William Hewitt, Pu
16, Gt Windmill St, Ha

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,—I find that fifteen hours a day IS too much work for an infant, or even for a full grown man, and for the strongest man. This week, to be ready for the exhibition on Monday, we work from five in the morning till eight at night—it is now half-past four on Thursday, and, although my secretary has been with me since Tuesday morning, as I hoped to steal an hour or two to write to you, yet it was all in vain, and, as my work is not over till nine at night, and as I cannot dictate in my sleep, I must give up my intention of saying any more for the present, than to renew my pledge that I will astonish thousands on Monday, and that you shall have a full and true account of the whole proceedings on Saturday next, together with a correct engraving of the People's First Estate—till then

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

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends,—The important mission upon which you have sent us having been fulfilled to the best of our ability, we now feel it our duty to lay before you in this brief address the future policy of the National Charter Association. We have with deep attention considered the subject of a national petition to Parliament in favour of the People's Charter, and have unanimously resolved upon the presentation of one early in next session. We think that the present House of Commons should not be allowed to dissolve without again testing it upon the great question of the franchise, so that at the general election (an event rapidly approaching), instead of assuming the mask of hypocrisy, the candidates will ascend the hustings cheered as the friends, or execrated as the foes, of the people.

We are aware that there are to be found Democrats who are averse to petitioning, as futile and fruitless. From this view, we must respectfully dissent. We are not so sanguine as to expect the Charter as the result of a national petition, but we do regard that course as a most efficient means of imbuing the public mind with the truth of our course. Our hopes of success are founded upon the righteousness of our object; but ere these hopes can be realized, an intense, determined, and fervent public opinion must be created in favour of freedom and its blessings; and such mind having been created, must be brought to bear in all its forcefulness, upon those classes who have usurped the rights which the millions should exercise. Every means should be taken to bring our objects and principles prominently before the world, for there is a majesty in truth that commands respect; there is in it a native vigor, if allowed fair play, which will ultimately render it triumphant over every obstacle. A national petition we conceive to be one means of giving free action to the influence of our cause upon the public mind.

Our cause has struggled, and still struggles, against an ocean of difficulties. The venal, factious press, day after day and week after week, pours out its calumnies upon our conduct, and its misrepresentation of our objects. Even the pulpit, whence charity and truth *should* flow in commingled streams, not unfrequently resounds with bitter tirades against a party whose only object is man's amelioration—whose only motive is the love of freedom. The presentation of a national petition will enable us to command a hostile press; for, although reporters hesitate not to misrepresent and distort the proceedings of a Chartist meeting, they dare not garble a debate in Parliament. The presentation of a national petition gives rise to agitation, dispels prejudice, strengthens faith, and creates mind, by placing before the civilised world the cause of democracy in all its sublimity of conception and grandeur of purpose. Then, brother Chartists, up to the work of the national petition! There is no time to be lost; it must be presented early in April next; and this time, as heretofore, we must make it a thing unprecedented in the annals of the British Parliament. We must have five millions of *bona fide* signatures! Surely it is not too much to expect, that out of the millions who now writhe under the lash of class misrule, five millions may be found to denounce the ruthless career of the oppressor, and to demand justice as the right which man owes to man.

Friends, the case of Frost, Williams, and Jones, has not been forgotten by your delegates. We have resolved to seek the restoration of the Patriots, through the medium of a Memorial to the Home Office. We were told, lately, in the House of Commons, that this was the proper course to pursue; let us do so now, with all the energy and zeal which so philanthropic an object must inspire in the minds of a generous People. The Patriotic Exiles expect the performance of this duty at your hands, and justly so—they have been enduring captivity, in all its aggravated horrors, for demanding the rights of which reckless despotism has deprived you. Let us cheer them with a knowledge of our gratitude. To memorialize for their return is but a poor duty, which, however, we owe, and which, we trust, will ere long be blessed with the return of these noble-minded men to their native land.

We have likewise resolved upon carrying into operation the plan laid down in the Hand-Book of the Association, for securing the return to Parliament of a few Members pledged to the support of the Charter. The Central Election Committee will speedily be formed, with Mr. Duncombe as President, when its plan of proceedure will be laid before you. We have resolved upon several other matters connected with the movement, of which you are cognizant, which we hope will conduce to the furtherance of the People's cause.

In conclusion, friends, we call on you once more to rally round the old standard. It is fruitless for us to deliberate and resolve unless you act. A nation's freedom cannot be gained by talking—it is by action well directed, and vigorous action, that the invaluable blessing can be secured. You have now an excellent organization, exert yourselves to extend it. Many, during the calm of Chartism, have sunk into apathy! to such we appeal, at once to assume their former proud position in the movement. The present is not the time for indolence; your treacherous foes, the Whigs, are in power; you should at the same time be at your posts. The sworn foes of Chartism are in the field, let not then the stigma of desertion attach to a single friend of the cause.

In returning from our labours, we are resolved to do each a man's share in freedom's vineyard; and trusting that our humble efforts will receive that powerful aid which your union, energy and perseverance can afford,

We remain,
Yours, ever faithfully,
On behalf of the Convention,
PHILIP M'GRATH,
Chairman,
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,
Secretary.

The Explosion of a Steam-engine Boiler at Darkhill Ironworks, near Coleford, lately has occasioned the death of three persons. It appeared that, in consequence of some repairs, the blast had been taken off the furnace, and the engine stopped; but that the safety valve had not been opened, when suddenly the boiler exploded with a terrible crash. The engineer was frightfully scalded, and a little girl who was standing by shared the same fate. Both were taken up alive, but died soon after. Two of the workmen, near the place, were also dreadfully scalded: one of them died on Thursday last.

Execution at York.—On Saturday John Roddy suffered the extreme penalty of the law at York Castle, for the murder of his infant at Skipton, in Craven.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Aug. 7.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to some official and several Railway Bills.

The Citations' (Ireland) Bill and the Books and Engravings' Bill were read a second time.

The Joint-stock Banks (Scotland and Ireland Bill passed through committee.

The Baths and Wash-houses Bill and the Art Unions' Bill were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, August 7.

The report on the Sugar Duties Bill was received, and the third reading fixed for this day.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

Upon moving the order of the day, Lord John Russell, in anticipation of Dr. Bowring's motion for the abolition of flogging in the army, said that he was prepared to make known the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet with the Duke of Wellington upon a subject respecting which public opinion was so much agitated. His Lordship said he had no wish to claim the credit of the ameliorations in the military code which had been determined upon; neither did he desire, on the other hand, to shrink from the responsibility. The Duke of Wellington had not thought it right to abolish corporal punishment in the army; and the Government concurred with him in deeming it right to stop at the limit proposed by his Grace. By the present regulations no offender, convicted by a general or garrison court-martial, could suffer a greater punishment than 200 lashes; a district court-martial could inflict 150 lashes; and a regimental court-martial 100. The Duke of Wellington, having considered the subject, had determined to issue regulations by which no court-martial would have the power to inflict more than "fifty" lashes, with special directions, that "the condition of health of the offender shall be ascertained to be sufficiently robust to bear the punishment inflicted without its being dangerous to life; and taking such other precautions about the weather and other accidental circumstances so as to guard against danger. His Lordship then appealed to Dr. Bowring whether, as the government had thus mitigated the punishment down to the lowest point which they deemed safe and necessary to maintain the discipline of the army, the hon. member would not withdraw his motion. Dr. Bowring having expressed dissent, the noble lord then expatiated on the paramount necessity of preserving discipline in the army, citing the various authorities in support of corporal punishment which have been so repeatedly appealed to, especially the report of the Commission appointed in 1835. His lordship added that his own views were in favour of elevating the condition of the soldier, and he instanced with great satisfaction his own efforts, whilst at the head of Chelsea Hospital. He said that flogging in the army had greatly declined of late years, corporal punishment being only 1 in 190 men. He trusted that by the system of military prisons now coming into operation, of rewards, increased pay, and the commissions given to private soldiers, that the condition of the soldier would be raised so as to render corporal punishment unnecessary. The house ought not, at this late period of the session, to step in to abolish a system, which had endured so long, merely in consequence of the excitement created by the late unfortunate case. His Lordship concluded by passing a high eulogium upon the Duke of Wellington, and entreated the house to rely upon his judgment in a matter upon which his experience so eminently qualified him to form a correct judgment.

Dr. Bowring then rose for the purpose of moving the total abolition of corporal punishment in the army. The hon. member with great good taste and judgment alluded to the late distressing case at Hounslow, and said that Government ought not to delay the total abolition a single day. Necessity was their sole plea, by which plea Torquemada had justified the Inquisition, and Charles IX. the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The hon. member cited Dr. Fergusson, to prove that even 12 lashes might affect life; read, with prodigious effect, a number of authentic statements of various excessive floggings which had terminated fatally, and in which the severity of the punishment had in its consequences been disproportionate to the offence. One man had, at different times, received 15,000 lashes. The evidence of Colonel Slade, who boasted that 50 lashes such as were administered under his superintendence, were equal to 1,000 lashes of whips and cats, particularly excited the indignation of the house. The lash ought not to be placed in the hands of an executioner who had, at his discretion, the power to increase or diminish the punishment. The honourable member stated that which was repeated by several members during the debate, that the result of torture is a matter of calculation, and depends on the constitution, which differs in every individual, and is in proportion to his strength and sensibility. "The force of the muscles and the sensibility of the nerves being given, it is required to find the degree of pain necessary to inflict torture without depriving him of life." Men, by the lash, have been put to death, who were not condemned to death. The demoralising effect of flogging a lump of dead flesh was only equal to its cruelty.

Mr. H. Berkeley supported the motion, and was followed by

Colonel Peel, who insisted that until the army was elevated in a moral point of view, it was impossible to abolish coporal punishment. He entered into a long defence of Colonel Whyte, who, he contended, had been unjustly attacked.

Mr. Williams made a long and able speech in favour of the immediate abolition of flogging.

Captain Layard spoke at great length in favour of the motion, contending the proper remedy was an improvement in the mode of enlistment.

Mr. Neville and Colonel Reid, the members for Windsor, spoke at considerable length on the great advantage of improving the condition of the soldier.

Captain Bernal Osborne thought the experiment might be made on the household troops to abolish flogging. The hon. member plunged into a long historical argument respecting flogging in the army, exhibiting considerable research; although his own amendment, of which he had given notice, was to the effect of preserving the power of inflicting fifty lashes on a march, or in case of mutiny or theft, he should support Dr. Bowring's motion.

Mr. Fox Maule expressed his surprise that Mr. Osborne, after an argumentative speech in favour of retaining the power of inflicting fifty lashes, should vote for the motion. The right hon. Gentleman then went over the same ground as Lord John Russell, suggesting the propriety of giving higher rewards to the soldier, and that while you retain the power of inflicting corporal punishment, it may remain dormant, so that at no distant period flogging may be unknown in the British army.

Sir Charles Napier said that it was impossible to maintain dsscipline in the army and navy without flogging, and quoted a case wherein the soldiers in the Peninsula, having deserted their officers, where recalled to their duty by the Duke of Wellington ordering two men to be hanged by the Provost Marshal on the spot.

Mr. Wakley then rose, and in a very effective speech vindicated his conduct at the late inquiry at Hounslow. He cited several cases to show that accidents to the skin, often slight, produced diseases of the pleura, and death, and that no medical science could pronounce upon the degree of punishment which human life could sustain under the lash.

Mr. Craven Berkeley having impeached Mr. Wakley's conduct on the inquest, that gentleman defended himself for having excluded the medical gentlemen, inasmuch as they had previoulsy given their evidence upon an insufficient *post mortem* examination.

Mr. Charles Buller defended the regulations of the Horse Guards, and repudiated the imputation that they would not be carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived.

Mr. Goulburn was anxious to see the *morale* of the army improved.

Mr. Bright spoke in favour of Dr. Bowring's motion, and Mr. Hume expressed his satisfaction at the improved tone of the debate on this subject. Colonel Sibthorp and Colonel Wood defended the system of flogging, and Mr. Curteis spoke strongly in its condemnation. The House then divided—

For Dr. Bowring's motion	37
Against it	90

Majority against the abolition of flogging—53

Mr. Osborne then moved his amendment, limiting corporal punishment in the army to fifty lashes for offences committed on the line of march, mutiny, or theft, upon which the house divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. Osborne's motion	25
Against it	81
Majority	56

Mr. Escott having postponed his motion on the subject till Monday, the house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Saturday, August 8.

A variety of bills were advanced a stage, after which

Lord Morpeth stated that it was the intention of the Government, next session, to bring in a general and extensive measure on the subject of sites for dwellings.

Captain Osborne considered the Government had not given any satisfactory answer as to what they intended with respect to the Bills relating to Ireland. It appeared to him as if they only proposed proceeding with the Arms Bill.

