The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 449. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

TO THE RUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

My very dear Friends,—You will recollect that when explaining the meaning of several words to you while I was in York Castle—words which had a very doubtful signification—that I explained the word patriot to mean one who lives usefully for man, and dies a pauper. In fact, I cannot believe in the possibility of a feeling man becoming a rich man. I only know that, as far as I am concerned, that the more means I have had, the greater have been my LIABILITIES. In my time there have been six persons only in the British empire who could lay claim to the term DEMAGOGUE. They were, Henry Hunt, William Cobbett, Richard Cobden, Englishmen; Daniel O'Connell, John Lawless and Feargus O'Connor, Irish men. Those six have been respectively the acknowledged leaders of a great national party. Hunt lived usefully, and died a pauper; so with Cobbett, and so with poor John Lawless. Cobden lives; and as I am not now canvassing the merits of his principles, I may say that for his party he has lived usefully; and, if report speaks true, he has at all events tested his sincerity by being one of a favoured class who has become poor in the midst of great opportunities and a roaring trade. O'Connell, if he died to-morrow, would have left the world much better than he found it, while I believe his residuary legatee would derive but little benefit from his position.

I wish you to keep these facts in view, that the man who once enters the field of agitation extensively, loses all relish for commercial business, professional business, and all speculation, save that of aggrandising his party. Every one of those, with the exception of myself, have received compensation—some to an enormous amount; and the League are now about to offer to Richard Cobden about a shilling in the pound of what he might have had if he had devoted to his own business the time and energy *that he has devoted to theirs.* There is no truer adage than "that the master's eye makes the horse fat." I have always had great delicacy in the care and administration of the funds of the working classes. Neglect of their proper use by those entrusted with their management has done your cause more injury than all other circumstances put together.

Having said so much upon a subject that you never thought of, I now turn to another branch. There are men who consider themselves entitled to make merchandise of a *little bit of martyrdom.* Men who commence as paupers, and, not satisfied to return to labour, they are equally dissatisfied with the slow process of improvement, otherwise than by one jump into idleness and dignity. There is not one of this class who has not vainly hoped to lay a train in the first instance for destroying my character, and then stepping into the leadership of your cause. The last of this class who has made the vain attempt, is Mr. Thomas Cooper. Not only while he was in prison, but before he went to prison, and *since he came from prison, has he been doing* his utmost to injure me and your cause; but in his attempt to defend himself in his letter published in *Lloyd's Newspaper* of last week, he has shown himself to be the most unblushing and unscrupulous creature upon the face of the earth. He has, however, foolishly grappled with an instrument of which he did not know the value; he has run against a rock of which he did not know the strength; and his pigmy influence, daring aspirations, and fervent hope, have all crumbled beneath the weight of an impregnable character.

This would-be leader, after having indulged in continuous and now admitted slander, appears to have forgotten that I gave him not the slightest provocation, and that every one of his guesses have been based upon what his own situation would have been had he been placed in my position. I am not astonished that dishonest men should consider the possession of a large amount of national funds a *prima facie*, nay, a certain ground of accusation. So it was with Mr. Cooper: *he made unlucky guesses,* and without a line from *me* he has sealed his own condemnation. I shall now take up the thread of my narrative, where I left off last week. The moment that Mr. Clark had communicated Mr. Cooper's charge to me, I instantly requested that Messrs. Cuffay and Knight, attended by Mr. Wheeler and Clark, should attend at my house at six o'clock on the following evening, to examine my accounts and the banker's book, not to take anything upon my showing, but, as public servants themselves, that they should see in detail the whole property of the Association intrusted to my care, with vouchers or money for every farthing, but no column for any very expensive sundries, and it was only because it was indispensable that Mr. Wheeler should accompany me to OUR NEW ESTATE by the six *o'clock train in order to be back in time to announce* the fact in last week's *Star*, that the project was given up till the present week; and, indeed, it was fortunate that some circumstance should have arisen to postpone it, as last week I could only have guessed at the amount of money paid on account of buildings and other things at Herringsgate; whereas this week I have brought it to the farthing from the foreman's books and attested by him, by M'Grath and Doyle.

On Monday Messrs. M'Grath and Doyle returned to Herringsgate, at half-past ten o'clock, and found me, as is my custom, *attending to my work.* The moment that they told me of Mr. Cooper's epistle and his challenge to meet me in public, I despatched Mr. M'Grath for a gig to Rickmansworth, and precisely in one hour from that time I had transformed myself from bailiff into a fine gentleman, and in company with Doyle had proceeded two miles on my way under a broiling sun to meet the conveyance, but, to my great disappointment, we met M'Grath on foot, with the intelligence that the train I proposed going by did not stop at Watford, and that I could not reach the Leicester meeting until past ten o'clock. Hence, upon the spur of the moment, I showed no disinclination to meet this foolish man upon the very first opportunity. I was very much disappointed at first, but a very little reflection convinced me that I should have committed a sad error, however I might have triumphed over him. I should have committed the error of meeting assertion by assertion, as it would have been impossible to have procured the accounts upon which alone any tribunal should judge.

It is much easier to accuse than to defend, and no man should undertake to meet an accusation until he is perfectly prepared to do so, and in the fullest, most simple and most satisfactory manner. A little reflection taught me that the Auditors appointed by the representatives of the Shareholders was the tribunal through which I should reply. Many people are angry with me for giving Mr. Cooper so much satisfaction. I beg to tell them that they are mistaken—that no man ever stands in so high and elevated a position as when he can show that in the midst of most tempting and trying circumstances he has surrendered convenience and comfort, not only to character and honour, but even to scrupulous nicety about the People's pence. What do I care if the world knows that I am poor, while I am enriching others? Why conceal it, when I know that if I had a million of money to-day, aye, or ten millions, that I should die a pauper if I didn't die soon, as it would every farthing go after the rest, as another COURSE IN LABOUR'S HOUSE.

The *Star* of this week will *convey to* Mr. Cooper the national opinion. To those who have confidence in me I shall only say that I never will betray it, while to those who express such a warmth of affectionate feeling my answer is, that I would not diminish it by a particle for untold gold. But yet, I have not done with Mr. Cooper. If he attacked my consistency, challenged my discretion, or doubted my judgment, I could have laughed at the critic's self-conceit; but he has dared to assail the fortress, he has rashly ventured to grapple with my honour—I have defended it, and now I'll carry the war into my enemy's camp. *I charge him, not upon my mere* assertion, but upon his own foolish avowal, with treachery, hypocrisy and deceit; with fraud, falsehood and villainy. I will convict him from his own lips. He says that I was afraid to give him the privilege of replying to my letter in the *Star*. Surely he has not taken less latitude in his friend Carpenter's columns, and that I give at full length. Here it is:—

TO THE LONDON CHARTISTS.

My Brothers,—I have merely time, in reply to Feargus O'Connor's mad letter in the *Northern Star*, to make the following brief observations:—

1. It is *now* established, on his own confession, that O'Connor has purchased the Herringsgate estate, *in his own name*, with the people's money.

2. He is *not* a legal officer (no deputy-treasurer being named in the rules); and where, then, is his responsibility? The Land Society is *not* enrolled: the trustees are a mockery—having never entered on office.

3. I neither believe his affirmation that he is not "over head and ears in debt," nor doubt that he *has used*, and *still* uses the money paid by the shareholders in the Land Fund, to keep up the *Star*. I dare him to the proof: and he will have to meet me for examination of this and other questions, sooner or later.

4. O'Connor utters a complete falsehood when he says he was *liable* for the expenses of publishing my poem. Mr. M'Gowan had my liability in writing. I have a copy of it, and will show it, with Mr. M'Gowan's handwriting contained in it, to all who wish to see it.

5. Not one farthing is owing to O'Connor on the account of my "Purgatory." The bill which he lyingly states to be £30, and still owing, *was* £15 for paper, and about £9 for advertisements. *It has been all paid.*

6. Without spending time to contradict his ravings that will only be laughed at, I will just state what was the real amount of O'Connor's patronage. He promised to *become* liable for the publication of my book, but never did; and directed Mr. M'Gowan, the printer of it, to ask me for my written liability. He promised to take 200 copies of my "Purgatory," and then, according to his old fashion, said "he never said so—he only said 100." When I pressed him to give the order, he said, "No—send 40." The forty were sent, were kept several weeks, and then sent back to my publisher, with the remark that "Mr. O'Connor would have them bound another way, and would send the order another time." My publisher waited for the order, and declared his anxiety to receive it, that he might deduct the value of the books from the bill for paper, &c., and settle the bill. It was still delayed. Mr. M'Gowan's last answer from O'Connor, when asking him to renew the order for the books, was, "No; I shall not take one. What the devil am I to do with them? You may take 'em if you like!" So much for O'Connor's patronage! so much for his truth! I never asked him to become liable for my book; it was his own offer. I never asked him to purchase one copy. The boasts about two hundred, one hundred, and forty, were the fruits of his deceit: he never intended to purchase one copy. But he *demanded* a present of a copy, in addition to the one sent to the *Star, and had it.*

7. I now warn London Chartists to put no more trust in this trickster; to do all they can to get the title-deeds of the Herringsgate estate out of his hands; and to take care that he does not purchase the next estate in his own name with the people's money. I warn them to act without fear of his dictation, and in defiance of his filthy *Star*. I shall do so in spite of his threats—shall remain in the association, and meet him wherever he dares to meet me.

8. I proceed on a tour to collect funds for poor Frost on Monday. In the country I shall speak my mind to working men, and dare O'Connor to meet me anywhere—even in the Carpenters' Hall, at Manchester, if he likes—since he esteems that his stronghold, and I am almost a stranger there. Or, if he prefers it, I will meet him publicly in London when I return.

9. Why does he not call the Leeds Convention together? He knows he has broken the rules by delaying it beyond the 20th of April. I dare him to call it.

10. O'Connor's *justice* impels me to address you by this mode. You will observe that he expressly refuses to admit any refutation from me, in the *Star*. Why? *Because he knows he is guilty.*

Yours faithfully
Thomas Cooper, the Chartist.

134, Blackfriars-road, June 13, 1846.

P.S.—Let me direct the attention of the Land Shareholders to the 7th rule, whereby *the trustees are removable yearly*, and then ask them whether they can for a moment suppose that O'Connor ever intended the trustees to hold an estate for the shareholders. He knew that the society would never think of renewing trust deeds yearly; and, therefore, must have purposed that the land should be purchased in *his* name, only, from the first. I have caught him in his slyness at the outset, and hence his alarm at the discovery, and rage under exposure! T. C.

1. "It is now established on his own confession that O'Connor has purchased the Herringsgate Estate *in his own name* with the people's money." Foolish man! Must it not be purchased in some one's name? You are really as wise as the man of "the Sheffield Times." You marvel that any one should do any thing. Was it ever denied? And is there a name in England that has a greater charm for labour's ear? And is there an estate in the whole world better secured for the right-owners?

2. Booby.—He was appointed deputy treasurer by the unanimous vote of the Conference. He was also appointed Treasurer of the expense fund, which he has invariably placed to the general account of the society instead of keeping it as a separate item. Must not some one be deputy treasurer, and who more fit? The society could not be enrolled. Every thing that could be done has been done under the old law, and the directors are NOW ENGAGED IN HAVING IT ENROLLED under the new law The trustees could not act until the society was enrolled, unless appointed by the shareholders by deed like a joint stock company, which every shareholder should sign, and which should be in all parts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland at one and the same time, and which would cost more than the *society is worth.*

3. Blackguard.—Who cares what you believe? You'll see the proof at foot of this letter. Proof that your malice cannot shake, proof that your malice cannot weaken.

The remaining portion of your letter refers to personal transactions, and if ever convicted culprit blushed when his guilt was made manifest beyond a shadow of doubt, and if you have a blush left, blush when you read Mr. M'Gowan's version of your poor, your mean, your pitiful, attempt to increase my liabilities. Ay, you nasty dirty fellow. Why not at least preserve the show, if you had not the semblance, of truth. Now what will your new disciples say when they find that I was LIABLE for the printing of your poem and that if I had not made myself liable, it would never have been printed; and how could you be so very foolish while you were denying my liability, as to assert that you had discharged your account? But now to the damning spot. Now to that which brands you for ever as an irreclaimable liar. You say "not one single farthing is owing to O'Connor on the account of my Purgatory. The bill, which he lyingly states to be £30., and still owing, was £15. for paper and about £9. for advertisements. IT HAS ALL BEEN PAID."

Now, mark the simple reasoning upon this pitiful evasion. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning, I wrote a letter in which I state that you owe me the money. At four o'clock on Friday morning the *Star* is printed in London; before three o'clock upon the same day, nearly 1500 copies are delivered to the London Agents. *At six o'clock on the same* evening, you come to the printing office, you ask Mr. M'Gowan THEN to take a bill upon his own responsibility for what you owe me; Mr. M'Gowan takes the bill upon condition that I shall approve of it, you assert to Mr. M'Gowan that you had not then seen the *Star*, while you had got it at Mr. Cleave's, Shoe-lane, TWO HOURS BEFORE YOU CAME DOWN WITH THE BILL, and thus, by an EX POST FACTO ACT, you seek to make me guilty of falsehood, by telling not only a lie, but a mean dastardly lie. Now, you moral man, you stickler for leader's uprightness and purity, is not this a legal and a moral fraud? And now will you say that you don't owe me a farthing? when I tell you that I have neither received nor seen your bill. Can you read the above without blushing? and will the people read it without crying shame upon the scoundrel?

Now, a word as to my wholesale LIABILITY of disposing of your work. I suppose you have read King Lear. I know you have played Hamlet, and I'd advise you to come out as Sir Giles Overreach, in the 'New way to pay old debts.' When Lear had disposed of his property, his daughters do not see the necessity for a retinue of servants, and by degrees dwindle the old man's attendants down to one, and finally nothing. So with your books. I was to take 200, but what needs 200, surely 100 will do? or, what needs a hundred, why not forty? or why needs forty, surely one will suffice for all reasonable purposes. Now, just think of a gentleman undertaking to publish 200 of an edition of 500 books. But what's the fact. I said that I could sell forty amongst *my own friends*, and before I had got a *single one* (I never countermanded them) I was told that the whole edition was sold to Mr. How, and the one which you say I insisted upon having I NEVER ASKED FOR, and never saw until you told me that a second edition was about being published.

It would not be wonderful if I was, indeed, afraid to meet you, inasmuch as an unscrupulous liar is the most dangerous opponent for the moment, while you have been so unskilful in the fabrication and arrangement of your facts, that, henceforth, there will be no danger in your assaults. You have long laboured in a disgraceful vocation. You have tried to worm yourself into new society, and have vainly hoped to destroy the character of him who was sure to expose your delinquency. You had projected the establishment or the management of a new paper, and saw in the *Star* an obstacle to your wayward course. You make a parade of your philanthropy and essay to announce the coming of your prodigy, while you hoped to quarter yourself upon sympathy for Frost, for the payment of your expences. That Frost, whose hope of return to his native country you have deferred beyond any other man, by interrupting our meetings with your jargon about non-resistance, and thereby preserving an apparent distinction between moral and physical force Chartists, while all should have been harmony and unity. You have coquetted with all parties; you are too vulgar for some, too impetuous for others, and too false for all. I have now done with you, you have sealed your doom. You acknowledge to have charged me with high offences without the shadow of proof, or even believing in them yourself. You hoped to have used the cloak of secrecy until your work of destruction had been accomplished, but in an unlucky moment you disclosed your conspiracy to one who had no interest in the destruction of my character. What possible motive could you have had in selecting one who has befriended you when all others had refused to stretch out a helping hand as the victim of your ostentatious ambition? Can you show one single motive, and henceforth, when in that obscurity to which you have now consigned yourself, you reflect, always bear in mind that you, not I, have been the aggressor. That I was the patron, not the assassin. That I was the friend, the avowed friend, THE BELOVED O'CONNOR, and you were the concealed foe.

Your new associates have led you into a labyrinth of error. They hoped to make you serve their purpose and they will be the first to laugh at your credulity. Before we part, and for ever, read the following account of the subterfuge by which you sought to discharge your obligations to your patron.

Great Windmill Street, London.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, which I have just received, and which contains these two questions—

1. "Whether you were liable for the expenses incurred in the publication of Mr. Cooper's "Purgatory of the Suicides?" and

2. "How it happened that I had not communicated to you the fact of Mr. Cooper's having paid the account for paper and advertisements in connection with that publication"—I make the following brief statement:—

1. It cannot be too distinctly understood that you were liable for the expenses incurred in the publication of Mr. Cooper's "Purgatory of the Suicides." You gave me your guarantee to pay for the printing; you did pay for the paper; and, in case of need, our house would have looked to you, and none but you, for payment of our bill. The fact most certainly is, that you, and you alone, were liable for the expenses.

2. Mr. Cooper paid the amount of the account for paper and advertisements to me on the evening of Friday the 12th instant, the day on which the "Star" containing your letter relative to him was published. I could not have communicated the circumstance to you sooner, because you had left town, for Herringsgate, before Mr. Cooper called.

The amount he paid was £26 15s. 5d.—£26 5s. 0d. of which was in a bill, drawn upon his publisher at three months' date (the taking of which, at a settlement, is subject to your approval), and 10s. 5d. was paid in cash. He handed me the bill on Friday evening, and the cash on Saturday morning.

Yours obediently,
D. M'Gowan.

Now, sir, you may look for a new place, and seek a new master, take this your character with you; to conceal it will be impossible.

Feargus O'Connor.

HONESTY TRIUMPHANT!

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

Brothers.—In the execution of our duty as auditors of the accounts of the Land Society, we have had to inspect the BANK BOOK, Post-office orders, Bank orders, &c., in the possession of the sub-treasurer Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and have the pleasure of being able to announce to the country, that, in the whole course of our public experience, we have never witnessed a more satisfactory, clear and lucid statement of the affairs of a society than are set forth by the above officer. And we cannot help expressing our strong sense of the integrity and honour of that gentleman, and the deep debt of gratitude which is due to him by those for whose benefit he is spending his health, talents and time, and think that persons who *pretend* to be *Chartists*, might find more useful employment than traducing one who is in every respect worthy of his high and distinguished position.

Brothers, the accounts of your sub-treasurer offer the most ample and complete refutation to the calumnies which his enemies have been so industriously circulating, with a view to the destruction of his character; but, after a strict investigation of his account with the society, as well as his own private accounts, which he gratuitously presented to our scrutiny, we find that, exclusive of a large sum expended by him in prosecuting the objects of the Association, there appears a balance of upwards of £200 in his favour, besides several sums for postages, &c., for which he has not charged a single farthing.

Brothers, your funds are safe, your society is in a flourishing position, and by union and perseverance success will assuredly crown your efforts.

In conclusion, we again proclaim, not only that our confidence in Mr. O'Connor is undiminished, but that it is considerably enhanced, our only charge against him being that he DOES TOO MUCH FOR NOTHING.

Your faithful officers,
James Knight,
William Cuffey.

THIS IS MY ANSWER, MR. COOPER.
F. O'C.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Friends,

To those who know us, we need not assert that we are incapable of being made use of for mere party purposes, but, having had to wait upon Mr. Feargus O'Connor, for the purpose of inspecting the Banker's book and other vouchers in his possession, belonging to the Land Society, (having previously audited the Directors' balance sheet) we, in conformity with the wish of that gentleman, proceeded to an investigation of his accounts as Treasurer to the General Defence Fund, including the trial of the Welsh martyrs, Lancaster trials, and the trial of Messrs. G. White and T. Cooper, from which we found that, instead of being, as certain gentlemen have been whispering, indebted to that fund, there is due to him a considerable sum, a great part of which has been incurred through the "madness" of his maligners.

We have felt it to be our duty to make this announcement as a reply to the calumnies of men, who profess Chartism for the sole purpose of creating mischief in our ranks,

We are, brother Chartists,
yours faithfully,
James Knight,
William Cuffay.

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

PURCHASE OF ANOTHER ESTATE.

My dear Friends,—I now turn to the bright side of the Land picture. On Thursday evening, I succeeded in completing another, and, in my opinion, a most advantageous purchase of one hundred and thirty acres, principally meadow land, within 14 miles of London by the high-road, within 1 mile of the Pinner station, which is 13 miles from London, and to where you may go and return for 1s. 6d. The land is, of course, freehold, otherwise I should not buy it, and the Land Tax is redeemed—that is, it pays no Land Tax. For this estate and a wood of oak timber included, we give

THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED POUNDS.

The timber I value to us at £400—the materials of the house and outbuildings, which are capital, at £250, and there are two acres and a half cut off from the estate, at the corner of two high roads, for which I can get £250 or £100 an acre. If you deduct the 2½ acres from 130, you have 127½ acres, and if you deduct the price of timber, materials, and 2½ acres of Land from the purchase money, you have 127½ acres of land, within 14 miles of the metropolis, within a mile of a railway station, and within nine miles of *St. Albans, the county town*, within a mile and a half of Watford, a celebrated market town, and within two miles and a half of the beautiful town of Bushy, on the borders of the county of Middlesex, for £3,000, which is little more than £23 per acre, with Land Tax redeemed.

The country is delicious, and the situation could not possibly be exceeded for our purpose, as nothing is more important at all times, and particularly at the outset, than proximity to good markets. Farmers send hay to London by the high road, and bring back dung within the day from a greater distance than the Carpenders' Estate (for that's the name of it) is from London. Now, where are the wiseacres who used to tell me, that I could not get land in the mountains for £20 an acre, and that I could not get anything of land for £45, £50, or £60 an acre. Have I not so far given a practical refutation to their folly. There is a fine high road frontage for all the cottages, so that the members will not be placed in the back settlement. This left arm of Chartism is within 6½ miles of its right arm, Herringsgate, and nothing can be more important than showing ourselves in the first instance in the fashionable districts, within three miles of the Queen Dowager's new residence, and surrounded by noblemen's estates.

You know that one of my hopes, my greatest hope, from the Land plan was, that, wherever a location was established, the whole neighbourhood would become Chartist. Well, recent events have fulfilled my prediction. Rickmansworth parish, where our first estate was purchased, is immensely large, and 19 in every 20 of the working class population, who never heard of the Charter, are now Chartists to a man, and vast numbers are prepared to enrol, and some to pay up their full shares, as soon as the district is open. This is one triumph. Another is that my opponents assured you that you would be consigned to pigstyes, while the complaint of every visitor without exception is, that the houses are too good, that the materials are too good, and that everything is too good. I think myself that the five-roomed houses are too large; that the four-roomed houses look beautiful; however, this is a fault that at once answers the pigstye brawlers, and can be corrected. Yesterday (Wednesday) we performed what is considered a great operation; we perfected and got the chimnies up in two of the five-roomed houses, when the whole population was startled by a succession of hearty cheers from all the labourers and tradespeople upon the estate, while a long tri-coloured flag waved from the top of the houses.

It would really have done your hearts good to see the cheering countenances with which the labourers viewed the success of their own order. We have now five pair of sawyers, about sixteen carpenters, and as many bricklayers, besides carriers, labourers, well-diggers, brickmakers, and all other branches of industry at *full work; and you will see by the an*nouncement of the Directors it is our intention to have a Grand Procession to the Estate on Monday, the 17th of August. The new purchase we do not get possession of till the 29th of September, and therefore you will see that as there is no necessity for great haste the Directors have decided upon taking the ballot at Manchester, on Monday, the 27th of July, and none will be eligible to ballot who have not paid up all demands to which they are liable up to the time of taking the ballot. This leaves the Shareholders till Thursday, the 23rd of July, for the payment of their shares; and the 2d Section is going on so prosperously that we were in treaty for 70 acres of Land near Cheltenham for that section, but the price (3,000 guineas) being so enormously high we declined the purchase.

There will be plenty of Estates in the market before Michaelmas, and perhaps my revilers will be astonished to learn that we are now in a situation to PURCHASE ANOTHER ESTATE. *It is our in*tention to apply all the proceeds from the demonstration which the Directors will manage themselves for the benefit of the shareholders whose Estate is the object of attraction, and this rule we intend to observe upon taking possession of each succeeding estate, and by it we have every expectation and reasonable hope of amassing a large sum of money. We could not have the demonstration earlier than the third week in August, because all the rural population up to that time will be engaged in harvest operations; nor could we have the ballot earlier than the day named, as it would be impossible for the Directors to leave until buildings and other operations, which require their attention, are placed in full *swing.*

It would be impossible to describe the perfect harmony that continues to exist in the directing body, and they think that while they are working, they can afford to bear the slander of those who writhe under our success.

My friends, there should be no secrets between me and the shareholders, and I may as well tell you, as Mr. Cooper has asked for the title deeds, that I never had them in my possession; that they are in the custody of the proper officer, the Treasurer and Solicitor to the Association. And now as to your request that I should rescind my resolution of resigning my office of Deputy-Treasurer, as I CAN TRUST MYSELF, I OBEY YOUR WISH. But then it is upon the thorough understanding that neither you nor I shall heed the ravings of disappointed fools, and that I am not again to be called upon out of time and out of place to disclose my private affairs at the caprice of every medler. I am determined that no power on earth shall drive me out of a course at the end of which I see social comfort, physical comfort, and political emancipation. I shall soon have so many families of my own children to visit, that my whole time will be delightfully occupied. I assure you that every moment appears an hour to me, while I *am away from your paradise.*

I often wonder, and so must you, that the real humbugs who buy estates and sell them, and who promise to build houses for working classes, and to give freeholds, are never called to account, and never become objects of slander. But so it is, and so it must be. Whoever serves you is sure to meet with the malignity of bad men, while whoever imposes upon you is sure to be sympathised with as a sufferer. We have now gone on so long together, that though you sometimes scold me yourselves, you will not allow others to take that liberty; we are as man and wife, and woe to the fool who tries to separate us. He will come in for the blows of both.

I remain your faithful friend and bailiff,
Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My Dear Friends,—I have been really so perplexed and occupied this only day in the week that I have to devote to the *Northern Star*, that I must, for the first time in my life, claim your indulgence. The fact is, that writing my two letters has taken up some time, while most of the day has been occupied in counting Post-office orders, bank orders, and such a complexity of accounts as would have puzzled any man that was not particular upon these matters. I can keep accounts as well as any man living; but the poring over them for three or four hours unfits me for the more spirited occupation of editor. I ask your indulgence, and I know you will grant it. I will make amends next week by a few slashes at all around me. I have great pleasure in publishing the following short but highly gratifying letter for you. Those are the communications that keep up my spirits and spur me on to action. But don't mistake me; I never was in better spirits or better health in my life, or more ready, able, and willing to meet the foe, when the approaching struggle comes—which, believe me, is near at hand; and I am anxious to get my farming labours as forward as possible, before I once more buckle on the armour of *political agitation. Oh! if you could but see what* we are all doing, you would say that we deserve something better than slander and reviling—but we will live it down.

Your faithful friend and servant,
Feargus O'Connor.

P.S.—You may be sure that the *Star* shall never again be occupied with one single line about the departed Mr. Cooper. This man has hampered me and tried to destroy the Land movement for several months. Nothing was right that he didn't do himself; and he was the mischief-maker who had set the City Locality by the ears. F.O.C.

Sunday, June 14th, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I brought my family twenty miles to see the estate, and I am happy to say that it has amply repaid my journey. You, sir, have set a great pattern for the brawlers of our over-taxed country. I don't wonder at the money-grubbers envying your fame, for I feel satisfied if the working classes will support your undertaking it will work the regeneration of mankind. With every wish for your success, I remain,

Yours, &c.,
Old Brompton-road. W. Grover.

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

Friends,—You will have already learned from Mr. O'Connor's brief notice in the *Northern Star* of Saturday last, that we have made a second purchase, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, situate about a mile and a quarter from the Bushy station, about two miles from Watford, and thirteen miles from London, on the route from the metropolis to Birmingham. This announcement we know has given you all infinite satisfaction and delight, but, gratifying as the intelligence must be to those who are situated at a distance from the favoured spot, all who are acquainted *with the locality are perfectly enchanted at the idea* of our success in getting possession of an estate so *eminently suited to our purposes.* We announced on a former occasion that the ballot for the second purchase would take place on the first Monday in July, but, as the estate at Bushy will not be formally delivered into our possession until Michaelmas next, and in order to give all an opportunity to pay up their shares, we now finally declare that the

BALLOT FOR LOCATION

on Carpender's farm will take place on Monday, July 27. It commences at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Carpenters' Hall, Garratt Road, Manchester, when all will be entitled to draw who may have paid up their shares, including all levies, LOCAL and GENERAL, on or before Monday, July 20.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,
Secretary.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, June 12.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into committee on the Corn Importation Bill and the Earl Stanhope's amendment thereto, was resumed by the Marquis of Exeter, who promised the measure his undeviating opposition. Their Lordships had passed the second reading, not in consequence of any strong manifestation in its favour, but solely through the influence of the Duke of Wellington.

The Earl Dleawarr likewise opposed the bill.

The Bishop of St. David's supported the Bill. The clergy, he said, had studiously avoided petitioning Parliament on this question, or expressing their opinions, privately or publicly, upon it; and therefore it would be most injudicious for the Right Reverend Bench to make the clergy responsible for the rejection of the measure, on the plea that it would injuriously affect their incomes. He admitted that he had no great expectations of very beneficial results from the repeal of the Corn Laws; but when he saw the majority of the leading men of both parties in the State concurring in carrying it, he felt confident that he was doing right in going along with them.

The Bishop of Exeter agreed in the commendation justly bestowed on the clergy for their abstinence from interfering with the discussion of this question, but he could not agree in the assertion that it was the duty of the Bench of Bishops to be regardless of the clergy in deciding upon this bill. It was because the interests of religion and of the poor as well as the rich were concerned, that the Right Reverend Bishops were called on to oppose the meat sure before them. Cheapness of provisions was no the great thing necessary for the poor labouring man, it was goodness of wages which really rendered him the greatest benefit and most improved his condition.

The Earl of Warwick expressed his entire opposition to the Bill. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were all in a flourishing condition, and it was most rash and infatuated to attempt so dangerous an experiment at such a time and without the slightest solid excuse.

The Bishop of Oxford spoke zealously in favour of the Bill. He denied that the bench of Bishops were spiritually charged with the interests of the clergy in their lordships' house; and he asserted that it was necessary that landowners should get rid of their mortgages.

Lord Ashburton said, that it appeared nothing would satisfy the Right Rev. Prelate less than the rooting up of all landed property. His assertion brought to mind a cry raised during the French revolution—"We respect the rights of property, but then all property must change hands."

Lord Monteagle spoke at length in favour of the Bill, wishing that it had provided for a total and immediate abolition.

Lord Stanley replied to Lord Monteagle. The sliding-scale had prevented great fluctuations, had provided for a sufficiency of supply, and had produced lowered prices. As to the invitation given to their Lordships to undertake a gratuitous experiment, with the hope that foreign nations might adopt similar experiments, it was perfect folly. With respect to the effect of this Bill, Lord Stanley asserted, that should the price of corn fall the price of other commodities would likewise fall, and as the value of money would rise the moneyed interest would derive all the boon to be conferred by it, and the national burthens would be to the same amount increased. The Noble Lord warned their Lordships against holding out to the people fallacious hopes that would not be realised. In the course of twelve months there must necessarily be a dissolution of Parliament, and then should the expressed opinions of the constituencies be in favour of this measure, their Lordships could constitutionally and gracefully consent to it. But should they pass it now, by voting for it against their judgments, and by conceding to a one-sided agitation, the question would not be settled; and should the decision of the country be the same as it was in 1841, would their Lordships, he asked, then remain consistent to their inconsistency, or would they again go round, and once more change their opinions?

Earl Grey spoke in favour of the bill; and Lord Brougham indulged in a great many facetious and personal observations, accompanied by comic gesticulations, that kept their Lordships for an hour, by the clock, in continued peals of laughter.

The Duke of Richmond shortly closed the debate.

Lord Stanhope's amendment was negatived without a division, and the motion to go into committee was carried, the committee being fixed for Monday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at two o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 12.

The adjourned debate on the

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL,

And on Sir W. Somerville's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. Ross, who opposed the bill.

Mr. Monckton Milnes also opposed it, because the "Government on sufferance" by whom it was proposed had evidently not the power to carry it so as to render it of any effect. He thought, that circumstanced as the members of the Government were, a little relaxation of principle by an abandonment of this bill would make but extremely little difference to their character.

Mr. Poulet Scrope, Mr. Reddington, and Mr. D. Browne likewise opposed the Bill.

The Bill was supported by Lord Bernard and Mr. Shaw. The Right Hon. Recorder said he could not conscientiously object to the second reading of a Bill that he believed to be necessary, though he had no confidence in the Government that proposed it.

Sir R. Peel having repeated his statements that the Bill was necessary—that it was not much more stringent than that carried by the Whigs, and assented to by the Irish Members, and that it was accompanied with measures of permanent remedy for some of the social evils of Ireland, replied to the charges preferred against him by Lord George Bentinck. He denied emphatically that he had betrayed Canning, or hunted him to death; and retorted upon Lord George by asking him if he believed him to be the traitor he had proclaimed him to be, why he had followed him as a leader up to the present year? The Premier, in conclusion, exclaimed that he had calculated the enmities and loss of friendship these measures would cost him, and he was prepared to bear them; but if any one asserted that he was actuated by impure and dishonest motives—that he wished to rob others of the credit of these measures—such imputation was as foul a calumny as ever was dictated by a vindictive spirit.

The debate was again adjourned to Monday.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 15.

The house met at five o'clock.

Several personal "explanations" preceded the committal of the Corn Bill. Lord Delamere tried to clear himself from the charge of having been a member of the Cheshire Protection Society, and several of the Bishops warmly defended themselves and their "order" against the attacks of Lord Stanley on Friday night last.

Lord Stanley presented a petition, signed by the chairman of Lloyd's, the chairmen of the London and East India Dock Companies, six Bank directors, a large number of bankers, merchants, ship owners, and traders of the city of London, including all engaged in the Canada and Australian trades, expressing doubts whether the petition which had been presented by Lord Dalhousie represented the general opinion of those classes in the city, and declaring that they did not believe the bill before the house was necessary or called for; and that, in their opinion, it was an experiment affecting vital branches of our national interests, and involving the most serious consequences, which called for the anxious consideration of their Lordships.

The Earl of Dalhousie observed, that the petition he had presented did not profess to express more than the opinions of the petitioners, "certain" merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, including, however, 24 or 26 Bank directors, 14 other banking firms, and 207 other signatures.

These preliminaries over, the house proceeded to the debate on the order of the day that the bill be committed, which was commenced by Lord Colville, who opposed it. The house then went into committee.

On the 1st clause,

The Duke of Buckingham moved the omission of the words providing for the cessation of all duties, except the nominal one of 1s., after the 1st of February, 1849. His Grace desired it to be distinctly understood that he was no party whatever to the bill; that he opposed it altogether; but that he moved his amendment with the hope of reserving a small portion of protection, and of rendering the measure less injurious to agriculturists than it would be if passed as it then stood. The Noble Duke called on their Lordships not to think about backing up an Administration, but to regard the interests of the country, and to do as he did, and throw aside all personal feelings and friendships when they came to give their votes.

The Earl of Ripon shortly opposed the amendment, as involving an entire alteration of the principle of the bill.

The Earl of Clancarty, Earl Stanhope, Lord Beaumont, and Earl Hardwicke spoke in support of the amendment. It was opposed by the Marquis of Bute and Lord Kinnaird. The latter said, he had not the slightest doubt that our farmers could compete with foreigners, who grew only 10 bushels to an acre, and the effect of that competition would be still further to improve our system of cultivation, and to augment the rate of produce. As a member of the Anti-Corn Law League, he thought it just to that body to say, that although urged from all quarters to agitate, they had thought it wiser and more respectful to remain quiescent, and to refrain from any proceeding that might intimidate their Lordships.

The committee then divided upon the clause as it stood, when the numbers were—

Contents	136
Non-content	103
Majority	33

against the amendment, which was therefore lost.

The remaining clauses were not proceeded with. Upon the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Chairman left the chair, the house resumed, and immediately adjourned, at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 15.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

An immense quantity of railway and private business having been disposed of, the house proceeded at half-past seven to the adjourned debate on the

IRISH COERCION BILL.

Mr. D. O'Connell presented a petition, with 250,000 signatures, from the manufacturing districts in England, against the Coercion Bill.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Worsley briefly stated his determination to oppose the Bill.

Sir R. H. Inglis was not prepared to alter the course he had already taken with respect to this measure. In thus stating his own intentions, he begged to be understood that he spoke for himself alone, and did not wish to convey the opinions of any other persons, but as he felt there undoubtedly existed a necessity for some measure of a similar nature to the present, and as he had previously given his support to the measure, he could not permit any collateral matters to disturb the vote he was about to give. (Hear, hear.) He could not, however, but say, more in sorrow than in anger, that he regretted her Majesty's ministers had delayed the progress of the Bill until the present time. In proposing measures to promote the tranquillity of Ireland, the Government were responsible for the consequences resulting from their measures, and he (Sir R. H. Inglis) would be slow to take upon himself the responsibility of saying that

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

NO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

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

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

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

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly—As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

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

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow-creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."—*Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette*, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London—Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin—Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow—Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and country.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.

☞ Beware of Imitations.

Just Published,
A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on *Human Frailty*.
Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the *marriage state*, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era.*

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

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 affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the skin.

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

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

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

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

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 166, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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

EXTRAORDINARY CURES
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island.
The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a Magistrate.

I, Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.
(Signed) Hugh Macdonald.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.
Joseph Coffin, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.
(Signed) William Underhay, Bay Fortune.

A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing.
Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a *perfect cure*.
(Signed) Grace Moro.

⁂ Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.
To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our parish.
(Signed) Joseph Gildon.

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores.
Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.
To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive *it to be a most invaluable remedy.*
(Signed) Richard Bright, M.D.

Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, *244, Strand*, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

MEDICAL ADVICE ON WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, &c.

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A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhœa, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

By R. J. Brodie and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

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

This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one large bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in their use is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or venereal taint, as they will cleanse the blood from all foulness, and counteract every morbid affection.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, and 14, Great Denmark-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

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

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Johnstone, 68, Cornhill, and all the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

P. Mc DOUGALL'S DROPS, for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all painful Affections of the Joints, which it effectually relieves, in the course of a few hours. Having been already taken in more than 10,000 cases, without one known instance of failure, the following certificates are selected from numerous others, fully demonstrating its beneficial effects:—

MR. J. WEBSTER, of the Theatres Royal.

