man under those circumstances is therefore proper to be introduced into a prison? But it may be said that the labouring classes in the most crowded Scotch towns are compelled to resort to oatmeal as their chief food. We grant it; but who that has passed, as we have, through the wynds of Edinburgh and Glasgow, has not been struck by the astounding number of spirit-shops which supply to the poor what we have no hesitation in calling one of their necessaries of life? Contrast the Highlander whose life is passed on the heather, with the pallid, worn, and sickly artizan of the Cowgate, and then boast, if you will, of the virtues of mere oatmeal. When you resolve to make your experiments on English prisoners, deprived of liberty, constrained to pass their days either without the exercise of or in the performance of tasks to which labour they have never been accustomed, cooped up in cells, breathing the close and contaminated air of a gaol, deprived of the cheering daylight, except in such glimpses as serve only to make its deprivation the more painfully felt, and, beyond all this, suffering, except in rare instances, the constant mental anguish which a total disruption of all the ordinary habits of life, a forced separation from all the wonted scenes, amusements, and excitements of every day existence, from associates, friends, relatives, and home, and a constant sense of known guilt and shame must produce—when you resolve to practise your oatmeal experiments on men like these, and to administer the diet to them without any of those stimulants which the practical experience of a whole nation has shown to be essential to its answering the purposes of food, bear that contrast in mind, and think how much below the condition of that artizan you are about to bring your neighbour. If one man may go to the north of Scotland for the basis of a theory in which he delights, another may seek in a higher latitude his *ultima thule*. If oatmeal is fit for English prisoners *merely* because it suits the Highlanders, the same reasoning will suffice to establish the claims of Lapland and Esquimaux dishes, and oatmeal may be superseded by blubber. If the food which agrees with one man under his peculiar circumstances is *therefore* to be given without discrimination to any man whom the country is bound to keep alive, what logical reason is there for not giving it to every one who is supported at the public expence, and why are the turnkeys and gaolers maintained at the extravagant cost of bread and meat? If oatmeal is in all cases sufficient to nourish a man and keep him in health, why not at once reduce the army and navy estimates by striking out the superfluous rations? We have abolished the stocks and whipping-post (except where Royalty is concerned, an exception proving the absurdity of the rule,) because the march of humanity cannot bear to have actual suffering for crime brought "between the wind and its nobility;" but we have no lack of soft-hearted persons who shut their eyes to the sight of a discharged convict pining for months under the effects of his prison discipline, and enduring the misery of an injured constitution, an exemption from which would have been mercifully granted by the application of the lash. Let them make the case their own, and fancy themselves condemned to oatmeal porridge for a single month. Such of them as remember the events of 1799, when, in consequence of the scarcity of Wheat, the universal substitution of brown bread for white was recommended by proclamation, and was attempted by every one, from the throne downwards, will probably recollect the fact that this change of diet, apparently of such slight importance, was obliged to be abandoned after a single fortnight's experience of the disorders which it produced. Can they, can any one who has any feeling for his fellow-man, who, whatever may be his crime, is still his "neighbour," uphold the oatmeal torture?

THE PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the Times of Saturday.)

In our columns of yesterday we gave an account under the above heading of some proceedings which took place at Bow-street police-court on the previous night; but in consequence of the extreme secrecy maintained by all parties concerned, we were enabled to give only such particulars as were derived from sources totally independent of the court; but although some of those statements might have been slightly overstated, they were in substance perfectly correct.

From information subsequently obtained, it appears that on Monday morning last the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department received at his private residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, a letter bearing the Gloucester post-office stamp. On perusing it, he found it to be dated "Gloucester, June 5," and signed "Samuel Mayer." The letter, which was couched in very rambling language, related chiefly to Irish politics, and contained, among others, the following sentence:—"I will undertake, *as I may be advised*, to run the risk of my life against O'Connell." The Right Hon. Baronet, immediately upon receiving the letter, proceeded to take the necessary steps in order to ascertain whether any person of the name of Samuel Mayer resided at, or was known in the neighbourhood of, Gloucester, and having been satisfied upon the subject, he deemed it necessary to have him at once apprehended. Accordingly on Wednesday evening an application was made to Mr. Twyford upon the subject, who forthwith issued a warrant for the purpose, which was placed in the hands of Inspector Otway, of the A division, who without delay started for Gloucester, for the purpose of executing it. The officer experienced no difficulty in finding the accused, whom he at once apprehended, and as speedily as possible conveyed to town, where they arrived at an early hour yesterday morning; the prisoner was taken to Gardiner's-lane station-house, where he remained till orders were given for his being conveyed to the Home-office, for the purpose of undergoing an examination.

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Burnaby, chief clerk at Bow-street, arrived at the Home-office, when orders were immediately given to have the prisoner taken there, whither he was at once conveyed by Otway, but the examination did not take place till between one and two o'clock.

The only official persons present at the examination, we understand, were the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Burnaby.

The prisoner, who is a person of very gentlemanly appearance and demeanour, and apparently about 33 or 35 years of age, was then introduced.

On being asked by Mr. Burnaby whether his name was Samuel Mayer?

The prisoner said it was.