Lord J. Russell said that the attention of the Government, regarding the Irish Bills before the house, had been principally directed to the means of providing employment for the people in that country during the winter months. With respect to the Arms Bill, it could be discussed in committee.

Captain Osborne said the noble lord admitted that the Arms Bill of the late Government was a failure, yet it appeared the present Government intended to proceed with a similar measure.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL

was read a *third time, and in reply to* Sir J. R. Reid, who advised the Government to encourage free labour *in the colonies to its fullest extent*, in order to enable them to compete with the products of slave-grown sugar.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that in committee on the Customs Bill, this day, he should propose a reduction of the duty on rum; and next session several measures would be introduced in order to carry out the principle of free trade.

Mr. Parker obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners for the issue of Loans for Public Works and Fisheries to make loans to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, in lieu of loans heretofore authorised to be made in Exchequer Bills.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, August 10.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The Earl of Clarendon, in moving the first reading of the bill, stated, that it had been considered that it would suit the convenience of their Lordships and it would be likewise convenient to the public, that the discussion of this measure should take place upon its earliest stage. He observed that Parliament had already recorded its deliberate judgment, that the protective system was an erroneous one, and that legislation should not be for the benefit of particular classes. Protection had been withdrawn from British Agriculture, and this measure was a corollary of that which had been adopted a few weeks ago. The people of this country understood that when the Corn Laws were settled, the principle of free trade should abolish the distinction between colonial and foreign sugar; and the colonists could expect no more protection than was enjoyed by the British agriculturist. The people of this country had been an annual tax of three millions for the purpose of a short allowance of one of the necessaries of life. He was convinced that the protective duties were prejudicial to the producers of sugar themselves, who, under that system, relied almost entirely upon manuel labour. The object and intention of the Government were to remove all the restrictions which retarded the progress of the colonies and checked their improvements; to encourage the immigration of free labourers thither: and if the colonists were thrown more upon their own resources they would better compete with their rivals. With respect to the slave trade, if he thought that the existing system of differential duties would put a stop to that inhuman traffic, he would be no party to this measure; but, notwithstanding the sacrifices we had made, and the international dangers we had exposed ourselves to, our efforts for thirty years had accomplished little or nothing: and he now called on their Lordships to deal with that traffic as they dealt with any contraband article—endeavour to make it unprofitable. We professed to abstain from all slave-grown articles, but we did not reject slave-grown maize, and slave-grown tobacco, and we imported Cuba copper without repugnance. Nay, we traded with Cuba and Brazil, and with their returns of slave-grown sugar purchased the products of other countries. All our morality on this question stood upon a mere fraction, the narrow edge of a principle; whilst the great rule of commerce, our relations with foreign states, the claims of our revenue, and the demands of the people for a necessary of life, called for an abandonment of the present system.

Lord Stanley expressed his concurrence in the observations of the Earl of Clarendon as to the convenience of discussing this measure at the first reading of the bill, and said he should have felt himself justified in entering his protest at the earliest period against this change in our legislation. He stated his deep and insuperable objections, first, to the details of the bill; secondly, to the principles of the measure; and, above all, to the circumstances under which, and the period of the session at which, this bill had been introduced. After exposing the inconsistency of those who had adhered to the principle of protecting the colonial sugar trade against the competition with slave-grown sugar so late as 1844, and who now took an active part in undoing their own work, the noble lord met the argument founded upon the principle of free trade. Free trade, he observed, was now all in all; cheap sugar must be had, and, compared with the benefit of free trade, slavery and the slave trade were as nothing. But anything less like free trade it had never been his fortune to see. The noble lord then proceeded to show that this principle of free trade had not been applied to the tea trade, and that in the present position of the East and West Indies a competition between them and slave colonies could not be carried on upon equal terms. When our colonies had not the command of labour, to talk of their competing with slave colonies was a mere mockery, and a cruel one. He objected to the bill on the grounds of expediency, policy, and humanity. With respect to its expediency and policy, he showed that the prices of sugar had decreased, under a system of protection, from 49*s.*, a cwt. in 1840 to 32*s.* 11d. in 1845, whilst the supply had augmented from 163,000 tons to 245,000 tons. This was his answer to the argument founded upon the plea of a sugar famine; and there was the prospect of an increased supply in future years. Lord Stanley then contended that this measure would tend to encourage the slave trade, and give £5 per ton to the profit of the slave proprietors and slave importers of Cuba and Brazils. If so, could it be expected that the West Indies could contend against an additional premium of £5 per ton to the producer of slave grown sugar? Her Majesty's Government should say whether they intend to keep up the establishment on the coast of Africa to put down the slave trade. If they did, they would be doing with one hand and undoing with the other; and did they believe they would not become the laughing-stock of the world if, for the sake of an abatement of one halfpenny a pound upon our sugar, and of a temporary augmentation of our revenue, we undid all the work we had been doing for years past? He asserted that the West India colonies might compete with foreign sugar-growing countries if they had a dense. He was assured that the country would hesitate long before it would accept a diminution of the price of sugar at such an expense as that of rendering nugatory all its efforts for the last 12 years at such a sacrifice of money and of blood. He should move that this bill be read a first time this day three months; but in the present state of the house, and at this period of the session, he should not trouble their Lordships to divide upon the question.

Lord Denman considered it to be his imperative duty to himself, and to all whom he had been connected with in political life, and to the people of England, to declare his direct and invincible hostility to the principle upon which this bill was founded, which was that which the noble lord at the head of the Government had in 1841 declared would be the consequence of such a measure, namely, an encouragement of and a stimulus to a trade in human beings. If there was not to be an immense increase in the number of slaves, he was at a loss to understand how the vast supply of sugar expected from this measure was to be produced. The great argument for the measure was derived from the inconsistency of dealing with different slave-grown commodities in a different manner. But if there was such inconsistency—if our policy was in one part good and in another bad—we were not, for the sake of consistency, to sacrifice the good and take the bad. Before this measure was introduced, the resources of the East Indies and Mauritius should have been considered. When it was said that the principles of free trade was all-powerful and irresistible, was that principle to be applied to a traffic of bloodshed, piracy, and murder. If we must submit to the domineering principle of free trade, he wanted to know why our own subjects should not be permitted to engage in the slave traffic.

The Marquis of Lansdowne applied himself to the objections of Lord Stanley, with reference to the principles of free trade, observing, that under the existing system we did not diminish the growth of slave sugar, but, on the contrary, we fed and maintained slave-cultivation. We supplied the slave colonies with articles they needed, and took their sugar, not honestly and openly, but dishonestly and casuistically, supplying Russia, Austria, and other countries with it, not merely in foreign, but in British ships. The noble Marquis concluded by suggesting to Lord Lord Stanley to withdraw his motion, and, as more respectful to the House of Commons, to make it upon the second reading of the bill.

Lord Ashburton said, this new doctrine of free trade which had made such progress during the present year, went to the root of the whole colonial system, and involved the question whether we should have colonies at all. Some system of protection was absolutely necessary to them, and he protested against this mode of treating the colonies. He enumerated measures which had been adopted by the Imperial Parliament to the disadvantage of the colonists, and insisted upon the injustice of exposing them to a competition which it was notorious that they could not maintain.

Lord Monteagle vindicated this measure from the charges of its being a violation of a pledge to the West India interest upon a question which had never yet been settled. Those duties were intended as a protection to our colonies; and it was unfair, after defending these duties upon one ground, to attempt to maintain them upon another. He admitted that the colonial question mooted by Lord Ashburton was an important one—too important to be discussed parenthetically; but he contended that the colonies, no more than the mother country, could not be permanently benefited by introducing what was a wrong upon both. In a financial point of view the measure was important, for, if their Lordships rejected this bill, the revenue would be greatly deficient. He considered that this was a most legitimate mode of recruiting the resources of the country; that it was commercially a good measure, and morally not a bad one.

Lord Brougham said that, after having recently addressed their Lordships upon this subject, in presenting Mr. Clarkson's petition, and his arguments having up to this hour remained unanswered, he had but little to say. He still thought that this was a most unprecedented mode of dealing with so large a measure, and that it was a most unprecedented time to deal with it. The more he was of opinion that this question ought to be permantly settled, the more he felt that this bill should have been brought forward at an earlier period of the session. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to urge the injustice of passing this bill without affording the West-Indians an opportunity of being heard against it; how did their Lordships know, if they were heard, that the colonists could not make out a very satisfactory case against this measure? The West Indians could not have been prepared for such extraordinary changes of opinion as had been lately exhibited upon this question. His Lordship then passed some lively strictures upon Sir J. W. Hogg, who had seconded Lord Sandon's motion in 1841, and then addressed himself to what he contended was the whole argument in favour of this measure, which resolved itself into this, that the sugar would be reduced in price thereby, and brought within the capacity of the bulk of the people of this country by a large increase of the supply. As a plain man, he would ask how this reduction of price by the augmentation of the supply could happen, unless a large quantity, some 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, slave-grown and free-grown, were immediately, or within a year or two, brought into the market of England. How was this increase of supply to be got? By one way only—the admission of foreign sugar. But this bill went to open the market to slave-grown sugar, and there was no limit to the supply, which could be increased *ad libitum* by the African slave trade; and he warned those noble Lords who held up their hands for suddenly supplying the British market with 30,000 tons of sugar, that, though they might not intend it, they held them up not for slavery only, but for encouraging, stimulating, extending, and exacerbating the curse of the African slave trade. The argument that sugar should not be excluded from our market if other slave-grown products were not excluded admitted of various answers. Sugar stood upon different grounds from coffee, cotton, and tobacco; but they were now dealing with sugar, and sugar only. The noble and learned Lord drew a powerful picture of the sufferings of the slave and the horrors of the slave-trade, and he cited a recent declaration of Dr. Lushington, that this bill would render nugatory our treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade. After showing that free labour, though it could successfully contend with slave labour upon fair and equal terms, was unable to compete with it unless the market of Africa was closed, he said that he little thought, after the victories which had been achieved, he should, in 1846, have to rise in his place to denounce the slave-trade, and complain that a liberal Government should for the first time have introduced a bill for the purpose of actively encouraging and extending the African slave-trade.

Earl Grey appealed to their Lordships whether the noble and learned Lord had made any attempt to answer the arguments, which had been offered in favour of the bill; he had uttered some amusing jokes but nothing in the way of regular or connected reasoning. The noble Earl reiterated the arguments in support of the bill derived from financial reasons, and from the inconsistency of proscribing one particular kind of slave produce. All sound rules of conduct, he contended, must be of universal application, and if the opponents of this bill pleaded national morality, they should be prepared to act upon that rule universally, and exclude coffee, cotton, and, in fact, all foreign sugar. It was the rankest delusion that had ever been attempted to be palmed upon the country. In reply to the question of Lord Stanley, as to the restrictions to be taken off immigration, the noble Earl said, as the allowing of indiscriminate immigration of negroes from Africa would be liable to abuse, it was not intended to sanction that. If any safe mode could be pointed out, it would be desirable that the Kroomen should be encouraged to migrate to our colonies during the cane harvest, and return to their native country. All that was proposed was to allow voluntary emigration from our own settlements in Africa and India. The noble Earl concluded by expressing his belief that this bill would eventually lead to the extinction not only of slavery, but of the slave-trade.

A conversation took place between Lord Ashburton, Stanley, and Grey, as to the power proposed to be left to the colonies to impose differential duties upon British and foreign goods—but no satisfactory answer was given to the question.

Lord Stanley then, agreeably to the Marquis of Lansdowne suggestion, withdrew his motion.

The bill was then read a first time.

The Earl of Clarendon moved that it be read a second time on Thursday next.

Lord Stanley proposed, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months, but it was negatived without a division.

The House then adjourned, after setting from five to a quarter-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, Aug. 10.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

STANDING ORDERS PRIVATE BILLS.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, a series of resolutions regulatory to the private business of the house were agreed to.

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Hume gave notice that on Tuesday next, he would submit to the house certain resolutions, and found upon them an address to her Majesty, respecting the Poor Law Commissions, with the prayer that her Majesty would direct inquiry to be made into the present state of that board.

MILLBANK PRISON.