Sir,—I feel much pleasure in expressing my unqualified approbation of your excellent Gout Medicine. I have suffered most severely from the gout for upwards of seven years, and have never met with any medicine so speedily efficacious as yours; indeed, I consider it a perfect boon to those who, like myself, suffer from that most painful complaint. J. Webster.

The following ladies and gentlemen also add their grateful testimony in its favour:—

Messrs. T. Rouse, Grecian Saloon, City-road; Campbell, managing director of ditto; Smeeton, salesman, Newgate Market; Sergeant Brennan, G division of Police; Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd & Co. West Smithfield; Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street; Bray, of Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner.—Mesdames Delay, Union-street, Southwark; Villiars, Denmark-street, Pentonville; Hobbs, (late of Newgate Market) Bermondsey.

Sold by Patrick Mc Dougall only, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell.—Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. it will be forwarded free into the country.

Bankrupts &c.,

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 16, 1846.)

J. Bickerton, Castle-street, Southwark, hat manufacturer—H. Elphick, Wardour-street, St. James's licensed victualler—W. Filbey, Wryadisbury, Buckinghamshire, Coachmaker—E. Gardner, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, manufacturing chemist—J. C. Staines, Oundle, Northamptonshire, tailor—T. Pilbeam, Parker-street, Drury-lane, coachsmith—J. Boulton Ashton-under-Lyne, carrier—W. Kirby, Liverpool, hotel-keeper—J. G. Smith, Liverpool, grocer—P. Hare, Liverpool, tallow chandler—W. Bates, Manchester, stockbroker—G. Barton and J. Barton, Manchester, copper roller manufacturers—S. Smith, Bedminster, grocer—W. H. Smith, Swansea, newspaper proprietor.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

June 12. W. White, Tavistock, tailor—May 18. R. Harvey, Chacewater, Cornwall, grocer.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

J. Speakman, jun., Chelmsford, miller—M. Tittensor, Drury-lane, glass and china dealer—J. Garland, Norland-terrace, Notting-hill, out of business—G. B. Groom, Walton-on-Thames, carpenter—T. D. Standeven, Richmond-street, Haymarket, coal dealer—C. Clark, Green-street, Chelsea, conductor of an omnibus—G. Baron, Blackburn, tin-plate worker—J. Scott, Liverpool, appraiser—J. Outram, Dore-moor, Derby-shire, innkeeper—S. Shepperson, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, cottager. J. Baughen, Stanley-place, Paddington, plumber—E. Imms, Mile-end, extra coal weigher at the Coal-Exchange, Billingsgate—J. L. L. White, Teddington, chymist—A. Moore, Kingsland-green, engraver—E. B. Ground, Haggerstone, out of employ—H. G. Blagrove, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, professor of music—E. Oak, Burrough-green, Cambridgeshire, farmer—W. Jobson, Great Shelford, carpenter—G. A. Hamilton, Stepney, linendraper—T. Atterton, Bury St. Edmunds, malster—T. White, High-street, Poplar, carpenter—J. A. Levian, Regent-square, Gray's-inn-road, clerk in the Crown Surveyor's Office—W. J. Protheroe, Dudley, retailer of ale and beer—J. Haythorn, Nottingham, agent for the sale of cotton yarn—J. Fisher, Birmingham, shroud and mattress-maker—J. Cooke, Nottingham, lace singer—W. Payne, Bath, lodging-house-keeper—T. Westaway, Exeter, tailor—W. Greenaway, Woodford, Cordwall, shopkeeper—B. Evans, Bedminster, merchant's clerk—G. Walker, Manchester, cordwainer—J. Foulston, Blackburn, corn-miller—J. Denby, Bradford, heald and slay-maker—J. Charlesworth, Ingbirchworth, Yorkshire, farmer—J. Ireland, Collumpton, cooper—J. Langdale, Liverpool, out of business—J. Inston, Kidderminster, pump-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Dick, Glasgow, builder—R. M. Indoe, Glasgow, merchant—J. Carmichael, Sandyford, Glasgow, builder—D. Armstrong, writer,

DIVIDENDS.

July 7. W. B. Sterry, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey—July 7. J. Hook, Nine-elms, Surrey—July 7. J. Harvard, Brook-street, Bond-street—July 10. M. Griffiths and P. Pearson, New Bond-street—July 4. E. S. Dykes, Romford—July 4. S. Pritchett and J. P. Oridge, Charlbury, Oxfordshire—July 8. J. Challen, Odiam, Southamptonshire—July 7. T. Cooper, New Bond-street—July 8. D. Clark, New Broad-street, City—July 7. A. Martin, Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire—July 7. M. Emanuel, Hanover-square—July 7. H. Emanuel, Hanover-square—July 15. W. S. Harley, Penzance—July 13. G. Osborn, Exeter—July 8. G. Robertson, J. Garrow, and J. Alexander, Liverpool—July 7. J. Kewley, Liverpool—July 7. T. Piecairn, Liverpool—July 10. S. Vertue, Liverpool—July 9. J. Birkett, Cockermouth—July 9. P. Hanson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—July 10. T. Weaman, Birmingham—July 10. W. Lawrence, Sheffield.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. L. Sargant and E. Sargant, Birmingham—E. G. E. Brown and G. Bleaden, Mark-lane, City—J. Harris, G. H. Whyting, Lombard-street—M. Davies and S. Cosway, Cardiff—H. Postlethwaite and E. Hayton, Kendal, Westmoreland—W. Goddard and C. Buttivant, Millbank-street, Westminster—W. Banks and J. Russell, Knighton, Radnorshire—W. P. Sailes, R. Pickles, Monk Bretton, Yorkshire—T. Hands and G. B. Dalby, York—W. O. Cawkwell and J. Dalby, Tooley-street, Southwark—S. Robinson and W. Jennings, West Kinnald-ferry, Lincolnshire—R. Power and J. Mousley, Atherstone, Warwickshire—G. Maddock and W. Maddock, Nottingham—B. Nias and H. Saunders, Brighton—D. Saunders and B. Bromley, Birkenhead—W. G. Pearce and I. S. Conran, London—J. Ward and W. Smith, Glasgow.

Among the many discoveries that characterise the present age, nothing has contributed so much to the comfort and ease of the community, nor conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity, as that important discovery and never-failing remedy for gout and rheumatism, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Thousands would join in the observation of an elderly female, as made to Mr. Fogget, the Agent at Thirsk: "that she would rather be without butter to her bread and sugar to her tea, than Blair's Pills." This important medicine is sold by all medicine venders. Price, 2s. 9d. per box. Observe the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

Holloway's Pills.—Extraordinary cure of Asthma.—Jeremiah Casey, residing at No. 1, Compton-place, Brunswick-square, had suffered from a chronic asthma for more than three years. This poor man was so great a sufferer, that he did not dare go to bed for fear of the phlegm choking him; indeed, he could not even lay his head upon the table for half-an-hour, lest he should be suffocated. Nevertheless, this person is now labouring from morning to night, sleeps as well as ever he did in his life, and, in fact, is completely cured by the use of Holloway's Pills.

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 15.

At this day's market there was a short supply of English wheat, which was quickly sold at an advance of 3s. to 4s. per quarter over the currency of this day week. Low qualities of bonded are held 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Grinding barley and malt more saleable. Peas, beans, and rye have improved 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Since last market day a further arrival of five or six vessels, out laden, has taken place from Ireland, and about the like number of foreign and a few coastwise. In consequence of the dry weather, and a short stock of free oats here, factors demanded, early in the morning, an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, which completely checked the demand, and the trade finished dull, and in retail at 1s. per quarter more money.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, NAD SEED IN MARK-LANE.

BRITISH GRAIN.

		Shillings per Quarter.			
Wheat	Essex & Kent, white, new	49 to 63		57 to 70	
	Ditto, red	47	59	53	65
	Suffolk and Norfolk, red	47	57 white	49	62
	Lincoln and York, red	47	57 white	49	62
	Northumb. and Scotch			47	60
Rye				22	38
Barley	Malting	30	34 extra	37	—
	Distilling			26	29
	Grinding			23	26
Malt	Ship	53	57 Ware	59	61
Oats	Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 26s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d.				
Beans	Ticks, new	32	36 old	38	44
	Harrow, small, new	34	38 old	40	46
Peas	White	37	43 boilers	40	44
	Gray and hog			33	36
Flour	Norfolk and Suffolk			44	49
	Town-made (per sack of 280lbs)			46	53
Buckwheat, or Brank					32

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c.

Red clover (per cwt.) .. .. .. to
White clover (per cwt.) .. .. ..
Rapeseed (per last) £26 28
Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s to 10s.
Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d.
Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN.

		Shillings per Quarter. Free.	In Bond.
Wheat	Dantsic and Konigsberg	63 extra 70	46 — 59
	Ditto ditto	54 — 61	44 — 52
	Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt	56 — 63	44 — 52
	Danish, Holstein, &c.	54 — 61	42 — 48
	Russian, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	55 — 58	39 — 48
	Spanish, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	58 — 62	44 — 51
	Odessa & Taganrog, hard	—	
	Ditto, soft	53 — 58	39 — 48
	Canadian, hard	—	
	Ditto fine	58 — 60	
Rye	Russian, Prussian, &c.	—	
Barle	Grinding	23 — 26	
	Ditto, distilling	26 — 30	18 — 26
Oats	Dutch, feed	22 — 25	
	Ditto, brew and thick	25 — 27	20 — 21
	Russian	24 — 26	19 — 20
	Danish & Mecklenburg	24 — 26	18 — 21
Beans	Ticks, 33 to 38, small	36 — 40	28 — 36
	Egyptian	33 — 35	28 — 30
Peas	White, 32 to 43, gray	33 — 36	
Flour	Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine	32 — 34	22 — 28
	Canada, 30 to 33, United States	32 — 35	26 — 28
Buckwheat		30 — 32	24 — 28

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Per Quarter.
Linseed .. P. etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43
Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg 39 40
Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa .. 42 44
Rapeseed (free of duty) per last .. £24 26
Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the duty) .. 42 64
White ditto .. 47 70
Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large .. 44 50
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.
French, per ton .. £7 0, £7 10
Rape cakes (free of duty) .. £5 10 £5 15 and 5 per cent. on the duty

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 22nd to the 26th of May.

	Wheat s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Beans s.	d.	Peas. s.	d.
Week ending April 11, 1846..	56	0	30	9	22	9	33	4	35	1	33	8
Week ending April 18, 1846..	55	10	30	5	22	9	35	5	34	9	34	5
Week ending April 25, 1846..	55	6	30	1	23	4	33	7	34	10	33	10
Week ending May 2, 1846..	56	8	29	8	23	7	32	5	34	11	33	10
Week ending May 9, 1846 ..	56	8	29	7	23	9	33	5	35	8	34	7
Week ending May 16, 1846 ..	57	0	29	4	24	1	33	5	35	11	34	11
Aggregate average of the last six weeks ..	56	3	29	11	23	4	33	7	35	2	34	3
London averages (ending May 19, 1846)	59	0	30	5	24	0	34	5	34	5	37	6
Duties.. ..	16	0	9	0	5	0	9	6	7	6	8	0

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d
Inferior coarse beasts	2	6	2	8
Prime large oxen	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0
Coarse inferior sheep	3	10	4	4
Second quality	4	6	4	8
Prime Southdown	4	2	4	4
Large coarse calves	4	4	4	10
Prime small	6	2	5	6
Suckling calves, each	18	0	31	0
Large hogs	3	8	4	6
Neat small porkers	4	8	5	0
Quarter-old store pigs, each	16	0	19	0

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday.—Rather more business has been passing in flour during the week, owing to the dealers and bakers having reduced their stocks into so very narrow a compass; the demand has, however, been chiefly confined to choice fresh qualities, which maintained their previous value, whilst other descriptions were neglected, and could have been purchased on lower terms. The inquiry for either oats or oatmeal has been without animation, but no material change in prices occurred. At our market this morning the transactions in wheat were of a limited character, and although any but the best runs were the turn cheaper, we do not vary the quotation of this day se'nnight. A moderate consumptive demand was experienced for good marks of fresh-made flour, at fully late prices; but inferior or stale parcels were without inquiry. Oats moved off in retail at a slight improvement on the prices previously obtainable. In the value of prime cuts of oatmeal no alteration can be reported, the supply continuing scanty.

Warrington Corn Market, Wednesday.—At the market on Wednesday last there was a fair attendance of farmers with fewer samples of wheat than last week. Prices were about the same. Red, 6s. 9d. to 7s.; white, 7s. to 7s. 3d. and very fine samples, 7s. 6d. per 70 lb. Oats, 3s. 8d. per 45 lb. Flour, best second, 37s.; common 35s.; meal 33s. per 240. The consumption of flour has been *much lessened* by the hot weather. The farmers still bring us potatoes, and they are again 1s. per load cheaper, Pinkeyes, 10s. to 11s.; rogers, 11s.; farmers' and short tops, 8s. per load of 255 lb. We had about half-a-dozen baskets of nice new kidney potatoes, which sold at 3d. per lb.

Birmingham Corn Exchange, Wednesday.—During the present week the transactions in wheat are only of a *retail character, at about our previous currency.* Grinding barley and beans maintained their late value. Oats found buyers at the rate of this day se'nnight.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—Our farmers brought a moderate supply of wheat to market to-day, but we had a fair show of coasting samples, and the sale proved very dull for fine qualities, at prices the turn cheaper than on Saturday last, whilst inferior descriptions were quite neglected. For barley the demand was extremely limited, and business could not be transacted to any extent, as the malting season is completely over. The little inquiry for rye was confined to the best samples. Peas were looking rather lower. In the value of oats or other grain no material alteration can be quoted.

Richmond (Yorkshire) Corn Market, Saturday.—We had a large supply of grain in our market to-day, and the samples were rather better than usual.—Wheat sold from 5s. to 8s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

STATE OF TRADE.

Leeds.—Last Saturday's market at our cloth halls was much the same as the markets of the last few weeks, but on Tuesday there were fewer goods sold than we have witnessed for a long time past; the fears of a change in the Ministry, and the consequent delay in the settlement of railway and other important matters, has completely stopped the merchants from speculating at the present crisis. Prices are nominal although the stocks are moderate, and the manufacturers continue to act with great caution. We have also had a dull week of business in the warehouses. This being betwixt the seasons, very few buyers have been in the town, and those who have purchased have done less than usual.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Bradford.—The business done in wool sales are very limited. The spinners buy only for present consumption. There is, however, no fall in price. In yarns there is a fair trade, so far as demand goes, but prices are such as to give no encouragement to spinners to do more business. There has been no alteration in the piece market for the last two weeks.

Huddersfield.—Although there has not been that quantity of business transacted to-day which the season would warrant, there has been a tolerably spirited market, and goods, particularly those of novel design and fair quality, have sold freely. The general complaint amongst both merchants and manufacturers is, that until the agitated feeling which pervades all classes as to the ultimate fate of the Corn Laws can become settled, that buoyant and healthy confidence, which is the very spirit of commercial enterprise, cannot be established, and a dull monotony in business will be the result. During the week there have been several of the larger London and provincial buyers in the town, and the wariness and caution with which they have done business fully bears out these remarks. Nevertheless, their purchases have been tolerably heavy.

Halifax.—In the price of wool there is no variation, and prices both of pieces and yarn remain firm. The hall exhibited some animation amongst buyers generally, *who are looking out for goods suitable for the season.*

Rochdale Flannel Market.—The flannel market has been dull, and the business transacted has been upon a limited scale; indeed, few goods were offered for sale, on account of the previous week being Whitsuntide. The wool market remains steady, and prices are firm.

Heckmondwike Blanket Market.—The attendance of buyers at this market, both Monday and to-day, has not been good. There is not much alteration in prices the last few weeks. Good samples continue scarce.

Leicester.—The demand is slack for the home trade. Some orders have been received for the continent, and the stocks, on hand of useful goods are not very heavy. English wool yarns are more difficult to buy, and show a tendency to advance.

Nottingham.—A moderate amount of business was done at the end of last week in finished goods of most kinds, especially fancies of fresh patterns. Replacing these out of rough stocks is all that is doing with the makers of goods, as there is as yet no increase of confidence in prices, or continued demand, the aspect of public affairs is generally felt here to be unsatisfactory, and so far as trade is concerned, neutralises the otherwise cheering effect of the weather, and promise of a good harvest. Our fine yarns and cops maintain their prices; the demand for warps, &c. for Bradford, Coventry, and London, as well as for the continent, being very good. Nothing is so much to be desired as a lessened supply of lace goods, and greater attention to pattern and quality on the part of the English machine owner; these, combined, will alone prove a remedy for the existing difficulties of our trade.

Wool Markets.—Wakefield: The wool trade still rules dull, and although quotations remain the same, sales are made with difficulty, and on hardly so good terms.—Selby. On Friday week the first market for the sale of wool was held at Selby, and the supply of wool was much larger than could have been anticipated.—York: The supply of wool on Thursday was good, both on quantity and quality. The business of the day was dull, and lower prices than last week were submitted to. Several lots remained over the next week unsold. 10½d. to 12d., and for a superior quality 12½d. per lb.—Northallerton: There was the greatest supply of wool this day ever known, and a numerous attendance of buyers from the west of Yorkshire and other parts, and a great deal of business done. Prices ruled from 8d. to 10d., some very prime reached 11d. and 12d. per lb.—Hull:—There was a fair supply of wool on Tuesday, and generally of good quality. The attendance of buyers was large, and nearly all sold up at 27s. to 28s. 6d per tod. From the reports which we have received of the progress of shearing, a much larger supply is anticipated next week.—Howden: There was a fair show of wool at market on Tuesday. The following are the prices:—Ewe and massam, 11d. per lb.; half ewe and hog, 1s.; fine English hog wool, 1s. ½d.; and Cheviot hogs, 1s. 1d.

THE MARRYING SCOUNDREL.

COMMITTAL OF MORTIMER.

At Guildhall, on Saturday, Joseph Mortimer, the Irishman, who, by representing himself as a wealthy American merchant, has duped a number of respectable women into marriage, or by promising them, obtained a considerable portion of their property, was brought up for final examination before Mr. Alderman Farebrother, on Saturday.

The evidence having been read over, and the depositions signed in the case of fraud on Mrs E. Loyer,

Mr. Samuel Shuttleworth, wholesale teadealer, of East-cheap and Chelmsford, produced a copy of a certificate of the prisoner's marriage with Mrs. Josephine Langhorn, at St. Giles's church, Camberwell, in June, 1839. That lady was his wife's sister, and he believed her to be alive at New York. He produced a letter written by her, dated the 22nd of last March. He knew it to be in the handwriting of that lady. The contents entirely alluded to her destitute condition.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother: Prisoner, you may not be aware that it is our intention now to show that you married a woman in 1844, when you had a wife, and who is still alive.

Prisoner: I admit that I married that female, but the other one is dead.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother: I hold in my hand a letter detailing the circumstances of her death, and I blush that you have not a spark of human feeling that would dictate to you more humane conduct.

Mr. Shuttleworth (much hurt) begged to contradict a statement that the prisoner had made respecting Mrs. Langhorn, wherein he remarked that she was living with another man now in New York, by whom she had children; now, that was totally false, and the prisoner knew such to be the case.

Sergeant Mackenzie, B 5, produced a copy of the certificate of marriage of the prisoner with a Miss Lovejoy, at St. Phillips's Church, Liverpool, on the 22nd of June, 1844. He also produced another copy of the prisoner's marriage with Mrs. C. Wright, at St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, in June, 1845.

Mr. R. Caldecott, a schoolmaster, living in Bethnal-green, proved that the Mrs. Wright was his Mother, and was present at her marriage with the prisoner. She was at present living in Dublin.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother asked the prisoner if he had anything to say?—He replied he would "reserve" it until his trial, when he would bring his whole force against the charges.

The prisoner then made application for some clothes which were found in a trunk at his lodgings, at the public-house at Chelsea. He wanted them for a change. He also wished the magistrate's protection in having £300 which he left in the trunk, safely guarded.

The police sergeant said the only money found upon him or in his clothes was 10s. 6d.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother asked the prisoner if the £300 was in money or notes?

Prisoner: In Bank of England notes, and I have 10,000 dollars.

The sergeant remarked that there were two empty bags in the box, marked 5,000 upon them.

The prisoner begged the Alderman to look over his papers in the possession of the police. Mr. Alderman Farebrother did so. There were a number of answers from females, to whom the prisoner had evidently professed the *greatest attachment*, and several sham bills of exchange, "kites," but nothing of the kind spoken of *by the prisoner.*

Mr. Alderman Farebrother said he should commit him to Newgate for the two cases of fraud on Mrs. Loyer, and for marrying Mrs. Wright when he had a former wife, Mrs. Langhorn, alive. He should remand him on the case of marrying Miss Lovejoy; no doubt that would be satisfactorily proved against him.

The following is a copy of the letter alluded to by the Alderman:—

New York, April 24, 1845.

"Madam,—Your letter, which I received by the Siddons, should have been answered before, but that it has been mislaid, and I am still unable to find it. I must tell you, therefore, what I recollect of the circumstances respecting Mrs. Mortimer. I did not see her after the first day of our voyage. I believe she never got out of her berth after the second day. I was introduced to her by Mrs. Roberts, and she appeared to me to be in tolerable health. I was in the next cabin; and as there was a large opening at the top, we heard very plainly what was said in each other's places. A plain, good-natured Englishwoman, in the next berth to theirs, offered to do anything for Mrs. Mortimer, and was refused until she said she was *ashamed of offering her services*. The first time I recollect *anything about them* was when he was drunk. When he got into bed she screamed out, "Mortimer, don't touch me." Afterwards she cried, and I suppose she pushed him away, for he swore at her, and said, '*Let me once get my legs into New York, and I will mark you.*' The time went on, and every one wondered that Mrs. Mortimer did not try to get up. When she became so ill that her groans were too distressing for me to bear, I sent for the mate, and told him; and the captain, I believe, saw her; but no woman was allowed by the husband to do anything for her. Two young women wished to go to her, and they told me that he said, "She is mad; it is of no use to speak to her." She, hearing him, said, "I am not mad, James; I know what they say, let them in," but they were not admitted. As I lay awake, I heard her say, "Lord have mercy," "Christ save me," and such broken sentences; and my children, who could hear better, being even with her bed, said she sometimes talked queerly, but that was only about twenty-four hours before her death. Mortimer was never up with her one night, for the night before she died she exclaimed, 'Oh, Mortimer, I shall die, I shall die,' and he doggedly replied, 'Die then.' Then she would beseech him, 'Dear, dear James, take me out of this place.' But still no one was allowed to go in. It was beyond description painful for me to bear and hear her awful groans, which resembled the howlings of a cat. The last night she lived, in rather a stronger voice than I expected, she said, 'Turn me, James, I am dying.' He was asleep by her side, and in reply, said, '*What do you want? What do you want?*' Some time after I heard another fainter groan, and at the time said to myself, '*that is much like a rattle in the throat.*' I had been much disturbed night and day, and now, all being quieter, I fell asleep. At eight o'clock the next morning, the boy who waited upon us came and told us that Mrs. Mortimer was dead and overboard. How much I was shocked I need not try to tell you. The same day Mortimer was walking about the ship with her gold watch about his neck, an object of suspicion and dislike to all on board. I was told he was ransacking her trunks, before I knew of her death, and at night he had a man in his cabin, with whom he was laughing and chuckling about the watch and other valuables. I did not see him throw the body overboard, but the sailors did, and you may rely upon it she was not sewed up in any rug. He did ask the Englishwoman to dress her in a night-gown, &c., but she replied, 'No, you would not let me do anything *for her while living, and now she is dead you may do the rest yourself.*' I heard that she had a clean gown, cap, shift, and stockings put on previous to the sewing up. This is the plain account, so far as I know anything about it. I do not give any opinion on the tale. It would be improper. I only add, that he was an object of detestation to all, and walked about the vessel, looking what he is, a very bad being, in a human shape. I was never able to sit up in my cabin, from the first to the last, so was never able to do for myself even. I could not, therefore, interfere, as I was useless.

"I am, madam, yours sincerely,
"——— ———."

The name of the writer the reporter was solicited to omit. She is a highly respectable young lady, and the letter was addressed to a Miss King, in Liverpool, who officiated as bridesmaid to Miss Lovejoy. This was the young lady whom the prisoner succeeded in inducing to break up a respectable seminary in Liverpool. At the prisoner's trial she will be in attendance to give evidence *respecting that marriage.*

The prisoner, on leaving the bar, wished all good bye.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Accident by Machinery at Birmingham.—A fatal accident occurred at Mr. Nettleford's screw manufactory, in Broad-street, on *Saturday last*. It appears that shortly before one o'clock part of the dress of a youth named John Barker was accidentally caught by the band of a shaft pulley, and by which he was carried round several times. The engine was stopped as speedily as possible, but before the motion ceased and the boy extricated, he was literally crushed to death. The body was conveyed to the Royal Oak, public-house, in Broad-street, and Mr. Amphlett, surgeon, was promptly in attendance, but his services were unavailing.—*An inquest will be held on the body this day.*

Death by Drowning in the Thames.—On Monday Mr. Payne held two inquests on the bodies of *persons* accidentally drowned in the Thames. The first was held at the Steelyard coffee-house, Upper Thames-street, on the body of James Daly, aged seventeen. It appeared, that on Thursday evening last, deceased was bathing, with other boys, in the Thames, at Bankside, opposite to Barclay and Perkins' brew-house, when he got out of his depth, and was carried away by the tide, which was running rapidly down at low water. A man of colour, named Bowling, dived after him, and caught him by the hair, but, as he was dragging him ashore, the force of the tide broke his hold, and before he could seize deceased again, he finally disappeared. The second inquest was held at the Rose and Crown, New-wharf, Whitefriars, on the body of James Mackenzie, aged twenty-four, a compositor, late in the employ of Messrs. Levy and Robson, *printers*, Great New-street, Gough-square. A bargeman, named Jones, said he saw deceased a little before six o'clock on Sunday morning, strip himself and jump off one of the barges at Whitefriars'-wharf. He was a good swimmer, and swam out into the middle of the river, when he sank, but rose again laughing. He then swam towards the barge, and when *within thirty yards of it, he threw his hands* about as if in play, and again sank. He rose once more, made signs of distress, and then finally disappeared. Though efforts were made to save him, they did not succeed, and the body was not found until three hours after the occurrence. Verdict in each case, "Accidental death."

Suicide of a Young Lady at Greenwich.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the residence of Captain Fowle, of Myrtle-place, *Greenwich, to take into* consideration the death of Miss Jane Grant Wilkinson, aged 30, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Miss Ann Fowle stated that the deceased was her sister-in-law, and had returned from Barbadoes six weeks ago. Up to Sunday last she appeared in her usual health and spirits, but on Monday she became melancholy, in consequence of *the continued illness of* a younger sister whom she had brought over with her from the West Indies, labouring under temporary lunacy. Witness went out at the deceased's request, and bought an ounce of the essential oil of almonds, which she said she wished to take back to Barbadoes with her for culinary purposes. She bought the oil at the shop of a chemist of the name of Mendham, of Nelson-street, Greenwich, who did not attach the usual label of "poison" upon the phial. On the night of Wednesday she heard the deceased groaning in her bed, and upon going into the room she discovered that she was just dead. Medical assistance was sent for, but proved ineffectual, and the bottle which had contained the oil of almonds was found in the bed with her. A medical man was called, who proved that the deceased took enough poison to destroy eight persons. This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Temporary Derangement. By direction of the Coroner, the Jury then added that a certain degree of blame was attached to Mendham the chemist, *for not affixing the* word "poison" to the phial when he sold the oil to a person of whom he knew nothing.

Serious and Fatal Accidents from Burning.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the London Hospital, on the body of Amelia Atrell, aged six years, who died in the above institution on Saturday last, from severe injuries she had received by being burnt. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased resided with her mother, who is a widow, at No. 25, Semerford-street, Bethnal-green. On Thursday evening last, the deceased and her cousin, a little girl about nine years of age, named Elizabeth Rosedell, were left by their parents while they went into an adjoining room. On the table was a box of lucifer matches, a bason full of spirits of turpentine, and a quantity of light muslin, which was being made into curtains. They had not been gone long when they heard the two children screaming for help. The mother of the deceased immediately rushed in, followed by her sister, and they beheld the two children enveloped in flames. Mrs. Rosedell endeavoured to extinguish the flames, and in doing so her clothes ignited, and she was soon *one mass of fire*. The mother raised an alarm, and a man named Gurney, who was passing by at the time, immediately went to their assistance, and succeeded, with great difficulty, in extinguishing the flames, though not before he had burnt his hands in a shocking manner. The poor little sufferers were conveyed in a cab to *the hospital, where the deceased lingered until Sat*urday, when she expired. The surviving child is still in the hospital, and very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Conflagration at Bermondsey-Wall.—On Tuesday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire, which was distinctly visible at the metropolitan bridges, for upwards of an hour and a quarter, broke out on the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Bayley and Son, sailmakers, situate about the centre of the exceedingly narrow thoroughfare denominated Bermondsey-wall. The building abuts upon the river Thames, and is adjoined by the very extensive erections, eastward, belonging to Messrs. Somers, corn-merchants, and westward by the capacious granaries in the possession of Messrs. Begbie and Young, *corn-factors, of Mark-lane.* Some delay was experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water from the mains on land, but meanwhile the floating-engine from the Rotherhithe station poured vast bodies upon the flames from the Thames, then not far from ebb tide. The fire appeared for some time to progress most fearfully, travelling by a wooden bridge across the street, and jeopardising the valuable premises of Messrs. Walmsley and Co. From the exceedingly ignitable character of the stock in the building in which the fire originated, the fire progressed with *fearful rapidity*, notwithstanding the efforts made to subdue its fury, nor was it safely quenched until the whole of the premises of Bayley and Son were completely gutted, and the stock consumed. The adjoing premises are more or less injured.

Fatal Accidents in the Regent's Canal.—Within the last fortnight no less than four persons have lost their lives whilst in the act of bathing in the Regent's Canal, in the Kentish-town district. About half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning, a young man named Reetah, residing in Wood-street, Cromer-street, in company with two others, took it into their heads at that early hour to bathe in the Regent's Canal. Reetah's wife, apprehending ill consequences, after in vain dissuading him, followed the parties. On arriving at the south side of the bridge, in Cambridge-street, Agar-town, they all got into the water, and in a short time repeated cries of "Help!" were heard. Several persons came, and observed two men struggling in the water, one of whom had hold of his *companion by his hair,* and succeeded in dragging him on shore. He informed the bystanders that a third person had sunk. Some time elapsed before the drags could be procured, when the body was recovered. Reetah was quite dead. The cries of the woman (who was present) on hearing the irreversible decree were heart-rending.

The Late Collision on the Mersey.—Liverpool.—On Tuesday last, the adjourned inquest on the thirteen dead bodies taken from the Rambler steam boat, after the late melancholy collision, and placed in the Magazines Life-boat House, was resumed before Mr. H. Churton, coroner for the county of Chester, at the Royal Hotel, Liscard. Mr. Duncan stated that the owners of the Rambler made no charge whatever against the captain of the Sea Nymph, either as to his intoxication or want of humanity after the accident. At four o'clock on Thursday, the examination of witnesses was concluded, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After being shut up nearly an hour, they returned with a verdict of "Accidental death," and a deodand of £500 against the Sea Nymph. The jury also begged to state that they considered the accident was caused by the want of a proper lookout on board the Sea *Nymph*, and expressed a wish that the coroner should communicate with the proper authorities, *in order* that some rule should be established for steam-vessels at night navigating the river, so that each might keep their *respective sides of the river, inward-bound* vessels proceeding up the Cheshire shore, and outward-bound on the Lancashire shore.

Assassination in Kilkenny.—The *Kilkenny Moderator* gives the following account of a shocking murder in that locality:—"At about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday last, as a farmer named James Fennell, residing at Knocknadoge, near Castlecomer, was returning home from the fair of Kilkenny, he was shot dead by a low-sized man, wearing a dark frock coat, who immediately crossed the ditch, and ran away in the direction of Castlecomer. The deceased had been at the time driving his car on the road near Webbsborough, in which were seated with him his young son and a servant girl, and two men, named Mullhall were in his company, one in front, and the other in the rear of the car, but no attempt was made by them to arrest the assassin. Constable May, of Castlecomer, with his party, having been at the time patrolling near Dysart, and having heard that Fennell and his brother-in-law, James Boyle, who were previously on bad terms with each other, had had a quarrel shortly before the murder, at the public-house of Edmond Muldowny, of Webbsborough, proceeded to Boyle's house at Knocknadoge. Boyle had not returned home at the time, but arriving shortly after, they arrested him, and he is at present in custody on suspicion of having committed the atrocious deed.

Poetry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. XIX.

WE'LL RALLY AROUND HIM.

(An old Song, by Thomas Cooper the Chartist.)

The lion of Freedom is come from his den!
We'll rally around him again and again!
We'll crown him with laurel our champion to be—
O'Connor the patriot,—for sweet liberty!

The pride of the nation—he's noble and brave!
A terror to tyrants—a friend to the slave!
The bright star of Freedom—the noblest of men!
We'll rally around him, again and again!

Though proud daring tyrants his body confined,
They never could conquer his generous mind!
We'll hail our caged lion now freed from his den—
We'll rally around him, again and again!

Who strove for the patriots, was up night and day,
He saved them from falling to tyrants a prey!
'Twas Feargus O'Connor was diligent then!
We'll rally around him, again and again;

NO. XX.

THE CHARTIST EXILES.

When the voice of the exiles, whose memory we cherish,
A tear from the fount of our sympathy draws,
The beloved of our hearts, are they destined to perish?
The best and the boldest in liberty's cause.
No, perish the powers that hath doom'd them to languish,
Whose souls were too pure for the torture to bend!
Nor shall our ingratitude add to their anguish,
But prove to the world we will still be their friend,
Despite the resolves of the despots who rule us,
Their lives to embitter, their exile prolong,
The millions shall teach them, the heartless, the soulless,
To whom doth the title of freeman belong.
They remind us of death, of the torture, the scaffold,
The rack and the gibbet, the dungeon, the cave.
But away with such threats, their attempts shall be baffled,
No fears can exist in the hearts of the brave.
Our voice shall be heard till our prayers are complied with.
We'll pester the powers till the mandate goes forth
That shall loosen their chains, that shall ease all their pains,
And restore them once more to the land of their birth.
Each breeze that is passing shall waft them our blessing,
And tell them of happier days yet to come.
No power shall withhold them, our arms shall enfold them,
Our welcome shall cheer, and our hearts be their home.

J. Harkness.

Edinburgh, 15th June, 1846.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL Part V. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet-street.

We find ourselves constrained to find fault, so we will do so at the outset, and have done with the disagreeable task.

We owe much to Charles Mackay, a rhymester, who realizes our idea of what a poet should be more fully than any other of the tuneful band of the present day; he may, therefore, be assurred it is with regret that we complain, when we would fain praise.

In the 20th number of this Journal, we find a rhyme under the head of "Daily Work" which, penned doubtless with good intentions, nevertheless contains ideas against which we must enter our zealous protest; witness the second and third verses:—

No! Let us work! We only ask
Reward proportioned to our task:—
We have no quarrel with the great;
No feud with rank—
With mill, or bank—
No envy of a lord's estate.
If we can earn sufficient store
To satisfy our daily need;
And can retain,
For age and pain,
A fraction, we are rich indeed.

No dread of toil have we or ours;
We know our worth, and weigh our powers;
The more we work, the more we win:
Success to Trade!
Success to Spade!
And to the Corn that's coming in!
And joy to him, who o'er his task
Remembers toil is Nature's plan;
Who, working, thinks—
And never sinks
His independence as a man.

Now, we, who belong to the working order, represent no inconsiderable number of that class, and certainly have to work, and pretty hard too, beg to protest against this laudation of "work." Taking the Christian view of the question, we are given to understand that labour was originally inflicted upon the human race as a "curse;" and certainly we cannot think that curses demand songs of praise. Taking the common-sense view of the question, we *know* that excessive labour *is a curse*, and the sooner that by the aid of machinery, under proper arrangements, which shall make the machines the property of the people to work *for* and not *against* them, this labour can be shortened, and as far as possible dispensed with, the better for the human race. We beg to say that "we *have* a quarrel with the Great;" they are "Great" only by wronging their fellow-creatures, and such greatness we owe no respect to. We do not envy lords, that is to say, we do not want to be lords ourselves, but neither do we want lords at all; and as to the "estates" we think the lords have taken the estates from the people, and the sooner the estates come back to their rightful owners the better. This doctrine of "daily needs," "fractions for old age," and so forth, we repudiate; it is not the crumbs that fall from rich men's tables that will satisfy us. It is not true of the people, that "the more they work, the more they win;" we know the Free-traders say so, but we know that the reverse is rather the truth; and that generally they who work must get least. If toil be "Nature's plan," be it so, but *let all toil* and all share the products of toil fairly, and then perhaps we may be induced to chorus the praises of labour, but not before.

We have been induced to offer these remarks mainly because amongst several of our friends we have heard no little dissatisfaction expressed at this production of Charles Mackay's. Now we desire Charles Mackay to be popular—as we wish all poets to deserve and have the love of the people, and we are very anxious that the *People's Journal*, should be popular, for we earnestly desire its success; we, therefore, beg to gently hint that no more of *such poems* will be most advisable.

Our disagreeable task is ended, and now to do justice to the merits of this part of the "People's Journal" would take up far more of our time and space than we could possibly devote to it. At the head of the contributors to this *Journal* stands William Howitt, with his "Letters on Labour," his "Holidays for the People," and other contributions. His "Letters on Labour" clearly elucidate and beautifully enforce the soundness and practicability of the co-operative principle, and should be read by every one who "earns his bread in the sweat of his brow." In his third "Letter" (contained in this part) he truly says—

The truth of the matter is, that the labour of the many for the few, instead of for themselves, is owing to no order of nature, or ordering of Providence; it is the simple and natural result of Capital and Education. In whatever hands these powerful agents come to lie, there will be the mastership. These, at all times, have been in the hands of the few; and, therefore, the few have very much their own way in the world.

On this text he enlarges at great length on "the application of the powers of labour." We shall most likely have more to say on these letters when the next part is before us.