Mr. Burnaby having stated the nature of the charge against him,

Sir James Graham briefly deposed to having received the letter in question, and stated, that in consequence of the expression above alluded to, contained therein, it was deemed necessary to call upon the prisoner to give an explanation of it.

Mr. HALL asked the prisoner whether he admitted the letter to be in his handwriting?

The prisoner immediately admitted having written it.

Mr. HALL then asked him what statement he had to make in answer to the charge, or whether he wished to give any explanation respecting the letter?

The prisoner said the fact was, that on Saturday last he was dining with some friends at Gloucester, and in the course of the evening the present state of affairs in Ireland was the subject of conversation, and particularly the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, and whilst under the influence of wine, he volunteered to write a letter to Sir James Graham upon the subject. Without for a moment thinking what the consequences might be, he wrote the letter in question, but he had no intention whatever of sending it; he put the letter in his pocket, in which was another letter he had written to his mother, and on the following day went to the post-office for the purpose of posting the letter to his mother, but by mistake placed in the box the foolish letter in question, which he had addressed to Sir James Graham. He did not find out his mistake till some time afterwards, but as soon as he did so, he consulted his friends upon the subject, and suggested the propriety of writing another to Sir James, in explanation, but so little did his friends think of it, that they advised him not to do so, feeling assured that Sir James would not look upon it in a serious point of view, but consider it as it really was, the effusion of a man under the excitement of wine. He solemnly protested that he had no evil intention in writing the letter, and expressed in the strongest terms his regret for his folly in having written it, and the unfortunate mistake he subsequently made in posting the wrong letter. He confidentently submitted that the whole tenour of the letter, from its very rambling character, showed it to have been written under the influence of drink, and could not have been penned by him at a subsequent period whilst in his proper senses.

Mr. Hall said the writing such a letter was undoubtedly a misdemeanour, for which he was liable to be severely punished; and it was certainly such an offence which could not be passed over without notice.

The prisoner again expressed his extreme regret at what had occurred, and handed in a testimonial, signed by the High-Sheriff of Glocestershire, and many of the most respectable inhabitants, as to his high respectability and good character.

Mr. Hall repeated, that under the circumstances such an offence could not be passed over with impunity; he should therefore call upon the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £500, and find two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the July sessions at the Central Criminal Court, to answer any indictment which may be preferred against him.

Two gentlemen who accompanied the prisoner from Glocester immediately entered into the required sureties, and he was forthwith released from custody.

We understand the prisoner, who is a married man, and has a family of four children, is much respected in Glocester, where he for some years practised as a solicitor, but lately relinquished that profession upon being appointed to a situation in the Custom-house at Glocester.

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.—On Thursday week, the Chartist Council of this town having engaged a boat from the proprietors of the Irwell and Mersey Navigation, made an excursion by water to the delightful village of Barton-upon-Irwell, accompanied by upwards of 400 of their Chartist friends. The company assembled in the Carpenters' Hall, *about six o'clock in the morning*, and having formed themselves into a procession, moved off, preceded by a band of music and a beautiful silk flag bearing the inscription, "Labour, the source of all wealth, and liberty, and equality," arrived at the New Bailey Bridge; and the party having taken possession of the boat, the band struck up—"Hail noble O'Connor," amidst the cheers of the numerous spectators, and the boat glided swiftly along; the Captain jocosely remarking, that it was the first time he had sailed with such a cargo, for he verily believed he had thirty tons of Chartism on board. The utmost hilarity prevailed throughout, which was in no way interrupted by the pelting of the rain that, with some few intervals, fell in torrents. Having arrived at the place of destination, the company proceeded to the large gardens of the Rock House, where they spent several hours in dancing and other rational amusements, and arrived in Manchester time enough to attend the meeting in Carpenter's Hall, which had been called expressly for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the people of Manchester of listening to Mr. O'Connor's opinions upon the question of a Repeal of the Union.

CARPENTERS' HALL—On Sunday last two lectures were delivered in the above Hall, by Mr. Wm. Dixon; the audiences were numerous and attentive, and listened with the most intense interest to a very eloquent defence of Chartism, commingled with explanations of the objects sought by the much calumniated and despised Chartists. Mr. Dixon made some remarks upon the Repeal of the Union, and advised his hearers to render their Irish brethren all the support in their power, regardless of the fulminations of Tom Steele or his brethren of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Dixon then entered upon the subject of the Land, and took a review of the various statements made by the free traders, and having exposed their fallacies, he went on to defend the plans laid down by Mr. O'Connor, and showed by arguments the most clear and irrefragable that the people of our much-oppressed country had no hope of bettering their condition in any other way but falling upon the land, together with a firm determination to continue their present struggle for the attainment of their political rights. Mr. Dixon was loudly cheered at the conclusion of each lecture, and an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to him upon retiring.—At the conclusion of the evening lecture, a memorial on behalf of the whole of the prisoners confined in Kirkdale Gaol for offences arising out of the late strike, was moved by Mr. T. Rankin, seconded by Mr. J. Lane, and supported by Mr. Dixon. Upon being put to the meeting by the Chairman, it was unanimously adopted.—A motion was then made and carried, that it be signed by Dr. Hulley, as Chairman, and transmitted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq. for presentation to Sir Jas. Graham.