On the motion for the order of the day for a Committee of supply being read,

Mr. T. S. Duncombe rose to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the treatment of prisoners confined since October, 1843, in the Millbank prison, as well as into the conduct of the governor and officers thereof, such Committee to report their opinion with the evidence to the house. The hon. member in support to his motion went on to state that he regretted to have again to refer to the great abuses which existed in that prison, as had government, the last time he brought the matter before the house, consented to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter, he would have been saved the trouble of again bringing the subject before the house. He must, however, protest against the doctrine laid down when the matter was last under discussion, that they were to wait until November next before the institution of an inquiry could be decided on. He contended that when the subject was last laid before the house, he made out a case for inquiry. He presented a petition from an officer in the establishment pointing out the abuses that existed in it, and who was prepared with evidence to prove the statements therein detailed. But how had the government met his proposition for inquiry on that occasion?—why they cut the report of the speech he made in the house, in moving for a committee of inquiry, out of the *Times* newspaper—they send it to the prison authorities—and they called for fresh information in regard to the statements it contained. The report of his speech was in the main correct, but he thought that before it was made an official document it ought to have been submitted to him for revisal. There were several errors in it, so far as details were concerned, and the prison authorities taking advantage of these, had given in a report denying his statements, and that had given rise to a second petition, on the part of Mr. Barker, who stated that the report so given in was altogether incorrect. That was not the proper way to have gone to work. In the report first given in he understood that cases were mentioned which the Home Secretary did not think right to lay before the house. There were some matters in regard to flogging and some other things which could not well bear the light, and therefore they were repressed, but no sooner was the report of his (Mr. Duncombe') speech sent to the inspectors, then they set to work and got up a report in order to disprove it. What made the case look still worse, these parties, after they had got his speech, wrote to Mr. Barker, wishing to know if he was prepared to support the statements in his original petition, after they had reported upon that petition to Government. Why did they not ask him that before? Why did they not ask him that when he presented his petition? After they had prejudged the man's case, they asked him to come and establish the statements he originally made. He asked, therefore, could the matter remain as it was at present? Cases of cruelty and flogging of the severest description had been alleged against the officers of the prison, and as yet no attempt has been made on the part of the Government to meet the charges preferred. Any attempt on the part of the officers to inflict corporal punishment for the offence for which the two men, Bunyon and Cotterell, to whom he referred when he previously addressed the house on the subject, had been flogged, was illegal. By referring to the Act of Parliament on which the institution was founded, they would and that if a man attempted to assault the governor, he was to be prosecuted in the usual way for that offence, and might be punished with two years' imprisonment, or with flogging, as the Court might direct. It was not, therefore, in the hands of the officers of the prison that the punishment was placed, but in the Court before whom the prisoner was tried. Besides, the Cat with which Bunyon and the other man were flogged, was illegal. He did not wish at present to discuss the question of flogging in the army, but this much he would say, that flogging in the army was but a joke to the system of it which was in existence in the Millbank prison. [The hon. member here produced a few of the cords which constitute what is called "the cat," and compared them with that of a specimen of the same instrument as used at the Horse Guards. The prison cat's-paw seemed by far the most touchy of the two. It was kneaded up in knots, while its neighbour of the Horse Guards was free of these, and composed, too, of a much softer material.] To show the effect which this instrument, as used in the prison, produced, he was informed by those who witnessed the flogging of the man Bunyon, that a more brutal scene they never witnessed. Such was the effect the instrument had that the blood was flowing in streams over the man's waistband. The other man, Cotterell, only received sixty lashes from the same cat, but having previously been a the army, he declared that the sixty lashes he then received were far more severe than 120 he had received when in the army, and that the flogging in the army was a mere joke to that in Millbank Prison. But what happened after the man was thus severely flogged? Why, instead of being taken to the Infirmary he was put into his cell. He lay there in a most deplorable condition; he could not move his arms, and yet Dr. Bailie said that he did not require Infirmary treatment. Mr. Baker in his second petition referred to this. The chaplain himself admitted that the sentence was a very severe one. Then, as to the three boys put upon bread and water for seven days; the governor admits that he did so, but denies that by doing so he exceeded his duty. To show the manner in which the establishment was conducted, it was only necessary to refer to the amount of suicides and attempts at suicides which had taken place. During the last three years there had been sixteen attemps at suicide in the prison, and four had succeeded in putting an end to their existence, making twenty altogether. All this, no doubt, resulted from the cruel treatment of the governor. The prisoners at Millbank amounted to 1,000, and it was said that four suicides out of such a number was not extraordinary; but he contended that, considering that the inmates of the prison had no facilities for self-murder afforded to them, the number was most extraordinary. The system of the treatment of criminals, then, was most vicious and cruel, when it compelled them to seek for death as a refuge. Then, again, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the prison, and the bad food on which the inmates were fed, the cases of death were innumerable. The medical gentlemen admitted that fact. Within the last three years 300 of the inmates of Millbank had to be removed to a more healthy situation, and forty-eight of them had died. The inquests that were held on these persons he asserted were not full and fair enquiries into the causes of these deaths. Both coroners and jurors failed to do their duty; they had not recorded it as their opinion that the parties on whose bodies they sat had been actually murdered by the inhuman treatment of the governor at the prison in question. In conclusion, he would merely remark that if he had not on a former occasion, when he brought this subject under the consideration of the House, made out a good case he had at least done so now. What the Government intended to do on this question he knew not; but he could say, in answer to the objection that the Right Honourable Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department had made on a previous occasion, that that gentleman had a complete power of controlling the conduct of the governers of prisons, the House of Commons, he felt confident, would demand a reform of the present abuses in our prisons.—(Hear, hear.) They had at length penetrated the walls of Somerset House, and found out the black doings perpetrated there by the Poor-Law Commissioners, and so it would be with regard to the governors of our prisons. He hoped that the Right Honourable Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department would not object to the appointment of the Committee, which should not hold its sittings, as had been previously done within the precints of the prison, because the inmates would, whilst in the presence of the governor, be too much influenced from fear to state the whole truth. The hon. Member concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee of the house to inquire into the abuses he had stated.

Mr. Williams gladly seconded the resolution. He felt confident that a committee of the house would be a much better tribunal than any commission which they could appoint in the prison. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the prison at Millbank, and the coarse and meagre fare allowed to the inmates, that prison cost this country no less a sum than a million pounds sterling per annum. He hoped that the Government and the House would agree to the motion.

Sir G. Grey said, that the inquiries which had been made into the conduct of the governor of the prison in question, since the matter was last mooted in the house, had not been completed, and that was the reason why a complete report had not been presented by him to the house. He admitted, with the hon. member for Finsbury, that it was most painful to see the unseemly disputes that were at present taking place between the governor of Millbank prison and the gentlemen who had been appointed to investigate into the alleged abuses. He requested the house, on the last occasion when this question was before them, to suspend their judgment until a full report of the whole case was before them, and he had now to make the same request. He must certainly admit that after the assertion of the hon. member, to the effect that he could prove his charges, a further inquiry had become indispensible.—(Hear, hear.) Under the general powers vested in the Crown with regard to the inspection of prisons he should consider it necessary to advise the Crown to issue a commission for the purpose of making inquiry into the charges. This would be a better course than appointing a committee of that house. This being the case, he would abstain from referring to the charges made in the petition. He did not, however, think that the charges against the governor were borne out, and he thought that the investigation, if the commission was granted, would fully prove the falsehood of the imputations. He hoped that the result of the commission would be equally satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Duncombe would, upon that intimation, withdraw his motion, and in doing so, he hoped that the commission would be conducted in such a manner as to give fair play to all parties If not, he would feel it to be his duty to bring the matter again before the house.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

On the order of the day being read, for going into a committee on the Ordnance estimates,

Mr. Hume moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the refusal of the Board of Ordnance, to inquire into alleged malversations of the public stores by officers of that department, and into the cause of dismissal of Daniel Toner, a pensioner for good service in the artillery, from her Majesty's service, without allowing Toner to be heard in his own defence. The only charge againt Toner was, that on coming into the pay-office he was desired by one of the clerks to take off his hat. He refused, however, to do so, as not being in accordance with the usage. This individual was afterwards dismissed on this trumpery charge, which ought never to have been made, as it is even now not customary to take off their hats in that office. It appeared also that 23 pieces of ordnance were stolen from the arsenal at Woolwich, and that Board afterwards refused to inquire into the malversation, although Daniel Toner offered such information as would tend to the detection of the culprits. The man had become marked from his having written to the Board of Ordnance that he could give them information as to the pieces of artillery that had been stolen, and this trumpery charge was got up against him in consequence. It was somewhat singular that the very day after this information was tendered, bills should have been posted up offering £100 as a reward to any one who could give information on the subject.

Colonel Peel explained that till the present time he had not heard of this offer of Toner to give information as to the theft of the 23 pieces of ordnance. As to the other charge, two letters were sent by the clerk of the pay office to the civil officer complaining of incivilities on the part of Toner, and that he alone, notwithstanding an order having been issued that all the labourers on coming into the office should take off their hats, refused to do so. The case was referred to the Board at Woolwich, and Lord Bloomfield, on hearing it, ordered that Toner should be immediately suspended; and, as he (Colonel Peel) thought, properly so, when insubordination was manifested in the service. He said he had stated the facts of the case, and would certainly not object to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

After some further explanations, the motion was withdrawn, mainly in consequence of the lateness of the session.

The Ordnance Estimates were then proceeded with, giving rise to incidental discussions on several topics connected with the discipline and comfort of the army, but without leading to any result, the motions out of which they originated being withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee on the Customs Act, for the purpose of supplying certain omissions and amendments required by the last new tariff.

On the motion that rum be admitted at 8*s.* 10d. instead 9*s.* 4d.,

Mr. Mackinnon moved the equalization of the duties on Colonial and British spirits. The duty on colonial spirits had previously been 9*s.* 4d. a gallon; the duties on British spirits being respectively, in England, 7*s.* 10d.; Scotland, 3*s.* 8d.; and Ireland, 2*s.* 8d. It was now proposed to reduce the duty on colonial spirits to 8*s.* 10d. still retaining a differential duty between it and British spirits. He thought that as they had sanctioned the equalization of the duties on sugar, that they ought also to apply the same principle to spirits, especially when it gave a relief to the suffering West Indian colonies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not afford the reduction, and after a long discussion the motion was then negatived without a division, and the other clauses went through committee.

THE ARMS, IRELAND BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere the order of the day was read for the second reading of the Arms, Ireland Bill,

Mr. Labouchere said he rose with sincere reluctance to move the second reading of this bill. He admitted that it contained many objectionable principles, and that he would not have been a party to its introduction; but he trusted that he should be able to demonstrate to the house that it was the duty of the government to recommend it to pass this bill for such a limited period as would give time to consider the future policy which ought to be adopted upon it, with all the deliberation which its importance required. In his opinion, a government, which, without full deliberation, should propose to let this bill drop, would grossly neglect its duty. He asked whether there was any man who would venture to declare that it would be conducive to the peace of Ireland, if the government, for the mere sake of temporary popularity, should drop all legislation on the subject of arms in that country? For one, he publicly declared that he would not undertake so grevious a responsibility. He allowed that any man who was satisfied that all legislation on the subject of arms and gunpowder in Ireland should at once be abandoned, was consistent in opposing the present proposition of government, but from such an opinion he totally dissented. It was said that the government ought to amend this bill, but in case the government were inconsiderately to adopt that course, it would appear to sanction every part of the bill which it did not amend. That course then he would not take. He proposed, instead, to continue this bill, not for a year, but till the 1st of May—a period of the next session which would compel the government to bring in a proper measure on this subject immediately after the meeting of Parliament He confessed that he liked neither the registration clause, nor the branding clause. He considered both to be an affront to the people of Ireland; but the inconvenience which they had occasioned was now past and over, He did not wish to have this measure considered as a sample of the policy which the government intended to adopt towards Ireland; but the fact was that the government had no other course to pursue, and if there were any such course, he hoped that it would be pointed out to those who objected to this measure.

Mr. Hume said, that he recollected that almost every member on that (the Ministerial) side had formerly voted against this bill. As the right hon. gentleman had asked hon. members to suggest what course the government ought to take, he would simply recommend them to drop the bill altogether. (Hear, hear.) Let them not dirty their fingers with it. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. g

ASTONISHING EFFICACY
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—*I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, all* cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this I know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows:—Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it *so much as since taking your Pills.*

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR.

*** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also become so strong and vigorous, *that he informed me yesterday* he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that *he never got any medicine equal to* your Pills and Ointment.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most *obliged and obedient servant,*

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throats
Asthma	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on Skin	Headache	Tic Doloreux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds.
Debility	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Dropsy	Piles	&c., &c.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

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.

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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.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a class of complaints hitherto little understood, and covered 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 favorable 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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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 one bottle 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 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.

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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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INDIGESTION, BILE, &c.—For Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from Debility and Indigestion STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time *without danger from wet* or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, speedily removing the causes that produce disease, giving strength to the stomach and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. A single dose will convince the sufferer of their health-restoring properties. For females they are invaluable. They should be kept in every family, as a remedy that can be resorted to at all times with safety, in cases of sudden illness. Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by most medicine dealers.

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THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:—

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

"Heavitree, Exeter. April 24, 1844.

"SIR,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and *unsolicited* testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and *very superior general medicine.* The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them—*very rarely having recourse to other medicine—for a long period of years*; she has recommended them extensively, and in *one* instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a *'friend in need'*—certainly not possessed of *superior claims.* I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient servant "——"

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Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, *Strand, London,*" on the Government stamp.

Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, August 11, 1846.)