From a beautiful article (by William Howitt) on "May Day" we give the following extract:—

HOLIDAYS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The spirit and the necessities of the present time is, "Work, work, work!" With all our progress, we have not progressed into half the ease and gaiety that our ancestors possessed. With all our improvements, we have not improved on their habit of enjoying themselves. With all our triumphs of machinery and of knowledge, we have won no leisure, no happiness, not even our daily bread. We have lost all that our ancestors possessed, and have gained nothing which they had not. That is a poor story to tell; that is a strange result of *progress* and civilization. Progress! Is it a progress into poverty, toil, and wretchedness that we boast of? Let those boast who win, Civilisation! Is it civilisation to have famine and expulsion from house and home in Ireland—"work! work! work!" and Bremhill and Goatacre in England? Oh! there is still something hugely wrong! Whichever way we turn a giant monster meets us, and startles us out of our dreams of poetry. We call this an enlightened age. In what is it enlightened? With all our light and knowledge can any man tell us, even on this question of May-day, how the people, as one universal people, could turn out for a single day and enjoy themselves? No! the mills want us, the shops want us, the banks and railroads want us. We want our daily bread, and Mammon wants his. He opens all his thousand mouths of gaping smithies, workshops, and offices, to swallow us up. We have won millions, but we have not won leisure for a single day! Where is the man that dare say we are wiser than our ancestors?

And yet Nature and the Human Heart are the same. The one has all her bounties and delights still to offer, the other has all its glorious capacities to enjoy! Oh! how beautiful is Nature at this moment! How green is her grass, how tender is her foliage! The cuckoo has returned from far lands, and shouts his gladness once more. The nightingale pours hymns of love and worship from every bough, more beautiful than Pindar, or even David ever wrote. The cowslip and the primrose bathe in dewy meadows, and breathe up incense to the heaven that smile on them. The whole country is a paradise of youth, and love, and beauty; and it *should* be the holiday of every man, woman, and child, now to break loose from labour and care, and go forth and enjoy it. This *should be* the festival of May. Without returning to the hobby horse and the more foolish customs of our ancestors, we should *at least* return to Nature. We should make it the holiday of May—if not on one day, at least on another—for every soul to go out and abandon itself to the general joy of the season. To breathe the fresh, pure air; to revel in the feeling of all the delicious greenness, and amid the heaven-suggesting flowers; to let the "work, work, work!" cease for at least one day in the weary, whirling brain; and the heart, opening to the perception of the mighty joy that covers the whole face of the earth, repose for a single day on the sense of God's goodness, and feel that it still can sympathise in the pleasure of its fellow man. This *should be* the holiday of May—and I would say, let it be so for all that it can. God never meant that all the loveliness of May should be left to the bird upon the bough, and the beast in the field; and that man, the noblest of his creatures, should be imprisoned in the workshop, and have none of it. Shall the otter bask in the sedge, the snake on the bank, the very toad in its hole, and shall not man bask too? Let those who can enjoy the feast of Nature, now go forth and enjoy it—but above all, let them, when they see how glorious May in the country is, and feel how it strengthens and refreshes their hearts, resolve never to rest till the whole working population is enabled to enjoy this too—and that the time *shall* once more come when this may be a holiday for all, and there shall be a dance on the village green, and a dancing heart in every poor man's bosom, at the festival of youth and nature—the poetical May Day.

The following extract speaks for itself. William Howitt's ideas on "the Irish question," coupled with what he is doing for the advance of the all-saving co-operative principle cannot fail to render him one of the most popular—and being so, one of the most influential and useful—of the people's friends:—

IRELAND—THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

Ireland has long been the paradox of our policy, the enigma of our national feeling, the regret of our well-wishers, the glory of our enemies—our opprobrium before the whole world. But that paradox, that enigma, that regret, that hostile glory, that opprobrium, will from this hour become magnified to a monstrous degree in the eyes of every people of the earth. We can no longer sleep upon it. The time is come when Ireland *must* be attended to, and converted into a source of honour instead of shame. The time is come when this unhappy island shall no longer place us in the first rank of ridicule, and lay us open to the charge of the foulest hypocrisy. When it shall no longer make us the practical defenders of every injustice on the earth that, *as a nation, we are* spending our strength, our name, our money, and even our blood to put down. When it shall no longer make us the guarantee and justifier of American slavery, and of the atrocities of the Autocrat of Russia, of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. As it is we are all these, and must be so till we do justice to Ireland. We have spent *three thousand millions, and the blood of more than a million of our fellow-subjects*, to restore the Continent from the anarchy of French domination; and we have here one whole section of our domestic empire in a state of bloody anarchy, which puts the government on the vain attempt at arbitrary coercion. We have spent twenty millions to free the negroes of the West Indies from their slavery, and we have a worse slavery at our own doors. We complain to France of her treatment of Otaheite, and she points to Ireland. We would call on the three Northern despots to spare the blood and the rights of Poland, and they again point to Ireland. We taunt the Americans with the continuance of negro slavery in their free state, and they again point to Irish wrong and wretchedness in *our free state*. We spend annually £95,000, to send Bibles to the heathen; 90,000*l.* our Christain Knowledge Society expends in promoting Christain knowledge; 90,000*l.* our Church Missionary Society expends in diffusing a knowledge of the philosophy of love; 80,800*l.* the very Tract Society expends annually in scattering in nearly every direction its sybilline leaves of duty, warning, and instruction. In short, we expend every year £774,000 for the purposes of Christain truth, sound knowledge, and the relief of wrong and suffering; yet, with a strange inconsistency, we have a whole nation, a kindred nation, lying before us in a state of destitution, and under the horrors of an exasperating system which has no parallel; and we treat this great spectacle as if it were no evil, and demanded not a single sympathy. Look through the whole world, and the whole history of the world, and there is no case like it. There is no record of any nation, however stupid and debased, which thus preyed upon its own vitals, martyred its own children, desolated its own fairest territories. The three Northern despots dismembered Poland, but we dismember our own empire. They keep down with cannon and police that wretched country, but they keep it down as a country disowning their lordship, and struggling to be free. We keep down Ireland, which is an integral part of our state, which does not seek any separate sovereignty, which calls upon us for help, and is proud to be part and parcel of the greatest and most glorious empire which ever rose in the world. Nay, if in the annals of nations we could have found *one* nation which at any time had treated a fraction of its own body as we have treated Ireland—which we cannot, for our policy towards Ireland stands the grand solecism of history—how far less could we find this conduct in a nation like ours, There never was such a nation as Great Britain. There never was a nation which wielded the same power, achieved the same extent of empire, took the same unconquered stand amongst the great nations of the globe—and which, with all this, set itself at the head of the mighty work of civilisation, liberty, and humanity.

This is the strangest of all strange things! Having stood alone in the stupendous contest against the great continental Conqueror; having stood when all other nations fell; having put him down on the plain of Waterloo; having broken the chains of West Indian slavery, and called on America and all European nations to follow our example; having pushed the extinction of the slave trade to such a pitch that we ran the sharpest hazard of a war with France; having stood forth as the champions of free government, of pure religion, of the diffusion of principles of peace, justice, and knowledge all the world over—foreigners, who from their despotic homes have gazed on our declarations and our deeds with a generous admiration, have visited us, and deepened all their impressions of our magnanimous greatness by a closer inspection; they have passed over to Ireland, and retreated with a horror of amazement! Turn to the details of the travels of Von Raumer, of Prince Puckler Muscau, and of Kohl; they all express but one shuddering wonder over the unparalleled wretchedness of Ireland. They declare that when they saw her shores receding from them they seemed to cast off a terrible nightmare—a deadly oppression of a dream of misery. These are the statements they have sent on the wings of the press to every region of the civilised world; *this is the tale they* have told to all nations, tongues and peoples of the great and admired Britain.

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There is but one clear duty, and that for us all. The veil is dragged away from the face of the foulest mystery which ever disgraced any nation! It cries to God and man for redress, and there is but this for it;—no matter how this state of things came about, *it must end!* No matter who is most to blame, *all now suffer*. The landlord suffers in character, temper, and estate; the tenant suffers to the death; the kingdom at large suffers through all its frame and fame. England the great, the heroic, the Christian, and the free, can no longer be what she is, if for one hour longer she tolerates this "*Abomination of Desolation*." The whole civilised world calls to her to put an end to it. We need not pause to accuse and recriminate; whoever *has been* to blame, from this hour the responsibility lies on us—the people and the nation! The Government must be compelled by the universal voice to set seriously to work; seriously to inquire into the real causes of this gigantic evil, and seriously to eradicate them. It is no party question; it is the question for every honest man and every feeling woman. The changes which are required, are required for the good of every Irishman, be he lord or be he cottier.

It is useless to say that it is a most difficult question. The necessity of redress is more imperative than the difficulty. There is nothing which is just that is impossible to England, when she rises up in her heroic mood, and says—It shall be done! She who founded America, can adjust the disturbances of Ireland. She who put down Napoleon, can put down the little despots of Ireland. She who bent to her yoke a hundred millions of the people of India, can bend to the yoke of harmony the eight millions of Ireland. She who has done a thousand glorious deeds of noble-heartedness and generous policy on her soil; who has established Magna Charta—established the Reformation—given freedom to the citizen, by jury and by press; who has expelled bad kings, and demolished bad customs, as those of persecution and slavery—can, when she wills it, expel from Ireland the Demon of Discord, and restore peace, industry, and happiness. It requires but the Government to set about it as a sacred duty, and in that spirit of sage and benevolent policy which so eminently distinguishes the rulers of this country, when once roused to the godlike mood of a truly magnificent transaction. We know the heavy pressure of a host of serious measures which weigh on the Ministry and Parliament, and lead them to put off the arduous hour of such an enterprise; but the Nation has now a great duty also to perform; its character, its property, its every principle of religion, justice, and humanity are at stake: it must stand forth, and compel the Government to do its will. From end to end of the country there must be the demand for a solemn, impartial, unflinching, and yet temperate inquiry into the actual state of Ireland, and a steady procedure to the enactment of such measures as shall be found thoroughly effectual. The nation, by universal petition, must insist on Ireland being assimilated in all its laws and institutions to those of England, or henceforth the blame will not lie on the noonday assassin, on the heartless landlord, or on the temporising Parliament, but on the people of England themselves. Every man, in every place and station, who neglects to put his hand to a petition for a prompt and thorough reform of the present condition of Ireland, consents to a continuance of the crime, bloodshed, famine, and misery that exist there, and will still exist there. Every journal which does not raise its powerful voice to this end, will grievously neglect the beneficent power which resides in every portion of the press. Without this earnest appeal to the People of England on behalf of the *People of Ireland*, we should not have discharged the sacred and obvious duty of the *People's Journal*.

William Howitt.

We had intended to have said much more, but extraordinary demands on our space prevents us. Enough that we refer our readers to the work itself, assured as we are that the poetry of Mary Howitt, Barry Cornwall, and others, the prose of Joseph Mazzini (who adds to the gallery of Italian martyrs), and others "too numerous to mention," and the illustrations every way worthy of the names attached to them, will do more than we can hope to accomplish, *no matter how warm our praise, in extending the* circulation of the *People's Journal*.

☞ The *People's Journal*, of this day (June 20th), contains Mr. Howitt's fifth letter on Labour, in the course of which he notices:—

The Chartist Land Estate and Mr. O'Connor.—The powerful body of the Chartists, with Mr. Feargus O'Connor at their head, have formed a National Land and Building Association, to provide any subscriber with a good house and several acres of land on perpetual lease. *They have already upwards of £7000 subscribed*, and seem likely to go on zealously and steadily with this plan of raising as many men as possible above the mere labour of their hands. They have purchased an estate at Herringsgate, near Uxbridge, and are actively engaged in lotting out their land, and in building houses. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, on the spot, exhibits the utmost enthusiasm in founding this colony. His letters in the *Northern Star* remind us of the writings of Cobbett in past times. They describe him as being up and at work amongst the people at six o'clock in a morning, and the feeling of success, and happiness in that feeling, give a great life and charm to them. To give men something to depend upon besides the mere wages derived from manufacturing under the present distorted arrangements of trade, is certainly to get rid of one of the greatest curses of this country.

Besides much other interesting matter, this number contains a memoir and portrait of the celebrated Ibrahim Pacha.

MR. WYNDHAM ONCE MORE.

We received on Saturday the following letter with its enclosure:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I feel sorry that you have deemed it right to parade my name as you have done before the public, as it was not with any idea of improper or dishonourable conduct that I drew checks upon the Windsor, Gloucester or Liverpool banks. I confess I lodged cash at Gloucester by check, which I had reason to believe my agents at Liverpool would have honoured; as also at Windsor. I have been advised by my friends to come here and call upon my friends, Messrs. A. Heywood and Co., which I have done, and feel much pleasure in enclosing a copy of a letter received from them in vindication of my late transactions with them, which will speak for itself. I request you may be so kind as to insert this letter, as also their certificate in your journal, as I feel certain you will be as willing to be the means of redeeming my lost character as you were of "loosing" it; by so doing you will do justice when it is crying for justice to a wronged person; and if you will convey through your paper this information it will be doing more justice—namely, that I will and am willing to accept at thirty days' sight for all that I am indebted at Windsor or elsewhere; and as I will be here for ten days, the different parties will have an opportunity of sending forward their bills, which will be duly honoured. Perhaps, sir, you are not aware I am heir-apparent to an estate of a dear and revered uncle, which I cannot be kept out of at his death, of £12,000 a year, unencumbered. If you will not insert this as addressed to you, will you do so as an advertisement, the cost of which I shall remit on hearing from you?

J. H. WYNDHAM.

Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, June 11.

Bank, Brunswick street, Liverpool, June 11.

Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that any irregularity should have occurred with respect to your checks on us not being honoured. We are now perfectly satisfied with your explanation and security of your uncle, J. H. Jackson, Esq., of Jackson Hall, in the county of Warwick, and we certify herewith that you are at liberty *to check to the extent of £3,900 sterling. You are at* liberty to make what use you please of this certificate.

Yours,
A. HEYWOOD, SON, and CO.

J. H. Wyndham, Esq., Adelphi Hotel.

Of course, upon application being made, through our Liverpool correspondent, to the Messrs. Heywood, it turned out that no such letter had been written by them, nor had Wyndham ever had credit at their house. From his evident acquaintance with the routine of banking business, it is conjectured that Wyndham has had some experience as a bank clerk.

Fall of a Large Building in the Tower.—On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, an accident of a most frightful character took place at the Tower of London, whereby five men were so injured that two are not expected to survive. It appears that during the last two days a large number of workmen have been engaged in the east end of the Tower in removing the frontage of a large building, termed the "Old Map office," which was about to be re-built to correspond with the new barracks, immediately adjoining. At the time above-named there were five men on various parts of the premises, which are four stories in height. Their names were William Holmes, aged 45; John Chasson, aged 55; William Evans, aged 45; Thomas Edwards, aged 31; and Michael Sheen, aged 32. They had removed the front part of the upper story, and lowered the bricks and rubbish to the back part of the building. Chasson, Evans, and Edwards were on the third floor. Holmes and Sheen were engaged shoring up at the basement floor, when all were alarmed by hearing a loud crushing noise; the next moment the whole structure fell in, and buried the five unfortunate men, who were entirely lost among the ruins. The excitement was of a most painful description among the other workmen, and the soldiers who came to render assistance. An alarm was raised in every part of the tower, which soon brought very efficient aid. All hands were busily and instantly set to work, and after about three minutes they succeeded in finding the man Holmes, who was lying on his back, with an immense beam across him. He was released and placed in a boat by two of the Guards, and conveyed across the river to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was found to have received fractures of several ribs, a severe lacerated wound of the scalp, and concussion of the brain. Shortly afterwards Evans was seen, and soon extricated in an insensible state, with compound fracture of the left leg, fractured ribs, and severely contused. The men Chasson and Sheen were next brought out of the ruins, with extensive contusions and lacerations over the body and arms. They were also speedily taken to the same institution. The poor man Edwards was not found for upwards of an hour, apparently dead, and likewise much injured. He was taken to the same hospital, where everything that medical skill suggested was promptly rendered to the unfortunate men, who have large families dependent on them for support.

Inquest of the Hon. Col. Butler, M.P.—On Tuesday, Mr. Carttar held an inquest at the Ordnance Arms, York-road, Lambeth, on the body of Colonel Butler, aged 72, M.P. for Kilkenny. Richard Green, a police constable, deposed that on Saturday night last, whilst on duty at Astley's Theatre, he went, being requested, to the house where the deceased resided, in York-street, and found the door of the back room, on the first floor, locked from the inside. Having forced the door, he discovered the deceased partially sitting upon a chair, and his head reclining upon some linen. He was quite dead, and had his clothes on. Witness noticed a bottle standing on the mantelpiece, but nothing indicating that he had taken any deleterious mixture. Mrs. Eliza Fernadday said that the deceased had regularly resided in her house for several years, during the period he had to be in town to attend to his parliamentary duties. She saw him last alive on Saturday afternoon; he then appeared more composed than he had been during the previous day. An hour prior, he was seized with a shivering sensation resembling the ague. Witness asked him to let her send for medical assistance, which he at first refused, but afterwards he sent her to Mr. Farmer, a chemist, of the Westminster-road, who gave him a mixture, of which he took one dose. Witness then left him, and on her return to his bedroom shortly afterwards, she found the door locked. Having knocked at the door, she said, "It is time, Colonel, to take your medicine." He replied, "Aye," a very common expression of his. At five o'clock she heard deceased cough; and at seven o'clock, on her husband returning home, he went to inquire whether he could be of any service to the deceased, but he could get no answer. Their apprehensions becoming excited, the door was forced, and the deceased was found in the position previously described. Mr. William Culverwell, licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, said he was sent for to attend the deceased on Saturday night. On his arrival, he found the deceased dead, and he had been so some time, probably three or four hours. He had no doubt deceased died from natural causes.—Verdict, "Natural death from general decay of nature."

Fatal Accident by the London and Dover Express Train.—On Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Payne, City Coroner, completed an inquest, at Guy's Hospital, respecting the death of Thomas Ward Field, aged forty-six, a coachbuilder, employed by the Croydon Company.—Mr. James Curtis examined; I am station clerk at the Brighton and Dover station, at Croydon. I did not know deceased personally, but I understand he was carpenter and coach-painter to the Croydon Railway Company. The fatal occurrence took place on Saturday last, a few minutes before eleven A.M. I was on the platform which is on the down side, the left hand side from London. The express Dover train was running through to that town, and my attention was called to it from hearing three sharp whistles, caused by the driver of the train. I saw deceased with his back to the train, walking slowly between the rails, on the main down line, and immediately afterwards he was knocked down. He had not time to get off the line after the whistle had sounded. He fell between the lines, and was dragged by the carriages twenty-two or twenty-three yards from where he fell. He had been warned, I have heard, before the whistle sounded, but he took no notice of the caution. He was promptly picked up, and seemed very much hurt, and hardly breathed. His right foot was cut clean off by the wheels of the carriage. The Dover express train stops nowhere between London and Tonbridge.—The Coroner: *At what pace does it run?*—Witness: It completes the journey in two and a half hours, the distance being, I believe, eighty-eight miles.—Mr. W. F. Cleveland, home surgeon, said deceased was brought to the hospital on Saturday last, and was then quite dead. He had severe injury to the right foot, fracture of the left ankle, and severe contusions about the body. He had one on the right side of the head, but witness could detect no fracture of the skull or spine. It was rather difficult without opening the body to say what was the exact cause of death. Had seen injuries quite as severe when death did not result in so short a time. After a very long and and anxious deliberation, twelve out of the fourteen jurymen thought the rate of twenty miles an hour upon railways not an improper one, and they returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The two dissenting jurymen who were for a verdict of manslaughter, did not, of course, sign the requisition.

Dreadful and Fatal Accident at Worcester.—A shocking occurrence happened on Tuesday, within a few miles of this city, whereby one individual was sent in a moment into eternity, and a second lies in a very dangerous condition. From the information which I have been enabled *to glean, in the interval* which has elapsed between the occurrence of the accident and the departure of the post, it appears that two persons—names not yet ascertained—were driving a spirited horse in a gig along the Spetchley-road, about three miles from this city, and near to the Spetchley station of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, when the horse took fright, and started off. He had not proceeded far along the road before the affrighted animal overthrew the gig, which is terribly shattered, and one of the unfortunate individuals was thrown with such violence to the ground that he was killed on the spot. His companion also has received some very severe injuries, and was bleeding profusely when the messenger was dispatched for surgical assistance. Immediately on the occurrence of the accident, the maimed person and his ill-fated companion were taken to a house adjoining, and a servant of R. Berkeley, Esq., was dispatched, post haste, to this city for surgical help.

Fatal Accident at the New Houses of Parliament.—On Wednesday evening between the hours of five and six, an elderly man, in the employ of Messrs. Grissel and Peto, was engaged at the New Houses of Parliament, hoisting a block of stone to the top of one of the towers, by means of a travelling crane. The poor fellow was in the act of turning the handle of the traveller, when by some accident the same slipped off, and the unfortunate man losing his equilibrium, fell to the ground a distance of upwards of 50 feet. Some of his fellow-labourers immediately went to his assistance, but he appeared quite insensible. He was, therefore, removed to Westminster Hospital, where he was attended to by the house-surgeon, but the injuries he had received were of such a dreadful character that he died shortly after his admission.

Attempted Assassination in Drury-Lane.—On Wednesday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the vicinity of Drury-lane again became the scene of alarm and consternation, occasioned by a deliberate attempt at assassination. From the particulars collected, it appears that at the hour above-mentioned loud screams were heard to emanate from the kitchen of the house No. 3, Feathers-court, occupied by a man named Hannan, and his wife Margaret Hannan, *and in an instant* after a female was seen rushing from the house into the court, bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the neck. The poor creature stopped and fell into the arms of some neighbours who, attracted by her screams, had assembled round the house. She was sensible at the time, and exclaimed, "Oh, my husband has stabbed me," and without loss of time the unfortunate woman was carried to the shop of Mr. Walker, the surgeon, at the corner of Blackmoor-street, when on examination by that gentleman, a large wound was discovered in her neck, on the right side, in length upwards of three inches, and completely dividing the jugular vein on that side. The blood was flowing copiously from the wound, and it was with some difficulty Mr. Walker succeeded in tying the jugular, and in sewing up the gash. Having effected this, however, the woman was conveyed in a fainting condition to King's College Hospital, where she was placed under the care of Mr. Duncan, the house-surgeon, by whom she is pronounced in a very dangerous condition. On the arrival of the accused at the station-house, the charge was taken against him by Mr. Inspector Logan, and in answer to interrogations, he said his name was John Hannan, that he was a bricklayer by trade, but got his living by selling play-bills at the Princess's Theatre, and carrying boards. He denied the charge against him, and said, if anything had happened to his wife she did it herself. The accused was then more minutely examined in the presence of the inspector, but no marks of blood were found on him. He then asked to be admitted to bail, but which was refused. He was locked up. The last accounts at the hospital as to the state of the woman was, that she was in a very dangerous condition. She persists in the statement that her husband stabbed her with a white-handled knife, but which has not been found.

The Melancholy Loss of Life off Greenock.—The recent sad accident on the Clyde, by which Mr. E. G. Ilberry, the superintennent of the locomotive department of the Greenock railway, and his cousin, Mr. Howel, were run down by a steamer, and thus lost their lives, created the deepest sensation not only at Greenock, but at Glasgow and Paisley, where the unfortunate gentlemen were highly respected. Since the night of the fatal occurrence, the Lord Provost has been assiduously engaged in investigating the circumstances of the collision, and sufficient has been adduced to warrant the arrest of the owner of the steamer occasioning the loss of life. The particulars have already appeared. The steamer is a new powerful iron one, not yet named, built by Barr and M'Nab, of Renfrew; and on the authorities boarding her after the lamentable occurrence, they were surprised at finding no pilot, or person acting in the capacity of captain on board. She was in charge of Mr. M'Nab, and from the excited condition of those on board, and the reckless way the vessel was stated to have been travelling, induced the officials to arrest the principal, Mr. M'Nab, who was subsequently liberated, on providing satisfactory sureties. The channel where the accident happened is between three and four miles wide, and her track should have been more in the centre of the channel. The vessel was on an experimental trip, and it is stated that she was at one period of the day at the rate of 18 miles an hour. The Lord Provost has forwarded the minutes of evidence relating to the catastrophe to the Judge Advocate, at Edinburgh, who will determine upon whom prosecution shall be instituted.

Robberies at the West End.—During the last eight or ten days the most systematic practice of plundering the residences of medical gentlemen at the west end of the town in the vicinities of Knightsbridge and Brompton has been carried on successfully, and to an extent almost incredible, by a knot of well-dressed swindlers, who collectively devise schemes for effecting their objects, but individually carry them out. They have up to the present moment eluded the vigilance of the police, notwithstanding that active exertions have been made by the most expert officers to detect those mid-day depredators. The manner in which the swell mob gentry play off their pranks, and make themselves familiar with the property of medical practitioners, may easily be gleaned from the particulars of the following robbery, which occurred on Saturday, and was immediately after the discovery reported at the Brompton police station. Between the hours of three and four o'clock a young man, of rather gentlemanly appearance, middle stature, fair whiskers, blue eyes, and dressed in dark-coloured clothes, called at the house of a medical practitioner, residing in a street immediately adjoining Laurie-square, and inquired if Dr. C. was at home. The servant replied that his master had been out since morning, and in all probability would not return before dinner hour. "The family, I believe," said the visitor, "are also gone out?" The servant replied in the affirmative. This intelligence apparently perplexed the visitor very much. He declared that his father, who, he said, was an intimate friend of Dr. C., lay dangerously ill, requiring immediate professional assistance. The servant suggested that he should write his name and address on the slate hanging at back of the hall-door, and that there was no doubt whatever but that the case would be attended to immediately on the doctor's return. The visitor pleaded that he had a decided objection to place his father's name and address among those patients already pencilled down on the slate, but requested permission to walk up to the front drawing room, in order that he might write a private and confidential note to Dr. C——, explaining the manner in which the "old gentleman" was affected, and requesting that a prescription might be forwarded without delay. Liberty having been given by the too credulous and incautious servant, the visitor went up stairs, wrote on the back of a card, "Mr. Taylor wishes to see Dr. C—— immediately upon his return home," and having done so decamped, taking with him a magnificent four-inch cornelian stone seal, beautifully carved and engraved with the Doctor's coat of arms and crest, valued at five guineas, some Indian silk pocket handkerchiefs, and several articles of vertu, amounting altogether to about 8*l.* It is almost needless to say that the Doctor never knew "Mr. Taylor," and that he has not since made his acquaintance.

The Tea Trade, June 15.—The deliveries of tea last week were 447,390lb, being a decided decrease as compared with the preceding week,

General Intelligence.

Foolhardiness.—Mr. Rea, soon after starting with one of the trains on the South Devon, on the day of its opening, discovered a man riding on the engine buffer, about the most smashable place on which a man could place himself; for supposing he could have held his post till he arrived at the station, unobserved by the engine-driver, it was quite possible that, in pulling up, he might have been squeezed against the next carriage and killed on the spot. Mr. Rea immediately blew the guard's whistle, the breaks were applied, and the train stopped; but it required vigorous efforts to displace the gentleman, who stuck like a director to premium, and could only be displaced by main force.

Charge of Violation.—At Hammersmith police-court on Monday, Mr. Hardy Hislop, of Lansdown Villas, Fulham-road, was again charged with violating the person of Caroline Matlock, his servant, who was left alone with him in the house during her mistress's absence in the country. The complainant greatly prevaricated on cross-examination, and the surgeon said there were no appearances to justify the charge, the magistrate therefore dismissed the complaint.

Discovery of the Dead Body of a Man in a Wood.—On Sunday morning last, as a shipwright and his son, from Chatham, were walking through the Bridge-woods, Maidstone-road, in search of blackbirds' nests, they discovered, near the spot where the boy Taylor was murdered by two other boys, named Bell, in the year 1831, the body of a well-dressed man, near a tree, lying on his face, with his hat on his back, with both his arms extended, his left hand firmly grasped to a bit of young growing ash. They immediately proceeded for assistance, and an express was sent to the Coroner's office, Mr. George Braddy, at Rochester, who, on his arrival, discovered the remains to be those of Mr. James Clark, a married man, living at 14, Ordnance-place, Chatham, and who has been missing from his home for the last fortnight. It is supposed that he must have fallen in a fit against one of the ash stumps in the ground. The man has been flighty in his mind for some time. He is about 50 years of age. The body is in a state of decomposition, and was kept from falling to pieces by his clothing.

A Rum 'Un.—Martha Fuller was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months, at Ilford petty sessions, for being drunk, and threatening "to do" for James Gibson, Esq., one of the magistrates. She had a great *penchant* for assaulting a magistrate, and she was registered as having been 400 times committed for various offences.

Death from Incautiously taking Shelter under a Tree during a Thunder-storm.—An inquest has been held at Bakewell on the body of George Bown, aged thirty-five years. It appeared from the evidence that he was milking some cows, when a storm of thunder and lightning came on, and the deceased took shelter underneath a tree. Whilst there he was struck with lightning on his left side, and when found was lying upon a hedge quite dead. Verdict: "Killed by lighting."

Novel Mode of Interment.—Mr. T. Brookhouse, Roman cement manufacturer, of Derby, having died, was interred in All Saints' Churchyard, on Tuesday week. A thick layer of cement was spread at the bottom of the grave, just before the coffin was lowered; the sides and ends were then filled, and another layer of the same material at the top completely hid the coffin from view, and rendered it air tight. Ere it hardened, which the cement did in a few minutes, to the consistency of the hardest stone, the deceased's name was traced in the yielding mass, so that, if at some future age, the deposit should be disturbed, the name of the occupier of the interior may be read.

Dreadful Colliery Accident.—An accident occurred near Cheadle on Monday morning by which three unfortunate individuals lost their lives, and two others were most seriously, if not fatally, injured. The catastrophe took place at the Deepmoor pit. It seems that five colliers were descending to their work, in a corfe, and had gone a short way down when the rope broke, and they were all instantly precipitated to the bottom. The shaft is about forty-five yards deep, and it is supposed the distance they fell was upwards of one hundred feet.

Castor Oil.—The following was related to us by a friend of ours a day or two since. A gentleman in the neighbourhood who had a pint and half bottle of castor oil, asked his servant to bring it to him, when he told him it had all been used for salads, he having from time to time filled the dinner *castors* with it, believing it, from the label, to be intended for that purpose.—*Yarmouth Advertiser.*

A Floating Church at Glasgow has just been launched. The vessel is built of iron, perfectly flat underneath, the one end formed after the fashion of a bow, and the other, or stern part, quite square. The extreme length is 78 feet, breadth 23, and depth of iron 4½ feet. The area of the church has a fine, roomy, and most comfortable appearance. The height from the floor, which is level with the base of the boat, to the top of the church is 17 feet, and in the middle of the roof there are three cupola windows which light the whole house, and these have their centre pieces moveable to act as ventilators. There are as yet no seats formed in either area or galleries, and it is doubtful if any will be placed till the church arrives at its destination, which is not, we understand, yet definitely fixed. It is intended to accommodate about 700 persons.

Two Men Picked up at Sea.—On Monday, as the Princess Royal was proceeding down St. George's Channel, on her way to Glasgow, the captain observed something strange in the distance, and on approaching nearer, discovered that it was a man clinging to an oar. On being taken on board, he stated that himself and two others were boatmen from Liverpool, and that the boat had been upset in a squall. His comrades, he feared, had been drowned. At a short distance, however, a man was seen floating by means of a mast, and he proved to be another of the men. The third was drowned. He left a wife and family unprovided for.

The Colossal Statue of the Duke of Wellington.—Mr. Wyatt's colossal equestrian statue of the Duke, after somewhat like ten years' labour is at length arrived at completion, and, as our readers are aware from the late conversation in Parliament, will in a few days be raised upon the top of the arch at Constitution-hill. Some idea of the nature of the work which has yet to be done, may be gathered from the fact that the horse and its rider have consumed between forty and fifty tons of metal, and that Messrs. Grissel and Peto's contract for removing and fixing them amounts to £2,000. Such are its dimensions that a man on horseback may ride between the horse's legs. Its capacious stomach forms a compartment, in which some fifty men might be packed away and in which thirteen persons have actually dined. The head is six feet in length, which may enable the reader to judge of the other proportions. The horse is standing on its four legs, and the duke is also in an attitude of repose, with the exception of the right hand, which is extended, holding a telescope, as in the act of giving the word of command on the field of battle.

The Success of the Dwarf Tribe, who have recently been exhibited in London, appears likely to afford another illustration of the political axiom, that "demand induces increased supplies." The good fortune of the Lochcarron pigmies, says the *Inverness Courier*, seems to have given an impulse to that species of exhibition. There are at present, we understand, about thirty specimens of the same class preparing to leave their Highland glens for England!

Artesian Wells for London.—The chalk beds of London are considered to be an unfailing source of supply of pure soft water. The metropolis south of the Thames is at present supplied from that river, and it need scarcely be said that the quality of that supply is not so pure as might be desired. Speculation thwarted in railways has, it appears, now been directed to sinking artesian wells for the metropolis, and last evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held at the Bridge-house Tavern, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the plans of the new company, the nominal capital of which is no less than £2,000,000. The explanation appeared to afford satisfaction to the auditory, but whether the plan will ever be carried into effect or not, time alone can show.

Disease amongst Cattle.—The ravages of *pleuro-pneumonia* amongst cattle are fearfully prevalent at the present time. The fatal cases are so numerous—frequently to the extent of one-half or two-thirds of a herd—that the premium of insurance for stock amongst which it has prevailed has been necessarily increased. The caprice of this disease is extraordinary, and as little to be accounted for as the potatoe murrain; it frequently breaks out on a farm where it had never before been heard of, or even known in the locality, and when once it has appeared, not only extends amongst the stock, but also in the neighbouring farms.

Mad Dogs.—On Saturday, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police cautioned all persons to keep their dogs chained or muzzled, and reminded them that the act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 47, sec. 61, enacts that it shall be lawful for any constable of the metropolitan police force to destroy any dog or other animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state; and the owner of any such dog or animal, who shall permit the same to go at large, may be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Public Reception to Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P.—The people of Limerick, Clare, and some of Tipperary, joined in giving a public reception to Mr. Smith O'Brien upon Thursday week. The hon. gentleman was afterwards entertained at a *soiree*, at which 2,000 persons were present. In the course of his address, Mr. O'Brien, in reference to the alleged rivalry between himself and Mr. O'Connell, said—

Gentlemen,—I am most happy to have this opportunity of assuring you that, between me and the other individuals who are prominent in the Repeal movement—and especially between me and our illustrious leader—there is not the slightest separation. (Tremendous cheers.) Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell stands at this moment as he always stood, the undoubted leader of the Irish people. (Cheers.) I believe not those—I was going to say false friends of Mr. O'Connell—but I will say his over-zealous friends—who wish to persuade you that amongst the Repeal party, or any section thereof, there is any disposition to overthrow his leadership. (Hear, hear.) I know not any individual, and I need not say on my own behalf that I am the last man in the community who would lend himself to such an attempt. (Cheers.) No, gentlemen, as long as Mr. O'Connell lives he shall have the guidance of the Irish nation—so long he shall be the leader and guide of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

Sudden Death of Mr. Peter Grillion.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Peter Grillion, the well-known proprietor of Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, died under the following awful circumstances:—Between nine and ten o'clock he was standing in his rick yard on his extensive farm at East Acton, Middlesex, superintending the erection of a stack of new hay, when he was suddenly observed to stagger and fall to the ground. He was immediately picked up, and conveyed into his residence, and Mr. Clubbe, surgeon of Acton, sent for, but Mr. Grillion never rallied, and expired just after the arrival of the surgeon.

A Rabid Dog.—On Monday between twelve and one o'clock, a terrier dog, seemingly in a rabid state, was observed running along the Vauxhall Road, biting and snapping at everything that came in his way. On reaching *Millbank*, he seized a man named John Phipps, a bricklayer's labourer, by the calf of the leg, and inflicted a severe wound. Phipps, who had a shovel in his hand, immediately attacked the dog, and fortunately by a well-directed blow stunned the animal, whom he immediately despatched. The wound was at once incised and cauterised by a neighbouring surgeon.

Child Killed by Falling from a Window.—On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, a fine interesting child, the son of a man named Stirling, a tailor, residing in Sydney Court, Argyll Street, Glasgow, fell from a window two stories high, and was killed upon the spot. The unfortunate had been amusing himself at the window, and in leaning against a flower box it gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground.

Death from a Nut.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, jun., at the White Horse, Poplar, on the body of John Thomas Norris, aged two years, whose mother, on Sunday, gave him a nut kernel, which lodged in the deceased's windpipe, and he died shortly afterwards of suffocation. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Death by Suffocation.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Baker, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Black Bull, Brook Street, Ratcliff, on William Martin, aged three months. On Monday evening deceased was very fretful, and, in order to appease it, the mother tied up, in a small piece of muslin, some sugar and butter, with a piece of tape, for it to suck, when it slipped down its throat, by which the infant was suffocated. Verdict, "Accidentally choked."

Steam-Boats.—In 1814 there was but one steam-boat belonging to the British empire. During thirty years the number has increased to about 1,000 British steam-boats, which are now navigating to and from all parts of the world.

American Ice.—A vessel, called the Hannah Sprague, has arrived in the St. Katharine's dock from Boston, United States, having a cargo consisting entirely of ice, and comprising the large quantity of 600 tons of that article. Since the arrivals of ice which recently took place from Norway and other parts of the north of Europe, which have ceased from the time they were last noticed, this is the first importation of the article which has taken place from any foreign country, and it will no doubt, if the present sultry weather should continue, be in very general request.

A Well-Stocked Larder.—Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Pool Bank, Crosthwaite, shot in Low Park, the other day, near Witherslack, a bustard hawk, or as it is locally termed, a buzzard. In the nest of the voracious bird were found three rabbits, one hare, one pheasant, three mice, one rat, two hag worms, and a blackbird. Both worms had their heads off.—*Kendal Mercury.*

Another White Whale Captured in the Medway.—On Saturday morning another Beluga, was caught by some Strood fishermen, off the Garrison Point at Sheerness, and brought to Rochester. It was about half grown, and, as described by naturalists, had not yet attained the generally pure whiteness of a full-grown fish.

Miss Martineau on the Approaching Cholera.—Another fact of the time is, that the cholera is again approaching us. It is spreading from Asia, and has already crossed the Russian boundary. There is time to consider what we can do to make it as little mischievous as possible, if it should visit us—probably in a few months. It will be wiser to begin now to keep our persons and houses clean, to preserve our general health by wholesome and temperate food and exercise, and by encouraging in our homes a cheerful tranquillity of mind, than by making a fuss when the time comes with white-wash and flannel petticoats, and drugs and new diet, all tried in hurry and panic.

The Colossal Bronze equestrian statue of the of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Wyatt, which was expected to be placed on the arch by the 18th of this month, will not be ready, it is stated, for some months.