THE CHARTIST YOUTHS of this town held a concert and ball on Whit-Friday, in the National Charter Association Room, Brown-street. The room was beautifully decorated with the portraits of O'Connor, Frost and other Chartist leaders. The company was numerous and respectable, and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

WISBEACH.—Mr. Brown, from London, delivered two open air lectures in the Market-place, the first on Tuesday evening 6th, on Total Abstinence, which was listened to with great attention; and the second on Wednesday evening, the 7th, on Political Reform.—Mr. Brown has also lectured at Lynn, with much success.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Sunday last, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, delivered two lectures in the Hall of Science, Huddersfield.

LONDON.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the City of London Political Institution, to petition the Legislature relative to the treatment of Thomas Cooper. At eight o'clock Mr. Skelton was called to the chair and ably detailed the object of the meeting. Mr. Frazer, in an eloquent manner proposed the following resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting the treatment of Thomas Cooper, John Richards, and Thomas Capper, now confined in Stafford gaol, is utterly unproportioned to their offence, and is highly disgraceful to the Government and the judicial authorities of the kingdom." Mr. Holyoake in a long and able address, seconded the resolution, and detailed his own experience of prison discipline. He characterised the conduct of the Government, as cruel and unjust. They galloped like a race horse to the commission of injustice, but crept like snails to perform an act of humanity. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Fussell briefly moved—"That the petition should be presented on behalf of the meeting, Thos. S. Duncombe, Esq., to the Commons House of Parliament." Bernard M'Cartney, in a long and eloquent speech, seconded the adoption of the petition. Mr. Cox made some remarks on the language of the petition, which he was fearful would cause it to be rejected, which were replied to by Mr. Wheeler, and the petition unanimously adopted. Mr. Dowling moved and Mr. Fussell seconded, "That Mr. *Gisborne, M. P., be requested to support it.*" Carried unanimously. Mr. M'Grath, in an address which was greeted with loud approbation, moved the following resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting the principles for which Cooper and his co-patriots are now suffering, are the principles of truth and justice, and the treatment they are enduring is another proof that the laws will never be justly administered or the condition of the working *classes ameliorate, until the People's Charter* become the law of the land." Mr. Bolwell ably seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, departed after giving cheers for the Charter, victims, &c.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Mantz lectured on Sunday morning upon the subject of the French Revolution, which he handled in a masterly manner. In the evening Mr M'Donald was called to the chair, and a very eloquent and instructive lecture was delivered by Bernard M'Cartney, to a numerous audience, who were highly gratified with his able advocacy of the democratic principle. At the conclusion of the lecture Miss Inge delivered an address on the rights of women, and was deservedly applauded.

WALWORTH—This locality met as usual to transact their local business on Monday evening, and it is requested that all the members will attend on Monday next, as business of importance is to be *brought forward.*

KEIGHLEY.—A meeting was held in the Working Mens' Hall, on Monday evening last, to petition Parliament on behalf of Cooper and Richards. Mr. William Thompson was appointed to the chair, and after several able speeches from Messrs. Firth, Constantine and others, the following resolutions were unanimously passed—"That the treatment of the Chartist prisoners, more especially of Cooper and Richards, is marked with a spirit of vindictive cruelty on the part of the authorities, of this country that shews the nature of the Government under which we suffer, and calls loudly for the interference of every man professing christianity and a love of every thing like justice." "That a petition on behalf of the prisoners be sent from the inhabitants of this town, and confided to the care of T. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for presentation." "That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given, to T. Duncombe, for his noble and patriotic exertions in behalf of the unrepresented, and cruelly used inhabitants of this country."

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—On Sunday week, Mr. R. G. Gammage, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Reading-room. On Monday evening, a concert was held at the house of Mr. James Turner, Mr. George Kendall, in the chair. Songs, recitations, and addresses occupied the time till midnight, when the meeting broke up. On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at the Forest Side, to petition Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. Mr. Gammage delivered an address on the sufferings of our Irish brethren. After the lecture, a concert was held at the house of Mr. Parks, Forest Side. On Wednesday, a public meeting was called in the Market-place, to memorialise Sir James Graham, on behalf of Thos. Cooper and John Richards, and also to further sanction the petition to Parliament on the Repeal question. Mr. Gammage addressed the meeting at considerable length and was listened to with marked attention. After this meeting a concert was held at the house of Mr. Evans, the Ring of Bells, at which great harmony prevailed.

NOTTINGHAM.—A public meeting was held according to notice, in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, on Monday evening, Mr. J. Barker in the chair, when Mr. T. Clarke from Stockport, delivered a most eloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Legislative Union; after which Mr. R. J. Morrison moved, and Mr. Simmonds seconded the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the Arms Bill. The Chairman was instructed to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting, and forward it to T. Gisborne, Esq., M.P., for presentation, with a request that he would support the prayer of the petitioners. A vote of thanks was then proposed and carried by acclamation to Mr. T. Clarke for his talented lecture, and to the Chairman for the *impartial* and *able manner* in which he had f