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Turner, Ludgate-hill, jeweller—William Tunley and Richard Smith Potts, Old Change, common carriers—Henry Parnell, Moorgate-street-chambers, Moorgate-street, auctioneer—William Henry Mortimer, Lower Harley-street, wood paviour—James Hayward and David Adam, Paternoster-row, booksellers—William Mitchell, Westerham, Kent, draper—John Bishop, Manchester, painter—Alexander Smith and Thomas Irvine, Liverpool, merchants.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Ray and T. Wynne, Stoke-upon-Trent, manufacturers of china—J. Steel and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, manufacturer of earthenware—C. and A. Crawford, Hulme, Lancashire, confectioners—W. Hadfield and J. Sharrocks, Manchester, machine makers—J. Withers and Co., Bristol, hat manufactures—A. and S. Sparks, Preston Lancashire, china dealers—J. and T. B. Creed, Great Hermitage, and Campson's-gardens, St. George-in-the-east, lightermen—Landerson and Murray, Upper Thames-street, wine merchants—J. and W. Woodyatt, Witton, Cheshire, joiners—T. and H. Heuldin, Tranmer and Liverpool, plumbers—Barrand and Welch, Whitefriars New Warf, Temple, coal merchants—Royle and Worsley, Manchester, common brewers—Howell and Warren, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, surgeons—T. H. W. and W. Tyndall, Birmingham, attornies; as far as regards W. Tyndall—E. Garbett and James Dulling, Wellington, Shropshire, attornies—C. Ramsey and Co., Manchester, printers, as far as regards *J. Turner and R.* Williamson—Langley, Field Colliery Company, Dawley, Shropshire—W. G. Harden and E. Howard, Benenden, Kent, farmers—J. Smith and Co., Nottingham, corn factors—Prole, Scales and Co., Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, wine merchants—J. Horwood and J. Monkman, Oldham, Lancashire, millwrights—R. Kenneir and P. Blundell, Cirencester, surgeons—G. Rickford and C. C. Bickham, Reading, Berks, brewers—Parkinson and Peak, Manchester, joiners—J. Forrest and G. Hawes, Piccadilly, shirtmakers—Nichols and Heyworth, Knottingley, Yorkshire, printers—R. Powell and Co., Manchester spindle manufacturers—Brook and Co., Birmingham, nickel refiners—Lazarus and Meyer, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, wine merchants—Dyson and Jackson, Leeds and Oulton, Yorkshire, corn millers—R. Green and T. Warren, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, sword cutlers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Giro, Moorgate-street, merchant; first div. of 5s—W. S. Harley, Penzance, Cornwall, hatter; first div. of 7½d—J. Staples, Bristol, surgeon; div. of 5s—J. G. Gore, Cheltenham, innkeeper; div. of 3s 1d—H. L. Fitzjames, Bath, farrier; first div. of 1s 9½d—P. Hansen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant; second div. of 1s—W. Kearton, Lamb-street, Spital square, cheesemonger; div. of 3s—N. T. Smith, jun., Lime-street, shipowner; div. of 4½d—J. Burbridge, sen., Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker; div. of 20s—J. Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn-dealer; div. of 5d—J. Perkins, North place, Gray's-inn lane, jeweller; div. of 1s—J. Oldham, Wood-street, *silk warehouseman*; div. of 1d—W. Harding, sen., Johnson-street and Vincent-square, Westminster, and West-wharf, Millbank, mason; div. of 8s—W. Hay, London road, Surrey, oilman; div. of 4s 6d—T. Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer; first div. of 7s 6d—S. and J. Burton, Kingston-upon-Hull, chymists; first div. of 5s—J. L. and J. R. Cousen, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners; first div. of 5s.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. Molyneux, Sandwich, Kent, innkeeper.
T. Redford, Croydon-common, baker.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 4, H. Lewis, otherwise H. P. Lewis, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire draper—Sept. 1, E. Elwell, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, ironfounder.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Sept. 3, F. Rolfe, Great Marlborough-street, tailor—Sept 3, G. Felthouse, Fulham, plumber—Sept. 3, J. Philp, Bristol, wholesale stationer—Sept. 7, S. Smith, Bristol, grocer—Sept. 4, J. Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fellmonger—Sept. 5. P. Hare, *Liverpool, tallow chandler*—Sept. 1, H. Williams, Llanwrst, Denbighshire, apothecary—Sept. 4, J. Scott, Sheffield, flour dealer—Sept 15, J. Holt, Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, lace glove manufacturer—Sept. 15, G. Longfield, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, tailor—Sept. 2. J. Buttrey, Manchester, commission agent—Sept, 3, W. Kirk, Salford, stockbroker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Sept. 1.

C. Eicke, Rotherhithe, iron rivett and railway spike manufacturer—W. and T. Edmond, Liverpool and Bombay merchants—J. Rudman, Bath, oilman—R. C. Capleton, Cheltenham, tea dealer—O. Johnson, Milton and Great Braxted, Essex, corn dealer—E. T. Allen, York, apothecary—J. Miller, Whittlebury-street, Hampstead-road, painter—W. Harding, sen., Johnson-street, Westminster, and elsewhere mason—C. Best, St. James's-walk, *clerkenwell*, printer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Cleland, Edinburgh stockbroker—T. Hislop, Alloa, grocer—A. Stewart, Redgorton, Perthshire, farmer—P. and J. Stirling, Edinburgh, stablekeepers.

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 12.

There was an increased demand for consumption this morning for both wheat and flour at the full prices of Monday; some speculative enquiry was also experienced, founded upon favourable reports of the yield of the new wheat and accounts of the spread of the potatoe disease. It did not, however, lead to much actual business. The duty will most probably advance to-morrow to 8s per quarter. Oats went off rather more freely, and in some cases at trifling improvement in price. All other articles were dull without alteration in value.—Arrivals: English wheat, 1,070; oats, 540; flour, 870—Irish oats, 9,940—Foreign wheat, 5,430; barley, 2,520; oats, 5,990.

AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 29th of July to the 5th of August.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans	Peas
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending June 23, 1846..	51 5	27 3	23 3	33 4	36 4	32 6
Week ending July 1, 1846 ..	52 2	27 4	23 8	32 7	37 6	35 0
Week ending July 8, 1846 ..	52 10	27 6	24 3	33 3	38 5	35 5
Week ending July 15, 1846..	52 3	27 7	23 7	33 11	37 11	35 3
Week ending July 22, 1846..	50 10	27 10	23 0	35 5	38 4	36 4
Week ending July 29, 1846 ..	49 11	27 2	23 5	29 9	38 9	36 10
Aggregate average of the last six weeks ..	51 7	27 5	23 6	33 2	37 11	35 3
London averages (ending July 29, 1846)	50 4	27 11	23 4	0 0	38 11	39 8
Duties.. ..	6 0	4 0	1 6	4 0	4 0	4 0

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND 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 25
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 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; 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 .. 36 —	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. —	—	
Barley ..	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 .. .. .. 22 —	35 .. 26 —	28
Buckwheat		30 .. 22 —	28

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

	Per Quarter.
Linseed ..	Petersburgh 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 19s, £7.	
French, per ton	£7 0, £7 10
Rape cakes (free of duty)	£5 10 £5 15

and 5 per cent. on the duty.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.—The supplies of all grain are moderate. We have a very limited inquiry for all descriptions of wheat, and in the sales made prices are about 1s. per quarter lower. Beans dull sale without alteration in value. Oats rather cheaper, and shelling sells at a decline of 6d. per load. Malt firm. One or two samples of new wheat of fine quality were offering at about 48s. to 50s. but not sold.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—Our market throughout the week has continued in a lifeless state, the transactions in all articles (except the very choicest qualities of sack flour, which, from their scarcity, have commanded a tolerably free sale, at full rates) having been restricted to the merest retail purchases but without material deviation from our previous quotations. There was very little business passing in wheat at our market this morning, but in the currency of this day se'nnight no alteration can be noted. For prim fresh sack flour there was a fair consumptive demand, at full former prices, but for any other quality there was no inquiry, and its value is uncertain. Barrel flour was also a slow sale. Oats and oatmeal were in limited request, at late rates.

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET.—We had a fair attendance of farmers at market to-day, with a moderate supply of wheat, at about 2d. per bushel less money. Red 5s. 8d. to 6s. white 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel of 70 lbs. No new was offered. New Poland oats, of good quality, 3s. 4d. per 45 lbs. Flour, superfine, 36s.; best seconds, 32s.; common, 30s. per load. Mr. James Wright, of Acton Grange, sold six loads of good new oatmeal, of his own growth at 3s. per load of 240 lbs. There was a short supply of potatoes. Radicals 7s. to 8s. and 8s. 6d. per load of 255 lbs.

HULL CORN MARKET.—With the exception of a severe thunder storm on Saturday evening, we have had another week of the most favourable harvest weather, and our farmers are all as busy as can be in cutting. At to-day's market we had only a short supply of wheat from the farmers, caused by their being so busy at home; the prices of last week were maintained. Free Foreign unaltered. We have had several samples of new wheat shown, *the quality and weight of which are very superior.* Spring corn unaltered. In Linseed more business doing. Linseed cakes maintain our quotations. Rapeseed unaltered. No Rape cakes on the market. Bones and guano as last noted.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week there had been again very little doing in wheat, but, owing to the unsettled weather, less anxiety is shown to press sales, and lower prices have not been submitted to. Barley nominally unaltered. More doing in oats at former currency. Beans rather easier to buy.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET.—We had a large supply of all kinds of grain in our market to-day, which had a ready sale.—Wheat sold from 4s 6d to 5s 6d; oats, 3s to 4s; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; beans, 4s 9d to 5s, per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The imports of British grain, meal and flour, are this week again very small, but we have a fair quantity of malt coastwise. From the United States the supply of flour has fallen off, and of wheat and Indian corn the arrivals are moderate. The weather since last Tuesday, though showery, has not been considered very unfavourable to the operations of harvest, and the business in wheat and flour on this market has been on a moderate scale, without any material variations occurring in the late quotations; millers and dealers, however, have had to pay full prices for both articles. There has still been little passing in oats and oatmeal, and prices are barely sustained. No change has occurred in the value of barley, beans, and peas, and the demand is limited. The potatoe crop in Ireland is again reported to be in a very diseased state, and we have inquiries from that quarter for Indian corn, which article is held for a small advance in price.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—There have been quite as many goods sold at the cloth halls this week as last, but more have been delivered to the merchants direct from the country. The articles in the best demand now are heavy goods for the winter, such as beavers, pilots, double mill'd cloths, &c. There has also been more done in fancy cloakings in good new styles, but fine and middle cloths still continue dull; prices are about the same. There have not been many of the wholesale buyers in the town this week, and business has, in consequence, been dull in the warehouses.

MANCHESTER.—We have had, on the whole, rather a dull sale for cloth this week. The only exception is, that for printing cloth of good quality, which is in pretty fair request, and at the turn higher rates. Other descriptions must be reported as *without change.* The velvet trade is healthy, and likely to continue so. Yarns of low numbers are ready sale, and fully as dear. Other descriptions the turn lower.

BRADFORD.—There is a full supply of wool. The demand was, however, only a moderate one, as spinners only buy for present consumption, and the staples hold very firm for their price. Low wools are in better request. The yarn trade is, on the whole, brisk, both for the home and export trade, but prices cannot be forced up to a remunerating point. Most of the farmers are now employed. There was a good attendance of merchants in the piece market, and they purchased freely, especially for exportation. Fancy paramattas and *Orleans*, are in good request; most of the makers of them are employed to order. For all kinds of piece goods there is a good demand, and prices are very firm if not higher.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Although we cannot quote quite so good a market to-day as last week, business nevertheless is in the most healthy state, both in the cloth hall and the warehouses.

HALIFAX.—In the piece trade to-day we have found but little improvement upon last week's market. The demand for yarns rather improves, and prices are quite firm There is a steady though limited business doing in combing wool, without any alteration in prices. Noils and broke have rather receded in value but are now stationary, and the demand moderate. On the whole, prospects are considered favourable.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—We have had but a dull market to-day, and the business transacted has been upon a very limited scale. The wool market still continues inactive, though there is no decided change in prices.

NOTTINGHAM.—The wrought cotton hose branch though dull, has somewhat improved. The cotton glove trade pretty good. The drawer, pantaloon, and shirt branch is, upon the whole, but dull, though some of the manufacturers keep all their frames going. The silk glove branch is dull. The fancy bobbin-net trade has decidedly improved in some quarters. We have not heard of any material amendment in the warp lace, whether made of cotton or silk.

GLASGOW.—Our yarn market may be said to be steadily improving, in so far as regards a better demand and more inquiry, more especially in numbers ranging from 30's to 70's, although no advance has been obtained. For general descriptions of cotton goods we cannot report any improvement this week. On the whole, however, there is a fair amount of business doing, especially in some particular fabrics, but prices continue without advance. Prices of iron are as follows:—Pig iron £4; bar iron £9 10s; nail rods £10 10s; boiler plates and sheets, £13 per ton.