Five Persons Drowned whilst Bathing.—On Tuesday inquests were held on the bodies of five persons who were drowned whilst bathing. Two of the inquests were held by Mr. Baker on the bodies of a boy eleven years old, named Henry Heywood, and of a young man named Charles Harper, aged nineteen, who were drowned in the river Lee. Mr. Wakley held inquests on the bodies of Philip Pieta, aged twenty-six, and Frederick Brown, aged ten, who were drowned in the Regent's Canal; and Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of James Kelly, aged thirty-two, who was drowned in the Serpentine, whilst bathing, on Sunday evening.

Death from a Coup de Soleil.—On Tuesday, Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, received information that a child, four years and a half old, residing with its parents, at Clapham, was killed by a sun stroke. The inquest on the body will be held at the Union Arms, Union-road, Clapham.

The League.—We understand that the members of the Anti-Corn-law League will assemble in a day or two after the Corn Bill has received the royal assent, and will declare that the object for which they united has been accomplished. They will then it is said, announce that no further subscriptions are required, and will adjourn the sittings of the League *sine die*. A committee will be appointed to see that no attempt is made to repeal the bill, or to re-establish protection. If no such attempt is made, the League will never assemble again, but if it is, it will immediately be called together to defend what it has already won. Its life or death will therefore depend on the conduct of the Protectionists themselves. After the League has been dissolved, the friends of free trade will be called together, and steps will be taken to acknowledge the unexampled services of Mr. Cobden to the cause of commercial freedom.

The Notorious Puseyite Monastery at Littlemore, near Oxford, is announced for sale.

The German Reformer Czerski, is expected in this country in the course of a few weeks.

The Queen is now the mother of five children, viz., Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, Nov. 19, 1841; Princess Alice, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred, Aug. 6, 1844; Infant Princess, May 25, 1846.

Death of a Matador.—The art of tauromancy has just sustained an irreparable loss, by the death of Montes, the Spanish matador, who was mortally wounded by the horns of a ferocious bull, at Xeres, a short time ago.

Murder in Liverpool.—On Monday evening, a woman was killed by her husband, Richard Wignall, in Gore-street, Toxteth-park. Wignall was at once taken into custody. He is a joiner; and it is said, that being reproved by his wife for being absent all the day, and neglecting to do a job which he promised a neighbour, his anger was roused, and he struck and kicked her, ending by a heavy blow upon her head with a piece of wood, which killed her upon the spot.

Jenny Lind, the Swedish songstress, is engaged at the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg, at the rate of £2,240 *per month*, exclusive of presents.

Battles.—The 13th of June, is the anniversary of three memorable battles:—The battle of Nazeby, in 1645; the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and the battle of Friedland, in 1807.

Slave Insurrection.—A Pensacola (Florida) correspondent of the *Cincinnati Citizen* writes, under date of May 9, as follows:—"Last night was an anxious one with us; a woman had told her mistress that the servants were determined that, as soon as a sufficient number of white men went off to the Mexican war, they should rise, burn the town, and destroy all the white women and children. The citizens were out all night patrolling; they have put one of the negroes in gaol. There is great excitement, and every exertion is made to find out the truth of the story. Everybody is armed, and some of the ladies are so frightened that they keep pistols loaded. As a great many negroes are employed at the navy yard, Commodore Latimer has kept it under martial law. If it had not been found out, God knows what would have become of us here, as there is not a ship in port."

Scotch-like.—After a warm discussion, the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland has determined *not* to send back the money forwarded to it by the slave-holding churches of the United States.

The Great Britain.—This magnificent steam-ship arrived at New York on the 29th May, having been considerably retarded by an unfortunate accident, which deprived her of the use of her steam power after the fourth day of her voyage.

A Body Found in the Thames.—On Wednesday morning the body of a female, unknown, and whose age appeared to be about 25, was found floating under one of the arches of Waterloo-bridge. An inquest was opened last evening at the Essex Head, Essex-street, Strand, by Mr. Higgs, who adjourned the inquiry to afford an opportunity for deceased's friends to identify the body, which was dressed respectably in half mourning.

Three Eagles are reported to have been seen in Northamptonshire last week,

THE DAILY NEWS,

NEW LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER,

PRICE TWOPENCE HALFPENNY.

PUBLISHED IN TIME FOR THE MORNING MAILS.

WHITEFRIARS, JUNE 11th.

THE Proprietors of THE DAILY NEWS regret to learn that the Paper has not always reached the Subscribers so early or so punctually as might reasonably have been anticipated. Their apology is, that the success of the great experiment so far exceeded all expectation, that it was not possible to produce the required numbers, even with the most powerful machinery, in time for the Morning Expresses and Mails; and the number of Post-office Orders which poured in made it difficult, and some days impossible, to distribute them amongst the Trade—so that delays in executing such orders were unavoidable. They trust, however, that their arrangements are now so complete as to insure the Subscribers against all chance of delay; yet, as all the respectable News Agents have given to THE DAILY NEWS an active support, and many have announced by advertisement their willingness to supply the paper for 16s. 4d. per quarter—payment being made in advance—the Proprietors recommend that new Subscribers should order copies direct from a News Agent, and only when there is an apparent difficulty transmit a Post-office order payable to JOSEPH SMITH, DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Whitefriars, London.

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BY W. R. GOULSON.

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

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

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

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

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

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that at the same Sessions to be holden at Skipton aforesaid, the election of a Clerk in the room of Mr. Procter Hall, deceased, for the Second Division of the Court of Requests, constituted by an Act passed in the 3rd Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Parishes of Halifax, Bradford, Keighley, Bingley, Guiseley, Calverley, Batley, Birstal, Mirfield, Hartishead-cum-Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the Lordship or Liberty of Tong, in the County of York, will take place at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
9th June, 1846

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

THE COLLIERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE—LIBERATION OF JOHN HAMMOND.

The colliers of Bilston, Wednesbury, and the coal district in that neighbourhood have during the last fortnight obtained a triumph over their tyrannical oppressors, *to which we must give something more* than a passing notice. The contest was in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the decision of the learned JUDGES will not soon be forgotten—it will operate as a most wholesome warning against magisterial incapacity and partiality.

Those of our readers who reside in Staffordshire are aware of the summary mode in which a collier is (or rather "was"—'tis altered lately) committed to gaol.

Well, what's the charge?

Please, your Wusship, he's left his wukk 'thout notice.

Prisoner, what do you say to that?

Why, I say there was never any agreement about giving notice, and as there was no agreement to give notice, I'm not obliged to give notice; and besides, I've witnesses to prove that when I left there was no work for me.

None of your impudence, prisoner; recollect where you are; conduct yourself properly, or you will be committed for contempt of court.

Well, but you must hear my witnesses—they'll swear there was no work for me, and what was I to do?

Never mind your witnesses; witnesses only take up the time of the court, waste the public time. We can't sit here all day.

Well but, rejoins the poor devil, who already knows that he is booked for three months, well but I tell ee there warn't no agreement to give notice.

Oh, never mind that; we never trouble about agreements. Here, prosecutor, was there any agreement to give notice?

No, your Wusship.

No understanding about giving notice?

Not a bit of it, your Wusship.

Well, but there must have been something; wasn't there any CUSTOMS?

Oh yes, to be sure, there was—*the custom of the country.*

But we are digressing too far, and forgetting the cause of our discharged prisoner.

John Hammond found himself one night in Stafford gaol: he had been guilty of leaving work that did not yield him enough to live upon, and seeking for labour elsewhere: he had made no agreement to give notice; in order to be at perfect liberty he had specially avoided such an agreement; so the magistrates, kind hearts! made one for him.

So, Butty, this man has left your service.

Yes, your Wusship.

Did he give any notice?

No, your Wusship.

Surely, he agreed to give notice?

No, your Wusship.

What do you bring him here for then; was there any Cus-?

Oh, thank your Wusship. Custom of the country, your Wusship—ha, ha, he—Custom of the country, I'd nearly forgotten it though. Yes, to be sure—custom of the country—capital custom, too.

Now, prisoner, what have you to say to that; he swears to the custom of the country?

Why, I say this, that I never made any agreement, and I never heard of such a custom.

Ah, very well, never mind. Clerk, make out his commitment, we shall teach you the custom.

Custom of the country—two months—custom of the country! What a clever fellow he must have been that first found it out—"Hard labour," and off Hammond was marched to the tender mercies of the governor of Stafford gaol.

But the cruelty had become constant, and being so, it had done its real work, it had become intolerable, and had roused a determined spirit of resistance. The colliers awake from their lethargy. Mr. Roberts was sent for—in three days Hammond was before a Judge, and in an hour afterwards he was at liberty; and so bright was the lesson, so widely awake did his "Wusship" become all at once, that no "custom of the country" prisoner has been sent to Stafford gaol since John Hammond left it.

It may be thought that in giving this case as a specimen of the ordinary administration of "justice's justice" in the Staffordshire Coal districts we are rather exaggerating; and yet the fact is as we have stated it. Hammond's case was the case of scores of others. Colliers were continually sent to gaol for violating an agreement although there was *no proof of one—although it was proved there was* no agreement. Did it not constantly occur that when brought to trial, the prisoners were treated with an utter want of that justice which gives dignity to the higher courts—snapping at him—snarling—bandying words of anger. Were not the prisoner's witnesses either refused a hearing or told at every answer that they were unworthy of belief: if delay was asked was it not refused—and that too with some such insulting phrase as, "there's no good in putting it off, we have made up our minds;"—and all this with the Master on the Bench chuckling with his brother Magistrate. But again we are forgetting the particular case which we are writing upon.

John Hammond had been discharged by a single judge; the "custom of the country" doctrine was too valuable to be lightly parted with, and therefore the Counsel for the Masters applied to the Judge to *postpone his decision till the case could be heard* before all the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. To this Mr. Roberts assented, provided in the mean time Hammond was set at liberty. This was agreed to by all parties. Mr. Roberts himself was the bondsman, in a heavy sum, that Hammond should return to prison in the event of the decision being in favour of the "custom of the country" conviction.

The case, as we have before stated, came on before the full Court a few days prior to the end of the Term which has just closed: the "custom of the country" party were in full force, and they argued as well as a bad cause would enable them to do. The result, however was, that the "custom of the Queen's Bench" annulled the "custom of the Staffordshire Magistrates." Hammond was declared entitled to his unconditional liberation, and his recognizances were discharged.

We have not space to comment upon the mighty good which has been thus accomplished. Hammond's liberation from custody in the first instance had been of essential service, no "custom of the country" prisoners have been sent to Gaol since. Still, until the decision by the full Court, the Magistrates, Masters, and Butty men had some hope that their decision might be permitted to stand. The result is a lesson which we trust will be of service to them.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

THE Corn Bill in the Lords, and the Coercion Bill in the Commons, have been running neck and neck, though we suspect the jockies in both cases are neither of them desirous of "getting in" first. The Protectionist Peers would like to see PEEL beaten before the Corn question is settled in their house. In the commons the Whigs, at least, are afraid of a division on the Coercion Bill, which may drive him from office before the way to power is smoothed for them by the passing of his commercial measures.

It is a curious complication of parties, a strange game of cross purposes, and it is not improbable, despite all the rumours of changes, retirement, and dissolution, which have been rife of late, that the Premier may beat his varied opponents, carry the session quietly to its close, and retire to the shades of Drayton to enjoy repose after its labours, without giving the Protectionists the sweets of revenge or the Whigs the pleasures of office.

We have already expressed our opinion as to the nature of the RUSSELL-BENTINCK coalition against PEEL, and, notwithstanding the speech of the Whig leader, on Monday night, we retain our former impressions. It was, undoubtedly, one of his ablest speeches, and an elaborate defence of the position he has taken on the present occasion. It was also redeemed by glimpses of the progressive principle *in* politics, which are varieties in his orations. But his attack on the present ministry for having appropriated Whig principles and carried them out further than they themselves proposed, is another proof of that smallness of mind, that dread of progress, which we believe to be the most prominent features of his political character. To a real reformer it matters not who effects beneficial change, and a professed reformer quarrelling with a progressive minister, because he has been successful, because he has done too much, does look like a practical antithesis.

As to the Debates in both houses, they have the slenderest possible connexion with the measures out of which they ostensibly originate. The propriety or impropriety, the justice or injustice, *of the Coercion* Bill has been altogether lost sight of; and the discussion has really turned upon Peel's conduct to Canning in the matter of the Catholic Claims, in 1825 and 1827. The question put by the Speaker should have been, not that, "The Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill be now read a second time," but "Did Sir R. Peel chase and hunt George Canning to death?" Mr. D'Israeli's speech on that subject was a splendid one, but it had not the slightest reference to the question formally before the house: and for our own part, we do not admire this practice of lugging in all sorts of topics neck and heels into debates on particular and definite measures.

If the Protectionists are really desirous of measuring their strength with their renegade leader, let them do so fairly on a vote of confidence. Lord G. Bentinck said he would prefer that course. Why not take it, instead of the present irregular back-handed mode of proceeding? If the Protectionists are *afraid of it,* the Independent Members ought to make that move, and give the Ministry a fair stand-up chance of defending themselves, and the House an honourable and straight-forward mode of deciding upon its claims to conduct the affairs of the country. No Member of the House could do this more appropriately than Mr. Duncombe, the people's representative and champion in that House, and we hope he will do so if Protectionists and Whigs decline it.

The Lords have kept a little closer to the question, though they, too, have wandered often far enough away from it.

Two amendments to the Ministerial measure have been debated. The Duke of Buckingham tried hard to retain the last rag of Protection left by the Bill. He moved that Peel's *last* sliding scale from 10 to 4 shillings instead of dying in 1849 should be perpetuated. "The smallest donations" of protection would be thankfully *received by the Landlords.* But they pleaded in vain, and the astounding majority of 33 in committee, sternly refused the very little request of a once proud but now humbled party.

The fight was renewed in another shape by Earl WICKLOW the following evening, who moved for a fixed duty of 5s. The time has been when such a tax, if levied avowedly for the purpose of revenue, would have met with very general support. But in the hurry of the commercial and electoral classes towards the realization of the one idea by which they are possessed, no compromise, no fiscal argument will be listened to. The debate is not closed on this motion at the time we write, but the speeches on Tuesday night show that it has as little chance of being carried as its predecessors. If PEEL and the Whigs can stave off a division in the Commons long enough, the Corn Bill is sure to become law.

The Protectionist Peers, however, threaten that that will not settle the question. They hold out the prospect of an out-door agitation, *of an appeal to the country in order that the remnant of protection* temporarily preserved by the bill may be perpetuated. It will, we believe, be a losing game with them. They did not identify themselves with the people in time. The people will now fight their own battle with capital and commercial feudalism on their own ground and in their own way. They know and feel that between the landocracy, the cottonocracy, and moneyocracy, they have been ground to the dust. That while their labours have made England the richest and most powerful country in the world, their position has been gradually deteriorating. Wages and comfort have diminished in the ratio that toil and wealth increased.

For the cure of this unnatural, unjust, and unwholesome state of affairs, the labouring millions look neither to landowners nor millowners. Mr. DUNCOMBE truly told the Legislature that they have ideas and measures of their own, and have as little faith in the League panacea as the Protectionists themselves. Mr. BRIGHT's assertions to the contrary, and his abuse of the hon. member for Finsbury, do not alter the fact. Let the League fairly call a public meeting in any manufacturing town, and permit the question to be openly discussed, and they will speedily discover that Mr. DUNCOMBE faithfully represents the opinions of the masses on this point.

The sooner, however, that the League fallacy is cleared away the better. It only obstructs the agitation of the greater questions which must, in future, claim the attention of the Legislature and the Government.

The introduction of some resolutions relative to the inconvenience caused by the existence of two difference guages in railways, led to a dull and tame debate on a really important question. The *House of Commons is not the place* for these practical questions, and it gets out of its depths when it attempts them. Now, that the railway system has grown so important a portion of our internal economy, there ought to be a tribunal and governmental department to which all railway questions should be referred, and by which they should be regulated and controlled. The proceedings relative to a Scotch Railway Bill on the same evening prove the absolute necessity of such an arrangement; for nearly two hours the Commons debated with closed doors—about four hundred members present, as to whether the bill should be *thrown out* or not. Personal canvassing, it was alleged, had been extensively resorted to, and the fact of so large an attendance of members in this smoking hot weather on a private bill is *prima facie* evidence of the fact. Charges of personal and pecuniary motives were freely bandied about, and altogether the occurrence forcibly demonstrated the utter incompetency and unfitness of the present system of railway legislation and administration.

JOHN FROST.

The *Star* of this day contains unanswerable evidence of the love and veneration with which the martyr FROST is regarded by his poor but pure-hearted countrymen. This day fortnight the first notice of Mr. FROST's difficulties appeared in this journal and within that short space nearly One Hundred and Fifty Pounds has been subscribed by men who, paying shillings and pennies, express their regret that "their poverty but not their will consents" to give these small sums, instead of the pounds they would subscribe were they not themselves plundered *of their property—the fruits of* their labour—by that system which JOHN FROST laboured to overthrow. The success of the appeal made on behalf of Mr. FROST has been most satisfactory, and the good work has suffered nothing from the advocacy of Mr. COOPER, a proof that the people know how to distinguish between Mr. FROST and Mr. FROST's "friends" who so zealously labour to mar his cause. In announcing his tour through the country, ostensibly to obtain monies for Mr. FROST, Mr. COOPER avowed (see his letter from *Lloyd's Refuge for Renegades* in this day's *Star*) that he would "speak his mind" and "dare O'Connor to meet him anywhere," plainly intimating that, however desirous he might be to obtain assistance for "poor Frost," he was much more anxious to turn his tour to the account of "crushing O'Connor." There was a reason for this of which many of our readers may not be aware. A new Weekly Paper is to be started under the name of DOUGLAS JERROLD'S *Weekly Newspaper,* the political management of which, so says report, is to be in the hands of Mr. COOPER; of course, therefore, in trying to damage Mr. O'CONNOR, and denouncing the "filthy *Star,*" there was an object to be served which will be "clear as the sun at noon day" to the most purblind. We have it on good authority that Mr. COOPER took with him twenty thousand circulars announcing the new paper, for distribution at the meetings he proposed holding; so that it was not so much to serve Mr. FROST, as it was to denounce Mr. O'CONNOR and the "filthy *Star,*" and puff off the new paper, that the philanthropic tour was undertaken. We must express our sincere sympathy for Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD, in having unfortunately allied himself with a man who, if allowed to "play his fantastic tricks," will certainly ruin his paper. We hear that the said paper is to be the model of perfection, carefully eschewing all "blackguardism," and advocating democracy only in the "genteel" way; how far these intentions are likely to be carried out our readers may satisfy themselves by turning to Mr. COOPER's "*filthy*" letter from *Lloyd's* "filthy" *Refuge for Renegades.*

In spite of Mr. COOPER's advocacy, the "Frost Fund" is accumulating gloriously. The *Star* this week shows that Mr. ROGERS has received Fifty Pounds, of which Twenty-five have been already remitted to Mr. FROST. Besides the above sum, Mr. O'CONNOR has this week received above Thirty-nine Pounds, Mr. WHEELER above Twenty-six pounds, and Mr. JULIAN HARNEY above Twenty-nine pounds, being a total of a nearly £150. Is FROST forgotten? Is Chartism *dead?* From all quarters we have letters stating that more would have been collected had time permitted, and anxiously inquiring if there is yet time to collect more. We beg our friends not to limit themselves to time, let them get the money as speedily as possible, but let them get it. Money is even now on its way to Australia, to meet Mr. FROST's immediate and pressing wants, but further sums may be sent at any time, and if a month to come is devoted to the obtaining of subscriptions; the proceeds will be forwarded. In reply to the many expressions of anxiety as to the mode of transmitting the monies to Mr. FROST we beg to say that we have unbounded confidence not only in the integrity but also the discretion of Mr. ROGERS, and we are sure he will see that the money entrusted to his care shall be safely and surely transmitted to Mr. FROST. While the good work is being done, let it be well done. The efforts now being made must not slacken until the amount subscribed shall be a testimonial worthy of the Chartist party and worthy of the man who reigns in the hearts of the people.

THE MARTYR FROST.

☞ After this week it will be impossible for us to give the items of each collector's book; we can only give the sum total sent from each place, with the name of the person sending. To give every item we must devote a page or two of the *Star* to that purpose only—an impossibility.

By Mr. O'Connor.

	£	s.	d.
Devizes, per W. Bond ...	0	2	0
W. Thompson, Lambeth ...	0	1	0
T. Wilson, Hunslet ...	0	0	3
R. C. Payne, Halstead ...	0	11	6
Worslow Common, per R. Ellison	0	13	10
Northallerton, per T. Smith ...	0	2	9
Collected by the Chartists of Sunderland	4	0	0
Bacup, per J. Mawson ...	0	7	5
Wigan, per T. Pye ...	0	17	5
A few Friends, Marple ...	0	6	3
The Poor Man's Horticultural Society, Carrington ...	0	2	0
Carrington Branch of the Land Society, and Friends ...	0	12	6
Almondbury ...	0	14	0
Quarry Hill ...	0	7	1
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott ...	0	4	2
Stoke Sub Hambden ...	0	2	4
Northampton, per J. Kerns ...	1	10	0
Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson ...	1	10	5
Stockport, per J. Woodhouse ...	0	18	3
J. Roland, Dowlais ...	0	2	0
D. Parry, do. ...	0	2	0
Radcliff, per W. Bouker ...	1	2	6
Leeds, per W. Brook ...	1	10	8
Salford, per J. Millington ...	1	1	6
Kidderminster, per J. Holloway ...	0	13	6
J. H. ...	0	1	0
From a few friends, Water-of-Lath ...	0	4	6
A. M'Donald ...	0	1	0
W. Anderson ...	0	0	6
Newark, per W. Walton ...	0	15	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ...	5	6	6
Derby, per W. Crabtree ...	1	0	0
A. Holmes, Belper ...	0	2	3
York, per G. Jefferson ...	0	7	7
A few Friends, per R. Bedwell ...	0	2	8
Lepton, per J. Lodge ...	0	10	0
Pilkington, per P. Parr ...	0	12	2
Dundee, per J. M'Crea ...	1	16	9
Plymouth, per J. Rogers ...	0	15	0
Hanley, per H. Foster ...	1	16	9
Edinburgh, per D. Watson ...	0	5	0
Stourbridge, per J. Chance ...	0	5	3
Truro, per J. Endean ...	0	13	0
Keighley, per J. Garnett ...	1	5	6
D. W. Weatherhead ...	1	0	0
J. C. Jenkins, Esq., Pinner ...	2	15	0
Teetotal Chartists of Devonport...	0	5	6
Mr. Osborne, Northampton ...	0	1	6
W. Stark, Aberdeen ...	0	0	4
Armley, per Thomas Shepherdson	0	5	0
Girvan, per A. Houston ...	0	14	6
A few masons at Liverpool per Thomas Carter ...	0	5	5

N.B. With scarcely a single exception a request has accompanied every remittance desiring that the money should be sent to Frost by government order, and on no account by private hand.

BY MR. T. M. WHEELER.

	£	s.	d.
Sowerby Helm per Woodhouse ...	1	7	0
Butterley ...		4	0
Trowbridge ...	1	5	5
Stratford, Essex, per Stebbings...	1	5	9
Leigh, ——, per Howorth ...	2	12	6
G. Wilkes, Westminster ...	0	1	0
Prescot ...	0	3	0
Limehouse ...	0	11	0
Warwick ...	0	7	0
Norwich ...	0	6	3
Stockton-on-Tees ...	0	6	3
Merthyr, per Morgan ...	0	5	0
Lambeth ...	1	2	4
Greenwich ...	1	0	0
Verm and Shopmates, Paddington ...		16	0
Henry Barry ...		1	0
Whittington and Cat ...		5	0
Staley Bridge ...		16	0
Warrington (Seth Travers) ...		1	0
Bilston, per Hammersley ...	2	0	0
Leicester, per Barrow ...	1	10	0
Chepstow (Mr. Walters) ...		8	2
Wakefield (Farrand) ...		18	2
Silk Skein Dyers of London, per T. J. Crowther ...		10	6
Hull, per Burns ...	3	0	0
Somers Town ...	3	4	0
Mr. Wheeler's Book, collected in office, and at Westminster, not *previously acknowledged* ...	1	5	1
	25	11	5
Mr. Grassby's Book ...		10	7
Total ...	26	2	0

I have received the various items of the above sums, but want of space will not allow of insertion; in the great majority of cases the money is requested to be sent by Bank Order to Mr. Frost, and not by individual conveyance.

THOS. M. WHEELER.

Subscriptions received by Mr. GEORGE ROGERS, *Acting* Treasurer to the "Frost Fund," up to Thursday, June 18th.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. George Rogers, ...	2	0	0
R. Moore, ...	1	0	0
J. R. Brettingham, ...	1	0	0
National Victim Fund Committee	15	0	0
Mr. D. Medley ...	0	2	6
R. Stenbridge, ...	0	2	6
J. Harris, (per E. S—) ...	0	2	6
A. M'Cabe, and Joseph Cook,	0	0	6
Subscriptions, per Mr. F. O'Connor,	15	10	9
G. Julian Harney, ...	0	10	0
Mr. Sewell, (per G. J. Harney,)	1	0	0
W. Smith, per ditto (Manchester,)	0	14	6
George, per ditto, (Windsor,)	0	2	6
H. Joynes, (Nottingham,)	0	1	0
Thomas Cooper, (on account of Subscriptions received by him,) ...	10	0	0
W. Lister, ...	0	2	0
W. Westmorland, ...	0	1	0
W. Young, ...	0	1	0
G. M., ...	0	0	6
W. P. ...	0	10	0
The Chartists of the City of London, (per Mr. Wilson,)	0	15	1
W. Loft, ...	0	2	6
J. Wilkinson, ...	0	5	0
Two or three Friends, Pocklington, Yorkshire, (per Mr. Arnatt,) ...	0	2	0
Two Working Men, Corn Law Repealers, (Glossop,)	0	4	5
Thomas Find, (per Mr. Moore,)	0	1	0
H. Mitchell, (per ditto)	0	2	6
W. Lovett, (per ditto)	0	5	0
Addiscott, (per ditto)	0	2	6
Kenrick, (per ditto) ...	0	2	6
Whittle, (per ditto) ...	0	1	0
Williams, (per ditto) ...	0	1	0
Jones, ...	0	0	6
Total	£50	5	3

£25 of which is already remitted to Mr Frost.

Sums received in Cash, Post-office Orders, or Postage stamps, by

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

(Not included in last week's statement,) up to Thursday, June 18th, 1846.

	£	s.	d.
Per Henry Dorman, Nottingham—Mess. Lakin, 1s; Kirk, 1s; Sylvester, 2s 6d; Bass, 1s; Sanders, 6d; Dorman, 1s.	0	7	0
New Zealand.	0	4	0
A few German Friends, viz.—Carl Schapper, 1s; Burghard, 1s; Pfaeder, 1s; Tuttenberg, 6d; Lehman, 6d; Peter Holm, (Dane,) 1s.	0	5	0
Philip Elliott, Clapham Park,	0	3	0
Per Walter Thorn, Birmingham,—John Truman, 6d; Joseph Truman, 1s; T. Truman, 1s; Eliza Pitchford, 6d; H. Clark, 1s; J. Bowers, 8d; William Lees, 6d; John Kemmis, 6d; J. Ashford, 6d; E. Jones, 6d.	0	6	8
Per D. Morison,—David Morison, 2s 6d; *William Guthrie, 2s 6d; G. Priestly,* 1s. J. Robison, 1s; G. Barber, 1s; J. Barmfather, 1s; William Simpson, 1s; D. Grandison, 1s; William Forrest, 1s 6d; William Burton, 1s; Thomas Morris, 1s; J. Penny, 1s; P. Appleton, 6d; T. Eglin, 6d; C. Hurt, 6d; James Fairbairn, 1s; James Stewart, 1s; A Friend, 1s. (From Swindon.)	£1	0	0
The Chartists of Blackburn, per R. Troudlove ...	2	3	5
P. J. O'Brien, Plymouth ...		2	6
J. B. Hunter, Warkworth ...		2	0
W. Auchterlouie, Lille (France), per J. Woodward ...		9	0
The Working men of Radford, per J. Saunders ...		14	6
Wigan Chartists per J. B. Stockley ...		5	0
The Preston Chartists per R. Marsden ...	2	0	0
Per E. Mitchell, Rochdale:—Female Chartist Association, £1; Jacob Partington's book, 12s; Joseph Ferbershaw, 7s 6d; Charles Walkden, 4s 4d; Wm. Rhodes, 4s 4½d; Wm. Bake, 5s 8d; John Hamer and Friends, 4s; John Ingle, 1s; Collection in the Chartist room on Sunday evening, 9s 7d; total, £3 8s 5½d; deduct for Post Order, &c, 7½d; remitted to Mr. Harney ...	3	7	10
Per J. Skelton, Loughborough,—Mr. Harding, 1s; Mr. Eveleigh, 1s; J. Skedington, 1s; Mr. Spittle, 6d; Mr. Charlesworth, 6d; Mr. T. Gee, 6d; Mr. J. Gee, 6d; total, 5s; deduct post order 3d ...		4	9
Derby: W. Cooper, 6d, J. Edwards, 6d ...	0	1	0
G. Didsbury, Skegsby, 3s 3d; C. Meakin, Sutton-in-Ashfield, 1s 9d ...	0	5	0
Brass Founders Arms Locality, per G. H. Knowles ...	0	4	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude: Jas. Macfarlane, 1s; M. Jude, 1s 4d; —Golightly, 1s 1d; Richard Olley and partners, of Corbridge, 1s 9d; P. Donley, 1s; A. Elliot, 1s; J. Brown, 1s; T. Brown, 1s; T. Robson, 1s; P. Murray, 1s; J. Watson, 1s; Wm. Kelk, 1s; Jos. Eland, 1s: Jas. Holmes, 3d; T. Robertson, 6d; A Friend, 3d; T. Ramsey, 6d; J. Allan, 3d; T. Henderson, 3d; J. Little, 3d; R. Charlton. 3d; S. Tweddle, 6d; T. Watt, 2d. Total, 16s 4d; deduct post order and postage, 4d ...	0	16	0
Gateshead, per R. Palmer ...	0	6	6
	£13	7	2

I have also received the following from Manchester, per R. Radford.

From Richard Radford's Book,

	£	s.	d.
R. Radford, 2s; John Clayton, 1s; John Matson, 1s; Iram Baker, 1s; E. Hall, 3s; Geo. Courtis, 6d; Thos. Owen, 6d; Geo. Therp, 6d; John Lloyd, jun., 6d; John Lloyd, sen., 1s; T. Lloyd, 1s; John Hatton, 1s; John Gadd, 6d; Wm. Shelmerdine, 6d; Wm. Eyres, 6d; Thos. Harrison, 6d; Geo. Hall, 6d; Frederick Groves, 1s; Joseph Kershaw, 6d; Jas. Williams, 6d; John Lee, 1s; J. Taylor, 1s; John Driver, 6d: a few friends in sums under 6d, 2s 1½d. Total ...	1	2	1½
Geo. Marsden's Book—Geo. Marsden, 1s; Wm. Buckley, 6d; James Davies, 6d; Thomas Finch, 6d; Wm. Slack, 6d; Elizabeth Bennett, 6d; Mr. Towsend, 6d; John Williams, 6d; Mrs. Williams, 6d; Steven Williams, 1s; John Kerwin, 1s; J. B. 1s; John Roberts, 1s; Peter Campbell, 6d; Henry Will, 5s; James Johnson, 10d; Wm. Harrowsmith, 6d; John Cook, 6d; Thomas Morrison, 6d; Wm. Fair, 2s 6d; W. W. J. 2s 6d; Thomas Wilkinson, 1s; James Courts, 6d; John Haddock, 6d; Wm. Horrocks, 6d; J. M. 6d; Wm. Gresty, 6d; collected at a Short-time Delegate Meeting, 12s 8d; J. H. Smith, 6d; John Gresty, 1s; Samuel Thornhill, 2s; Mathew Redmain, 1s; Rev. J. Schofield, 5s; Thomas Gresty, 6d; collected at John Williams's, Peacock Tavern, Hulme, 7s; a few friends in sums under 6d, 1s. 3d	£2	16	3
Wm. Kershaw's Book.—James Howarth, 6d; Solomon Berresford, 6d; Francis Jackson, 6d; Richard Pearson 6d; a few friends, under sixpence, 8d...	0	2	8
Collected in Carpenters' Hall, at platform, by John O'Hea ...	0	13	3½
Edward Langslow's Book.—A few friends from Mr. Sharp's shop, 12s 6d; Mr. Lang, 2s 6d; John Watts, 2s 6d; A Friend, 6d; Michael Lowe, 6d; Mr. Jones, 1s 6d; a few friends, under sixpence, 1s 2d ...	1	1	2
Thomas Gray's Book ...	0	19	3
John Hargreave's Book—W. P. Roberts, £5; John Hewitt, £1; Mr. Gole, 1s; John Owen, 1s; Mr. Saxon, 2s 6d; Samuel Wood, 2s; David Appleton, 2s; Mr. Brown, 2s 6d; Abel Heywood, 2s 6d; John Murray, 1s; Geo. Crosdale, 6d	6	15	[illegible]
Wm. Roach's Book—John Lear, 2s; Robert Scott, 6d; Henry Fleetwood, 1s; a Friend, 1s; Mr. Jones, 6d; a few Friends, sums under *sixpence,* 2s 9d	0	7	[illegible]

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Collecting Books for Mr. Frost's Fund ...		2	7
To printing circulars for ditto ...		9	0
		11	7
To Post Office Orders ...		1	6
In Postage for same and paper ...		0	4
Expenditure ...		13	5
Income ...	13	18	0
	13	4	7

R. Radford, Secretary to the Chartist Committee, at Carpenters Hall.

DEAR HARNEY,—By giving place to these items in Saturday's *Star, you'll oblige the committee,* and please to see that this money goes by Bank Order to Mr. John Frost, as the members on Sunday last passed a resolution that we don't have our money placed in any private individual's hands, and further, most who have subscribed, object to the same, but we *have repeatedly answered them, by assuring them we* intended the money to go by Bank Order. By-the-bye, *if you would get Mr. Rogers to inform me when* will be the latest time to transmit money,

You will oblige,
RICHARD RADFORD.

8, Violet Street, Welcomb Street, Hulme.

	£	s.	d.
Total received by me this week, up to Thursday eve, June 18, 1846 ...	26	11	9

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18th.—I have this morning received Post Office Orders for the following sums:—

	£	s.	d.
Heywood, per J. Scott ...	2	7	0
Cirencester, per T. Smith ...	0	13	0
J. Pare, 1s.; P. Bishop, 1s. ...	0	2	0
Laucaster, per J. Harrison ...	0	5	6
	3	7	6
Brought down ...	26	11	9
Grand Total ...	29	19	3

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

It is impossible to find room for the items of the sums sent from Heywood and Cirencester; and after this week I must, *in every case, give only the* total of the several sums sent. See an editorial notice on this subject in another column.

The following is a copy of Mr. Rogers' receipt for the sums acknowledged by me in last Saturday's *Star.*

High-street, Bloomsbury, June 12, 1846.

Received from Julian Harney, the sum of two pounds, seven shillings for the fund for the assistance of Mr. John Frost:—as per the following items, Mr. Sewell, £1., Julian Harney 10s., Mr. Smith, Manchester, 14s. 6d., Mr. George 2s. 6d.-Total £2. 7s.

George Rogers.

☞ I have again to request that all post orders may be made payable to "George Julian Harney, at the Post-office, 65, Piccadilly, London." I have been put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble in having to go to Charing Cross and St. Martin's-le-Grand. Orders made payable at "London," mean at the principal office St. Martin's-le-grand, some miles from the "Star" office. I request that persons sending orders will see that they are properly addressed by the Postmaster. Mr. Marsden's letter informed me that the order for £2 was made payable at 65, Piccadilly, but on the "order" was written "London," and consequently payment was refused at the Piccadilly office.

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

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

SECTION No. 1.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Newark-upon-Trent, per W. Walton ..	2	0	0
Aberdeen ..	3	18	0
Halifax, per W. C. Smith ..	2	3	6
William Tell's Brigade ..	1	9	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn ..	2	0	0
Norwich, per J. Hurry ..	2	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward ..	5	0	0
Collumpton, per W. Poole ..	14	0	0
Newark-upon-Trent, per W. Walton ..	3	3	2
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott ..	3	10	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	9	0	0
Lepton, per L. Lodge ..	2	12	0
Preston, per J. Brown ..	6	8	4
Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson ..	14	13	0
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse ..	10	0	0
J. Nicholas, Dowlais ..	1	6	6
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ..	2	3	6
Bradford, per J. Alderson ..	15	0	0
Leeds, per W. Brook ..	10	0	0
Salford, per J. Millington ..	3	0	0
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway ..	1	12	6
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell ..	2	7	6
Scarborough, per R. Knushall ..	4	17	6
Wakefield, per W. Farrand ..	10	15	6
Brighton, per W. Flower ..	1	13	10
Northampton, per Wm. Mundy ..	4	15	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, per J. Nisbett ..	7	17	6
*Manchester, per J. Murray ..	9	11	0
	£156	18	3

SECTION No. 2.

	£	s.	d.
Newark-upon-Trent, per W. Walton ..	1	6	[illegible]
Devizes, per W. Bond ..	5	4	0
Halifax, per C. W. Smith ..	1	7	0
Devizes, per W. Bond ..	5	5	0
Stockton, per T. Potter ..	3	4	6
Wigan, per T. Pye ..	3	12	2
Norwich, per J. Hurry ..	2	0	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	1	0	0
Preston, per J. Brown ..	0	1	2
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ..	7	14	6
Bradford, per J. Alderson ..	5	0	0
Leicester, per Z. Astill ..	5	0	0
Ratcliffe, per J. Cardall ..	2	0	0
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway ..	0	7	6
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell ..	2	12	4
Newton Abbott, per J. B. Crews ..	12	0	0
Banbury, per J. Hone ..	0	12	[illegible]
Brighton, per W. Flower ..	2	10	4
Manchester, per J. Murray ..	2	12	6
	£63	10	0

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION NO. 1.

SHARES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Greenock - -	3	7	0	Burnley - -	5	0	0
Mr. Hopkinson (Somers Town)	0	10	0	Prescot - -	0	3	0
				Warwick - -	0	8	0
Sowerby Elm - -	2	0	0	Limehouse - -	0	13	0
W. Hodgkiss - -	0	0	3	Dunfermline -	3	13	0
Butterly (per Bowne)	0	10	0	Mottram, per R. Wild - -	5	0	0
Stratford (Essex)	3	19	6	Pershore - -	2	0	0
Westminster (Barnet)	1	0	4	Sudbury - -	2	0	0
Selby - - -	2	0	0	Hull - - -	2	0	0
Do. - - -	5	0	0	Reading - -	5	0	0
Boulogne - -	2	12	0	Rachell Rowall -	0	0	9
Harris (Stratford-on-Avon) - -	1	6	4	M. N. - -	0	1	6
					£48	4	8

SECTION NO. 2.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bath, per Page -	0	5	4	William Nailor -	1	0	0
Pershore - -	4	0	0	John Edgar Brookes	3	18	6
Loughborough (Bates) - -	3	18	6	Kensington, per Bowlting -	1	0	[illegible]
W. W. Hoare -	1	6	4	Limehouse -	5	6	2
John Regan -	0	0	6	W. Dixon -	0	2	4
G. Taylor - -	0	11	0	Dunfermline -	0	6	8
Gray's-inn-road Mason's Arms	2	0	0	John Turner, Helston- -	0	1	6
W. Cuin - -	0	3	0	H. Chegrudden, do.	0	1	4
Boulogne - -	0	14	0	Falkirk - -	1	2	6
Prescot - -	0	7	0	Warrington -	0	6	8
Thos. J. Roberts, Sherman -	0	1	4	Lynn - -	0	10	4
				R. S., Paddington	2	12	4
					£29	16	1

TOTAL LAND FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connor, Section 1 ...	156	18	3
Mr. Wheeler „ „ ...	48	4	8
	£205	2	11
Mr. O'Connor, Section 2 ...	63	10	0
Mr. Wheeler, „ „ ...	29	16	1
	£93	6	1

CARDS AND RULES.
PER MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
William Tell's Brigade ..	0	0	5
Stockton ..	0	2	0
Preston ..	0	1	0
Northampton, per W. Mundy ..	0	5	0

LEVY FOR DIRECTORS.

	£	s.	d.
Newark-upon-Trent ..	0	1	2
Devizes ..	0	0	9
William Tell's Brigade ..	0	0	8
Georgie Mills ..	0	1	8
Yeovil ..	0	1	6
Lepton ..	0	2	4
Lumbley ..	0	2	0
Leicester ..	0	2	0
Salford ..	0	4	5
Scarborough.. ..	0	2	3

LEVY FOR CONFERENCE.

Newark-upon-Trent	0	0	6
Preston	0	0	9
Bolton	0	2	0
Salford	0	3	6
Scarborough	0	0	3

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

EXECUTIVE.

Northampton, per T. Kerns... 0 8 3

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Sowerby Elm - 0 5 0 Mr. Tobin (omitted) 0 2 6
Trowbridge - 0 5 0 E. Jones, Esq., (do) 0 2 6
Stratford, Essex 0 2 7

FORTHCOMING CONVENTION.

Trowbridge - 0 3 0

NATIONAL TRADES.

G. Wilkes - 0 1 0

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUNDS.

Trowbridge - 0 2 0

EXILES RESTORATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mills, Whittington and Cat - 0 1 3

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

In future Lists the Directors and Conference Levy will only be acknowledged once in three months—that is, on the Saturday ensuing to the day of its transmission, namely, the first Tuesday in September, December, March and June.

ERRATA.—The £5 acknowledged last week, from Sowerby Longroyd, in 2nd Section, should have been 1st Section, 7s 6d; Conference Levy, from Sudbury, should have been from Land members for Chartist Convention; 2s 9d from Mason Arms, under the head of Victim Fund, should have been for National Trades; and 1s from Mr. Williams, under the same head, should have been for the Militia.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

*The following sums should have been announced from

				£	s.	d.
Manchester, 1st Section, June 3				5	18	4
"	"	10		2	2	9
" 2nd "	"	3		0	6	6
"	"	10		6	7	6

To Readers & Correspondents.

A LETTER OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE lays at the Star Office for Mr. Thomas Reid, Turner, Woolwich, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MR. JACKSON, of BRADFORD, wishes us to state that he was nominated, at the meeting reported in last week's *Star*, without his knowledge or consent, he being already elected as a delegate at a meeting held for the purpose.

J. SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the fund for Mr. Frost:—From Lambley, 2s.; from Clay's Shop, 1s. 6d.; from the King of the French, 2s. 2d.; from the Friendly Tavern, 1s. 1d.; from Old Basford, 3s. 6d.; from the Blue Ball, 2s. 7d.; from the George on Horseback, 9d.; from the Newton's Head, 3s.; from the Pheasant, 2s. 6d.; from the Seven Stars, 4s. 5½d.; from the Fox and Hounds, 1s. 8d.; Rancliffe Arms, 2s. 5½d.; Eagle Tavern, 2s. 3d.; Marquis of Anglesey, 2s.; Mr. Rollett, 2s. 3d.; Smith's Temperance House, 6s.

ANOTHER YOUNG PATRIOT was christened on Monday last at the Nag's Head, Kidderminster, George O'Connor, son of George and Esther Holloway, in honour of that *unflinching patriot*, F. O'Connor, Esq.

MR. JULIAN HARNEY has received, per Mr. O'Connor, the sum of 5s., from John Lewis, Penzance, for the family of the assassinated Oddy. The Secretary, to the committee can have the money by sending to the *Star* office.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE DENOUNCER DENOUNCED.

THOMAS COOPER *against* FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

"He who digs a pit for another sometimes falls into it himself." *Old Proverb.*

TO MR. O'CONNOR.

Dear Sir,—We had a full attendance of members on Tuesday night, and they expressed themselves in indignant terms at the conduct of Thomas Cooper, "the Chartist." They are at a loss to know how any man could be so unprincipled as to fabricate such falsehoods, and especially a man with such high pretensions as Mr. Cooper. But every dog has his day. We are very sorry, at the same time, that you should have exposed your affairs to the world in the manner you have done. It gives us great pain—as great, we are sure, as it does yourself—to see you compelled to lay your circumstances before the country, in order to prove your own innocence. The people have the greatest confidence in your honesty and integrity; they always had, and always will have, while the same straight-forward course is pursued. We wish you to retain the office of deputy treasurer: we would not allow (as far as this branch is concerned) any other person to hold it. Neither Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, nor a thousand Thomas Coopers, will ever be able to alter our opinion by baseless fabrications.

Hoping you will retain the office of deputy treasurer,

I remain, in haste, your's respectfully,
W. FARRAND.

Wakefield, June 17, 1846.

MR. O'CONNOR AND MR. COOPER.

The following letter is from a well-known London Chartist, who has done more to advance Mr. Cooper's popularity in the metropolis than all the rest of Mr. Cooper's friends combined. Mr. Shaw was the principal projector of the recent Soiree in honour of Mr. Cooper, and worked night and day to ensure Mr. C. a splendid reception. When such a man as Mr. Shaw, who has done so much for Mr. Cooper as a political friend, feels compelled by his sense of justice to denounce the course now pursued by Mr. C., it is time for the "Chartist Poet" to "set his house in order," and withdraw from a party between whom and himself there is no longer communion nor friendship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I was to-day exceedingly grieved to find in *Lloyd's* the letter of Mr. Cooper to the "London Chartists;" and I must confess I was quite unprepared for such an irruption—aye, even in this age of denunciation and popularity hunting; for although it has to me often been conjectured by many friends in the cause that Cooper would shortly exhibit the "cloven foot," yet I could never believe that an open rupture would take place between "My dear O'Connor" and "My dear Cooper;" and was more particularly induced to cherish such an opinion from the admission of the latter the very last time we conversed together on the subject—viz., "that he believed (although he must differ with some part of his policy, nevertheless he entertained the highest admiration for his character) that O'Connor was a perfectly honest man." It certainly appears that a strange "change has come o'er the spirit of *his dream*," for I really believed it was Mr. Cooper's intention to endeavour to heal the differences existing in the Chartist ranks, not to create more dissensions. Now Mr. C. is not a member of the Land Society, consequently he can have no anxiety as to its welfare, or the appropriation of our funds; it therefore, in my opinion, comes with a bad grace from Mr. C. when he takes such an interest in other people's business, and which cannot possibly concern him. I trust, however, he will be deceived if he seeks to establish for himself popularity by damaging O'Connor's well earned reputation. As a "London Chartist," and also a member of the Chartirt Co-operative Land Society, I tell Mr. Cooper, that I, for one, have the most unbounded confidence in O'Connor, and am perfectly satisfied that the estate shall be purchased in his name, and only regret that we have not *more* estates in his name. And more, I sincerely believe this to be the feeling of at least nine-tenths of my brother shareholders throughout the kingdom. I hope Mr. Cooper will not mar his holy mission (I mean pleading the cause of poor Frost) by promulgating his hatred to O'Connor; if so, I hope he will meet with a warm reception, notwithstanding I am his friend. As a "philanthropist," "Christian," and "man of peace," I think he ought to restrain the devil that's within him, and show less of his violent fighting propensities by inculcating friendship, and preaching peace and goodwill amongst men.

Yours, J. SHAW.

June 14, 1846.

HEYWOOD.

MR. O'CONNOR.—On Monday evening the members of the Co-operative Land Society, "met together as with one accord," to hear Feargus O'Connor's letter in Saturday's *Star* read, and immediately adopted the following resolution:—

"That we, the members of the Chartist Land Society of Heywood locality, discountenance the conduct of Mr. Thomas Cooper towards Mr. O'Connor, as we believe that its intended effect was to injure his character, and ruin the Society. And we still retain our unshaken confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and particularly request that he remain in office as Sub-treasurer and Bailiff, and we also return our sincere thanks to Mr. Clark, for the information imparted to Mr. O'Connor."

Subscriptions have been set on foot for our dear exile John Frost. We are sorry there is no more time allowed, although we have left the subscription open for another week, aye another month, and no doubt we shall manage with other places to forward the proceeds to him.

HYDE.

The members of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., at six o'clock, at the house of Mr. Thomas Perrin, John street, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That we consider the conduct of Mr. Cooper to be unchartist and unjust, and made with the wicked design to impeach the character of our friend and benefactor, Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

That our secretary be instructed to draw up a brief address to Feargus O'Connor, expressing our sentiments towards him, and our unqualified approval of his conduct.

[The "Address," with the above resolutions (written on both sides of the paper) only reached us on Friday morning,—too late for insertion.—ED. N. S.]

NORTHAMPTON.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society on Monday, June 15th, Mr. Pitt in the chair, the subject of Mr. O'Connor's letter was discussed, when the following was proposed by Mr. Munday, seconded by M. Wm. Page:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is absolutely necesssary for the well being of this the Chartist Co-operative Land Society that Mr. F. O'Connor should still continue to hold his office of Sub-Treasurer, and that this meeting has the greatest confidence in his integrity."

Carried unanimously.

The members meet every Monday evening, at Mr. M'Gerr's, the Temperance Hotel, King-street, at half-past eight o'clock, and close at ten, to receive subscriptions, and enrol new members.

BOLTON.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR JOHN FROST, THE EXILE.—Mrs. Richardson, 2s., Peter Fulton, 1s., Livesey Bordman, 6d., John Whittaker, 1d., Thomas Greenhalgh, 3d., Three Friends, 1s. 9d.; for the above Collected in the Chartist Association, £1. 4s. 5d. Total £1. 10s. 5d.

MR. O'CONNOR.—The Shareholders in the Land Society, held a meeting on Sunday last, June 14th, when after reading Mr. O'Connor's letter in the *Star* of the 13th inst., a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor, with a respectful request that he do not resign his office as sub-treasurer of the Land Society, was carried unaminously.

JAMES VOSE, Chairman.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—At the weekly meeting after reading Mr. O'Connor's letter, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to.

"That we view with contempt the base and unmanly attack made upon the character of Mr. O'Connor, by Mr. Cooper, and it is earnestly requested, that Mr. O'Connor will continue as deputy treasurer to this great cause, knowing that it is not in the power of Mr. Cooper, to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. O'Connor, and we take this opportunity of telling Mr. Cooper, that it is very strange that he is preaching against taking human life, while at the very time, he is trying to injure the character of one, who has been his best friend.

LYNN.

We have read with deep regret and sorrow, the charge brought by Mr. Cooper against Mr. O'Connor, as Mr. O'Connor's acts have always been manly, straightforward and honest.

"We, the members of the Lynn Branch in special meeting assembled, have therefore resolved that such a charge is base, mean, vile, and unmanly in every shape and form, and we resolve to do all in our power to shield Mr. O'Connor from all such base slander, and call upon all the other members to do the same. We also return our thanks to Mr. Clark for his straightforward conduct in making Mr. Cooper's calumnies, known to Mr. O'Connor." JOSEPH SCOTT.

ARMLEY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

SIR,—I here inclose you a Post Office Order, No 6,367, drawn by Thomas Shepherdson, shoemaker, Armley, near Leeds, at the Leeds Post Office, payable to you at the Charing Cross Post Office, London. We read your letter last week with pain—almost tears in our eyes. Sorry are we that Mr. T. Cooper has not a better principle; but neither Mr. Cooper, nor any other man in the world, can shake the confidence we repose in you, Dear Sir. I am requested to solicit you to continue the Sub-Treasuryship, as we desire to entrust you with our monies. I had almost forgot what the five shillings is for, it is for Mr. John Frost, whom I hope to see in the Commons House of Parliament, under a Democratic Constitution. We intended to have send this little sum to Cooper, but some of the subscribers said if he took it, they would never subscribe another penny for Charter, nor anything else. We have not forgot Mr. T. Cooper in Leeds before; but all he wants is "Power," or a situation under the —— I had almost said what, but you will find it out in time. I don't think that he has anything against you—only he wants to be the leader—but *never with our consent.*

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS SHEPHERDSON.

P.S.—All that me and my fellow workmen can offer to you and your brother directors is, our gratitude and confidence, which shall ever be, "and may the God of peace and mercy protect you all through your grand and noble undertaking," is the earnest wish and prayer of your obedient servants of the Armley branch.

ROCHDALE.

On Sunday evening, we had a meeting in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, when Edward Mitchell read Mr. O'Connor's letter in the *Star*, on Thomas Cooper's conduct to his best of friends. After which, Mr. Mitchell made some cutting remarks on the conduct of those base traitors, who have figured so conspicuous in the Chartist ranks. The following resolution was carried unanimously, proposed by Edward Mitchell, and seconded by Samuel Melburn.

"That this meeting is of opinion that no man, or body of men, can destroy the confidence reposed in Feargus O'Connor, by the members of the Chartist Land Society, and the members of the Chartist Association, so long as he continues the straight forward and honest course he has hitherto pursued, in labouring for the social and political improvement of the working classes of this country, and that we have the greatest confidence in Mr. O'Connor carrying out his land project, as the admiration of the whole world."

E. Mitchell then made an appeal to his hearers on behalf of the much lamented John Frost, on his destitute condition, when a further sum of 9s. 8d. was collected. Mr. Clark's conduct was considered highly commendable in exposing the conversation with Thomas Cooper.

KIDDERMINSTER.

MR. O'CONNOR,—A meeting of this branch of the Land Society was held at the Nag's Head, Bewdley-street, on the 16th instant, when the following resolution was unanimously passed—

"That we, the members of the Kidderminster branch, feel deep regret at the assertions made by Mr. Cooper against Mr. O'Connor, one of our worthy directors and sub-treasurer, and at the same time, beg to state that we have unbounded confidence in his integrity, and in our opinion the Land Society generally is much indebted to him for his great exertions on their behalf."

READING.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Land Society, Mr. Dell in the chair, the following resolutions was proposed by G. W. Wheeler, seconded by E. Rous and carried unanimously:—

"That the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society residing in Reading have perfect confidence in Feargus O'Connor Esq., and his brother directors, and hope that Mr. O'Connor will continue his office of Deputy-Treasurer, unmindful of the snarlings of disappointed but ambitious men knowing as we do that the only opposition Mr, O'Connor will now have to encounter, will be either that of men too ignorant to comprehend the Land plan, or disappointed grumblers who oppose it because it does not provide snug births for themselves, and in our opinion the directors of a national Society, should not stay out of the even tenor of their way to meet such men, but treat them with that contempt they so richly merit."

That this meeting has the greatest confidence in the honour and integrity of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and whilst we cannot express the pain and indignation that we feel at the malicious attempt upon the character of that gentleman, we respectfully but earnestly hope, that, despite the efforts and machinations of his enemies, he will continue to hold the offices he has filled with so much credit, since the commencement of the Society.

BRADFORD.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held at the Hope and Anchor, on Sunday last, June 14th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Louter, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Wright,—"That a vote of thanks be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his past services, and of confidence for the future; with the assurance that, while he is honestly doing our work, we will endeavour to destroy those political pedlars who are striving to injure his character.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR ESQ.

No other description is necessary,

HIS DEEDS ARE HIS IMMORTAL AND ETERNAL MONUMENT.

The following Memorial of the members of the National Charter Association: the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; and of others friendly to the extension of the principles of Chartism, residing in the town and county of

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Respectfully sheweth,—That we have read your letter in the first page of the *Northern Star* of yesterday, with mingled feelings of abhorrence and pride;—for whilst we detested, most thoroughly, the calumny and misrepresentation in which Mr. Thomas Cooper has lately thought proper to indulge, adverse though they be to the interests of the Chartist cause, and to yourself individually, whom we consider to be one of the greatest benefactors to the human race that has lived since the days of the immortal "Paine."—It was truly gratifying to us in the extreme, to observe the accuracy of your pecuniary statements, the correctness of your statistics, the force of truth with which you so completely castigated your alternate sycophant and reviler, and last, but not least, the greatly—if possible—increased confidence that we voluntarily feel in you, as one of the most worthy leaders who ever was entrusted with the reins of a great National Movement.

We did, at first sight, sincerely regret the cause which induced the publication of the documents alluded to. We felt that such publicity, after the weekly accounts which has regularly appeared in the *Star*, was unnecessary—uncalled for; but that regret has been dispelled, as dew before the sun of morn, and transformed into felicitous joy by the manly and dignified course you have adopted on the trying occasion; as well as by the pleasure it has afforded us—based upon the most convincing proofs of your capability, at the shortest notice, (comparatively) to so completely refute, and triumphantly overturn, the machinations of one who, in bye-gone days, was by numbers esteemed to be an honour to the people's cause.

The greatest latitude we can give to our feelings of sympathy towards, and commisseration for, Mr. Thomas Cooper—without regard for the questionable praises of his present admirers—is to regret extremely his fall from the high position he once held in the opinions of the Chartists of Leicester and Nottingham, (to whom he was then best known) and of the country generally.

We attach no importance whatever to this humble yet firm expression of our opinions: we are neither flatterers nor man-worshippers; nor without just cause will we ever revile any one; yet, we hope that so long as the generous approbation of the People produces the moral effect of strengthening the hands, and sustaining the mind of a brave and honest leader in his praiseworthy endeavours to create a national regeneration, and of urging him on to increased exertions in his just cause; and more particularly at a juncture when unjustly and most cowardly (as we believe) assailed; that this memorial—humble and unassuming though it be—may have its due, though limited, share and weight in warming your devoted breast, and further inspire your ever stirring soul: for since

"Man to man is so unjust"

we cannot allow even one day to pass without thus giving vent to our feelings of conviction; nor can we omit offering our very hearty thanks to Mr. Clarke for bringing the base calumny *promptly* under your notice; to the members of the Executive, collectively, for their laborious perseverance and sincerity in our cause; and our entire, individual, collective, and undivided confidence, in the strict integrity of yourself and your very able and most worthy legal coadjutor, Mr. W. P. ROBERTS.

The point, however, we consider most important to the success of the movement, we cannot omit to invite your attention to. We implore you most energetically and sincerely to rescind your present resolve of discontinuing the deputy treasurership of the Chartist Association Land Fund. Let not faction drive you from your post—much less, let not the crotchets of a changeable individual, however talented, deter you from acting, or induce you to take a rash step, which to a great extent would deprive the hard worked classes of this country of your invaluable services in that department, and cause them all most inexpressible regret. It may, perhaps, seem ostentatious on our part thus to suggest, and state that such a course of conduct would be far beneath you; yet, we cannot forbear, supposing you now do experience the responsibility to be an irksome and unthankful one, we ask you most solemnly in brotherhood to PAUSE before you absolutely and finally determine. We say, rather adopt your general course; appeal to the Chartist body. Their response, we feel assured, will be, a pressing and unanimous request that you will consent to continue and extend your good and efficient services in this particular department; and we feel equally sure that your patriotism will not permit you to refuse to accede to their wishes.

In conclusion we take leave to express our very lively and most sincere regard both for yourself and Mr. Roberts: May long lives be your lot; and,—thought stringent the desire may appear—your respective careers ever continue to be, as they have heretofore been, one continuous course of laborious struggling for a redress of the grievances of mankind, (without reference to sect or country;) and, consequently, for the unlimited advancement of the moral, social, and political rights and condition of the entire human family; and when the period shall come

"As come it will for a' that,"

when your natures must yield to the force of time; may the short sentence at the head of this Memorial be justly engraved on each of your tombs;—the inscription be honourably bedewed with a nation's tears—and your departure from this sphere, be most emphatically and unmistakably signalized by a world's regret!

SOMERS TOWN.

COOPER'S VILE CALUMNIES.—On Sunday evening last, a meeting was held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. Humphries in the chair. The following sums were paid in for our beloved exile, John Frost:—Mr. Henna's book, 10s.; Mr. Hornby's do., 10s. 6d.; Mr. Lawrie's do., 9s.; Mr. Arnott's do., 8s. 6d.; Mr. Cockhain's do., 4s.; and Mr. Lucas's do., 1s.; making, with the 15s. already voted, £3 4s. from this locality. It was then agreed that a special meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, and the shareholders of the Land Society, should be held on Tuesday evening next, the 16th, to take into consideration the letter of Mr. O'Connor in yesterday's *Star*, and also Mr. Cooper's reply.

Accordingly on Tuesday evening last, a meeting for the above purpose was held, when Mr. Alfred Pettit occupied the chair. Mr. O'Connor's letter having been read from the *Star* and also Mr. Cooper's reply from *Lloyd's* "Refuge for Renegades,"

Mr. Lawrie moved, seconded by Mr. Harris.

That we, the members of the National Charter Association and Shareholders in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society of the Somers Town district, having thoroughly investigated the question at issue between Messrs. Cooper and O'Connor, hereby express our opinions thereon.

1st.—We find a needy political adventurer, courting popularity, imbued with jealousy, self-conceit, mischief, malice, and base ingratitude, misrepresenting, abusing, making unfounded charges, and fabricating lies to injure the character of one who has been to him his best and only friend, and as a specimen of his democratic and fraternal feeling, we also find that he treats the painful explanation, the solemn asseverations of this friend, with ridicule and disbelief, and this, too, from a man who holds himself up as a patern of affected kindness, meekness, gentleness, long suffering, and forbearance.

2nd.—We see an unflinching, uncompromising patriot, generous, forgiving, forbearing, and noble-minded, his integrity unsullied, his honesty and character unimpeachable (at least in our estimation), who by his devotion to their best interests, his indomitable and faithful advocacy of their cause, his disinterested, unwearied and energetic exertions for, and in their behalf, has gained for him the confidence, esteem, respect, and love of the toiling masses, and although we are no believers in Mr. O'Connor's infallibility, yet when we see him thus wantonly assailed, his motives impugned, his actions misconstrued, denounced as a political trickster, and a false and fraudulent charge brought against him to blast his reputation, we consider it our bounded duty to express our full and entire confidence in him, and also to censure, repudiate, and condemn the conduct of his unmanly assailant, and we are further of opinion, that this is not the last time that Mr. O'Connor will be thus annoyed unless he closes his purse against political pedlars.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Farris moved, seconded by Mr. Lucas:—

That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly necessary that the documents alluded to in Mr. O'Connor's letter, regarding the conduct of Mr. Cooper previous to his conviction, should be published.

Carried.

Mr. Page moved, seconded by Mr. Cockain:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that Cooper was fully aware of the fact when he made the foul attack on Mr. O'Connor in *Lloyd's* paper, 'of buying the estate with the people's money in his own name,' that Mr. O'Connor positively refused to do so until it was forced on him by the unanimous vote of the shareholders; and we beg to assure Mr. O'Connor that we cannot receive the resignation he has tendered: we also express the perfect satisfaction we feel in the estate being purchased in his name, being confident that their security is equally the same as though they had been purchased in the names of any trustees that could be found in the United Kingdom: we regret that we are not in such a position that hundreds of estates could be thus purchased, and we earnestly solicit Mr. O'Connor to go on as he has hitherto, regardless of the taunts of open enemies or the machinations, base insinuations, and insults of false friends and would-be-leaders.

Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. Hornby.

That this meeting highly approve of the conduct of Mr. Clark in making known to Mr. O'Connor the statements made by Mr. Cooper.

Carried.

It was also agreed that the above be sent to the *Star* and *Lloyd's*. JOHN ARNOTT, sub-Sec.

BRADFORD.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

RESPECTED SIR,—With feelings of the deepest regret the members of the Land Association in Bradford have read in the *Star* of Saturday last your announcement of resigning the deputy treasurership in the Land Fund, in consequence of Mr. Cooper's *little spleen*, and disappointed hopes of becoming a *big man*.

We, sir, most earnestly impress on you to re-consider the subject, and do not depress the hopes of thousands of the "unshorn chins and blistered hands,"—nay, of tens of thousands—who, by your energy and perseverance, will be elevated from the subdued and drooping slave to the upright and independent freeman, whose chains will be snapped as burnt flax, and enabled to stand erect in the noble dignity of man in the noon-day blaze of freedom.

We, sir, would respectfully call your attention to a great fact, that in proportion to the ravings of the would-be leaders of the people, does confidence in you increase; in proportion to the attempts to shake public confidence in you, so does that confidence redouble, if possible, not by words alone, but backed by substantial proof—the increased subscriptions of the people to the Land Fund.

Should Mr. Cooper require further proof, he shall have it. Let him look in the *Star* of Saturday next, and he will find that the men of Bradford prove that their confidence in you is not shaken; on the contrary, the amount of weekly monies sent to you will be doubled, and, if that will not satisfy him, we will double it again, should we pawn or sell our furniture to do so.

Your letter caused an unusual number to assemble this day (Sunday) in the meeting room. The following resolution was carried by acclamation:—

That the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have entire confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and we entreat of him not to resign the deputy treasurership, believing his resignation would be attended with most disastrous consequences to the association; and as an answer to the would-be great man, Cooper, we ask him to look in the *Star* of Saturday next, and count the sums of money for the Land Fund, and to compare the sums sent from Bradford in former weeks and this, and then say, if he can, that his ravings had any effect on the men of Bradford.

I am, sir, on behalf of the society,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN SMYTH, Secretary.

HANLEY AND SHELTON STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

COOPER'S CALUMNIES.—At a meeting of the above branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society on Tuesday evening, June 16th, the letter of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was read, which gave rise to the following resolutions:—

1. That we have unbounded confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., and that the slander and malice of his enemies has only tended to raise him in our estimation, by the honest straightforward manner in which he has invariably met and refuted their false and spiteful accusations.

2. That the vipers who have fed upon his bounty, and who by his generous hand have been kept from starvation, are amongst his very worst enemies, and consequently the worst foes of working men, and ought to be treated with scorn and contempt by every honest Chartist in the country.

3. That the mean, base, and dastardly attack made upon the character of the above named gentleman, by Thomas Cooper, is another edition of O'Brien and Co., and only intended to destroy *the land* scheme and the *Star*, in order that he, with the rest of those mawworms, may rise upon his ruin.

4. That Thomas Cooper is a mean, mischief-making tool in the Chartist cause, and ought to be shunned by all the lovers of freedom in the country, for the treacherous part he has acted towards F. O'Connor, Esq.

5. That this meeting does earnestly request that F. O'Connor, Esq., will still continue to be the Sub-Treasurer for the Land Association, believing as they do that a better or a more honest man could not be found in the three kingdoms, and we sincerely hope that he will not be influenced by the camelion Cooper, or any of his disappointed clique.

6. That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Clark for his honesty in acquainting Mr. O'Connor, with Cooper's diabolical falsehoods and treachery.

That the above resolution be sent to the *Northern Star* for insertion.

LIMEHOUSE.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At the usual weekly meeting at this locality, it was resolved—

That this meeting deeply sympathises with Mr. O'Connor, and repels the cowardly and slanderous attacks of the methodistical, deistical, christian, atheistical, lunatic, Cooper; and having every confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty and integrity, we hope that he will not be turned aside from the work in which he is engaged, by one who has had his brain turned by a few flattering sycophants.

WIGAN.

MR. O'CONNOR.—Resolution of the Wigan branch of the Land Society:—Proposed by John Stephen, seconded by Wm. Chadwick—

That F. O'Connor, Esq., retain the office of Deputy-Treasurer, and that we express our confidence in him, and thanks for his past and faithful services.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

MR. O'CONNOR,—At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held at this place, it was unanimously agreed—

"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby awarded, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his manly and straightforward conduct as Sub-Treasurer of the above Society, and that we are of opinion that it was unnecessary for him to have exposed his private accounts, as we think that the country has sufficient CONFIDENCE in him without it; and that we should prefer him holding the office of Sub-Treasurer to any other man."

A vote of censure was passed upon Mr. Cooper for his unmanly and villanious attack upon Mr. O'Connor, and we hope that Mr. O'Connor will not be further annoyed by such babbling fools, for men will be fools in spite of their learning. It is our opinion that Mr. Cooper is coming out in his true colours, we have looked upon his actions for some time with suspicion, and though knowing nothing of him personally, we believe that he is no true Chartist or friend to our cause.—Signed on behalf of the meeting, WM. WALTON, Sub-Secretary.

NORWICH.

COOPER'S CALUMNIES.—At a general meeting of the Chartist and members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society of this District, held June 14th, after Mr. O'Connor's letter had been read, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That this meeting deeply regret the circumstance that has caused Mr. F. O'Connor to resign his office as Deputy Treasurer in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; that our confidence in his honesty and integrity is not only unabated but strengthened; that this meeting respectfully call upon that gentleman to continue to hold that office."

"That this meeting pass a vote of censure upon Thomas Cooper as a *base calumniator*, and that we call upon the Chartist body not to recognise a man that had proved *himself a traitor and a renegade* by making the attempt to create discord and division in the ranks of the Chartist body."

"That these resolutions be sent to the *Northern Star* Office for insertion in that Paper."

CONRAD SPRINGALL.

YEOVIL.

MR. O'CONNOR.—The shareholders of this locality having read with pain the letter of Mr. O'Connor in Saturday's *Star*, are determined to meet the slanders of Mr. T. Cooper with disapprobation, and treat them with contempt. The following resolutions were proposed by J. G. Abbott, seconded by J. Hayes, and carried:—

"That we, the shareholders of the Yeovil district have the greatest *confidence* and faith in the *integrity* of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., as deputy treasurer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Fund."

"That we are resolved not to accept the resignation of our long tried and faithful friend, the people's Saviour."

I have forwarded 4s. 2d., from a few friends for the aid of Frost.

J. G. ABBOTT, Sub-Secretary.

P.S. I am further requested to state that the shareholders of the Stoke-sub-Hambdon district perfectly agree with the sentiments laid down in the foregoing resolutions. They have also sent 2s. 4d. for the aid of Frost.

GLASGOW.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS CALUMNIATOR.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held in Murdoch's School-room, St. Andrew's-square, on Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Docherty in the chair, Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Star* of the 13th was read, when the unmanly conduct pursued by Mr. Cooper brought down the execrations of the whole meeting and gave rise to the following resolutions.

Mr. Smith proposed:—

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to Mr. Clark for his candour and honesty in exposing the treacherous and dastardly attacks made by Mr. Cooper upon Mr. O'Connor, and in and through him upon the members of this society, That we have long looked upon Cooper's conduct with suspicion, and if anything was wanting to convince us of his guilt we have got it from this exposure."

This resolution was seconded and ably supported by Mr. Thomas Reid, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Cleland proposed the next resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Feargus O'Connor ought to continue to act as Sub-Treasurer to the Land Society, as we know of no man in whom we could place more implicit confidence, and from all the information we can gather we believe the country generally have the fullest confidence in his honesty, integrity, and judicious management of the funds intrusted to his care, therefore we are of opinion that a letter of condolence ought to be sent to Mr. O'Connor embodying the above sentiments."

This resolution was agreed to amidst the plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. John Gavin proposed the next resolution.

"That this meeting views the conduct of Mr. Cooper, as highly censurable, and his attacks as base, unmanly, and uncalled for, an dtherefore we instruct our secretary to send this, and the foregoing resolutions to the *Star* for insertion, in order that all traitors may see, should there still remain one amongst us, that the country will do them justice."

Agreed to unanimously.

After the appointment of a committee to draw up an address to Mr. O'Connor, the enrolment of some new members, and the transaction of other local business, the meeting broke up.

DUNDEE.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith send you an order for £1 16s. 9d., from the friends here, on behalf of our esteemed and beloved friend John Frost. I send it made payable to you. Had the time been lengthened out, a little more might have been done; I even anticipate that some of the trades will send by themselves.

It is, our earnest wish that this money be sent by Bank Order to Frost, and not sent by the hand of any private person, however trustworthy he may be.

Under other circumstances, this money might have been sent direct to Mr. Rogers; but it was unanimously agreed last night, that, it should be sent through you, to mark our confidence in your honesty, virtue, and integrity; and our wish is, that we had been able to send all that we could have confidently entrusted to your care. The whole meeting last night expressed their sympathy for you, and their indignation, at the manner in which you are treated by your malicious foes.

The otloquy, and malice, to which you are subject grieves me, but it does not astonish me. It has been the fate of every good man that has laboured for the good of his fellow-men, from the beginning of creation unto this hour, and the more honest, diligent, upright, and disinterested you are, you will have the more enemies, and have the oftener to bear the slander of the dissembler, and the malice of the wicked. It is a miracle to me, that you and many others, have not been driven from the cause of the people long ere now; but while we have a good conscience, that we have done our duty honestly and faithfully, and that our highest motive has been to do good; let us meet every liar and traitor with that contempt they merit, and in spite of every obstacle and in the face of every foe, let us press onward for the salvation of our common country, and the good of our fellow-men.

I fear we will have to give up the case of the Six Factory girls here. We might carry it to the Court of Session, but we find that it would be attended with trouble and expenses to a very large amount. We think it would be a good thing to send up petitions for a change in the law on which they were sued; 4th George IV. chap. 34, sec. 3. This the law agents here say, empowers a master to take any of their workers before any single justice, try them in a private room, and give sentence of three months in prison, if they think proper. Now if this be the case, then the master and servants bill is already in operation, and under this base and wicked statute, no man's life or liberty is safe. The factory workers are worse off than any other class, for if the master makes laws, these have to be obeyed. Then there are laws for factories alone, these have to be obeyed—and the general laws of the land. Thus they have three different traps yet to catch their victims, and if they escape the one, they are sure to be taken in one of the others. Do call the attention of the working classes to this statute, and induce them to petition for some change: say to be tried by a quorum instead of a single justice, in open court, instead of privately, and to have power to bring exculpatory evidence, and to have a person to speak for them, more particularly if they are of non-age, and females of every age. This would be a great advantage.—Pardon this long scrawl and the hand in which it has been written—and believe me to be,

My dear O'Connor,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN M'CRAE.

No. 11, Thomsons Lane, Perth Road,
Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Dundee.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

MR. O'CONNOR.—A very numerous meeting of the shareholders of this locality was held in the Chartist room, Bentinck street, on Sunday last, when Mr. O'Connor's letter was read from the *Star*, which called forth loud denunciation against Mr. Cooper for his cowardly and unprovoked attack upon Mr. O'Connor, and we hope that in future Mr. Cooper will mind his own business and not interfere with others, as he has nothing to do with this society. We hope Mr. O'Connor will not retire from the office of deputy treasurer for the bawling of any man, or set of men, who do not belong to this society.

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society of Ashton-under-Lyne, having read in the columns of the *Star*, the unfounded assertion of Thomas Cooper about Mr. O'Connor's using the Land Fund, beg leave, by this resolution, to deprecate the conduct of Thomas Cooper, in endeavouring to injure a cause he either cannot or will not understand. And we also wish to say that our confidence in Mr. O'Connor's honesty is as great as it can be, and we hope he will see his plans crowned with the most complete success; and littleness, envy, and calumny skrink into their detested retreats before a glorious and an honest triumph of enlighted principles.

"Resolved, that all shareholders in this society are requested to attend and pay their levy for directors on or before the 28th of June, or he will be disqualified in the forthcoming ballot.

LIVERPOOL.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society residing in this locality, held at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau street, on Monday evening, the 15th instant, Mr. Wm. Parsons in the chair, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Thomas Jones, seconded by Mr. John Arnold, and carried unanimously:—

"That we, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society cannot sufficiently express our sympathy for our long-tried and respected friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in consequence of the repeated calumnies to which he has been subjected, and we further express our entire confidence in his honor and integrity.

BILSTON.

DELEGATE MEETING—MR. O'CONNOR.—The Delegate Meeting according to announcement, was held at the house of Mr. Joseph

ried. Proposed by Mr. Lashford, seconded by Mr Virgo:—

That a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. Giles and Flower for conducting the business of this locality, and that we recommend them to the directors for re-appointment as agents for this locality.

Proposed by Mr. Davy and seconded by Mr. Lashford:—

That we, the members of this locality, are of opinion that any member drawing a prize and refusing to take up his allotment ought to have his chance in every estate until he chooses to take his allotment without going to the ballot, conceiving as we do that no member can be injured by another member refusing to take his allotment, and that this meeting wish the directors to give their opinion on this resolution in the *Northern Star*.

Proposed by Mr. Sinnock, seconded by Mr. Williams:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the directors for the praiseworthy manner in which they have conducted the business of this society, and that they possess the entire confidence of this meeting.

MARYLEBONE.