SLEEP.—The Poet Young says, "Sleep is great Nature's second course—the balm of hurt minds." Johnson says, "It is the parenthesis of human woe." Sleep being thus appreciated by mankind, how desirous ought we to be that all should tranquilly enjoy "sweet repose," the general obstruction to which is through an unhealthy action to the liver or other viscera. A little attention to the "young disease," by having recourse to a mild aperient, often produces the most salutary effect, and for such purpose Frampton's Pill of Health stands prominent in public opinion.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—A remarkable cure of Piles, Fistulas, and *Bearings-down.*—*A half-pay* lieutenant, lately residing at St. Heliers, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years *suffered from* piles and fistula, besides a general bearing-down of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the fullest enjoyment of health by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A COFFEE HOUSE-KEEPER.—On Monday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a most deliberate attempt at suicide was made by Mr. Frederick Evans, proprietor of a coffee-house, at 63, Marylebone-lane, under the subjoined circumstances;—It appears that for some time past Mr. Evans has been noticed to wander about the place in a very strange manner, exhibiting a morbid depression of spirits, and leaving his business entirely to the charge of his servants. On Sunday night he retired to rest in an unusually cheerful manner, and remained in his room until the hour above mentioned, when he was found in an insensible state, with his throat cut. The wound extended about five inches in length. The unfortunate man was conveyed in a cab to the *Middlesex Hospital*, where he now lies in a hopeless state.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, the Rev. Charles Kaye, aged 50, who has been for some years the assistant-minister at Old St. Pancras Church, was absent from his accustomed duties, and it was ascertained that he had, on the previous evening, been conveyed away from his apartments, No. 18, *Wilmot-street*, Brunswick-square, in a cab, to the University College Hospital, on the ground that he had been seized with insanity. It having been ascertained that such was the case, and the hospital not being a place for patients of that description, he was, on the following Tuesday, removed to the St. Pancras Workhouse, where he remained, under the care of Mr. T. H. Cooper, the parish surgeon, until Saturday last, when he died. The Rev. Mr. Kaye, who is stated to be a widower, had resided for upwards of five years at 18, Wilmot-street. Though the gentlemen who removed him, one of whom gave his name and address as a solicitor, and the other of whom is described to be a clergyman, are said to have been extremely solicitous about the Rev. Mr. Kaye's effects, yet neither they nor any other person during the whole time the reverend gentleman was an inmate of the workhouse, visited or made any inquiries after him. Nor since his death up to Monday evening had any one claimed the body. It is stated that during the whole time the unfortunate gentleman has been in the workhouse, he has been so extremely violent as to render necessary his constant confinement in a straight waistcoat, and all his apprehensions being of robbery and murder. The overseers of the poor intend laying the whole of the facts before the board of directors and guardians, and a communication on the subject having been forwarded to the coroner, there can be but little doubt that the entire matter will undergo a rigid investigation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday, an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, jun., at the Crown, Britannia-street, Hoxton,

Poetry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. XXVI.

A SONG FOR THE ROAD.

On the 17th of August, 1846:

BY ERNEST JONES.

We're on to the Chartist farm,
We're on to the promised land!
For labour has a charm,
When it fills the labourer's hand.

Who's that, at the narrow porch,
'Neath the Factory's long hell-torch?—
'Tis the purseproud lord of trade,
Who hurls the long crusade
On the poor and weak, that made
Him strong with their million-aid!

Not one of them—not one of them,
Who is not acting thus:
We'll none of them—we'll none of them!
They 're not the men for us.

Who's that, in his chariot gay,
Who whirls up the dusty way?—
His blazon is rich and old,
But his heart is poor and cold,
And he thinks they are grown too bold,
Since we dare our own to hold!

Not one of them—not one of them,
Who is not thinking thus:
We'll none of them—we'll none of them,
They're not the men for us.

Who's that so smooth and sleek,
With a smirk on his rosy cheek?—
'Tis the parson, who comes to see
Our farm for his fattening fee,
And hopes it all to be
A part of his property!

Not one of them—not one of them,
Who is not hoping thus:
We'll none of them—we'll none of them,
They're not the men for us.

Then—on to the Chartist farm!
Then—on to the promised land!
For labour has a charm,
Now it fills the labourer's hand.

Hampstead, August 12th, 1846.

NO. XXVII.

THE PEOPLE'S JUBILEE.

Tune—*Donald Cam's come again.*

O'Connorville 's on every tongue,
Its name has charms for old and young;
Who wish to live by honest toil,
And share the blessings of the soil.
For there the freeman builds his cot,
His cares and sorrows all forgot;
Where want's rude blast is never blown,
And lord and slave are names unknown.
CHORUS.—Haste ye to O'Connorville!
Cheer ye for O'Connorville!
Shout, my lads, with right good will,
And echo back O'Connorville!

No knaves are they, but nobles all,
Who spurn'd the tyrant's iron thrall;
And for to make one grand display,
Proclaims a merry holiday.
And when we meet the favour'd few,
Our social bonds we will renew;
And toast with glee, and hearts elate,
"The People and their First Estate!"
Haste ye to, &c.

O'Connor, brave! the first of men!
We'll toast him o'er and o'er again;
Let traitors dread, and tyrants stare,
Our million shouts shall rend the air.
The old, the young, the grave, and gay,
Shall all be frolic, sport, and play:
Strathspey and reel, and song, and glee,
Shall mark the People's Jubilee!
Haste ye to, &c.

Where Duncombe, ever honour'd name,
Who changest not,—*is still the same*;
The champion of the poor oppress'd,
Shall find a home in every breast!
His name we'll shout with loud huzzas,
For words are weak to speak his praise.
The path is his that few pursue,
The path that's honest, just and true.
Haste ye to, &c.

Where Wheeler, Clark, M'Grath, and Doyle,
From labour sprung, the sons of toil,
In shouts of rapture, loud, and long,
Shall issue from the motley throng.
To sound their well-won meed of praise,
And wish them long and happy days;
Each man the goblet deep shall drain,
And fill, and toast, and toast again.
Haste ye to, &c.

With barrels of ale and casks of beer,
The care corroding heart we'll cheer;
While woe, and want, and sad despair,
Shall give a day's discharge to care.
Then haste, prepare, and come away!
The flags shall wave, the bands *shall play*,
And youth shall catch the inspiring strain,
And hoary age seem young again.
Haste ye to O'Connorville!
Cheer ye for O'Connorville!
Shout, my lads, with right good will,
O'Connor and O'Connorville!

J. HARKNESS.

Edinburgh, August 7th, 1846.

Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. August. Edinburgh: W. Tait, Prince's-street. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

The very stirring and well-told romance, "Truth and Falsehood," is continued in this number, and well pictures the violent doings in the stormy times of our eighth Henry. The valuable paper, [entitled "Mary Queen of Scots," is also continued, and will be read with deep interest by the enquirer after historical truth; who will *find in it a fearful exposition of the morality* of princes, in the "good old times." Amongst several critical articles and notices, this number contains an excellent review of MICHELET'S Works. In the "Politics of the Month," "Every thing" says the writer in *Tait*, "seems, at first sight, to promise a long and happy Whig reign;" a second look into the future, however, shows the writer that the political horizon is not without clouds telling of coming storms. The state of Ireland, the Irish Church, and political and other reforms in England and Scotland, will create "as fierce a political strife as this country has ever witnessed." He warns the Whigs, that

THE CHARTISTS ARE NOT DEAD.

The elements of disturbance are not dead, but sleep. The Chartists are scarce seen or heard of at present, [Leeds, Manchester, and Blackstone-edge, tell a *different* tale.—Ed. N. S.] but the Chartists still exist. Let there come a season of monetary pressure, accompanied by want of work, and the millions will become uneasy; let the millions feel uneasy, and the natural and necessary distrust of a Government over which they exercise no control, which is entirely under the management of classes who have stored up means to weather a season of distress, [a good reason why *all* should have a hand in the management.—Ed. N. S.] will revive. We have not heard the last of Extension of Franchise; no, nor of the Five Points either.

We request friend *Tait*, and Lord John Russell, to buy for themselves a penny copy of the Charter, and read and learn that there are "six points." We recommend to the working men the formation of a society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge among the "higher classes," whose ignorance as to Chartism is really lamentable.

THE CONNOISSEUR. August. London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street.

"Haydon and High Art," and "Dramatic Prospects," are two well written, instructive, and interesting articles. This number is embellished with a portrait of Miss Cushman, a welcome offering to that lady's many admirers. A "Memoir" of this celebrated actress is also given. We must add, that a biographical sketch of John Bernard Logier, remarkable in musical history, is also contained in this number. The August Part deserves all the praise we have so repeatedly awarded to its predecessors.

THE MUSICAL HERALD. Part 3. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

That this periodical is under the management of a first-rate editor, every way qualified for his duties, is proved by each succeeding number. This part contains compositions by Beethoven, Mozart, Haydon, Arne, Weber, and other eminent and world-wide popular composers. The letter-press is, as usual, exceedingly interesting; and *both the original* and selected articles are of the best description. From a biographical sketch of Catalani we give the following extract:—

Her character as a woman is most amiable and interesting. Of the generosity of her disposition many instances are remembered. When she performed for the benefit of musicians, she frequently returned the whole or a large portion of the sum for which she was engaged; and she often acted in the same manner towards public charities. When a great musical performance took place for the benefit of the Westminster Hospital, she was solicited to contribute her services, but declined on the ground that her own concerts, then announced, might be injured by her previous appearance elsewhere. But on the first day after her concert, she transmitted to the committee the whole proceeds of it, amounting to about £360, as a gift to the hospital. When she visited Cracow, in the height of her fame, she was engaged, for a very large sum, to sing in the theatre. When the amount was tendered her, she returned more than the half of it as a contribution to the fund for erecting a statue to Kosciusko.

Her want of literary attainments, joined to her vivacity in conversation, sometimes produced ludicrous scenes. When at the Court of Weimar, she was placed, at a dinner-party, by the side of Goethe, as a mark of respect to her on the part of her royal host. The lady knew nothing of Goethe; but, being struck with his majestic appearance and the great attention of which he was the object, she inquired of the gentleman on her other hand what was his name. "The celebrated Goethe, madam," was the answer. "Pray on what instrument does he play," was the next question. "He is no performer, madam—he is the author of Werter." "Oh, yes, yes, I remember," said Catalani; and, turning to the venerable poet, she addressed him—"Ah, sir, what an admirer I am of Werter!" A low bow was the return to so flattering a compliment. "I never," continued the lively lady,—"I never read anything half so laughable in all my life. What a capital farce it is, sir!" "A farce, madam!" said the poet, looking aghast, "the Sorrows of Werter a farce?" "Oh, yes! never was any thing so delightfully ridiculous!" rejoined Catalani, laughing heartily as she enjoyed the remembrance. And it turned out that she had been talking all the while of a ridiculous parody of Werter, performed at one of the minor theatres of Paris, in which the sentimentality of Goethe's romance had been unmercifully ridiculed. The poet did not get over his mortification the whole evening; and the fair singer's credit at Weimar was sadly impaired by this display of her ignorance of the illustrious Goethe and the Sorrows of Werter.

Madame Catalani, "full of years and honour," now lives in elegant retirement, at her beautiful villa on the *Lake of Como*. She still retains much of her beauty, and all the grace and liveliness of her manners: and we have very recently heard some of her old London friends, who had been travelling in Italy, talk with delight of the warmth and feeling, and cordial hospitality, with which she received them.

We should state that there are some original musical pieces, composed expressly for this publication, contained in the part before us. We again recommend this work to our readers.

THE REASONER. Part II. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.

Besides the "Letters to William Howitt," 2, 3, and 4, which we have before alluded to in these columns, this part contains many original and clever articles. "ROBERT DALE OWEN'S Smithsonian speech" is very eloquent and very excellent, but we must confess that our admiration of Mr. OWEN *is much decreased since we read* his insane firebrand oration on the Oregon question; happily his wildfire aspirations have, at least for the present, not been realized. In sober seriousness, we advise the Socialists to give up their title of "Rationalists." We always thought its assumption exhibited great presumption on their part, but after reading in the *Reasoner* the report of the closing scenes at "Harmony Hall," we must come to the conclusion that the retention of the title of "Rationalists" will be as ridiculous as presumptuous. Of course our friends the Socialists will continue to be as "rational" as circumstances will permit. Good; but let them not longer claim to be the only Rationalists.

From the minor articles we give the following extract:—

THOMAS PAINE'S BONES.