THE LAND—MR. FROST—MR. O'CONNOR.—Mr. T. CLARKE, a member of the board of directors, delivered a lecture on the advantage of the small farm system, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus Street, Marylebone, on Monday evening, June the 14th. The room was well filled. Mr. Worledge was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. CLARK apologised for the absence of Mr. Mc Grath, who he said was engaged elsewhere in furtherance of the well being of the society—but who nevertheless would appear here on Monday next. (Cheers.) The lecturer said he thought the directors were now giving solid proof of the security of their funds, and the stability of their society, as they now had purchased two estates amounting to 254 acres of land, and were at the present moment negotiating for a third. (Loud cheers.) On the first estate nineteen cottages were already in a state of forwardness, and the others would follow immediately, and the directors had also resolved to have a grand demonstration on the first Monday in August, on the People's Land; they also invited each metropolitan district to elect two of their numbers, to co-operate with the directors in setting up this demonstration, on which occasion the Young England party would be invited to attend, and thus give the sons of the aristocracy an opportunity of mixing with, and enjoying fine healthy recreation, with the youthful yet stern democracy of England. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Clark contrasted the healthful appearance of the children of the soil, with that of the sickly, deadly pale children of the factory, and showed the great advantages arising from employment on Land. (Cheers.) Mr. Clark concluded a very able address amid the approbation of the meeting. He again rose and made a most eloquent and moving appeal on behalf of the martyr, John Frost.

Mr. STALLWOOD said he had the pleasure of informing them, that Mr. George Rogers had received thirty nine pounds up to Saturday evening last—(Loud cheers)—and that he had already remitted twenty-five pounds out of that sum, to John Frost, by means of the Australian Bank, in accordance with the noble martyr's request. (Much applause.) He had also seen a letter from Mrs. Frost, in which that amiable and devoted wife had declared her determination of mortgaging her small annuity (£70 per annum) in order to send relief to her beloved husband. But Mr. Rogers had written to Mrs. Frost, and requested her not to do so, as he was sure such a step would inflict great pain on her martyred husband, and was happily unnecessary, as from the good feeling displayed, the great affection for Mr. Frost in the public mind, he had already sent him means to relieve his present necessities, and hoped to be enabled to transmit him the means of obtaining a decent livelihood, during the time he shall be compelled to live in the land of his captivity. (Great applause.)

Mr. ALFRED PACKER said he had resolved on devoting the profits arising from the sale of one week's *Northern Star* to that purpose. (Cheers.)

Mr. HONRAY announced that the Somers' Town Locality had forwarded £3 3s., for the relief of Mr. Frost. (Loud cheers.)

A considerable sum was collected in the room for the same purpose. An interesting discussion then ensued on the merits of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in which Messrs. Davis, Stallwood, Packer, and several others, took part. Mr. CLARK replied, and said a large number of persons from Stratford and other places, had been to the office to pay up their shares, and take up their certificates, declaring they did so at this time to shew their unabated confidence in Mr. Feargus O'Connor. (Cheers.)

Mr. PATTENDEN said he had paid up his "share" in full, and his confidence was undiminished, he would therefore move—

That the confidence of this meeting remains undiminished in Feargus O'Connor, Esq. (Several voices "and the other directors.")

Mr. MUNDAY seconded the resolution, which was put and carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Clark for his talented lecture, and the meeting separated.

DERBY.

COOPER'S CALUMNIES.—At a meeting of the Derby Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held at Mr. Chester's Temperance House on Sunday evening, the 14th instant, the following resolutions were *unanimously adopted*:—

Resolved, that it is our opinion that Mr. T. Cooper, formerly of Leicester, but now of London, is no longer worthy of the confidence of the Chartist public, nor the name of a Chartist, because he has made an attempt to injure the reputation of Mr. O'Connor in a scandalous manner, without the slightest foundation of truth, for the purpose of creating disorder and disaffection in the ranks of democracy, hoping thereby to break up the land plan, and thus destroy the people's hopes in the glorious undertaking which Mr. O'Connor is now so successfully engaged in.

That we again express our undounded confidence in the honesty of Mr. O'Connor, and also in the other directors. We also thank Mr. Clark for informing Mr. O'Connor of the unwarrantable attack made on his character, and we hope Mr. O'Connor will abandon his resolution to give up the deputy treasurership.

John Lipscomb, Chairman.

SHEFFIELD.

MR. O'CONNOR.—A special meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the Democratic Temperance Rooms, 33, Queen-street, on Monday evening the 15th instant, to take into consideration the unjust attack upon Mr. O'Connor, by Thoms Cooper. On the motion of Mr. Geo. Goddard, Mr. Wm. Youle was unanimously called upon to preside. After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman, it was suggested that the whole of Mr. O'Connor's letter should be read to the meeting, which was done by Mr. Clayton, who, after reading it, moved the following resolution:—

That the members of the Sheffield Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society feel themselves called upon to express their feelings and sentiments with respect to the statements of Thomas Cooper with reference to Mr. O'Connor's conduct as deputy treasurer to the Land Association, and that this meeting is of opinion that not only is Mr. Cooper opposed to the Land scheme, but that it is his object to break up the land movement by destroying public confidence in its directors, who have so satisfactorily managed the affairs of the society up to the present time.

After a few observation from Mr. Poules, who concluded by seconding it, was put to the meeting, and carried without a dissentient.

Mr. Briggs rose to move the second resolution, which was as follows:—

Resolved, that we the members in Sheffield do hereby emphatically and determinedly pledge ourselves to disown all persons, friends, or professing friends, when their object is to destroy a plan which the people of this country are looking up to as a means to a noble end, the emancipation of the working classes, and further that we have the greatest confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq. as our deputy treasurer, and that we are determined to support him so long as he continues in the same path, which has won for him the golden opinions of the working classes.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The third and last resolution was moved by Mr. H. Tayler:—

Resolved, that this meeting do most sincerely but respectfully request Mr. O'Connor to *resume the office of* deputy treasurer, and in proof of our confidence we are *resolved to appoint no individual as his successor.*

The motion was carried unanimously.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

BARNSLEY.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS SLANDERER.—In consequence of the villainous conduct of Cooper towards Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a numerous meeting was held in Mr. Ackham's Room, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the request that they be inserted in the *Star* of next Saturday:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the base conduct of Thomas Cooper, respecting our much alued and esteemed friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., proves him (Cooper) to be a double distilled impostor, who, while he hypocritically asserts and vainly boasts that he would sacrifice his own life rather than take the life of his fellow-man, yet wickedly and slanderously attempts to take away the character of a man every way his superior, and whose honour has hitherto been maintained without a stain or a blemish.

Moved by John Leary, seconded by Peter Hoey.

Moved by J. Stafford, and seconded by William Wood.

That this meteing, being composed of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, requests Mr. O'Connor to retain his office of deputy treasurer. We assure that gentleman that we utterly detest his vile slanderers, every rascal of them (by whom he has yet been attacked) has been proved to have been actuated by some selfish or bad motive, and we further consider that to nominate any person to take Mr. O'Connor's place in consequence of Cooper's slanders would be a gross outrage upon common decency.

Moved by Joseph Wood, of Monk Bretton, seconded by Frank Mirfield.

That this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society request Thomas Cooper, the *mock* Chartist, to attend to his "Baron's Yule Feasts," his "Wise Saws" and "Purgatories," and leave the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society to manage their own affairs, as they consider themselves quite competent without Mr. Cooper's meddling interference, and we further believe that Mr. Cooper is trying to ape the conduct of Fox, 'the Norwich weaver boy,' and a few more of the same gang.

Moved by Michael Segrave, seconded by Thomas Wilkinson, supported by Abraham Eley.

That the members of this branch are heartily sick of the various renegades and impostors, who from time to time keep abusing Mr. O'Connor, and we are determined for the future to treat all such scoundrels with the contempt they merit. But we are further of opinion that Mr. Clark acted the part of an honest man in making the circumstance known to Mr. O'Connor, thereby taking the mask off the dissembler's face, and showing him in his naked deformity.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Peter Hoey.

That the best thanks of this branch are due, and are hereby given to Messrs. Michael Dean and Charles Leach for the careful and diligent manner they have watched over the interest of this branch, No. 1 of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society during the past quarter as committee-men.

John Ward.

PLYMOUTH.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At a meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. W. H. Tremain in the chair. Moved by Mr. Robertson, and seconded by Moses Simmons.

That the members of the Plymouth District behold with feelings of the highest indignation, which they are not solicitous of concealing, the base, infamous charges preferred by Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet, against their highly esteemed benefactor and deputy treasurer, Feargus O'Connor. We profess ourselves fully satisfied with the able and lucid explanation afforded by Mr. O'Connor, and deeply sympathise with the mental anguish to which Mr. O'Connor has been subjected, and hope while his life and health are spared, to be able to avail ourselves of his services, in any capacity that is most agreeable to his feelings. That while they seek not to dictate, they beg leave to state that they should esteem it a great favour if he would still continue to act as deputy treasurer, if only to show his unprincipled defamers that his credit, which he has bought at such great moral exertion is not to be easily destroyed. That their feelings would be seriously shocked if Mr. O'Connor were to forego his position as deputy treasurer, out of deference not to their wishes, but the voice of a foul-mouthed slanderer. That they would now recommend Mr. Cooper either to prove his assertions, or formally to retract them, or else to withdraw from the Chartist ranks, and cease to interfere by false assertions between the shareholders and their officers. They beg leave to assure Mr. Cooper that while they fully appreciate his merit as a poet, that they have no confidence in him as a politician, and shall never allow him for one moment to interfere with the operations of the Land Society.

We beg leave most respectfully to submit this resolution to the shareholders of every district for approval.

I beg leave to announce to the members of the Land Society, resident here, (who all belong to the 1st section) that, till further notice, I shall attend at the Chartist-room, in High-street, Plymouth, every Monday night to receive the shareholders at eight o'clock. E. ROBERTSON, sub-Sec.

LOWER WARLEY.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS CALUMNIATOR.—At a special meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society at Lower Warley, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That we view with utter contempt the base attempt of Thomas Cooper to stain the character of that unflinching advocate of the people's rights, Feargus O'Connor.

That this meeting views with disgust the conduct of Thomas Cooper in striving to sow the seeds of dissension amongst the members of the Land Society.

That this meeting places the greatest confidence in Feargus O'Connor and the present Board of Directors of the Land Society.

And we also urgently call upon Feargus O'Connor to still hold the office of deputy treasurer.

David Lawson.

CARRINGTON.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, of Carrington, held their weekly meeting on Saturday evening, when Mr. O'Connor's letter, in the *Star* was read, and every member present expressed their disapprobation of Cooper's base conduct, in villifying Mr. O'Connor's character in such a scandalous manner. If Cooper thinks to injure either the Land plan or Mr. O'Connor, he will find himself greatly mistaken. I believe there is not a place in the whole country where Cooper was more respected than he was at Carrington, and I also believe, that there is not a place where he would receive a more severe castigation for his base perfidy, as witness the following, which was carried unanimously:—

That we, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, of Carrington, have full and unbounded confidence in the honesty and integrity of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, notwithstanding the foul and malignant assertions of Cooper or any other slanderer."

JOHN LEY, Sec.

The shareholders here have directed thrir collections for Mr. Frost not to be sent to Mr. Cooper, their confidence in him being entirely destroyed.

BRADFORD.

MR. O'CONNOR.—On Sunday the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their usual weekly meeting in their Room, Butterworth-buildings. The room was crowded to excess, the letter of Mr. O'Connor was read from the *Star*, Mr. Scott was called to the chair. Mr. Stead moved a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson as follows:—

That the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have entire confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and are of opinion that his resignation of Deputy Treasurer to the Land Fund will be attended with disastrous consequences to the association, we, therefore, request he will reconsider the subject, and we call on Cooper to compare the amount of money sent from Bradford in former weeks and the amount sent this week, and thus discover that every attempt to shake the people's confidence, in Mr. O'Connor, is met with (if possible) redoubled energy by the working classes to support him in his advance to the Goal of Freedom.

That the Secretary be instructed to write on behalf of the members in Bradford to Mr. O'Connor, expressing our regret at his announcement, and that our future exertions shall prove we are ready to stand by him to the last, and should he think proper to publish our letter it contains our opinion and feelings.

The meeting adjourned to Sunday (to-morrow) at seven o'clock in the evening; our first section has 210 paying members, second section above sixty ditto.

THE O'CONNOR BRIGADE met in their Room on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening, when a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor was unanimously adopted similar to that of the Land Society. The collectors for Frost reported favourably of the collections, and were requested to persevere. The meeting adjourned to Sunday at six o'clock in the evening.

CARLISLE.

COOPER'S SLANDERS.—Meeting of the Members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.—On Sunday afternoon, the above body held their weekly meeting, in their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, when, after the usual business was disposed of, Mr. Joseph Cooke was called to the chair, and the following resolution unanimously agreed to:—

That we view the attack of Mr. Cooper, on the character of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., with feelings of indignation, and beg to answer that gentleman, that our confidence in the integrity of Mr. O'Connor is not to be shaken by groundless ravings, such as, Mr. O'Connor is supporting the *Star* upon the Land Fund, &c., and further, that we cannot think of appointing any other person to be sub-Treasurer, but respectfully request Mr. O'Connor to keep the trust reposed in him until the next annual conference, when he will be at liberty to resign it into the hands of those who intrusted him with it, at which time we feel confident that the members will be no more inclined to accept it from him than they are at present.

JOHN GILBERTSON.

TOWER HAMLETS.

Mr. Editor. Sir.—At a General meeting of the Whittington and Cat Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on Sunday evening, June 14th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That we, the members of the Whittington and Cat Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in general meeting assembled, hereby tender Mr. O'Connor our unabated confidence for his integrity as deputy treasurer to the above Society, and are determined to defend him as an honest and upright man in all his dealings, in all money and political questions connected with the Chartist movement, as we are fully aware that the frequent malicious and slanderous attacks against Mr. O'Connor arise from disappointed ambition, the working men having judgment and sense to keep out of office all lucre-seeking, would-like-to-be-leaders; we, therefore, request Mr. O'Connor to maintain his position as deputy treasurer against the puny effort of any individual, who by calumny endeavours to cause disunion and to obstruct any good plan brought forward to redeem the working classes "from their present state of slavery."

That the foregoing resolution be inserted in the *Northern Star*.

PRESTON.

COOPER'S CALUMNIES.—*At a general meeting of* the Preston Branch of the Land Society, on Monday evening last, at Mr. Hoot's Temperance Coffee House, Lune-street, Mr. W. Berry, in the chair, after the letter of Mr. O'Connor had been read the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That this meeting consider that Mr. Clark was fully justified in the course he has pursued, in taking the first opportunity to inform Mr. O'Connor of the unjust and unfounded statements, which were being circulated by Mr. Cooper.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.

THE CALUMNIATORS OF MR O'CONNOR.—This meeting was held according to notice on Sunday last, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax. Mr. Joseph Gledhill in the chair. After the ordinary business had been disposed off, Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Star* was read containing the vile slander of Mr. Cooper against that gentleman, and Mr. O'Connor's complete refutation of the same. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the foul charges brought against Mr. O'Connor by Mr. Cooper are unfounded; we believe that gentleman incapable of doing so base an action, and beg to reassure him that our confidence in his integrity remains unshaken; and it further appears to this meeting that there has been an under current of the above calumny and slander running for some months back, propagated by some disappointed, designing person or persons, either to damn Mr. O'Connor or destroy the Land Scheme by destroying the confidence of the members in that gentleman, but their base attempt has failed and for ever will fail if the people be true to themselves.

That this meeting be adjourned to the third Sunday in August.

BRISTOL.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS SLANDERER.—At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held on Monday evening, at the meeting room 102, Temple Street, Mr. Battle in the chair, after the letter of Mr. O'Connor, of the 13th inst., had been read, and several had spoken on the shameless, mean, and malicious charge of Thomas Cooper, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—Moved by C. Rebbeck, Sub-Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Clark:—

That having read the accusations of Thomas Cooper, in reference to Feargus O'Connor, Esq.'s connexion with the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and the insinuations calculated to impeach that gentleman's honour and honesty, and having carefully perused the defence of Mr. O'Connor contained in the *Northern Star* of the 13th inst., we are of opinion that the accusations are unfounded, and could only emanate from a man totally ignorant, or wilfully malicious. We regret that Mr. O'Connor should have considered it necessary to enter into a public detail of his private affairs, and testify our estimation of his disinterested services—our admiration of his unswerving honour and honesty to the cause—and our utter contempt for the puny effort to injure his reputation, by respectfully requesting he will continue to hold the office of Deputy-Treasurer to the Society.

Moved by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. Newman:—

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use every endeavour to circulate the *Northern Star*, and extend the sale thereof, considering it to be the only paper calculated to bring the people out of their political darkness and bondage.

Moved by Mr. Cainer, and seconded by Mr. Griffiths:—

That the foregoing resolutions be sent for insertion to the editor of the *Northern Star*.

A subscription was then entered into for Mr. Frost, when £1 6s. 1d. was obtained, being a second subscription.

SUNDERLAND.

A meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association was held on Sunday evening, June 14th, in their meeting room, Numbers Garth, when a vote of confidence in Mr. Feargus O'Connor was unanimously agreed to; and expressing a hope that that gentleman will still hold his office as Deputy-Treasurer to the Chartist Co-operative Land Association.

YORK.

MR. O'CONNOR.—The York branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, though few in number, feel a deep interest in its prosperity. At a meeting of the members on Sunday, Mr. O'Connor's letter was read; they felt astonished that Mr. Cooper should act the base part he has done to a friend, such as Mr. O'C. has been to him. A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor was passed, with an earnest request that he will hold the office of Deputy treasurer.

WARWICK.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that we the shareholders of this locality deeply regret that any individual should have the temerity to question the honour and probity of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, our acknowledged champion and leader, and while we regard, with contempt, the petty jealousy that gave birth to the slanderous matter of which Mr. O'Connor complains, we desire to assure him of our unshaken and unbounded confidence, as well as our gratitude and affection; which his devotion to the true interests of the working classes has justly merited."

"That 7s. shall be forwarded to T. M. Wheeler, for John Frost, with an intimation that we do not approve of any money being sent out to Frost by private hand."

DEVIZES.

Votes of confidence in Mr. O'Connor and censure of Mr. Cooper have been passed at this places.

CULLOMPTON.

COOPER'S SLANDERS.—The shareholders here hope that Mr. O'Connor may triumph over all his enemies, whether they are found in the host of deserters from the Chartist cause since the commencement of the agitation, or in the author of the "Two orations against taking away human life *under any circumstances*," but who seems most determined, if possible, to take away a person's character, under any circumstances, though it be effected only by lying and slandering.

BILSTON.

MR. O'CONNOR.—At a meeting of the Land Chartists of Bilston, held at Mr. Linney's, on Sunday, June 14th, after the reading of Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Star*, a vote of confidence in that gentleman, was moved and unanimously adopted.

STOCKTON.

MR. O'CONNOR.—The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on Monday evening last passed the following resolution:—

That we have the fullest confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and hereby tender him our warmest thanks for the great exertions, and large pecuniary sacrifices he has made for the benefit of the working classes generally.

OLDHAM.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS CALUMNIATOR.—At the weekly meeting of the members of the Land Society, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That this meeting are of opinion that Mr. Clark did perfectly right in communicating the conversation which took place betwixt him and Mr. Cooper, and it also views with contempt the dastardly attacks made on the character of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, particularly the late one made by Mr. Cooper, such conduct we consider highly censurable by all good men; at the same time we express our unbounded and entire confidence in the integrity of Mr. O'Connor and we further express a hope that he will not be led away from pursuing the object he has in view, by such malicious and cowardly slanders, nor give up any situation he now holds."

"*That it is the opinion of this meeting no person should* be eligible to stand the ballot unless all levies be paid up prior to such ballot taking place, and it is requested that all local secretaries will attend to the same."

"That Mr. Wheeler be requested to write to the Observation Committee at Manchester, to know why that body have not published their promised address respecting the Redemption Fund agreed to by the delegate meeting in Easter week."

LECTURE.—On Sunday last, Mr. James Williams delivered a very interesting lecture in the School-room of the Working-man's Hall, at the close of the lecture the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting views with regret and disgust, the frequent and dastardly attacks made upon the character of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by designing and time-serving knaves, more especially the late one of T. Cooper, whom he has so much befriended, and at the same time express our entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of that gentleman, and hope that such malicious and cowardly slanders will not induce him to resign any situation in which he has been placed by the suffrage of those for whom he has toiled so incessantly during his long and arduous political career."

PRESCOTT.

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS SLANDERER.—The shareholders of the Land Society at our usual weekly meeting strongly censured the conduct of Mr. T. Cooper, and commiserate Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the unmerited slander that gentleman receives at the hands of political pedlars: we all, here, have full confidence in the Directors.

STRATFORD (ESSEX.)

MR. O'CONNOR.—After reading the letter of Mr. O'Connor and Cooper's answer in *Lloyd's* Trash, we hasten to pay up the remainder of our shares £3 19s. 6d., which is the best answer we can give Mr. O'Connor's calumniator.

TO THE MINERS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FELLOW WORKING MEN,—I take the liberty of informing you that the case which has been so long pending between the magistrates of Wolverhampton and Hammons and others, is now decided, and in *your* favour. The question now is, will you allow yourselves to remain silent after this victory, and see the large amount of money expended from your earnings in prosecuting this case, and not strive to compel the magistrates to refund it? A few have made a noble struggle for a many; and my advice to you is, *not* to relax *now*, but push the case against the magistrates for false imprisonment, and let the wretch that *will* hang behind, toil and endure his misery.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN JONES, C. S.

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

(From the *People's Journal*, June 20th.)

The meeting of the delegates of this great national body in annual conference is a very striking event. It is another of the many features of the popular co-operation in maintenance of the rights of labour which are now showing themselves. It is one of the most prominent and significant. Trades have long united their own members for this purpose; but now they take another step—they unite with each other for still further strength, and a more universal, equal, and easy diffusion of it. The measure itself is a proof that the working classes have felt the benefit of even the partial operation of the principle, and have now learned a most important lesson, that they can work together—that there are intelligence, public spirit, and moral discipline enough among them to enable them to act before the world with thoughtfulness and order, and to teach to their myriad brethren that they have amongst them men, minds, and practical statesmanship enough to guide their own affairs, and even that of the nation if need were. The effect of this must be powerfully felt everywhere. It must inspire courage, confidence, and an honourable ambition in every working man's mind. Every one will feel that he belongs to a mighty body; that spirit, and deliberate talent are the monopolies of no class; that it is in the power of the people to put to shame the legislative and executive talents of aristocratic statesmen, and to conquer from capital its own dues, by the very awe of widely extended and firmly but modestly exerted power. Every young man stooping over the last or the plane will feel that there is, if he deserve it, a great and most honourable field of distinction open to him—the field of the great Parliament of combined labour, in which men of practical knowledge and weight of character will have their value acknowledged, and may win a solid distinction, worth ten thousand times more than that of the noisy tongue-warfare of a corrupt House of Commons, because it must be that of promoting the good of the majority of his fellow-men. The very field of this upward change will do more to stimulate solid cultivation of the mind, and of the practical knowledge of trade and the true popular interests, that anything else, and will thus react by producing a numerous race of able men of the people in the bosom of the people, insuring to the popular cause still progressive triumphs.

It is another striking feature of this movement that it is headed by an aristocratic member of parliament. Mr. Thomas Duncombe has nobly come forward, careless of the sneers of his own class, to act for and with the people. There was a time when a man of a family, and a member of parliament, seating himself as president of an assembly of shoemakers, tailors, and the like, would have been a butt for the witlings of the age—but that age is gone by. There is a meaning in the fact that makes even the shallow dandy look grave. The people meeting in their own parliaments of business, and members of the aristocracy taking their place among them as chairmen and counsellors, point to future scenes and unions for more national purposes, which are inseparably connected with great though silent changes in this country of the conditions and the opinions of men. Mr. Duncombe's steady, manly, straightforward conduct in connection with the working classes is deserving of all praise, and will be productive of more good to his country than any other track which he could possibly lay out for himself.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the "United Trades Association, for the Employment of Labour, in Agriculture and manufactures," was held at the office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Saturday evening, June 13th. T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., in the chair. The president briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called on the secretary (Mr. James Harris), to read the following

REPORT.

"The Board of directors deem it requisite to preface their first annual Report of their proceedings, with the expression of a belief that it will not have been anticipated, by the most sanguine of their fellow shareholders, that the directors should have been enabled as yet to announce, the complete establishment of an association, which aims at nothing short of the Emancipation of Labour from the thraldom in which it has been held for ages. Indeed the originators of the association very naturally regarded it as an experiment,—and at the outset acknowledged that, fully to achieve the objects sought to be encompassed, by means of such an association, would require a far more extended union and organization among the various classes and sections of producers than it was to be feared could be attainable for some time to come. Thus those who are most deeply embued with the principles of the association, and have the greatest faith in their efficacy, were persuaded that the directors must necessarily be content to occupy, for some time at least, the position of "pioneers" to a better order of things, and the ultimate adoption of the rational and first principles of social amelioration, which they have in view, can alone be ensured by the most energetic exertions—perseverance—and temporary sacrifice of means and time, aided by a watchful and patient spirit of intelligence, such as to avert the consequences of those counter efforts, that must naturally be expected from those interested in depressing the condition of the labourer, by reaping an inordinate profit out of the field of his toil. The association seeks to effect for the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water,"—the industrious labourer whatever his denomination—security and comfort in the exercise of his craft, and the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of his own labour. They know that

"Rest for the weary hand and head,
And a decent table spread;
Food for the mind—sports innocent,
Will stay the Labourer's discontent."

Such having been the condition of the projecters of the Association, it is hoped the shareholders will not perceive any cause of surprise, or any room for despondency, in the announcement that the directors have not been enabled, within the comparatively brief period of nine months, to accomplish anything beyond "laying the foundation stone," as it were, of that sanctuary of industry in which the persecuted of "our order" may find a peaceful refuge, provided the "Trades" wisely resolve to assist in raising the fabric.

It will readily be conceded that this Association was originated under inauspicious circumstances:—its avowed *objects having at first commanded but little sympathy*, and its plans even less confidence. Thousands of those who are more immediately interested in the success of our "views and plans"—the Working Classes themselves—regarded them more as things to be *desired*, rather than as things to be *attained*;—feeling and acknowledging the *abstract* justice of our theory, they backed that *confidence* in its practicability which can alone ensure success. In a sentence, they *wished*, but did not *will* us, a triumph over long cherished prejudices and customs.

However, perseverance and truth have "worked wonders." Within a brief period very many *doubters* have been converted into *believers*; and the justice of our principles acknowledged—the practicability of our plans conceded—by very many who at first denied both their utility and feasibility. They are now frankly avowed, and perseveringly advocated by men of the highest order of intellect, combined with the most enlarged sympathy, who rejoice to proclaim themselves our fellow labourers in the field of man's redemption from deep social wrong, and physical degradation. The "order of intellect" is now making 'common cause' with the "order of poverty." We owe, indeed, a deep debt of gratitude to the William Howitt's, the Douglas Jerrold's, the Eugene Sue's, the Charles Dickens', and the Charles Mackay's of the "glorious republic of letters." Something in the aid derived from such sources would tell us there is an integrity, combined with talent of the first order, that "Gold can never buy."

But the directors feel that their hopes and convictions of eventual, and not distant, success, have been more especially confirmed by the sentiments so unequivocally expressed by the representatives of the trades themselves, at the Conference recently held in Manchester. "The inefficacy of the method heretofore adopted by the industrious classes, for the protection of their interests was admitted, and the adoption of the employment system as recommended by this association, was greatly preferred to that of keeping men "on strike," in irksome and degrading idleness, to the destruction of their own habits of industry, and the worse than wasting of the contributions of their employed brethren!

The exertions, then, of the directors during the past nine months, confined as those exertions have been by too limited means, are not to be held as "labour in vain."

The directors trust the shareholders will perceive in the tone assumed by the Conference a token of the speedy concentration of the energies of the industrious classes for the practical working out of the great and good objects contemplated by the association, and which must eventually conduce to the peaceful and complete emancipation of Labour.

The directors will now briefly detail the principal means by which they have sought, during the first nine months of its existence to secure its establishment. At the first meeting of the directors, it was apparent that the Trades Conference, by whom the rules of this Association, were framed, and by whom directors were appointed had failed in supplying the requisite funds for enabling the directors to carry into effect at once the intentions of the conference. The Association had been called into being by the conference, but no sufficient means had been devised for fostering and strengthening that existence in its infancy. It is true, that the conference directed that this association should receive its proportion of "back levies" then due from trades represented in a previous Conference, but such "levies" were not immediately available nor commensurate in amount to the purposes of an association seeking to acquire the character of "National."

However, the hon. president (T. S. Duncombe, M.P.,) of the Association, in some degree extricated the directors from this dilemma in the outset, by presenting them with ten pounds, in addition to his instalment on one hundred shares. The directors, then, lost no time in securing the legal establishment of the association by having it provisionally registered, pursuant to the Act 7 and 8 Vic. Several thousand copies of the rules, &c. of the association were transmitted to "Trades Societies," and the prospectus advertised in the *Northern Star* and other newspapers, in conjunction with the Central Committee of the "Association for the Protection of Industry," the directors subsequently waited upon the several metropolitan trades, but this course of action did not result in the anticipated immediate accession of shareholders.

The Board of Directors having (conjointly, with the Central Committee of the Association for the Protection of Industry) engaged Mr. D. Ross as a lecturer, that gentleman delivered several public addresses in London and Manchester. Notwithstanding, the talent displayed by Mr. Ross, it was soon apparent that lectures were ill-calculated to promote the interests of either Association. It was, therefore, determined to supersede the plan of public lectures by a properly organised system of personal visits to "Trades' Societies." With this intention circulars have recently been addressed to Trade Societies, in various parts of the country, directing attention to the views and plans of the two Associations, and intimating how desirous the "Board" and "Committee" were of waiting, by deputation, upon such societies at their respective times of meeting.

The directors have now the gratification of requesting the attention of the shareholders to such a practical application of their plans, as,—although comparatively unimportant in itself, will yet,—it is hoped, have a tendency to bring the advantages of joining the association under the more immediate attention of the trades generally.

In January last, Mr. Kendall, one of the principal employers in the strong boot and shoe trade of London, unexpectedly intimated to his workmen that he had determined on dismissing them from his employment unless they signed a document pledging themselves to withdraw from their Trades' Union. Mr. Kendall sought to excuse his tyrannical proceedings by affirming that "somebody had told him" that his men contemplated striking for an advance of wages, as soon as the briskness of the approaching spring trade enabled them to do so with effect. He had, therefore, purposely obtained an extensive stock, by which he would be enabled to do without them until they had been starved, as it were, into compliance with his terms.

Although Mr. Kendall's rate of wages was below that paid by other employers; and notwithstanding his workmen considered themselves in other respects grievously wronged; yet Mr. Kendall's pretence for requiring them to quit their Union was utterly false!

In order to convince Mr. Kendall of the needlessness of his alleged apprehension of a strike, the men unanimously signed the subjoined disclaimer:—

"TO MR. KENDALL.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned men in your employment, being desirous of establishing a mutual good understanding between the employer and the employed, and feeling confident that the course about to be pursued will produce an opposite effect, beg leave to inform you that the information you state to have received is wholly without foundation: and as proof that we had no such intention to raise your wages, *do now pledge ourselves not to disturb your shop except in case of a reduction.* Whoever, therefore, has so informed you, must have had a bad motive in so doing, and which we society men cannot but denounce.

Trusting that your sense of justice will induce you to stop all further proceedings, and leave your informant or informants to the contempt of all honest men, we now await your reply, and beg to subscribe ourselves,

"Sir, yours respectfully."

It was not unreasonable to expect, after such an emphatic denial of even an intention on the part of the men to venture upon a strike, Mr. Kendall would have found it just to have relinquished his determination. But instead of adopting this course, Mr. Kendall merely *glanced at the letter, and declared "he would not have* anything to do with that, or with them."

The injustice perpetrated by Mr. Kendall, and the consequent wretchedness little short of starvation, endured by upwards of thirty workmen and their families, having been communicated to the Directors of this Association, they resolved upon rescuing these men from oppression, and placing them in a far better position than they before held.

With this intention the directors have established a "Boot and Shoe Depot" in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Kendall's principal place of business, and that individual may now feel assured that his late ill-used workmen will not be necessitated to "give up their Union," or to seek re-employment at his hands.

The directors will merely add that the support already extended to the "Workman's own shop," satisfactorily indicates that it will prove of equal advantage to the workmen and the association.

The List of Shareholders and other documents will testify that the existence of the Association until "these better times," is in a great measure to be ascribed to the spirited support it has received from the miners of Holytown.

In conclusion, the directors hope that the efforts they have already made, limited by circumstances as they have been, will receive the approbation of the shareholders, and that it will, at least, be admitted that their utmose endeavours have been directed towards convincing the trades of Great Britain that MUTUAL CO-OPERATION can alone effectually emancipate them not only from thraldom and wretchedness, but place them in the enviable position of capitalist labourers; where, by becoming their own employers, they would be able to dispose, for their own benefit, of every article manufactured by themselves, to inhabit their own houses, to raise food from their own land, and, in one emphatic sentence, to enjoy the whole products of their own ingenuity and labour.

The report and balance sheet of receipts and disbursements were then received, and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Claughan, of Holytown, and W. J. Young, of London, were unanimously appointed directors, in the room of Messrs. Storey and G. White; and Messrs. W. Evans, Potteries, and S. Roberts, of Manchester, were unanimously re-elected to the same office.

Messrs. E. Stallwood and J. Skelton were appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

Several shareholders expressed their conviction that this new and every way important organization of labour would speedily be enabled to reduce its views and plans into practice, and thus effectually work out the salvation of labour.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. having left the Chair, and Mr. Robson, vice-president, having been called thereto, a vote of thanks was by acclamation awarded to the honourable member for Finsbury, for his services during the past nine months, to which he briefly responded, pledging himself to continue his services so long as the working classes deemed them worthy of acceptation. (Loud cheers.)

A similar compliment having been paid to the directors for the past year, the meeting terminated.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL AND THE FACTORY SLAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As you take such a lively interest in the condition of the over-worked factory population, you will perhaps allow one who has been in the agitation on this important subject for the last fifteen years, to make a few remarks on the present movement now going on to gain a

Foreign Movements.

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

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger."—Byron.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

NO. VII.

In the *Star* of the 29th of November last, we copied from the *Times* a long account of the

HORRIBLE PERSECUTION OF POLISH NUNS,

extracted from the work before us. The author of this work was the first to make known in England the *horrible atrocities of that persecution, and for* so doing deserves the thanks of every hater of cruelty and oppression. In an appendix to the third volume (just published), we find a number of documents on this subject, confirmatory of the account of this horrid iniquity, in reply to the statements of the Russian officials, who have vainly attempted to refute the statements of the principal of the sufferers.

Without repeating the entire of the account given in the *Star* of the 29th of Nov. we may remind our readers that the nuns of a Basilian convent at Minsk were ordered by their apostate Bishop Siemaszko to conform to the Russian religion; this they refused to do. In consequence of this refusal, they were seized, bound, driven before the whips of Cossacks, and finally imprisoned in "Greek" Convents. Here they were obliged to perform the most menial offices, starved, fed on salt herrings and denied water to assuage their thirst, and flogged twice a-week. In the convents in which they were imprisoned, they met with other victims—non-conformist nuns of the same order, who shared in their sufferings. The floggings took place in open sheds, where the naked victims were exposed *to the view of* the brutal instruments of *their persecutor.* Their flesh was torn off their bodies in strips, and when any sank from exhaustion they were beaten with sticks until they rose again. Some of the sufferers died under the repeated flagellations. Others were killed by being beaten with sticks, or met their deaths by being thrown down, kicked, and trampled upon. Another favourite mode of punishment was that of plunging the victims into a lake, and dragging them through the water until they were senseless. On these occasions the nuns were dressed in a sort of chemise of cloth, similar to what is used for corn sacks; a single sleeve united both arms, and thus prevented resistance; ropes were fastened round their necks, and by these ropes they were dragged through the lake by executioners in boats. These "*baths*" usually lasted two or three hours, after which the victims were suffered to remain all night in their wet clothing, shivering with extreme cold. Two of the nuns were drowned. They were employed to dig out clay, and not understanding how to conduct an excavation, the earth fell in, and buried five of their number, who perished in this self-dug grave. They were also employed to serve the masons in constructing a palace for the renegade bishop, and while so employed a wall fell, and killed eight of them. *One of the nuns was burnt alive in a large stove, in which she was shut up after being compelled to light the fire.* The crowning atrocity we will repeat at length:—

When the Russian soldiers, and the newly-made deacons, had been rendered drunk with brandy, all these helpless nuns were turned out amongst them as incurably obstinate to treat them as they thought fit. Then commenced a scene worthy of Pandemonium—the shrieks and prayers of the victims mingling with the oaths, blasphemies, and ribaldry of the crowd to whose brutal lust they were abandoned.

When the fury of these demons in human form had been exhausted, it was discovered that two of these unfortunate females were quite dead. The skull of one had been crushed by the stamping on the temples of an iron-plated heel. The other was trampled into such a mass of mud and gore, that even its human character was scarcely recognisable. Eight others had one or several bones or limbs broken, or their eyes torn or trodden out. Of the whole number, the superior, a woman of iron frame as well as indomitable resolution, fared the best; but she was not allowed to attend or console her mutilated sisters except on the condition of apostacy.

They were afterwards marched out of Polock by night on foot, and chained two by two—even those whose eyes had been torn out, and whose hideous wounds were festering. Those whose legs were broken, or who were lamed, were sent forward in carts under the care of Cossacs.

After enduring two more years of torture, of the fifty-eight nuns (thirty-four from Minsk, fourteen from Vitepsk, and ten from Polock,) only fourteen survived, *and of these eight* were either lame or blinded. At length, embracing a favourable opportunity, four of the survivors effected their escape, and the superior of the convent, Makrena Mieczislawska, after surmounting great hardships and dangers, at length reached Paris, where she made known to astonished Europe the horrors which herself and her sister-martyrs had suffered, and which our readers will find fully detailed in these volumes.