It will be recollected that Mr. Cobbett took the bones of Mr. Paine to England, except a little finger in the possession of a friend in Long Island, who superintended the interment for Mr. Cobbett. Mr. Cobbett's intention was to have had a monument built over these bones, and a popular procession from his birth place to London, but his feelings were not responded to, because he appealed to mere politicians. Mr. Cobbett had no religious prejudices, and a great share of personal boldness, with considerable tact; he could advocate the political opinions of Mr. Paine, and slide over his religious, without committing himself, but other politicians either had committed themselves, or were afraid; he appealed to them in vain; *they* were afraid to be called followers of Paine, and therefore would not promote a monument and procession, for the sake of their standing in their party ranks: and Mr. Cobbett did not appeal to Free Enquirers. The consequence was he died in possession of Mr. Paine's bones. The elder son and executor of Mr. Cobbett soon became involved in debt and law; and he is now in prison, or was lately, for contempt of court, having remained there for several years. In these circumstances he soon had no visible property, or, at least, he was obliged to make that declaration; and the bones fell into the hands of an elderly female, a nurse in Cobbett's family; by her they were given or sold to Lord King's gardener, as we believe, for the use (or preservation) of Lord King. We believe this especially, because it is understood that Lord King has the famous portrait of Mr. Paine, painted by Romney, afterwards engraved by Sharpe, and from which all *the good engravings* are taken. This is also probable from the political and free opinions of the family of Lord King. The father, we presume, of the present nobleman, was a *hard-money man*: the first who refused to take the Bank of England paper, and to point out its depreciation; he held too opinions generally in accordance with Mr. Cobbett, and therefore we think it likely that the son has imbibed or *adopted the opinions* of his father; and hence his predilection in favour of the memory of Paine, and his desire to preserve his bones. We may yet hear of a monument erected to the memory of Mr. Paine in England.—*New York Beacon.*

We are sorry to hear that this publication is not as successful as its merits entitle it to be, and that consequently some changes calculated to lessen its expenses of production are intended. We are sorry for this, because, although we do not agree with all things we find in the *Reasoner*, nevertheless we regard it as a useful and necessary publication. It strikes us that it has one fault which we should be glad to see amended; there is not sufficient spirit in many of the articles which are cold and tame compared with Mr. HOLYOAKE'S former writings. Perhaps want of adequate support is at the bottom of *this fault*. We know how hard it is for an editor to please every body, but we must still venture to remark that if the *Reasoner* contained less of speculative and hair-splitting comments upon questions which will probably never be solved, and instead occupied its columns something more with "practical questions," it would be all the better. We wish Mr. HOLYOAKE would turn his attention more to Communism (not Owenism only) and let his readers know what are the different systems agitated on the continent and in America, and what progress is making in reducing the different theories to practice. Communism will yet be the great question of the age; the "*Reasoner and Herald of Progress*" should be its pioneer.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Part 7. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet-street.

This part contains a portrait of Richard Cobden, with a biographical sketch, containing no small-beer laudation of this "Man of the People" (!);—"King of the *Bourgeoisie*" would be a much more fitting title. That Cobden is a mere profitmonger *with the soul of a bourgeois*, is sufficiently proved by his cast-iron looking face, which, although the artist has tried to light up with a little "sentiment," is, despite all his efforts, the incarnation of personified millocratism. In relation to Cobden's pamphlet on *Russia*, (in which he showed himself the bitter enemy of Polish liberty,) his biographer says, "He completely sifted the "Russian question;" satisfied himself *that the fear of that overgrown empire* by England was a bugbear; and vehemently urged that England should abolish the corn laws, stick to trade and commerce, and not meddle in foreign questions; where we could do no good to others, but only inflict on ourselves a great deal of mischief." There spoke the shopocrat! "Though the rest of the world sink in slavery and misery, no matter, so long as we, the English middle-class, may 'buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.' Stick to trade and commerce, and away with your trash about liberty and happiness! Welcome the march of Nicholas, or the rule of the devil himself, so long as we can buy and sell, and grow fat, on the ruin of myriads of victims to our glorious system of competition! Hurrah for the Kings of Gold!"

Such is the real meaning of Cobden's principles and doctrines.

His biographer tells us that Cobden is "one of the best specimens of the English character." Yes, such is the character believed of us by millions of other lands, who take the word of such writers, and take the fact of such individuals as Cobden, that such represent the English character. It is not so. Cobden represents a class of English society, but he represents not the English people; we are not so utterly fallen as that; we are not all money-grubbers and mammon-worshippers. His class too is the great enemy of the class we claim to represent, the direst foe to be battled with before the millions will be enfranchised from their political and social slavery.

The biographer of Cobden has a sneer at the member for Knaresborough. We beg to tell him that Mr. Ferrand has the affection of tens of thousands of the English working men. For ourselves we detest Mr. Ferrand's stupid old Tory notions, but we know him to be a true generous-hearted man, and, with all his faults, no cold-blooded *bourgeois*, and therefore worth a thousand such as Cobden.

Cobden's biographer admits that he is "not a *perfect* man," and thinks "he committed a great error in opposing the Short Time question." It was no "error" at all, but strictly in accordance with the heartless doctrines of his class and party. The biographer predicts Cobden's future greatness; we will predict Cobden's future unpopularity; aye, if he lives a few years he will be one of the most unpopular men in England, because the declared enemy of popular progression. Time will show which is the true prophet.

Having done our duty in finding fault where the occasion has required, we now turn to the much more pleasing task of expressing our gratification arising from the perusal of the many excellent articles in this part. Of a widely different character to the biography of Cobden is the admirable article on "Competition" by Mary Leman Gillies. We are sorry we cannot afford room for more than the following extract:—

COMPETITION.

It is friction of the social machinery, and vain are all the efforts at oiling the wheels while that principle is at work. It engenders "hatred, malice, envy, and all uncharitableness," and is as unnecessary in society as emulation has been proved to be in education. It is the error of the quack to trust to stimulants which, in their action and re-action, aggravate and produce disease; the physician studies the nature of his patient, and subjects him to no laws but such as are in accordance with it. If competition was ever necessary, it is so no longer; improvement has reached a point from which it will proceed on its own momentum.

Competition appears to assist advancement, but in reality creates obstructions; for while inflicting the goad on the competitors, it bars the goal to them by a thousand impediments, before which hundreds fall heart-sick, the disappointed victims of vain endeavour, and undeserved discomfiture, success often owing all to interest and nothing to merit. The history of invention would exhibit how frightful are the struggles of competition, how continually in this moral, orrather immoral, warfare, *the originator is trampled down*, his discovery perhaps lost, at least delayed, and the injury extended from him to society. Behold the throngs of students in every walk of science, instead of proceeding in the dignity of harmony to take their places in the appropriate temples, they rush, in the spirit of Ishmael, with a hand against them! Instead of science or society calling the worthiest, saying, "This is our beloved son in whom we are well pleased," the cry is, or might be, "This is the appointed person because he has power and patronage on his side." St. Paul, in enumerating the vices that deform society, names "emulation;" he tells us that the law is, that we shall love our neighbour as ourselves, and adds, "if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." His Epistle to the Galatians is all redolent with the spirit that would banish Competition and establish Co-operation; which, instead of leaving the world an arid desert, dotted here and there with an oasis of wealth and luxury, would say of the universal family: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and, *blossom like the rose.*"

Very beautiful are most of the things written by Harriet Martineau in this part:—her "Hutchinson Family in Grassmere," "Surveys from the Mountain," and "Household Education," containing but little we could find fault with, and very much deserving our utmost praise. Most charming too is the ably written biography of the Miss Cushmans, by Mary Howitt. As usual William Howitt contributes his quota, ably supported by other writers whose contributions we have not room to enumerate.

This part commences the second volume, and affords a favourable opportunity for new readers commencing with this true *People's Journal*. Notwithstanding occasional faults, or at least what we regard as such—it is a work on the whole so excellent as to command our best wishes for its increased success and circulation.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. August. London: Simmonds and Ward, Bargeyard, Bucklersbury.

A rich variety of information on colonial and foreign subjects is contained in this magazine. The number for August contains articles on "The Native Indians of New Brunswick," "The Scenery of Grenada," "Algoa Bay and Port Elizabeth," "Colonial Misgovernment," and the "Scenery of Barbadoes;" also continuations of "The Emigrant: a tale of Australia," "Reminiscences of *Cuba*," and Mr. Hooton's "Rides, Rambles and Sketches in Texas." The melancholy history of Mr. HOOTON'S experiences prove most unanswerably the frauds of the "book-makers" and *emigration-agents* in representing this den of pestilence, crime, and misery, as the abode of health, peace, and happiness. Thousands have been ruined and utterly destroyed, and Mr. HOOTON deserves well for employing his powerful pen in the righteous endeavour to prevent thousands more from encountering the perils and ruin necessarily attending upon emigration to Texas. From an essay on "*The Cultivation and Manufacture of Coffee*," we give the following historical notice of this delightful beverage.

Upon the authority of Monsieur Raynal, we are assured that the coffee tree came originally from Upper Ethiopia, where it was known from time immemorial, and where it is said to be still cultivated with success. M. Lapince de Mejieres states, that he found the plant in the Indies, and made frequent use of the fruit, which was rather larger than that which was produced in Arabia, at the commencement of the cultivation of this tree, towards the end of the 15th century.

We are indebted to the Orientals for our knowledge of the use of coffee,—we are told that its qualities as a beverage were first discovered by the Superior of a Monastery in Arabia, who, wishing to keep his monks awake to perform the duties of the choir, was induced to make them drink the infusion, on observing the effects which it had on the goats. Some people pretend that its use *took its rise from* a Mollah of the name of Chedeley, to divest himself of a drowsiness which enthralled him, and prevented his attending to his night's devotions. Constantinople was the first place where public establishments were instituted for the use of this beverage; but these became the haunts of the idle and disengaged—politicians, poets, and Mollahs; and the discussions which ensued at such frequent and promiscuous assemblies became so alarming, that, in the reign of Amurat the Third, the government interfered to suppress them. Edicts to that effect were issued at several periods; but the custom of drinking coffee had become too established to be thus eradicated. The influence of religion was even resorted to for the purpose of discouraging the use of this harmless and refreshing beverage. *In the year 1523* (920 of the Hegira), a sermon was preached against its use by one of the Mahometan Doctors, which resulted in the persecution of the coffee drinkers. A meeting of the Divines was, however, called to decide this momentous question, and they solemnly declared that there was no criminality in drinking coffee, from which period the use of it has been allowed to all true believers.

It was not till the middle of the 18th century, that the use of coffee was introduced into England. But since that period, the taste for it has gradually extended, and it has now become a necessary of life.

The Dutch, the most enterprising commercial nation of the 17th century, were the people who first brought the coffee plant from the East, and introduced it into Europe. They originally obtained the plant in Mocha, transferred it to Batavia, thence to Amsterdam, and, at the commencement of the 18th century, Louis XIV. procured a plant from the latter place, which was transplanted to the Jardin des Plantes, whence it was distributed to all the French islands; but it was first sent to, and cultivated in, the Island of Martinique.

The best coffee still comes from Mocha and Aden, hilly districts in Arabia Felix, where there are still large plantations. The whole article describing the cultivation of the plant, and the process of the manufacture of its produce, is very interesting. This number worthily *sustains the popularity* acquired by its predecessors.

"THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE."

["Hear both sides" is a rule with us; we have, therefore, no hesitation in giving insertion to the *following lines*, which, though not so perfect in their construction as Charles Mackay's on the same subject, nevertheless contain some sound ideas. We do not "endorse" all T. S. P. says in favour of the "good old times;" like Dr. Mackay he is partly right, but not all right. The true "golden age" was neither in the past, nor is in the present, the future shall see it; let us hasten its advent.—*Ed. N. S.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Though I am far from preferring the past to the present, yet, I believe, we have lost many privileges by the march of civilization. One of these, (our exclusion from even a sight of the green fields by the barriers which are still being raised up throughout the country, and more especially around *our large towns*,) I have made the principle topic in the following verses.

It is all very well for Dr. Mackay to descant on the blessings and beauties of steam, but had the sapient Doctor been caught *wild on his native mountains*, when only nine years of age, and immured within a factory, and the e steamed incessantly for thirty years, its associations would have been neither pleasant nor poetical.

By giving the following piece a place in your columns while the Doctor's is fresh in the minds of your readers, you will much oblige,

Your's respectfully,

T. S. P.

Glasgow, August 8, 1846.

VERSES, IN REPLY TO DR. MACKAY'S "DAYS THAT ARE GONE,"

Which appeared in the *Star*, July 25.

There's a charm in the words, *the Days that are gone!*
Oh! the sweetest and happiest moments still known,
Are those that are lit by a *gleam from the past*—
Oh! ne'er may oblivion those visions o'ercast!
Current impressions may perish for ever—
The strongly knit ties of friendship may sever—
I would sooner that reason itself were o'erthrown,
Than lose the memento of days that are gone!
In the good olden times of the noble and brave,
There where spots where the broom and the bramble might wave!
Then the beauties of nature could be easily seen;
When the flowers were in blossom, the meadows so green:
On the hills, in the dells, by the murmuring stream,
Fond lovers might wander; the poet might dream,
The youthful might folic, the aged might pray;
There was scope for the serious, the sad or the gay;
All these spots were then patent to ev'ry one,
But the patent has vanish'd, with days that are gone!
Now the sweet cozie dells of our dear native stream,
Are profan'd by the all potent Demon of Steam;
The sweet flowers are supplanted by weeds rank and vile;
So our hearts are corrupted by modern guile!
For the song of the thrush and the lark on the wing,
We have nought but the *screech of the dread fire king.*
Ye who don't weep for the days that are gone!
May well give a blush and a sigh for your own!
Now the verdure of nature is hid from our view;
The sweet sight is reserved for the favourite few:
For high walls have supplanted the blooming hawthorn;
Now our high-ways and bye-ways are sad and forlorn;
E'en the League Cotton Lords double bar their iron gates;
And have built ten feet walls round their petty estates.
To the hill, glen and river, they've shut up the road;
Those time-hallowed spots, that were planted by God!
Now the poor city-wretch, to see nature smile;
Has to trudge between walls for many a mile;
Suffocated with dust and scorched by the sun—
"Hurrah! for free trade, Monopoly is done!"
Ye who don't weep for the days that are gone,
May well spare a blush and a sigh for your own!
They were days, when the people were driven to slavery;
But now they can fleece them, far better by knavery:
For how wretchedly poor was a knight of the sword,
Compared with a Merchant or Factory Lord.
It was physical force, which then rul'd the roast;
'Tis the same, though we now of our intellect boast:
It is now as 'twas then, without moral control,
For self is the feeling that governs the whole;
And at no former time, was it e'er so intense,
Blent with such an amount of disgusting pretence.
The American Slaver, declares all are free,
And pities the Sons of the gem of the Sea.
While our tyrants most tenderly feel for the blacks,
Forgetting the burdens they pile on our backs:
Then our Scottish *free Church* (in which faith alone saves,)
Boasts of freedom, yet leagues with the holders of slaves,
Consecrates their vile treasures, the price of men's blood;
Thus showing that Presbyter power is its God!
Ye who don't weep for the days that are gone!
May well give a blush and a sigh for your own!
It is soothing to muse on our boyhood's years,
Though we suffered oppressive and harrassing fears,
Yet how bright are our visions of holiday joy;
All our truant delights are depriv'd of alloy—
We've forgiven our tyrants, forgotten our woes;
In our fancy the past with loveliness glows.
The fragment of rock that falls into the ocean,
Becomes polish'd and pure with incessant commotion:
So let days that are gone all their ruggedness lose;
Though our records of horrors and faults are diffuse;
Yet remember, whatever of good we possess,
We owe to the past *as the parent of this*;
So we'll cherish its virtues, its failings we'll blot;
'Twas for us that our forefathers struggled and fought!
Then our nation was school'd—its liberty grew—
Let us toil for the future with courage as true.
Though ye think that your fathers were barbarous and rude,
Yet revere them, they work'd out their mission for good.
And oh, speak with respect of the days gone by,—
To the Patriots of old give a tear and a sigh!

T. S. P.

TEN HOURS' FACTORY BILL.

BRADFORD, Yorkshire, Friday.

A special general meeting of the Central Short Time Committee of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held at Bradford last night, for the purpose of receiving a report from their secretary, who had been deputed by them to present several addresses to Lord John Russell, from the principal manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.

The secretary then reported *that on Monday last*, in compliance with the resolution adopted by them on the 28th of last month, he joined in London a deputation from the Central Short Time Committee *of Lancashire, who proceeded together* to Downing-street, where they had to meet Lord John Russell by appointment at the office of the First Lord of the Treasury, at half-past three o'clock, a little after which time they were shown into the presence of the premier, by whom they were most graciously received, and to whom addresses were read—First, from the Central Short Time Committee of Lancashire; and, *secondly, from the Central Committee* of Yorkshire; and others were presented from all the principal manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, expressing similar sentiments, and to which Lord John Russell made a favourable reply; after which the deputation expressed their gratitude for the interest he had exhibited for the welfare of the factory children. The deputation withdrew at little after four o'clock.

The following is a copy of the address from Yorkshire:—

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P., First Lord of the Treasury.

MY LORD,—We, the Central Short Time Committee of the West Riding of Yorkshire beg leave to convey to your Lordship on behalf of ourselves and those whom we represent, our humble but unaffected congratulation on your accession to the high and important office to which you have been called by our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen.

We rejoice, too, that so many of our Parliamentary friends have been called to the high and important offices in her Majesty's Councils, which they now hold. Without entering upon the merits or demerits of political sentiment, we shall consider it our duty to promote by every means in our power, the stability of a government which may espouse the cause of the factory children of these districts, by promoting the just, final, and satisfactory settlement of the factory population in the adoption of a Ten Hours' Factory Bill for all young persons between thirteen and twenty-one years of age, as an indispensable accompaniment to those measures of education and social improvements which your Lordship contemplates.

With our heartfelt thanks for the valuable and generous support we have received from your Lordship, and other members of the present government, we venture to hope and confidently trust, that the youthful factory workers will soon possess that relief from protracted toil which justice, humanity, and a sound commercial policy demand, namely, a limitation of their labour to ten hours per day, for five days in the week, and eight hours on the Saturday.

Signed on behalf of the above Committee,

JOHN RAWSON, Chairman.
M. BALME, Secretary.

Central Short Time Committee Room,
Bradford, Yorkshire, July 21.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXILE RESTORATION COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Per the Treasurer, Mr. Doyle, from localities, private donations, collecting books, &c.	5	17	11½
Soiree at the Parthenium	9	17	3
Sale of petition headings	0	11	0
Total receipts	16	6	2½
Total expenditure	16	2	0
Balance in hand	0	4	2½

EXPENDITURE.

Postage of circulars to 640 M.P.s., and others, books, petition sheets, &c.*	4	8	0
Soiree, including tea for 123, use of room, band, &c.	6	2	6
Printer's bills for petition headings, circulars, bills, cards, &c.	5	11	6
	16	2	0

We have audited the above accounts and find them correct.

JOHN ARNOTT,
WILLIAM GEORGE SOWTER, } Auditors.

*A balance sheet, with the whole of the items, has been laid before the Convention.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—On Wednesday evening, an accident of a most frightful character occurred to a boy named Joseph Renner, aged ten years, *whose friends reside at No. 3, Pitt's-place*, Old Kent-road. It appears that the unfortunate boy and two companions had *been strolling about* until they reached Kennington Common, where they amused themselves for some time until they felt disposed to return home. They all left the common for the purpose of walking back, and when near Kennington-lane the boy Renner ran behind a cab which was proceeding to the Nine Elms railway station, when he missed his footing, and before he could recover himself his head became fixed between the spokes of the wheel and the shoulder of the axle-tree. Several of the foot passengers, who saw the frightful position of the poor boy, screamed out to the driver, who instantly stopped the horse. Several persons ran to him and endeavoured to release him, but were unable to do so, as his head was so *firmly fixed*. It was deemed necessary to remove the wheel and when the poor lad was extricated his head presented a most frightful sight, the scalp from the base of the skull to the forehead being completely torn off and hanging over his face. He was carried bleeding into a surgeon's opposite, where the injuries were found to be so extensive that it was deemed necessary to remove him with all speed to the accident ward of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was placed under the care of Mr. South. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE ITALIAN REFUGEES have just received permission to quit France for their own country, which the Papal amnesty permits them to return to. A sum of money is allowed to each for his expenses.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE is now in London, on a special mission, to inquire into the working and results of the Penny Postage. Thus the French Ministers seem preparing to redeem the pledge they made last year concerning a similar reform in France.

General Intelligence.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch papers contain numerous accounts of violent thunder storms and floods, by which great damage and loss of life has been occasioned. Hawick, Liddesdale, Langholm, and the districts near the rivers Esk and Liddle, seem to have been the chief sufferers.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—It is stated that an expedition is at this moment fitting out, for the purpose of navigating one of the most important unexplored rivers in South America. It is to be under the command of Lord Ranelagh. Several noblemen and gentlemen have already volunteered to accompany his Lordship, and the enterprising and scientific band, it is said, will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements shall be completed.

SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.—The Commander-in-Chief has had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held at Chatham Barracks, on the 19th May, 1846, for the trial of private George Castle, 3d Light Dragoons, who was arraigned upon the charge of having deserted from the depot of his regiment, at Maidstone Barracks, on or about 5th April, 1846, and not returning until brought back under a military escort, on or about 2d May, 1846, to which charge the prisoner pleaded Guilty. The Court sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of seven years. Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—Throughout the entire of North Wales a distemper is raging among the cattle, particularly milch kine, in some cases to a frightful extent, and for which hitherto *no cure has* been found. The cattle are seized with a low fever, *which in the course of a few weeks, turns into a* rapid consumption; the bowels are severely acted upon, so that everything passes through them without affording the slightest nutriment to the animal, and death soon ensues.—*Cambrian.*

DEATH FROM EATING FUNGI.—At Alltgoch, on Thursday last, an inquest was held on the body of Martha Williams, aged three hours, who died from the effects induced by eating a quantity of poisonous fungi resembling mushrooms. On Monday deceased and her sister went out to gather mushrooms, and they returned with a small basket full of what the mother of the children thought were mushrooms; they were *put in a kettle, with some* pepper and salt, and placed on the fire, and when prepared, the deceased and her sister ate a quantity of them, and then went to bed. About the middle of the night the mother was awoke by hearing the children vomiting, which did not cease until the deceased expired. Mr. Lewis, a surgeon, attended, and gave it as his opinion that she died *from the effects* of eating some poisonous substance. Verdict accordingly. The other child remains in a very precarious state.

THE HEAT ON THE CONTINENT.—The long continuance of the present great heat is melting the snow of ages on the Swiss mountains; the venerable summit of Mont-Blanc is at present a naked rock, a thing unseen by living man, The waters of the various mountain rivers have in consequence been so augmented that they have overflowed their banks; in the Valais, the Rhone has so risen that 1,000 acres of land are under water, In Sicily, the soldiers having been exercised during a temperature of 95 degrees in the shade, a number of them died from the fatigue and heat.

CORONER'S INQUEST. — On Saturday, an inquiry took place before Mr. Bedford, at the Ship, Millbank, as to the death of William Henry Brown, aged 56. It appeared, from the statement of several witnesses, that the deceased was employed at the cooperage of Mr. Richmond, in Millbank-row. On the evening of Friday, upon one of the men going into an extensive shed, he discovered a most unusual appearance at the top of the hogsheads, and on going o see what it was, found the deceased suspended by cord from the beam; he had got up these hogsheads to do this, and one foot was on the second hogshead, while the other was hanging about a foot below. He had been very low spirited of late, and complained much of his head on Friday. A surgeon was called in, but he was quite dead when cut down. He made a similar attempt on his life about eight years ago, and a relative had also destroyed himself. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF AMERICAN FLOUR IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, a middle-aged man, of respectable exterior, named John Nicol, was brought before Mr. Rushton, at the police court on a charge of having robbed Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., merchants, of India-buildings, Water-street, of three hundred and thirty-seven barrels of American flour, worth upwards of £460. The plunder is at present in Dublin and will have hereafter to be identified. The prisoner was placed in charge of the flour, as it was landed from the Independent, and he had appropriated *it to himself, having sent* 281 barrels to Dublin.

THE HEAT IN SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Switzerland state, that the snow on the tops of the mountains had melted in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather. The melted snow had augmented the rivers, and caused them in several places to overflow their banks. The summit of Mount Blanc appeared like a naked rock, a circumstance which had not been observed for many years past.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—A penny subscription to purchase the discharge of private Mathewson, of the 7th Hussars, the witness at the late coroner's inquest at Hounslow, was set on foot on Saturday at several public houses in different parts of the metropolis.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The late Mrs. Mary Swan, of Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-road, who died on the 1st inst., has bequeathed the hospital the sum of £500.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday morning, about half past two, a fire took place on the premises of Mr. Robertson, cabinet-manufacturer, *Temple-street*, Hackney-road, which completely consumed the stock, and gutted the house.

SHOP ROBBERIES BY A GOAT.—A large goat, belonging to some person in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane, on Friday, went into a *pastrycook's* shop, where a board with pastry of the previous day's manufacture was displayed for sale. The goat took a liking to the tarts, and having demolished no small quantity, he was discovered by the mistress. She, of course, endeavoured to start the animal off; but the latter as the owner of the property approached him, attacked the frightened woman with his horns, and she wisely withdrew into the parlour. After remaining a minute or two longer, the goat travelled into the shop of Messrs. Mumford, the corn-chandlers, of Newcastle-street, Strand, where corn, beans and other things had been *left outside the counter* in boxes. Finding no opposition, he made the most of a short time in helping himself; but having been seen by the shopman he laid on the cart whip well, and soon got rid of the thief.