The minions of the Autocrat have affected to discredit, and attempted to disprove, the story of these abominations. M. de Boutenief, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Rome, presented two notes to the papal cabinet, the one before, and the other after the pretended inquiry into the matter by the Russian Government. In the first "note," M. de Boutenief denounced the Abbess Mieczislawska as an imposter, and in proof thereof quoted an error of a Polish journal published at Paris, which in announcing the escape of the Abbess mentioned that she belonged to a convent at *Kowno*; this was an error, it should have been *Minsk* not *Kowno*. The error was corrected in the following number of the paper, but though aware of the correction, the Russian envoy seizes upon this error and *triumphantly* exclaims, "In order that a persecution could be instituted against the convent of Basilian nuns at Kowno, it would be requisite that *such a convent should exist; but it is certain that* no convent of Basilian nuns ever did exist in the town of Kowno, nor in the whole extent of the province of that name." The pith of the second "note" is to the effect that no such person as Makrena Mieczislawska was ever abbess of the convent of Minsk, or ever known there or elsewhere in Russian Poland. The "note" further states that "the mother-general of the order, the Princess Euphrosnia Giedymin mentioned by her, died at Rome 600 years ago." The documents contained in the appendix to the third volume of this work, contain full and complete answers to the fabricated denial of the Russian government. We can find room only for the following extracts from the answer by the Polish priests at Rome, to the second "note":—

The venerable nun whom it pleases the author of the additional note to call "the woman Mieczislawska" never assumed the *title of Abbess of the convent of Kowno.* We defy the Russian diplomatists to cite from among the numerous persons who have seen and conversed with her since her arrival within the Prussian territories, a single witness worthy of credit who heard her take this quality. In the first declaration made before the Archbishop of Posen, two months before the publication of the article of the journal the *Third of May*, she took her true title of Abbess of Minsk. The error into which the journal, the *Third of May*, has fallen, was rectified the next day by that journal and by the *Univers*. The author of this second note is forced to confess that, in the first note, it was carefully concealed that in the said town of Minsk there did exist a convent of Basilian nuns, and to acknowledge that the mother Makrena did not arrogate to herself an imaginary title. Thus is confirmed by the admissions of Russia herself the existence of this convent, the reality of which has been wilfully denied;—thus is confirmed the testimony of the old inhabitants of Lithuania, and particularly that of the Sisters of Charity at Wilna, as well as that of the Marquis de Narp, an officer who was in the service of the French army in 1812, now resident at Rome, all of whom attest the fact from having been eye-witnesses of it. Driven to speak of the convent of Basilian nuns at Minsk, the note gives its history from 1834, and pretends that at that period it was converted into a hospital. This assertion is completely false. In 1835, the convent still belonged to the Basilian nuns, and by the fire which in that year reduced Minsk to ashes, the convent suffered severely. All the wealthy inhabitants of the town witnessed the mother Makrena, with the sisters Wawrzecka and Kenorska, demanding and receiving contributions towards the reparation of the damages their convent had sustained. It was not until 1838 that it was suppressed by the violent expulsion of the nuns.

* * * *

In the second place, the note joins irony to falsehood, in affirming that the Princess Euphrosnia Giedymin, who is brought to life in 1838, died at Rome more than six hundred years ago. We inform the learned author of the note, that Christina Clara Giedymin, who took the name of Euphrosina on becoming a nun, was visitress general of the order of Basilian nuns; that she is the person designated under the name of mother-general, a title which was given to her according to custom, and that she it was who perished miserably when she was being conveyed to Siberia. It will be seen the author of the note is little versed in genealogies, although he pretends to *have consulted them. It will not be out of place to* make him acquainted with that of the nun whom he persists in calling the woman Mieczislawska. Makrena Mieczislawska belongs to a distinguished family of Poland, allied to the princely family of Wistgenstein. She is the daughter of Joseph Mieczislawska and Anna Jagiello, daughter of Casimir and Hedwige. She was born at Stokliszki, the estate of her parents, in the ancient palatinate of Troki, in 1784. She is not the only member of her family who has *suffered for religion. One of her brothers, Calixt Mieczislawska,* who took the name of Onuphrus on entering the order of Saint Basil, was, on his refusal to forsake his *religion, put into a cart and so tightly bound that he* perished on the way to Smolensko. Two of his companions, Szozerbwiski and Chryanowski, died with him in the same cart; and a fourth, Zolkowski, expired on arriving at Smolensko. We will add that the mother Makrena entered the order of Saint Basil at the age of twenty-three, in the convent of Biala, of which her maternal aunt, Isabella Jagiello, was abbess. Several months afterwards she went to the convent of Minsk, where she remained and *performed* almost all the duties of the establishment until the moment when the abbess Kulesza, having become infirm, Makrena took her charge for three years, and succeeded her as abbess in 1823. In her quality of abbess, she was present at the election of the abbesses of Wilna and Bereswecz. We have destroyed one by one the allegations of the additional note, and we deliver the new errors with which it is filled, as its most cruel condemnations, to the indignation and contempt of all upright and impartial minds. Rome, *April*, 1846.

But it will be said, admitting these cruelties to have occurred, is it just to charge Nicholas with the responsibility of acts which probably were the result of the barbarous zeal of his servants rather than of any commands direct from himself. Not so, the Tsar heard of these atrocities, for the victims petitioned him for mercy, which was sternly refused except on condition of changing their religion. In the published narrative of her sufferings, the Abbess *says*:—

The nuns having addressed a petition to the Emperor Nicholas, received for reply the following ukase, which was read to them by the schismatic bishop.

"UKASE.

"All that the *Archi-archi-archivey* (*i. e.* three times archbishop) Siemaszko has done, and all that he shall do for the propagation of the orthodox religion, I hereby approve, confirm, and declare holy, holy, thrice holy; and I order everybody not to dare to resist him in anything. I also order the military authorities, in the event of any resistance whatsoever, and on the single request of the Archi-archi-archivey Siemaszko, at all times, and in all places, to furnish him as great an armed force as he shall request, and I sign this ukase with my own hand.

"Nicholas I."

When he had finished, he showed us our petition to the Emperor, in which we had protested that we were willing to abandon to the government our property and the pension promised us on leaving Minsk, but which had never been paid us (about three sous per week), to renounce everything, in short, provided we might be allowed to die in the free exercise of our religion.

Siemaszko unfolded the petition in the same way that he had unfolded the ukase, and with the same hand that held the paper he gave me so violent a blow with his fist on my face, that for nearly a year I could not speak distinctly, the cartilages of the upper part of my nose having been grievously injured. "I will teach you," cried he, still threatening us,—"I will teach you to write to the Emperor!"

Included amongst the documents given in the "Appendix" is a letter of a Russian, M. Bakounine, to the *Constitutionnel* newspaper, in which, answering the question, "Was it possible that the Emperor could have commanded these atrocities?" he says:—"The condemnations and executions which I have mentioned were all sanctioned and ordered by the Emperor. He certainly did not order Siemaszko to break the jaws of the poor nuns, but he ordered him to act with all the severity of the Russian laws. I am convinced that if the emperor had any decided wish to prevent such unjust and sanguinary scenes of violence from being enacted in his empire, all these atrocities would not have taken place." The writer of this letter gives an account of the religious persecution of the Roman Catholics and United Greeks similar to that which appeared in the *Star* of last Saturday, and narrates some acts of the thrice archdevil Siemaszko (of which the writer was an eye-witness in the year 1838), which shows that monster to be quite capable of all the atrocities imputed to him by the Abbess Mieczislawska. In commencing his letter, the writer says—"I am a Russian, and I love my country. It is on this account that my best wishes, like those of many other Russians, are offered up for the success of the Polish insurrection. The oppression of Poland is disgraceful to my country, and its liberation might prove the commencement of ——." This is significant, and corroborative of the statements of the author of this work as to the revolutionary spirit gaining ground even amongst the Russians themselves.

The author of this work absolves the Russian church from all general participation in these persecutions. Left to its own impulses the Greek Church in Russia is one of the most apathetically indifferent to the conversion of the heterodox, and therefore is unmoved by that religious fanaticism which destroys the body in the belief that it is saving the soul. These persecutions are part of the system, *the object* of which is to Russianise Poland, and make all who crouch beneath the Tsar's sceptre, the slaves of his spiritual as well as temporal tyranny. Bravely does the author of this work denounce the base sycophancy of the English court and aristocracy in paying homage to the child-killing, woman-murdering tyrant:—"At the time that these harmless and helpless women were undergoing their inhuman and protracted martyrdom, the Emperor Nicholas, the author of this diabolic persecution, was received with welcome on our English shores; and his apologists should blush to remember, that whilst defending him, these poor females (and heaven knows how many more) were expiring in the most cruel tortures, mere units in the multitude of victims sacrificed to uphold a system which is not even intended to benefit nation at the cost of one another's suffering, but solely to further the interest of one family,—the family of Romanoff, in which the *father has murdered the son, the wife her husband, and the son even in the present generation connived at the assassination of the father.*"

THE TARNOW MASSACRES.

(From the *Reforme* of the 27th of May, 1846.)

The following at last is the report of an eye-witness who comes *forward to attest* on free French soil, the horrors with which the Austrian government has polluted its own fame, in unhappy Gallicia.

Until this very day, nothing has reached us but the mangled reports, which found their way *through* the German newspapers. The document we now publish, will remain eternally annexed to the condemnation which all mankind ought to pass upon that government of assassins. We call upon the independent newspaper-press to reproduce it. No fear of its ever being contradicted, need to be entertained. Major Podolecki (*Podoletski*) is an honourable citizen, whose testimony is entitled to the full confidence of all honest men. Here is his letter, it is impossible to refrain from shuddering at its perusal.

"Having succeeded in escaping from Austrian butchery, and Austrian gaols I feel it to be my sacred duty towards so many unhappy victims, to trace a faithful account of those horrors, of which I happened to be an eye-witness.

I shall relate merely what I have seen myself, without any admixture of even the most authentic verbal reports: but I have seen only a minimum part of a catastrophe unheard of *in the history* of crime.

After leaving Lemberg on the 16th of February, when passing on the 19th through the village of Iodlova, in the district of Iaslo, I was surprised at the emotion caused *in the minds of the inhabitants* by vague and foolish rumours, arising from unknown sources, purporting that in the village of Demborzhin, (*Demborzyn*) *the nobles were massacreing the peasantry.* Several inhabitants of Iodlova hastened thither, and returned of course without having found the least disturbance; but these rumours were a *melancholy and premeditated* preclude to the storm of the succeeding day.

Having reached on the evening of the same day, the mansion of . . . . from which the owner was absent, I resolved in common with M. Alexander Zdzinski, who had arrived before me, to remain there for the night.

On the following day I had, in order to reach the object of my journey, to ride over the same way I had come the day before. Reaching Iodlova, I found there a crowd armed with scythes, pikes, and flails, at first I supposed this to be a revolutionary outbreak, burst forth before the appointed time; but I was soon bitterly undeceived, as the crowd surrounded me, howling, that they were acting *by virtue of an order of the government.* I asked them in vain to bring me before the lord of the village, or before the land-steward* They replied: "you are all rascals, you wish to slaughter the people; we have already arrested two of your kind." Luckily for me, the *maire* of the village arrived, and ordered me to be led to Demborzhin, to the Commissary of the District † who had remained there since the morning in search of suspected persons.

During this short trip, several peasants, whose militia appearence seemed to point them out as dismissed soldiers, proposed several times to get rid of me instantly, in order to escape the trouble of escorting me further; but the *maire* objected by placing himself in my sledge and accompanying me to Demborzhin.

In this last place several hundreds of armed peasants filled the court-yard, and the avenues of the mansion. I was introduced into the house of the land steward. Soldiers kept watch in the lobby; gendarmes (*finanz-wache*) filled the parlour, and in presence of the commissary, M. Hayrofski, (*Hajrowski*) and of an officer of infantry, they were breaking open the chests and drawers, because the *land steward had in his flight taken the keys with* him.

After the usual questions about my name and surname, my rank or profession, and the object of my journey, the commissary caused me to be transferred to an adjoining room, where I found two young men in irons. The gendarmes searched my boxes and my dress, and although they found nothing which could lead to any suspicion, M. Hayrofski intimated to me that I was to be taken to Iaslo, the chief town of the district.

In the afternoon we resumed our journey. The caravan, composed of several vehicles and sledges, contained, besides, M. Hayrofski, the commissary, an officer, twenty-four soldiers of infantry, about ten gendarmes, M. Bobrofski, (*Bobrowski*,) the proprietor of the place, several women, children, a priest, two young men in fetters, and myself. I was placed between two gendarmes, who watched over every movement I made.

Thus we traversed two or three villages before we reached the highway between Silsiw and Iaslo. The villages and all the roads and by-ways were guarded by *armed crowds. At every moment* the commissary and the gendarmes stopped to give secret instructions to the peasants.

At the ford of Iavorzhe (*Jaworze*) a bloody scene made me shudder: two mutilated corpses lay on a peasant's sledge without horses, left at a small distance off the high road. One of these victims was still breathing: it was M. Kuntzel, (*Kunzel*,) a chief wood-keeper in the neighbourhood.

After crossing the river we met with three peasants on beautiful horses. As soon as they perceived the bayonets of the soldiers they hastened to join us and to depose into the hands of the officers of Government several pieces of silver plate *and dresses of both sexes. Their hands and* clothes besprinkled with blood bore testimony to some recent crime.

Further on we found bands moving in the vicinity of the high-road in divers directions, as if in search of somebody. Whenever they perceived us they joined the caravan, to disencumber themselves of their booty.

Before the inn of Kamienista (*Kamienica*) the crowd was very numerous. Our caravan stopped. M. Hayrofski alighted from his vehicle, and immediately two unhappy ladies threw themselves at his feet to implore his intervention to save the life of a man who was the son *of one of them, and the husband of the other.* A little while after the unfortunate * * * sustained by the ladies, came out of the inn, but with a face so disfigured and mangled that his features were not recognisable. He was put into a sledge as well as a wounded old man and sent under an escort of a gendarme, into a neighbouring mansion; the ladies followed on foot. The gendarme soon returned and related that the mansion, where he had left the wounded and the ladies, was completely ruined and contained neither furniture, doors nor windows.

Besides these victims, five corpses were found by us in the inn of Kamenitza. A friend of mine, M. Victor Bogush, (*Bogusz*,) was one of them. He was still breathing when we arrived, but he expired soon after. One of the assassins boasted loudly before the commissary, M. Hayrofski, and in presence of the whole caravan, of having killed M. Victor Bogush. "Yes, M. Commissary," said he, "it is myself, Thomas Iardis, from the village of Kamienitza, who killed Bogush with my own hand, I, who for ten years have served the Emperor." The commissary and the gendarmes talked familiarly and politely with these brigands.

It was very late when we arrived at Iaslo. I was confined in the town prison with two other prisoners, who were suspected of revolutionary proceedings, and were in irons, *notwithstanding the strength of the prison walls* and the numerous watches posted at every outlet.

On the following day I was brought into the governor's hotel. There, another commissary, M. Païoutchkofski, (*Pajavzkowski*) drew up a written examination against me, and as the papers found on the preceding day in my valise gave proofs that I had legal affairs to attend to at the tribunal at Tarnow, and as moreover two government officers who knew me personally, deposed in behalf of my *personal identity, I was let out of prison and had* a passport given to me for my returning home to the district of Zlotchof (*Zloczow*). But this I did not intend to effect as called elsewhere by duty. I resolved therefore to prolong my stay, in which I succeeded under different pretences, until the 26th of February, although M. Prshybylski, (*Przybylski*) the captain of the district of Iaslo (*), had himself commanded me to leave the place. During the interview I had on the occasion with this base and sanguinary man, I gave him an account of the deeds of horror I had witnessed on my way to Iaslo, of the frightful expressions of the assassin Thomas Iardas, and of the facility with which a stop could be put to all these atrocities; the peasants obeying still blindly the government officers, the soldiers and the gendarmes. He fell into a rage and exclaimed: "You have willed it yourself, gentleman; I will have no pity for you." Vainly I objected that his sentence could not refer to me, as I did not belong to his district and as I had for the first time in my life the pleasure of seeing him. He threw a tiger's look at me and replied: "Bah! gentlemen; you are all alike, I know all of you well, and therefore be gone."

During my stay at Iaslo, more than ten dead and mutilated bodies were brought every day to the town, besides a great number of wounded. Among the slain I remarked M. Denker the proprietor of Gogolof, and his son; M. Alexander Zdzinski; M. Piershhalla (*Pierszchala*); a little boy nine years old, whose eyes had been torn out; several servants, and even foreign working men.

Among the ill-treated were M. Ninceud Pol, one of the stars of our literature; his brother Joseph; M. Titus Prshenilzki (*Przenicki*); Madame Pol, the wife of the celebrated author, M. Jordan and his wife; and M. Mias, ancient French officer under the French empire.

The carts loaded with prisoners, with wounded or dead bodies, always under the *escort of the murderers themselves*, stopped constantly before the government hotel, were the officers and gendarmes received the living, releasing some of them and imprisoning others. The corpses were returned to the murderers for interment on the spot where the murder had been committed. I saw agonising men asking for and receiving the sacrament on the wheelbarrow which had brought them before the government hotel and in presence of their assassins who after a while returned with their inanimate bodies.

The most awful wretchedness reigned amongst the prisoners. The wounded and the dying were heaped without distinction together. It was not before the eve of my departure from town that the caves were transformed into gaols, by partitioning large subterranean halls into cells by fresh brickwork.

Meanwhile the town was fast filling with those who in consequence of the proximity of their abode had succeeded in escaping from the slaughter, often by *the help of their own* peasants. *Of their own peasants*, I say, as in this systematic, massacre, each commune was employed in the extermination of the inhabitants of some neighbouring mansion, but never of their own masters. Whenever the peasants showed a determination to save the life of their master, several other communes were summoned to combine together in order to overcome the resistance.

It is an extremely false and erroneous opinion which ascribes these horrors to the revenge of the peasants against the oppression of their masters, The country-gentleman in Galicia was so isolated, so thwarted in all *his* proceedings by *the influence of government*, that he could do neither good nor harm to the peasants. No other oppression but that of the Austrian was possible. In fine the landed proprietors in Galicia were so far from being inclined to oppress their peasants, that they expressed at each Diet at Lemberg, the wish of emancipating these selfsame peasants.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Austrian Government organised the slaughter by means of this calumny as atrocious as it was absurd, *that the gentry were conspiring for the extermination of the peasants*, In the first moments the thirst for pillage did not enter into their motives, as the peasants gave up the whole booty to the gendarmes and the *civil officers, believing that they* were acting in legitimate self-defence; alike in this case to the people of Jerusalem, who in their sacrilegious blindness slaughtered *their prophets, they murdered the* very men who were labouring to give them liberty, property, and political existence.

On the 26th of February the martial law was proclaimed at Iaslo, and orders were given to the suspected to leave the town *before three o'clock in the afternoon.* To describe the terror and the despair of the unfortunate, who, driven from this last refuge, were given up to the mercies of an infuriated mob, which having acquired a *taste for crime, had discontinued to give up the plunder* and was ravaging and pillaging all around for its own profit would be a vain task.

Some of those who were placed in this perplexity asked for passports to other Austrian provinces than Galicia; and although the government of the district had no right to give any, they did it nevertheless in order to disencumber the town from all those whom they feared, without having a sufficient pretence for imprisoning them.

The government allowed all these atrocities to be committed against the Polish nobility, by their abstaining from any intervention. It was however enough for a gentleman to be brought thither by the peasants, to be treated like a criminal. But the government dared, or willed not to imprison those who had succeeded in escaping. Finding myself in this melancholy situation and judging it to be the only opportunity perhaps I would find for my salvation, I joined with the others in asking for a passport, and obtained one for Prague in Bohemia, where I found means of getting to France, this hospitable country which now constitutes the only refuge for political misfortune.

John Podolecki.

From the district of Zlotchof.

* The land-stewards in Gallicia, are officers acting under the controul of government.

† A rural police-director in Austria.

* "Captain of district" is a civil executive office answering to that of Lieutenant-Governor.

Husti-colcu-chee, an Indian chief of the Semhole tribe, is delivering lectures on Christianity in Louisville, Kentucky.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The intelligence from the United States relative to the war with Mexico, which has reached us by the Britannia steamer, is interesting and important. Two battles have been gained by General Taylor, though the disparity of force on his side was very great. The first was fought at a place called Palo Alto, or "The High Trees," on the 8th of May, and *in this action the Mexican army was estimated at* upwards of 6,000 men, whilst that of General Taylor amounted to only 2,300; the loss of the Mexicans was stated at about 200 killed and 400 wounded; that of the Americans, amongst whom were two or three officers of distinction, did not exceed fifty. The second battle, which may be looked upon as a continuation of the first, took place at the Resaca de la Palma, or "Palm Ravine," close to the Rio Grande, both actions occurring in the rear of General Taylor's *original position in the bend of that river*, opposite Matamoras. In the last affair the loss of the Mexicans exceeded 1,000 men, and Gen. Vega, who held a command, was taken prisoner. Although not officially declared it was probable that on or about the 18th of May Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and invested Matamoras, which it was reported had been *captured without firing a shot—the Mexican* army having evacuated the place.

We shall not conceal our regret at this most unfortunate contest. Anxious as we are to promote the principle of universal brotherhood, we must set our faces against all wars except those undertaken by nations in self-defence, or for the recovery of their rights and liberties. In the present case the force may be on the side of the United States people, but assuredly justice is not. The whole affair of the annexation of Texas, was a fraud and a wrong, as great a wrong as was ever perpetrated by the English in India. But this is not all, not content with seizing Texas, the United States forces proceeded to occupy what was to say the least, "debatable ground," not really belonging to Texas, and therefore, despite the act of annexation, not forming part of the United States territory. The Mexicans have been goaded into fighting, and have only done as every other race *of men would* do in their situation. The Mexicans are brave, as brave as the Americans or any other race, but they have not the natural force to enable them to successfully contend against the Anglo-Americans. The Mexicans have been defeated, but we repeat right is on their side. However much we may regret this war on other accounts, we regret it mainly because of its (im) moral effects upon the United states. Territorial aggrandisement, wars of conquest, and numerous armies, these are the worst *enemies of Republican simplicity and human progress.* In the account of the battles, which will be found below, the reader will observe with disgust that the lying cant of "national glory," forms the ready excuse for scenes of bloodshed and works of woe. There might be, there was, true glory in the simple minded noble hearted men of '76, baring the sword, and *levelling the rifle in defence of their liberties*, and the liberties of mankind, but there is no true glory in slaying hundreds of Mexicans, who merely stand in defence of their native land. We have one cheering reflection, some of the American people are not blinded by this blaze of gore-and-glory, they think as we think, and cry aloud against the iniquity of this war: true they are but the minority, but—

"Wait a little longer,"

they speak out in a good cause, and ultimately they will make themselves heard. At a meeting of the New York National Reform Association, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this Association, strongly disapproving of all war except in defence of our own homes and the equal rights of our fellow citizens, do deeply deplore the policy that has brought an armed force of the Republic in collision with the forces of our sister Republic of Mexico, on a territory in dispute between the two nations.

Resolved, That in the relations that existed between *the two governments we can perceive no sufficient reason* for perilling the lives of that portion of our fellow citizens who are so unfortunate as to be enlisted in the standing army.

Resolved, That in the present juncture, to unite the people in defence of the Republic, the People's Lands ought immediately to be declared free in limited quantities, to the use of those citizens who are unjustly deprived of a foothold on the soil.

Resolved, That until the equal right to the soil be established, those ought to be foremost in the National cause, with their persons and property, in time of war, who hold the largest portion of the soil away from the landless.

These are the principles of true Democracy, and in a democratic country, seed, like this, sown must bring forth good fruit. We shall conclude with *quoting two excellent articles from two excellent* papers, organs of that portion of the working men of America who have the sense to see that the social arrangements of the States require a thorough reformation, and that such reformation is likely to be retarded rather than hastened by wars of aggression and standing armies.

WAR!

[From the *Young America.*]

Thus we are involved in a war of which no man can foresee the end, or count the cost, and involved thus most unwisely as it seems to me. Mexico was in trouble, and our rulers probably thought to take advantage of her *situation. Not a soldier should* have been sent to the disputed territory till our title to it had been made clear to the people, and all chance to obtain peaceable possession had failed. Had Great Britain brought her *big guns to bear on* one of our cities at the time of the Maine boundary difficulty, we should not, I think, have remained *quiet as long as the Mexicans did at Metamoras.* "Do unto others," and so forth.

* * * * * *

But we are in for it, and must make the best of it. The President has done well to ask for *volunteers.* And who shall these volunteers be? I venture the opinion that they should be the men who are enjoying, under the protection of the government, rights that are not enjoyed by their fellow citizens, and those *who are enjoying privileges* at the *expense* of such as are *deprived* of their *rights*. And who are they? The answer is plain: they are those who hold all the land and all the property, and particularly those who hold land which they cannot cultivate, and property which has been accumulated through the forced labour of the landless and destitute.—These are the men who should now fill the *ranks* as well as the *offices* of the army necessary to relieve those in peril and to restore *peace*.

And how should the money be raised? Not by borrowing on interest, and thus enslave our children with an army of pensioners. Should this monarchical plan be resorted to, the landless, whose children would be called to labour to maintain the pensioners, should immediately raise the banner of Repudiation, and vote for it under all circumstances. This would be a sacred duty to their children and prosperity. *The means of war should be raised by a tax on all* the property of the country, every man paying exactly in proportion to what he possesses. Let these views be taken up and acted upon by the labouring classes throughout the country, and the war will soon be brought to a termination.

The House of Representatives voted that the pay of the volunteers (the privates, of course) should be *ten dollars* a month: just what a lacklander in this city would have to pay for house room for his wife and children, who, of course, would be at the mercy of capitalists for their support! But the Senate, (composed of men getting eight dollars a day), reduce the price to eight dollars a month! Of course, they only expect wealthy men to volunteer, and it would look well for them to set the example.

If, after all, there should be a deficiency of wealthy volunteers, Congress has only to declare the public lands free, and thus secure to every poor family the opportunity of a home, and the deficiency would soon be supplied. The National Reformers have been for more than two years demanding this act of justice, and no more appropriate time for it could exist than the present. Through numberless ages the toilers have been the degraded tools of taskmasters and tyrants. Let *this be so no longer.*

THE WAR!

[From the Albany *Anti-Renter.*]

We can see no good reason for waging a war with Mexico. From first to last it has been *aggressive* on our part. The "Army of Occupation" under Gen. Taylor, was sent to the frontiers of Texas, or rather into the Mexican territory itself, for the very purpose of provoking a war, that the Gen. Houston's and Gen. Cass's, and a thousand other equally villainous Land Pirates, might "revel in the Halls of the Montezuma's." It had no business in its position on the Rio Grande, which is not within the limits of Texas, and for that reason alone *it almost deserved to be captured*, although we would not have had it left to suffer, but would have had it protected and withdrawn from its position as soon as possible without further encroaching upon Mexican territory, *provided* that none but the piratical land jobbers and slave holders for whose sole benefit this demonstration of hostility was made, could have been summoned to do common soldier work, make themselves food for powder at eight dollars a month, and after all not find even so much "glory" in the service as to be thought worthy of being named in the bulletins of "killed, wounded, and missing." In the name of the LANDLESS we *protest against the prosecution of this war for the* acquisition of new territory—commenced with the atrocious design of "enlarging the area of liberty," *by extending, strengthening and perpetuating* chattel slavery, a system which, even if it be admitted to be *less* degrading, poverty-creating and inhuman, than the "wages" system of slavery, is still a *monstrous* violation of natural right, and should be abolished as speedily as may be by some gradual plan of emancipation which would result in the colonization of the emancipated on the Public Lands. Toiling lacklanders have nothing to gain by *such* a war. There are millions of acres of territory, dearly purchased by the blood of our forefathers, now unoccupied, which they *dare* not to cultivate, even to obtain *bread*, unless they have *bought* it from the Government, or from a speculator. They have nothing to gain by *any* war, not undertaken to *free* the land, but to prevent any but slaves—slaves, weary of toiling for taskmasters who live in palaces which they have *not* built, fare sumpteously on viands which they have *not* prepared, and are arrayed in garments which they have *not* manufactured, but which they have all, by force and by fraud, by every conceivable means of torture and deception, (the lash, the pillory, the branding iron, the stake, pious sermons in favour of "law and order," and well thumbed folios of political economy, all full of political cant about the mutual dependance of the labourer and capitalist, and how much *gratitude* the former owes the latter,) wrung out of the unwilling labour of their chattels and hirelings—to prevent any but slaves from tilling it. And to the toiling lack-landers, one and all, who may read this, we say, be not deceived by any frothy declamation about "patriotism" and "honour," from the war demagogues. Take no part in this murderous strife. Let those fight for slave territory who would be the *owners* of the slaves.—Up, up, with the banner, "NO LAND, NO MUSKET," and rally around it, and cling to it, till the "whole boundless *continent*" is *yours, and you are placed in a position* where you may proclaim the JUBILEE OF FREEDOM, the INALIENABLE AND INVIOLABLE HOMESTEAD, throughout all the world, to all the inhabitants thereof.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE ARMY.

The following are the official despatches from General Taylor, *in which he details the important* incidents of the campaign, from the 7th to the 12th instant. The first, dated May 7, at Point Isabel, merely states the arrival of a detachment of recruits, and announces his intention of marching that day on his return to the camp, which he had left under the command of Major Brown.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation,
Camp at Palo Alto, Texas, May 9, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I was met near *this place yesterday*, on my march from Point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours dislodged them from their position, and encamped upon the field. Our artillery, consisting of two 18-pounders and two light batteries, was the arm chiefly engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was manoeuvred and served is our success mainly due. The strength of the enemy is belived to have been about 6,000 men with seven pieces of artillery and 800 cavalry. His loss is probably at least 100 killed. Our strength did not exceed all told 2,300, while our loss was comparatively trifling, four men killed, three officers and 37 *men wounded*, several of the latter mortally. I regret to *say* that Major Ringgold, 3d artillery, and *Captain Page, 4th infantry*, are severely wounded, Lieutenant Luther 2d artillery, slightly so. The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately. In the haste of this first report, I can only say the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when those of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, Sir,

Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., commanding.

The Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation,
Camp at Resaca de la Palma, 3 miles from Matamoras,
10 o'clock p. m., May 9, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I marched with the main body of the army at two o'clock to-day, having previously thrown forward a body of light infantry into the forest which covers the Matamoras road. When near the spot where *I am now encamped, my advance* discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemies batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. *He was* soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, a battalion of artillery, 3d infantry, and a light *battery, to the river.* Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners, have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several officers. One general is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank. The loss of the enemy in killed has been most severe. Our own has been very heavy. [Here follow the names of the *officers killed and wounded.*] The extent of our loss is not yet ascertained, and is reserved for a more detailed report. The affair of to-day may be regarded as a proper supplement to the cannonade of yesterday; and the two taken together, exhibit the coolness and gallantry of our officers and men in the most favourable light. All have done their duty, and done it nobly. It will be my pride, in a more circumstantial report of both actions, to dwell upon particular instances of individual distinction. It affords me particular pleasure to report that the field work opposite Matamoras has sustained itself handsomely during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But the pleasure is alloyed with profound regret at the loss of its heroic and indomitable commander, Major Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is, indeed, irreparable. One officer and one non-commissioned officer killed, and ten men wounded, comprise all the casualties incident to this severe bombardment. I inadvertently omitted to mention the capture of a large number of pack mules left in the Mexican camp.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Z. TAYLOR,
Bt.-Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation,
Point Isabel, (Texas,) May 12, 1846.

Sir,—I am making a hasty visit to this place for the purpose of having an interview with Commodore Connor, whose squadron is now at anchor off the harbour, and arranging with him a combined movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras. The Mexican forces are already disorganised, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river. *I regret to report that Major Ringgold* died the morning of the 11th inst., of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Alto.

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from three officers and forty men killed, and thirteen officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle.

I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisoners to recover the command of Captain Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras, the wounded officers on their parole. General la Vega and a few other officers have been sent to New Orleans, having declined a parole, and will be reported to Major-General Gaines. I am not conversant with the usages of war in such cases, and beg that such provision may be made for these prisoners as may be authorised by law. Our own prisoners have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican officers.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

The Adjutant-General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

The following account of the actions of the 8th and 9th, appears in the New York *Courier* and *Enquirer*. It is dated Camp, near Matamoras, May 18:—

We left this place at 4 p. m. on the 1st, for Point Isabel, to bring up our train of supplies of provisions and ammunition, leaving the fort garrisoned by 550 men under Major Brown. We went sooner than we intended, as we were fearful the enemy would attack that place. We marched until two at night (20 miles), laid down on our arms until five a.m., and left for Isabel, reaching it at twelve m. *On the third*, the enemy threw over the Rio Grande about 6,000 men, opened his batteries upon the fort, and remained in waiting to fight us on our return, which we were well pleased with. They kept up the bombardment until we relieved the garrison on the eve of the 6th, having thrown 3,000 shot and shells into the work. Our excellent engineer arranged his defences so well, that only two were killed and two wounded during the whole time. Unfortunately the gallant Brown was killed while we were fighting our last battle, and about two hours before we routed the enemy. On the 7th we started back, with a train of over 300 wagons, containing a vast amount of property, and expecting to fight for its protection. About 1 p.m. on the 8th, when about fifteen miles from Isabel, the advanced guard saw a party of Mexican cavalry in the skirts of the chapparal. Our line of battle was immediately formed in the prairie, with our *right resting* on the chapparal, which first approaches our road at this point. We advanced, and soon became convinced that the Mexicans were in front in great numbers, and they were in position for battle. We were immediately formed in the edge of the wood on our right; and as about 1,000 of the enemy were advancing in battle array, dispositions were made for his reception. We soon found that this was a feint, and that the main body (6,000) were off to the left of the advancing party, and that they had some pieces of artillery. We again formed our line in the prairie, supporting our right flank upon the wood, and moved forward several hundred yards towards the enemy's advance. As soon as our train had arrived and been parked, we moved to attack them, with Major Ringgold's battery of artillery on the right, Captain Duncan's battery (the one I belong to) on the left, and two 18-pounders in the centre. Having arrived within 800 yards of the enemy, he opened his batteries and poured a terrible fire upon us. We waited patiently for a few seconds, in order to see the number and effect of his guns; and then our batteries played briskly and beautifully for about two hours upon his columns of cavalry and infantry, and caused him to fall back. Our batteries gradually advanced, supported by the infantry, who unfortunately was not within musket range, and were exposed to a galling fire without an opportunity of returning it. The 8th infantry and Captain May's cavalry being on the left of Duncan's artillery, suffered very severely in this part of the action. About 5 p.m. the prairie took fire on the left, from our battery, and extended along our whole line, so that the two armies were concealed from each other, and the cannonading ceased for about half an hour. *We had moved forward our whole* line, and were occupying the ground the enemy held at three o'clock.—General Tornijohn, with a large body of lancers, attempted to turn our right and get to our train, but was repulsed by the 5th infantry, and a portion of Ringgold's artillery. During the suspension of the firing, the field was cleared of the dead and wounded; carriages removed and repaired, and ammunition supplied and water procured for the men who were suffering much from thirst, as the whole prairie was in a blaze and the day was intensely hot. Our whole force having moved to the right, a severe cannonade was opened from all the enemy's guns upon this portion of the field and did a good deal of execution.—Major Ringgold, a most accomplished officer, was mortally wounded, and his horse shot under him, while supporting this part of *our line.* This furious onset was evidently made on our right to draw us there, while the enemy's right wing was moving, under the dense volumes of smoke which rolled past us, to turn our left. Happily they were discovered, and our battery, supported by the 8th Infantry and Kerr's Cavalry, moved round the burning grass, and opened one of the most *destructive fires of* round shot and Shrapnel shells, *that* troops were ever exposed to; and in a few moments from 1,300 to 1,500 infantry and cavalry, who were formed *twice for a charge*, were in full retreat. Each of our shells contained 72 balls, and they supposed our infantry were firing, and opened a brigade of infantry upon us. We soon dispersed them. We killed a great many horses, and destroyed one band of musicians by a shell. At this juncture our batteries on the right were charged by theene my; and the troops who had just put the enemy's right to flight, were called to support our own right. The battalion under Col. Childs *formed square.* The enemy advanced, delivered his fire, wounding Lieutenant Luther, 2nd Artillery, and then retreated, receiving in return the fire of the *square*, and a charge of grape from the 18-pounder. As it was now long after sunset, and quite dark, the enemy's fire ceased, and we encamped for the night upon the ground where we were, and which the foe held at 3 p.m. The battle began at 3 o'clock, and closed at half-past 7; and our army behaved in the most gallant manner. Not an officer or soldier flinched; but on the contrary, they were cool and ardent to be led to the fight. Our little army has covered itself with glory. We mourn the loss of many brave men—Captain Page was mortally wounded by a six pound shot. Major Ringgold died soon after the battle. The 8th infantry (General Worth's regiment) lost 22 killed and wounded. Our battery had four men badly wounded—*one slightly wounded; four horses killed*—one wounded, and two carriages injured by their shot. The shot flew thick and fast, and my horse came near being shot under me. I then dismounted, and a 12 pound shot passed within three inches of my face, and cut down four men behind me. I was never cooler in my whole life, and was satisfied that it was no boy's play to fight Mexicans, for their artillery is capital. Our whole force was only 2,200, and 10 pieces of artillery; and our infantry and cavalry was only brought into action in small numbers, on one occasion. Our loss does not amount to 50, while that of the Mexicans was 200 and 400 wounded. Their dying prisoners, their officers, their *official reports*, and their masses, prove that they had 7,000 men, and 12 pieces of artillery.

In the battle of the next day, 9th, we captured nine pieces—6, 9, and 12 pounders—dismounted one on the 8th, and they carried two to Matamoras *in the night.* Gen. Arista, one of the first generals in America, was present in person, and took a very strong position. All was of no avail; and Mexican masses, although well directed, could not prevail against American character. We had few men; but they were good and true, and achieved results most glorious for our arms.

Such was the battle of Palo Alto, or the battle of the High Trees—and, taken in connection with the results of the 9th, furnishes a bright page in the volume of American history. On the 9th at dawn of day, the enemy was seen moving slowly off to the right, and appeared to be taking up a new position. We determined to give them battle again, and moved out into the plain in line of battle. We soon found the dead and dying in numbers. Boxes of ammunition, muskets, dress caps, swords, lances, &c., strewed all over the field. We found their hospital, which exhibited proof of the terrible fire of our guns, *new made graves, and limbs, &c.* We halted, sent parties of observation in advance, buried the enemy's dead, took care of their wounded, and started at two p.m., for Fort Brown. We had yet nine miles of dense chapparal to pass through, and only one narrow defile to move in, which afforded the enemy a number of strong positions for disputing our advance. At three, our advance was fired upon, and the armies engaged immediately, and fought for three hours. The battle of Resaca de la Palma, or the Palm Ravine, which resulted in the entire and complete rout of the foe, the capture of one general, a number of officers, nine pieces of ordnance, 400 mules with their saddles, &c., all their ammunition, supplies, baggage, arms, &c., and enabled us to sleep on the banks of the Rio Bravo. Our loss is about 150 in this battle. The enemy's, including those drowned in the Rio Grande in the retreat, not far from 1,000. They are completely broken up. This was the finest Mexican army that ever went into the field. The troops came from the city of Mexico, and were well equipped and fought well; but not quite as well as ours. In the second battle we only had 1,700 men engaged and eight pieces of artillery. Our batteries were 60 yards apart, and were in a complete hailstorm of grape and canister-shot. The trees were cut and the limbs stripped off their branches and leaves. It literally rained lead and iron, until we charged their guns and captured them. We lost a number of officers, and a great many wounded.

On the 13th of May, after the battle of Resca de la Palma, General Taylor visited Fort Polk, where he consulted with Commodore Conner. A joint plan of co-operation was determined upon between the army and the fleet. On the 14th General Taylor returned to his fort, opposite Matamoras, with 700 men, mounted on the horses and mules captured from the enemy at the battle of Rio Grande.

(From the *New York Herald*, May 31.)

Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.—The steam-ship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 22nd instant, in forty-five hours, from Brasos de Santiago. She sailed thence on the 19th inst. Official intelligence had reached Point Isabel, of the capture of the Mexican town of Burita, without opposition, by Colonel Wilson, with four companies of regulars and three companies of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers. It appears that General Taylor was to *cross the Rio Grande on the* 18th inst., and invest Matamoras. 2,000 Mexican troops had been sent to march out of that city, and as no cannonading had been heard at Point Isabel, it was supposed that *the Mexicans had evacuated* the place, and allowed General Taylor to take quiet possession of the houses and squares. It is said that General Smith and his troops had commenced their march to the Island of Boca Chica, to cross the Rio Grande at its mouth, and then advance *up the river*, on the Mexican side, to form a junct on probably with General Taylor's forces as they cross opposite Matamoras. It is reported that the Mexicans are in a starving condition.

The Mexican People.—The population of Mexico is estimated at 9,000,000 though it probably does not exceed 7,000,000. Though it contains several mixtures, the greater portion are aboriginal Indians. Amongst the rest are European Spaniards, Creoles, or *natives descended from Europeans*; Mustejos, or descendants of Whites and Indians; Zambas or descendants of Negroes and Indians; Muluttoes, or descendants of Whites and *Negroes*; mixtures of these varieties, Negroes, and a few Malays from China and the islands of the Indian Ocean, especially the Philippines, a Spanish colony. The Negroes are not numerous, as slavery was never extensive in the Spanish continental colonies, and was abolished on the separation of Mexico from Spain, in 1810. In character, the Indians, who constitute seven-tenths of the whole population, are intelligent, docile, peaceful, rather industrious, and very ingenious in mechanic arts, especially those of painting, carving and moulding. They are gentle, kind, and hospitable; and though intemperate, like all the American Indians, north or south, they exhibit no violent or ferocious propensities when intoxicated. They exhibit capacity for improvement under good government, and would quarrel with no government that protected them in person and property, and encouraged them in developing their resources, mental and physical.

The Rancheros of Mexico.—The Rancheros, part of the material of the Mexican army, are half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction; gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half of the time in the saddle, for they are unrivalled horsemen, with lasso in hand they traverse the vast plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse. The killing of these animals and the preparation and sale of their hides are their sole means of livelihood. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggins, with sandals of the same material, bound together with

leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre large enough to allow the head to be thurst out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw *sombrero*, and the lasso hanging ready for use in his girdle, and you have the Ranchero as he appears in the time of peace. Join to this a long lance with a sharp spear head, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the Ranchero as a member of a troop of banditti, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry. Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in the pursuit of the foe, when plunder, no matter how trifling, is to be obtained.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from our 1st page.*)

were continual references made to measures of this description; this being the seventeenth or eighteenth all of the same character. There never was, perhaps, a time when the social condition of Ireland was in so unsatisfactory a state. It was admitted by both sides of the house that the social condition of that country was anything but pleasing; but that state of things arose from the struggle which prevailed between the necessity of existence and the rights of property. (Hear, hear.) Were they, when Ireland was in such a state, to be called on, instead of bettering their condition, to take protection under what was well designated by an hon. member, the vulgar expedient of coercion. (Hear, hear.) It might be true, and he would admit it to its fullest extent, that outrages and crimes were great in Ireland. But the question was, were they only to look to the crimes of the people without at all sympathising with them in their misery and distress? (Hear, hear.) Even the immortal Burke described the whole policy towards Ireland to be such as to make them as poor and as ignorant as possible—that to that people was never granted the rights of citizenship; and the Devon Commission described the condition of the Irish peasantry to be as badly fed, badly housed, badly clothed, but that under all these privations they manifested a patience under suffering unknown to any other people. (Hear, hear.) They were so destitute of the rights of subsistence on their native soil—the necessities of their landlords so aggravated their wretchedness, that 150,000 poor wretches, by the clearance system, were swept out of their habitations and left to pine away in ditches. (Hear, hear.) Being firmly persuaded that no temporary measure could meet a permament disease he would vote against the Bill.

Mr. COLQUHOUN said, that if at the close of the debate he should vote for the second reading of this Bill, he should not do so upon the grounds urged by Sir R. Inglis. He could not throw off his own shoulders the responsibility for this measure, and repose it entirely on those of the ministry; neither could he, like Lord G. Bentinck, refuse to grant unconstitutional powers to it, because he did not place the most unreserved confidence in its members. If Lord J. Russell had asked for the powers of this Bill, he should say, "first prove your case, and then press your bill as quickly as possible through Parliament;" and he should use the same language to Sir R. Peel. Now he frankly admitted that ministers had made out an impregnable case, and that the proofs which had convinced the House of Lords were sufficient to convince the House of Commons. He thought, however, that there had been too much delay in passing the measure' and he feared from some passages in Sir R. Peel's speech of Friday night that he was making loopholes to escape from the most stringent and most necessary clauses in committee. If these were abandoned, the Bill would not be worth the paper it was written upon. He called on Sir J. Graham to speak out on this head. It he declared that the Government would maintain these clauses, he (Mr. Colquhoun) would give it his strenuous support. He then discussed at considerable length the question, whether the Conservative party would be in a better situation by supporting Sir R. Peel as minister, or by expelling him from power and placing Lord J. Russell in his place. He said that he and those with whom he acted considered it advisable to withhold their support from her Majesty's Government, but that it was not because they possessed any greater confidence in the Noble Lord (Lord John Russell) opposite, and his party, as he believed that when they got into power again they would act in a similar manner to what they had done on former occasions; and was confirmed in that opinion from the report he had read in the newspapers of a recent meeting held at the Noble Lord's residence in Cheshame-place, wherein he saw it mentioned that the hon. members for Cork (Mr. O'Connell), Finsbury (Mr. Dancombe) Montrose (Mr. Hume), Coventry (Mr. Williams), and Sheffield (Mr. Ward) were the Noble Lord's councillors on the occasion, all of which hon. gentlemen boasted of belonging to what was termed the radical party; and if the Noble Lord had intended to drive that team, however skilful he might be, he would have to cut down many slices of the Constitution to satisfy that party. The question then he had to consider was, whether they were better off in having the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) or the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) at the head of the Government. He ultimately decided the question by declaring that it would be better for the Conservative party to have Lord J. Russell in office, whose projects they could defeat by meeting them with their forces undivided, than Sir R. Peel, who by creating division in their ranks, was enabled to carry out all the schemes of their opponents.

Colonel SIBTHORPE said, that even if he were to receive such a pledge as Mr. Colquhoun required from the government, he should place no confidence in it, and therefore his vote would not depend on the answer of Sir J. Graham. He should vote against this Bill because it was a truckling measure, emenating from a truckling Government, and because he hoped by defeating it to get rid of a perfidious and detestable administration.

Lord J. RUSSELL declared that he could not concur in the doctrine of Sir R. Inglis, that the house ought to pass an act of restriction without examination, merely because it was introduced on the responsibility of the executive Government. In commencing an examination of this Bill, he was almost tempted to take the same course which a Minister of the Crown sometimes took in proposing a measure of importance, and to propose that that paragraph of the Queen's speech should be read on which the present measure was founded. Now, giving ministers every credit for their wish to secure property and life, he must say that the delay of five months after such an announcement could not have been of any advantage to them in securing confidence to the measure which they had brought forward, either on the grounds on which they proposed it, or on the details which they had included within it. In reply to the argument that ministers had been prevented from bringing this measure forward sooner by the state of public business, he observed that two courses had been open to them. One would have been, seeing life was in danger and that famine was impending over the country, to introduce a temporary measure for the preservation of life and a temporary measure for the supply of food, and to have left the great permanent measure for the adjustment of the corn laws for subsequent consideration; but it was clear that, as soon as they attempted to unite a temporary measure of restriction with a perman nt system of corn laws, they must excite a formidable opposition. Another course would have been to advise her Majesty not to have alluded to the subject of Irish outrages and murders in her speech; to have passed the corn laws and the custom laws, and then to have considered whether they would introduce such a measure as that which was then before the house. Referring to the question Lord Lincoln had asked him, namely, why he, who had voted in favour of a similar measure in 1835, refused to vote in favour of this measure in 1846? he replied, that each case must be judged by its own circumstances, and that it was no justification to say that because a peculiar course had been pursued at one time it ought therefore to be pursued at another. In the year 1819 several new and unconstitutional acts were brought in by the Government of that day for the purpose of putting down democratical outrages. These outrages were repeated during the period of his administration. He did not, however, renew those unconstitutional measures, but called upon Parliament for a larger military and constabulary force, and succeeded in repressing them without applying for any extraordinary powers. The same course was subsequently pursued by Sir R. Peel under still more trying circumstances, and was pursued, he was happy to say, with the same success. Again, in the year 1833, an Irish Coercion Bill was introduced into Parliament more harsh and oppressive even than the present. In 1834, it was mitigated, and again in 1835, it was still further mitigated, until it met with the support of nearly every party in the house. He must, however, remind those who then heard him, that in 1833, when Lord Althorpe introduced his measure of severity, he proposed several measures for the improvement and conciliation of Ireland, and that in 1835, when it was renewed, full confidence was placed by the people of Ireland in the Whig Administration that it would not abuse the power so entrusted to it. From 1835 to 1840 the act was in existence, but not in operation; and in 1840 the Whig Government determined to let it expire. He then proceeded to show that all the moral effect of this bill in repressing disorder had been lost by the delay which had occurred in forwarding it through Parliament; and to oppose it, on the ground that there were not in the state of crime in Ireland sufficient reasons for a measure so severe: that its provisions, whilst they were harsh towards the innocent, were ineffective in pointing out the criminal, and that they were not accompanied by such measures of remedy and conciliation as ought to accompany any measure of restriction. He had mentioned on a former occasion that he intended to offer to the clause shutting up men in their cottages from sunset to sunrise the strongest opposition, and that he should propose its omission in committee. He should not have refused his consent to this bill, if he had deemed it necessary, on the ground stated by Lord G. Bentinck, that he had no confidence in the Government. Politically speaking, he had no confidence in the Government; and he was justified in having no confidence in it, by the measures which Ministers had introduced even during the present year. Those measures were a practical testimony that the Government now in power had been mistaken, and that the Government which it had supplanted was in the right. He called the attention of the house to the fact, that, slandered as the late Ministers had been, not by Sir R. Peel, but by some of his colleagues, for their scheme of religious education, for their wish to unite the Protestant and Roman Catholic population in the bonds of love and amity, and for their relaxation of the protection laws, they had been followed, on all those measures—nay, more, Ministers boasted that on education and on the corn laws they had gone further even than their Whig masters. Giving them every credit for having acted on honourable motives, thinking that their present course was a wise and proper course, he did expect that some expression of regret would have fallen from them, that the late Ministers should have been so long the mark of slander and calumny. Sir J. Graham had accused them of being pirates who set fire to the ship as they left it. It now appeared that having got possession of the ship, the present Ministers had lived on the stores which their predecessors had left behind, had guided themselves by the charts which they had left in the cabin, and had steered by the compass which they had left on the deck; and having done all this, it would not have been too much to have expressed some regret that the Whig Ministers had been so slandered. He had felt those slanders deeply, and if he had received satisfaction from seeing measures founded on such principles suceeed in Parliament, still he should have received more, had his opponents had the justice to confess that he and his colleagues had not deserved those invectives by which they had been assailed, because they had been earlier than the Government what was best for the country. The noble Lord, then adverted to some of the arguments of Mr. Colquhoun, he said the honourable member for Newcastle, in alluding to me to-night, spoke of measures—I forget what his phrase was, not dangerous innovation, but some equivalent of that sort; which, he said, I was very apt to promote. Now, I will tell that hon. gentleman I think he is totally mistaken with respect to the character of the measures which tend to preserve all the institutions of this country. I answer him in the memorable words of Mr. Burke, that the best reform is that which is most timely; that the denial of all reform is not the most effectual mode by which to preserve ancient institutions. I have always thought that if the claims to representation which Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham possessed, had been in due time fairly considered we should not in the year 1830 have had so much difficulty to contend against—we should not then have exposed Bristol to plunder, or have seen Nottingham Castle in flames. Would it not have been—to use the modern phrase—more conservative to have made early and wise concessions to the just demands of the people? and will it not be more conservative, instead of carrying further this Bill, to place before the attention of the House the real grievances of Ireland. And let me tell you that those grievances are more social than otherwise. I say that in the list of Irish grievances we should give to social grievances the most prominent place. We should, I think, direct our attention to the means of increasing the quantity of land cultivated—we should cultivate wastes, and enable the poor to reside on them. You will not prevent outrage by resorting to remedial and conciliatory measures, such measures at such a time will lose half their practical and all their moral force. It is not always the most conservative course to resort only to coercion, and to put by reform. His Lordship proceeded to address himself to those gentlemen, who from the regard which they felt for the Government, owing to its liberal commercial feeling, were going to vote for a measure which in their consciences they disapproved. If the house passed this bill under the notion that a case was made out for it, and that it would tend to the security of life and property, they would be acquitted by their consciences; but he implored those who had no confidence in the bill itself, and thought it a bad and unconstitutional measure, and only to be supported because it was accompanied by other measures for the benefit of England, to consider what an argument they would be giving by their conduct, not only to those who sought repeal, but to those who went much further. He therefore called on the members, if they thought this measure right, to pass the second reading of it and to go into committee; but if they thought it wrong, to reject it altogether; for any trifling wish it would produce a loss of confidence, which would not be reproduced in one or even in five years, but would be an irrecoverable loss now and for ever.

Mr. D'ISRAELI said, that at any time he should be loth to pass a coercion Bill for Ireland; but there were now circumstances which rendered him more loth than ever to pass such a measure. After going through a series of memoranda, which he called the statistics of shuffling, for the purpose of proving that there was nothing to justify the fact, that at the end of June Ministers were proposing the second reading of a measure which they had announced on the 22nd. of January, he declined to enter into the merits of the bill itself. That was a task wholly unnecessary, especially as the remedy provided in this bill had no application to the long and authentic list of outrages with which Ministers had favoured the house. The paternal Government had also laid claim to an amazing growing gratitude in Ireland for the introduction of Indian meal; but strange to say, the newspapers of the day contained accounts of wars against this much-boasted Indian food. He then replied to the imputations and allegations made by the Premier in answer to Lord G. Bentinck's charges. The right hon. gentleman had accused the noble member for Lynn with inconsistency in voting on the Factory Bill and this Bill. The noble lord had, however, violated no confidence, betrayed no trust. It could not be said of him that he got into Parliament by pretending to have a different opinion on the Factory or any other question than those which had been recorded in his votes. He had practised no duplicity by opposing candidates at the hustings, by promising to support a man that he was determined to oppose. But the charge against the right hon. baronet was that he had got into power by professing opinions the very reverse of those which he now proposed. The charge against him was that he struck at the root of the Parliamentary constitution of England. It was not a quarrel between individual Members of Parliament, but a great national contest for the principle that the position of public men should be intelligible and that there should be a distinct Opposition as well as a powerful government. The right hon. baronet had finished his speech on Friday night last by exclaiming, in high flown language, that it was the grossest calumny ever dictated by a vindictive imagination to insinuate that he had desired to settle this question without the interference of Lord John Russell. But how, asked Mr. D'Israeli, happened it that the right honourable baronet had, by his own confession, endeavoured to induce his government to carry this measure several weeks before he thought of resigning in favour of the noble member for London? That question had been asked before, and it had been answered by the charge of "bandying personalities." The right hon. baronet had accused Lord. G. Bentinck of using language too licentious for legitimate debate. Mr. D'Israeli proceeded to quote, from the speeches of Mr. Fox and other celebrated statesmen, expresssions even stronger than those used by Lord George. But these, exclaimed the honourable member, are mealy-mouthed times, and cannot endure the words spoken in the days of the great Parliamentary giants; nevertheless, the Secretary-at-War might study Mr. Fox's speeches without any injury to Mr. S. Herbert's masculine style of eloquence. Lord George Bentinck, however, spoke from his heart, and that sort of speech was in general preferable to the pompous plausibility, the damnable iteration, the cold common-place of modern oratory. Mr. D'Israeli next referred to Sir Robert Peel's denial of the charge brought against him of having changed his opinion in 1825 on the question of Catholic Emancipation. The hon. member pronounced the speech made by the Premier in 1829, as reported in *Hansard* and also as reported in the *Mirror of Parliament*, and proved that the former had been corrected by Sir R. Peel himself—the admission in question being carefully left out, while the latter contained the words actually spoken, viz., "I said to Lord Liverpool, in 1825, that the time had come when something with respect to the Roman Catholics ought, in my opinion, to be done." This report of the *Mirror of Parliament* Mr. D'Israeli corroborated by the report of the daily journals, and by other testimony, and then the hon. member exclaimed, "You see, there were two different speeches, one for the *hour* and the other for *posterity*." [The *Post* says Mr. D'Israeli's elucidation of this no longer mysterious transaction was complete, and as he unfolded proof after proof of the Premier's duplicity, and wound up by showing that three days after he had obtained his oft-vaunted character for candour from Mr. Canning, he commenced hunting him to death, the cheers of the house testified to the triumph of the orator, and the utter overthrow of the Minister.] He then disposed of the accusation that Lord George Bentinck had called Sir Robert Peel his "Right Hon. Friend," by remarking that but a little while ago nearly three hundred honourable members in the house addressed him in the same Parliamentary phrase; and Lord George had, in fact, as little, perhaps less, personal intimacy with the Premier as any man in the house. The hon. member thus concluded, what was really one of the most effective speeches he has ever delivered:—Sir, I think I have answered the elaborate attack of the right. hon. gentleman on the noble lord—(cheers)—his attack on my noble friend's consistency, his attack on his Parliamentary language, his attack upon the imputation my noble friend made upon him as to the conduct of the right hon. gentleman to Mr. Canning. But I trust I have done more than vindicate my noble friend. I trust I have put in its true and intelligible light that mysterious passage which has so long perplexed the politicians of Europe, and which the right hon. gentleman on Friday night so elaborately explained for the benefit of the rising generation. I am not surprised, that, closely connected with Mr. Canning as he was, my noble friend should have expressed himself as he did. The feeling to which he gave utterance is shared by all who have had any intercourse with Mr. Canning. I never saw Mr. Canning but once, when I had no expectation of being a member of this house, but I can recollect it but as yesterday when I listened to the last accents—I may say the dying words of that illustrious statesman. I I can recollect the flash—the lightning flash—of that eye, and the power of that imperial brow? But, Sir, when shall we see another Mr. Canning—a man who, ruled this house as a man rules a high bred steed, as Alexander ruled Bucephalus (a laugh), of whom it was said that horse and man were alike proud. I thank that hon. gentleman for his laugh. The pulse of the national heart does not beat as high as once it did. I know the temper of this house is not as spirited and brave as it was, nor am I surprised when the vulture rules where once the eagle reigned. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman once said that Ireland was his great difficulty. I ask the right hon. gentleman why Ireland was his great difficulty, and whether, if he had acted with frankness to Mr. Canning in reference to his communication with Lord Liverpool in 1825, Ireland would have been his great difficulty? (Cheers.) This the right hon. gentleman must feel at the present moment, when we are about again to divide on an Irish question—a division which may be fatal to the endurance of his power—he must feel that it is a Nemesis that dictates this vote and regulates this decision, and that is about to stamp with its zeal the catastrophe of a sinister career. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL asked the house to suspend its judgment till he had a legitimate opportunity to reply to the bitter personal attack which had just been made upon him. He declared upon his honour that he had never stated to Lord Liverpool in 1825, that he had changed his opinion on the Catholic question. If he had done so, that change of opinion would soon have been made known to Mr. Canning, from the intimate terms on which he and Lord Liverpool lived together.

On the motion of Mr. C. POWELL, the debate was again adjourned.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The House met at Five o'clock.

On the motion of Lord LYTTELTON, a Bill for the Suppression of the Office of Superintendent of Convicts was read a second time.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH'S ANNUITIES BILL.

The Earl of RIPON said, that he would pos'pone the committee on these Bills, which stood for to-day. He would, on another occasion, mention the day next week which he would fix for the committee.

The Duke of RICHMOND said, that he honed the noble Earl would state the course which the Government intended to pursue. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to rescind the decision of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of RIPON would give no information, further than that the Government did not consider themselves precluded from taking any steps which the forms of the House would permit to have that decision reversed.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

Earl STANHOPE presented a petition from the working classes of Birmingham, agreed to at a public meeting in that town, in which they stated that they objected most solemnly to the passing of any measures affecting the labour of the country, without first consulting the judgment of the people upon them. (Hear, hear.) He wished to put a question to his Noble Friend the President of the Board of Control. He was anxious to learn from his Noble Friend whether he expected that the effect of their Corn Bill would be to raise the prices of corn, to leave them where they were, or to depress them?

The Earl of RIPON declined to prophesy.

The Earl STANHOPE then desired to be informed what the intention of the Government was in framing this measure—whether to lower, to enhance, or to leave unaffected the prices of grain.

The Earl of RIPON refused to answer.

The Earl STANHOPE remarked that it was apparent the Government had brought forward the measure without any knowledge of its operation; and that the country would understand the suspicious silence of the Noble President of the Board of Control.

The Earl of RIPON (with some warmth) observed, that he objected to the Noble Earl using such words as "suspicious silence." (Hear.) What right had the Noble Earl to term their silence "suspicious?" He (Lord Ripon) acted from a sense of his duty, and he would not submit to imputations of this kind. (Hear.)

A disorderly and somewhat warm discussion followed, which was at length terminated by their Lordships going into Committee.

On the 1st clause,

The Earl of WICKLOW moved an amendment, to the effect that after the 1st of February, 1849, there should be a fixed duty of 5s. on all foreign wheat not the produce of our colonies, instead of 1s. duty proposed by the Bill. The Noble Earl said that should this proposition regarding wheat be adopted, he would then move proportionate duties applicable to other descriptions of grain. He could not see how Noble Lords opposite could avoid voting for this fixed duty, unless they had the ambition to imitate the Government by changing their former opinions. As to himself, he knew the effect of his amendment, if carried, would be to defeat the Bill for the present, which he desired to do, in order to get a better one. He did not want any sliding-scale—he did not think a sliding-scale applicable to the circumstances of this country—but he was anxious to set this vexatious question at rest, and he was convinced that it was impossible to do so by this present bill. Those who expected that, were, in his opinion, as ignorant of the state of feeling in the agricultural population as they were ignorant of what was passing in another hemisphere—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and he believed, that if they succumbed to the power of the Anti-Corn Law League, the agitation which that body had excited would be but a slight whisper, in comparison with the roaring tempest which they were raising about their ears, ("Hear," and laughter.) The agricultural population of this country were far too proud and independent to suffer themselves to be trodden upon in this manner; they would be ready enough to sacrifice their own interests, if others were called upon to make the same sacrifice; but when they saw a new principle applied to them, and to them alone, they would never be satisfied with it.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, that he wished to say a few words, as on this particular question, an appeal had been directly made to Noble Lords on that side of the House; and as he was old-fashioned enough to desire to be consistent, he would show to their lordships, that in supporting this measure he was acting in perfect consistency with his former conduct. In 1841, he had seconded the address to the Throne, moved by Lord Spencer, and on that occasion they had both stated it to be desirable in their opinion, that protection to agriculture should be reduced as speedily, though as safely as possible. His opinions had undergone no change, for the Noble Earl who had moved this Bill, and also the amendment to the Address, on the occasion to which he had referred, drew particular attention to their remarks, and had said that their object clearly was free trade. The Noble Lord concluded by stating, that however much Noble Lords should accuse Sir Robert Peel of inconsistency in regard to the manner in which he had acted in reference to this matter of the Corn Laws, no one could deny that the alterations proposed would be for the benefit of the country. There might be some ground for a charge of inconsistency in regard to the manner in which the right hon. gentleman (Sir Robert Peel) had acted, but so far as the measure he had introduced to the House was concerned, there could be no doubt but that they were for the benefit of the country.

Lord CARNARVON supported the amendment. In doing so he endeavoured to get over the idea that the rate of wages was dependant on the price of food. The subject had been so much investigated and discussed, that he thought it unnecessary to go into it at any length. He denied that the repeal of the corn laws would benefit the labouring classes and argued that it would have the effect of throwing land out of employment, and rendering the condition of the poor man worse than it was at present. Such an alteration as that proposed by the Bill now before the House, would therefore be fraught with great disadvantage to the country. The labourer would suffer by it, for as he held that it would affect his wages, of course his income would be less, and he would be the less able to maintain his family.

Lord DE MAULEY supported the amendment.

Lord CLONCURRY said it was stated that the corn laws were an advantage to Ireland, and that they should therefore maintain them. Ireland was a part of the empire, and enjoyed no advantage but in common with Yorkshire or any other part of England. The Irish were in favour of this measure, because they thought they would derive benefit from free trade.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA said he would vote for the amendment, in the hope of getting a better Bill than that now proposed, through an appeal to the country. It was an unconstitutional course to pledge a Parliament of three years hence upon a measure of public principle. If the country should change their opinions upon this subject, in what position would they be placed? He did not blame the Government for a change of opinion, for if he saw reason to alter his views from conviction, he would throw consistency to the winds. Although they had a right to change their opinions, they were bound not to act upon that change without an appeal to the people. They might depend upon it the question would not remain where it was, but would be contested still further in the country.

Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Polwarth rose at the same time, but the former gave way.

Lord Polwarth said it was true that farms in the Roxburgh districts were let at an increase of rent, but that was in the year 1844, and not in 1846. This increase of rent did not arise from any confidence in the proposed alteration in the law; but from other causes altogether irrespective of the question. He did not think there would be any great diminution in the value of land; but that the Bill would cause a great displacement of labour. He would ask them was it desirable that the agricultural labourers should be driven into the manufacturing towns, especially when the town population was known to be in great distress.

Earl FITZWILLIAM said these protection laws had been injurious to the agricultural interest by exiting expectations of advantage, which it was not in the power of Parliament to realise for them. This had been proved not only by the experience of their effects, but by the admission of noble lords opposite. It was said that they ought to appeal to the sense of the people, but such an appeal would be in this case an appeal to their passions. He considered it an advantage to discuss the measure when an immediate dissolution of Parliament was not contemplated. He did not, however, approve of the conduct of the government in driving them into a corner and not affording that house an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. They might have done so, and it was peculiarly their duty to have done so, considering the manner in which they had come into power. (Hear, hear.) But through the course they had adopted they had deceived every one who had reposed any confidence in them. (Protectionist cheers.) If it were right to do what they proposed to do at this time, it must have been right in 1833 and in 1839, when he made an analogous motion, and when he was not supported by any one of their lordships. Now that he saw the measure within reach, however, and that within another week it would become the law of the land, he would freely admit his belief that it would do more good to the working classes of this country than any other measure which had been brought forward of late years. In utter contradictions to the opinions expressed by his noble friend at the table (Earl Stanhope) it would produce them more comforts, and increase the demand for manufactures beyond the utmost extent of their conception. Such being his conscientious conviction as to its possible effect, he should give the bill his support at this stage of its progress. (Hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM said it appeared to him from the speech of the noble earl who spoke last, and from the speeches of the noble lords who had addressed their lordships to the same effect, that the Ministry had offered a most serious insult to Parliament, by introducing the measure by way of bill, and not by way of resolution, to which their lordships should have been a party. The effect of that course was alleged to be their lordships being driven into a corner. Driven into a corner they might indeed be said to be in point of fact, but politically speaking, he was at a loss to understand how the expression could apply. As to the effect of this measure on the value of land, he had received two letters, one of them stating that a sale by auction took place yesterday, at Garraway's, at which an estate in Essex was sold. It was a farm of 200 acres, in a wretchedly bad state of cultivation, situated at a distance of five miles from the place at which the letter was written. It was sold, at 36 years purchase, for £6,500, notwithstanding the great alarm which was said to prevail throughout the country at the passing of the bill. The purchaser also took the bargain at 2½ per cent. against him. The other letter said an estate had been sold on the evening when it was written, at a price so extraordinary that the auctioneer confessed he was almost a convert to Free Trade. The amount of purchase money so far exceeded his expectations, that it was double that which it would have fetched two or three years ago. To make the result still more prominent, the estate was situated in the neighbourhood of the Bentinck estates, and though it consisted of marsh and low land, it fetched from £50 to £90 an acre. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord occupied their Lordships' time for a full hour with a variety of extraneous topics, and particularly impressed on their Lordships his assurance that the government would not be changed after all.

Lord STANLEY said that the mode in which this measure had been brought before the house was a most unusual one; and he declared, the sending up of a bill involving such vast political considerations, which their Lordships could not alter, on the plea of its being a Money Bill, to be an infringement of the rights of Parliament, and of the Constitution itself. Such a measure should have been proposed by resolution, according to precedent and to the forms of the Constitution. With respect to a coalition between opposite parties, hinted at by Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley repudiated and denied the existence of any such, so far as he or his friends were concerned. But he agreed with two remarks made by Lord Fitzwilliam, that it would be to a most extraordinary and fortuitous combination of parties that this bill owed its chance of passing into law; and that the Government dared not go to the country upon it. A taunt had been thrown out that if the Protectionists really anticipated a change of Ministry, they would have obstructed and delayed the progress of this bill; his (Lord Stanley's) answer to that taunt was, that he and his friends were above such tactics. They would submit to their Lordships decision, without being influenced by any consideration whether or not a twenty-four hours' delay might embarrass the Government on the Sugar Duties or the Irish Coercion Bill, or whether it might give a better chance to Noble Lords now sitting on the opposite benches. An appeal to the country, whenever it could be made, would be the only tactics the Protectionists could use. Lord Stanley concluded by stating that had he but chosen between a sliding scale and a fixed duty, he would unhesitatingly vote for a sliding-scale as a measure of Protection, but he preferred a fixed duty to no protection at all; and for the sake of Canada and of Ireland, to which it would be a real protection as far as it went, he would support the amendment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, though favourable to a small fixed duty for revenue. He entered into some explanations relative to the late meeting at Lord John Russell's house, to arrange about the opposition to be given to the Irish Coercion Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM in a second speech, which he insisted, in opposition to the wish of the house, on making, made the curious announcement, which he called on Cabinet Ministers present to vouch, viz., that shortly after the present Government came into power, he (Lord Brougham) had been offered "high and brilliant office," and that he had refused it.

Their Lordships divided on Lord WICKLOW's amendment.

Contents	107
Non-contents	140
Majority for the Government	33

Progress was reported, and the Committee adjourned to Friday.

The Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at Four o'clock.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

On the motion for the further consideration of the report on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill.

A discussion ensued which occupied several hours, two of which were passed with closed doors, in order, we believe, that the public should not be informed of the charges bandied to and fro of "personal pecuniary interest." The bill was thrown out by a majority of two, but Mr. Hume objected that Mr. P. M. Stuart had a pecuniary interest in the opposing line, and moved that his vote be disallowed in the division. There were, for Mr. Hume's motion, 114, and against it 118; it was lost by a majority of 4. Hereupon a long squabble ensued, the termination of which was an adjournment.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

Sir GEORGE CLERK next moved the adoption of a recommendation contained in the minute of the Board of Trade of the 6th of June, 1846, on report of Commissioners for inquiring into the Gauge of Railways:—

"1. That no line shall hereafter be formed on any other than the four feet eight and a half inch gauge excepting lines to the south of the existing line from London to Bristol, and excepting small branches of a few miles in length, in immediate connexion with the Great Western Railway; but that no such line as above excepted shall be sanctioned by Parliament, unless a special report shall have been made by the Committee on the Bill, setting forth the reasons which have led the Committee to advise that such line should be formed on any other than the four feet eight and a half inch gauge.

"2. That, unless by the consent of the Legislature, it shall not be permitted to the Directors of any Railway Company to alter the gauge of such railway.

"3. That, in order to complete the general chain of narrow gauge communication from the north of England to the southern coasts, and to the port of Bristol, any suitable measures should be promoted to form a narrow gauge link from Gloucester to Bristol, and also from Oxford to Basingstoke, or by any shorter route connecting the proposed Rugby and Oxford line with the South-western Railway.

"4. That the South Wales line, and its branches to Monmouth and Hereford, should be permitted to be formed on the broad gauge, as sanctioned by their Act.

"5. That the Rugby and Oxford line, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, should be permitted to be formed on the broad gauge, as sanctioned by the Acts; that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade shall exercise the powers conferred upon them by the several Acts, and shall require that additional narrow gauge rails shall forthwith be laid down from Rugby to Oxford, and from Wolverhampton to the junction with the Birmingham and Gloucester line; and that if it should hereafter appear that there is a traffic requiring accommodation on the narrow gauge from the Staffordshire districts to the southern coast, any suitable measure shall be promoted by Parliament to form a narrow gauge link from Oxford to the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway."

After a discussion in which Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Ellice, Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. M. Gibson, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. E. Denison, Sir R. Price, Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. W. Collett, Mr. Hayter, Mr. F. Scott, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Hawes, Colonel Anson, Sir T. Acland, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Seymour joined, the first resolution, with a slight verbal amendment, was agreed to. The second resolution was withdrawn; and, on the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, another resolution, stating that "it is the opinion of this house that provision should be made by law to prevent the Directors of any railway company to alter the gauge of any railway unless by the consent of the Legislature," was substituted and agreed to.

The debate on the three resolutions was adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock to twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The house met at twelve o'clock.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.

On the suggestion of Sir G. CLERK the adjourned debate on the resolutions respecting the broad and narrow gauges was put off till Thursday.

Sir G. GREY gave notice, for Thursday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the voluntary establishment of baths and washhouses.

NAVAL CIVIL DEPARTMENT BILL.

Sir C. NAPIER moved the second reading of the Naval Civil Department Bill. The object of the bill was to remodel the Board of Admiralty, by abolishing the offices of three of the Lords of the Admiralty, and by otherwise reconstituting the Navy Board. In support of the bill the gallant Commodore entered at great length upon the present defective state of the Board, and the consequent mismanagement of our navy.

Lord INGESTRE seconded the motion, although he did not approve of all the provisions of the bill.

Mr. CORRY moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The measure proposed would lessen the responsibility, increase the expense, and introduce greater complication than ever into the navy department.

Captain PECHELL supported the bill, as he would any measure designed to improve the present management of the navy.

After a short discussion, in which Sir G. COCKBURN, Captain PLUMRIDGE, and Captain BERKELEY took part, the house divided—

For the second reading	11
Against it	107
Majority against the Bill	96

RATING OF TENEMENTS BILL.

On the motion that this Bill be read a second time.

Mr. R. PALMER said that he had several objections to some of the details of the Bill, but that as he thought it susceptible of considerable amendment in Committee, he should not resist its progress at this stage.

Mr. P. SCROPE said he thought the Bill would injuriously affect that class of the poor who were raised only a few degrees above pauperism, and who were gradually sinking into it. The Bill did not give them the exemption which their poverty entitled them to, and which was frequently bestowed more improperly on wealthy proprietors and prosperous tradesmen. It also interfered with the erection of houses for the poor, and he should therefore move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. HAWES then moved the adjournment of the debate, which being seconded by Mr. SPOONER, and agreed to, it was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill was postponed by Mr. MACKINNON till Wednesday, the 8th of July.

The adjourned debate on the Place of Worship (Scotland Bill) was postponed till Thursday.

The consideration of the Poor Removal Bill in Committee was postponed to this day week.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved that the House go into Committee on the Coroners (Ireland) Bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE objected to so important a measure being gone into at such an advanced hour of the day.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The royal assent was given by commission to a great many Railway and other bills.

On the motion of the Bishop of London the Church Discipline Bill was read a first time.

After the presentation of petitions their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The remaining resolutions, proposed by Sir G. CLERK, respecting the railway gauges, were agreed to.

The adjourned debate,

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL

was resumed by,

Sir A. ARMSTRONG, who opposed the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. J. BENNETT, Captain LAYARD, Mr. HENLY, Sir H. W. BARRON, and Mr. HAWES likewise opposed the Bill.

Captain FITZMAURICE and Lord F. EGERTON supported it. The Noble Lord, in reference to h te strong expressions used by Lord G. Bentinck, said, he regretted that such language had been uttered, and he particularly regretted that it had been defended on the plea of precedent, because any nonsense or violence might be thus justified. In fact, Mr. Fox had used even stronger words than those cited by Mr. D'ISRAELI, for he on one occasion said of Lord North that he would not trust himself in the same room with him, and yet they were afterwards political friends; so he (Lord F. Egerton) did not despair, despite what had passed between Lord G. Bentinck and Sir R. PEEL, "that things would set themselves to rights." He then disclaimed the appellation of a renegade, which Lord G. BENTINCK had applied to several gentlemen as honourable as any in the house, and amongst others to himself. He concluded by stating that this measure had not been proposed as a cure for the evils of Ireland; that he did not support it as such cure; but that he did support it as the means of putting down certain crimes which were prevalent in certain districts of Ireland.

The debate was, on the motion of Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, again adjourned.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Trades' Movements.

BARNSLEY WEAVERS.

MESSRS. PIGOTT AND NEWTON AGAIN.

It is with extreme pain that circumstances have arisen which call forth the following public appeal:—to be silent under the outrageous and wholesale attempt at plunder by the Messrs. Pigott and Newton, would indeed be criminal in a superlative degree on the part of the work-people.

Remember, it is not Power-Loom Weavers alone that would suffer by the unblushing propositions of Pigott and Newton, but the Hand-Loom Weavers would ultimately suffer in the same ratio as those employed in the Power-Loom; nor would the evil end with the weavers alone.

Will the Shopkeepers suffer nothing by the withdrawal of hundreds if not thousands of pounds weekly from the various shops when trade is flourishing? and will the owners of Cottage property agree to reduce their rents nearly one-half? if not, then these different parties are deeply interested in our cause, leaving the humanity of the case entirely out of the question.

What can the public think