RESPITED CONVICTS.—A respite has been received at Limerick for Patrick M'Mahon, convicted of the murder of Daniel Leahy; and at Ennis for James Sexton convicted of the murder of Timothy Kenny.

HOLYROOD HOUSE.—The venerable abbey, connected with the palace, literally crumbling into ruins for want of a roof.

THE ADVERTISING VAN NUISANCE.—The following communication from Sir George Grey on the subject of the advertising van nuisance, in reply to a communication from the vestry, has been received by the vestry:—

Whitehall, 5th August, 1846.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to inform you that the nuisance arising from perambulating street vans will be considered in any future amendment of the police law; but Sir George Grey does not think it would be expedient to introduce into parliament a bill at this late period of the session, merely to remedy this particular nuisance.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. W. SOMERVILLE.

"To the Vestry Clerk, St. Marylebone."

THE DESTRUCTION OF GAME by the late storm has been considerable. The hailstones in some places proved fatal to birds. Numerous partridges, in Surrey, Sussex, and adjoining counties, have been found dead. During the storm the young birds hovered up and were drowned by the rain flowing over them, and the youn

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Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippocrene. He will want neither readers nor admirers.—*Morning Post.*

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue his memoirs.—*Literary Gazette.*

Lady Caerleon and her Lord are portraits true as any that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, tender, pathetic and glowing in the affections of the heart, the author's pen is not without a turn for satire.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

It bears forcibly and pugnently on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes.—*Court Journal.*

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In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, vigorous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's eye.—*Morning Post.*

This work gives its author an immediate and very high rank in literature.—*Court Journal.*

In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it possible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits, and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour to continue their course.—*Bury and Suffolk Herald.*

Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and startling features of romance, it abounds in situations the most dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and the kindest affections of the heart, are majestically, sweetly, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and imagery, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

The phenomenon of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animated world, the feelings and passions of man, and the attributes of immortality—upon these has the author of the Wood-Spirit founded his tale. Wild, yet beautiful conceptions!—*Hull Packet.*

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BRISTOL TRADE MOVEMENT.

A Meeting of the Operative Cabinet Makers of this City was held on Monday, August 3rd, in Moravian Street Chapel, to consider whether the prices and wages at present paid were satisfactory to journeymen and employers. The Chapel was well attended. John Cole was called to the chair.

The Secretary, S. Jacobs, opened the business in a speech of some length, on the past and present state of trade, and reported the labours of the Society for the last nine months, in raising prices.

A resolution was agreed to "That the present prices were not satisfactory, that a further rise to the Book, at a per centage off, was necessary in all shops, except those working already by the Book."

After speeches from W. Primrose, J. Blackburne, S. Gibson, Lewis, Roper, Stone, Pridieux, Weston, and others, it was agreed that a committee, consisting of one from each shop, be appointed, to enquire into the practicability of the desired rise, and to report such rise as they deem advisable, the committee to meet at the Cannon, Cannon Street.

The subjoined Address was issued at the close of the meeting.

TO THE HOUSE FURNISHING ARTIZANS, viz.—
CABINET MAKERS, CHAIRMAKERS, CARVERS, BEDSTEAD MAKERS, AND TURNERS.

BRETHREN,—In laying this our third Address before you, we purpose (as briefly as the importance of the case will allow) reporting the labours and achievements of the last nine months' *Strike*.

As some of you well know, and all have heard, perhaps not yet *partially*, for the last nine *months* we have been in a state of strike to raise prices, and maintain the new and more equitable standard of prices,—a strike declared in throughout the Union, in London also, and its adherent societies.

BRETHREN! Take with us a cursory glance at the seven years preceding *this wonderful year of Commercial Reform, 1846*,—bring to mind the few orders, the scarcity demand, the working for stock, the frequent attempt at reduction of prices and wages, the continual cry, "I don't want it, but if you will make it at such a price, viz. 20, 30, or 40 per cent. less, I will give you out six, ten, or a dozen, or three months work." Mark the enticing bait! swallow the hook,—there is meat on it, you may live; if not, *starve without it*. Oh! kind *Task Masters!* Yet think how often have some of you been tempted to swallow it,—and how you have been obliged to *slave* to get enough wages to procure the common necessaries of life. Think of the disgrace you entailed on yourself by this galling submission, and the injury and injustice done to your fellow workmen. The weapon you placed at the disposal of the *mean master*, to injure the legitimate and respectable employer, who gives a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. But, Brothers, we will dwell no longer on this dark debasing picture of the past,—a *bright* future has opened upon us,—a future which, if we are wise, we shall cultivate by our united exertions to our own advantage.

In July last it was discovered that trade had materially improved, which circumstance naturally suggested the idea that prices might be improved. But how? was the question? *who should begin it?* In this dilemma, *the Society*, though then small, *stepped boldly forward, and proudly proclaimed the work is our's*,—we must, we will begin. Well, we met; our Committee declared,—our Lodge confirmed, it should be one and all. What we sought for ourselves we would gain for every workman in the trade. Our *Officers*, duly empowered, went to work: you all know something of our labours; we waited on most of you; you joined,—with your help we made the list. By November all was ready,—we struck all at once,—the *blow* was decisive, the rise was quickly gained; we begun with the lowest and upward went. Since then some smaller fry have been dealt with, and higher shops have been risen to more reasonable prices, there has been here and there a little wriggling to break from the list, but by prompt attention all has been righted, and now the Committee know of no journeymen that are working otherwise than at the *fixed prices*. If there is a man in the city that is working under the list, in any shop, *he is a fool to himself*, and a rogue and a cutthroat to his fellow-men, and a disgrace to the trade, for he may at once have the rise, or be better paid by the Committee.

We have necessarily expended much money and time in this movement, but if we have spent *hundreds*, we can *command thousands*, to effect the same or a similar object. In future campaigns we have arranged with the Central Committee of "United Trades," in London, of which body, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. is President, to open a *Factory*, and employ our hands *standing* out. By this means we shall make a strike a source of *vast profit* to our funds, which will enhance the value of *Victory*.

Brethren! The Officers of the Institution point with pleasure at the great increase of wages and prices gained by the labours and expenditure of the last nine months, as positive and evident proof of the value and virtue of *Union*, to the seven years preceding of depression and reduction. Why reduction? *Because you were not* in Union!—a proof of the evils of isolation and disorganization; and we hope the practical proofs we have given, and endeavour herein to dilate on, will determine you all to Union, and stimulate you to maintain the present advance, and seek such further improvements that circumstances will admit of, without injustice to any one.

The Officers, for themselves, have to add, that they feel rewarded for their labours by your advantages, and fervently hope that out of respect for yourselves, you will never be so ungrateful as to forget the Union,—the Society that conferred on you so great a boon! If therefore there are any who have not paid up their contributions duly, the Committee feel assured they will discover it to be their duty to do so, at the earliest *moment*, by weekly instalments or otherwise, that they may not be *inglorious* reapers where others have sown, but rather, by contributing to the common stock, sow their seed, that they also may reap with *honour*.

In conclusion, we have to inform you, that the late Delegate Meeting, in amending our General Laws, more fully explained the former benefits, increased them, and added others thereto, for which we refer to the *Book of Rules*.

Brothers! For the present we take our leave, with the full desire and conviction that we shall meet often, and labour well together; and that when we address you again we shall have to record still greater achievements as the offspring of our United Labours.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
S. JACOBS, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

THE CONVENTION.

Every Chartist in the Empire will have received sincere gratification from the proceedings of the late Convention at Leeds. Not only did that meeting show a decided re-animation of Chartism, and the gathering of old friends round the old standard, under the most hopeful circumstances, but the moderation, unanimity, and comprehensive views of the delegates, argued an advance in political wisdom and power which are the sure precursors of success.

The renewed agitation for the Charter which has been determined upon comes in good time. The political arena is clear; the Chartists will be the first to occupy it with a great principle, and a great measure. In every district the whole machinery of popular agitation must be set to work to ensure a petition, at least as numerously signed as that last presented by Mr. Duncombe. If so, we venture to predict it will be received in a very different manner.

The determination to memorialize the government for the restoration of the exiles was, it appears to us, a most judicious step in itself, although we much doubt whether such a memorial will have any chance of being listened to favourably by the very men to whom the victims owe their banishment from that country for whose liberties they struggled. If we wish to secure the return of Mr. Frost and his fellow sufferers, we must ensure the expulsion of Russell and his co-incapables from office. They hate the men they have injured too deeply to permit their return if they can possibly prevent it. The furious speech delivered by Macaulay on Mr. Duncombe's motion shows clearly the animus of the whole party. But the conviction of this fact should not prevent the Chartists of the empire from memorializing. It will deprive the Whigs at some future period of the excuse that they were not appealed to, and it will show the exiles that the interest in their fate continues unabated.

The adoption of the resolutions respecting Capital Punishment, the Ten Hours' Question, and the Abolition of Flogging, will show the community at large that the Chartists are not unwatchful of the signs of the times, and that while struggling for the achievement of political rights, they, at the same time, recognize the value of social and moral reforms.

That a still further reform in our Criminal Code is required to bring it into accordance with the intelligence and increasing humanity, must be evident to all. We are gratified that the Chartist body have indentified themselves with so humane and benevolent a movement, and also that they have spoken out upon a subject on which at present the public feel much interest, namely, the abolition of flogging.

The murder of *poor Whyte* has already borne good fruits. It has compelled already a large reduction of the amount of torture which may be inflicted on soldiers in future, and paved the way, we believe, to its total extinction at no distant period. Upon this subject the state of our columns this week prevents us from speaking at the length its importance demands.

With respect to the Factory Question, that is *settled long ago*. It is now merely a matter of time; and if the Short-Time Committee do their duty, the Ten Hours' Bill will, early next session, become the law of the land.

It is too much the fashion for a certain set of pseudo-Radicals to speak in a deprecatory style of the knowledge of the people, and to aver, that if they were only better educated they would have no objection to entrust them with the franchise. The Chartist body have already sufficient knowledge to appreciate the value of education, and to struggle for its diffusion to all. But they do not commit the error of putting the cart before the horse. Political freedom is the birthright of every human being. Upon that *right* the Chartists take their stand. They do not look upon the franchise as a boon to be conceded upon conditions, but as an absolute, indefeasible right, to the exercise of which no conditions whatever can or ought to be attached by any party. Nor could education itself be complete without the exercise of this right. It is essential to the formation of a manly mind, and any system of education which does not include a practical training in the exercise of political rights may be suited for a nation of slaves, but not of freemen.

The question of Education is one which is destined, in connection with Sanatory Reform, to occupy public attention to a great extent during the next session of Parliament. They are the pet inscriptions on the Ministerial banner. The Chartists must be prepared to treat the Whig measures with a full knowledge of the principles upon which, in both cases, such measures ought to be based. In what way can health of body and of mind be ensured to all; how far the voluntary principle, or the opposite of State controul, are to be acted upon in these two important points, are questions of the most momentous character, and must be carefully studied.

Looking to the signs of the times, we are of opinion that we take the field for a renewed agitation under the most cheering auspices. The great fallacy which has so long filled the minds of the shopkeepers and trading classes, has been swept from the board. It can now no longer either delude or occupy public attention. To matters of real necessity, to deeper principles, more profound analysations of the causes of political and social evils, we must be driven; and those who master these subjects most completely, must, in the end, be the ruling party in the country.

That the political enfranchisement of the millions of hardworking Britons, is at hand, we confidently believe. It is the next question of the age, and we hasten rapidly to its settlement. But while we press onward to that consummation, let us pursue the policy so wisely marked out for us by the Convention, and take an active part in furthering every other movement which has the physical, intellectual or moral well-being of man, for its object. In proportion to the Catholicity of our spirit and aims shall we be successful. For that success, the Convention has laid a broad and permanent foundation, for which their constituency and their country ought to feel grateful.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.

The Poor Law Act, passed in 1834, was looked upon by its authors and abettors as the very perfection of modern legislation. It was the incarnation of Malthusian philosophy, the distilled essence of political economy. For the first time in our history, we had cast sentimentalism and foolish humanity to the winds, and legislated upon sound and pure abstract principles. A sort of Eldorado or Utopia was pictured as the result of its operations; the then idle, dissipated, thoughtless, mean-souled labouring classes of England were to be converted by its magic touch into industrious, careful, independent, and high-spirited beings; poverty was to cease, and rates to be lowered at the same time.

It has now been twelve years in operation, and in addition to being the detestation of the great mass of the community for its gross and unnecessary inhumanity with which even its naturally severe and cruel principle has been carried out, it has failed in every respect. It has not even achieved that which was the real object of its projectors, namely, saved their own breeches pockets. We believe that the average rates levied for the maintenance of the poor, will be found to be higher than they were under the old and much abused system, except in years when special and peculiar circumstances can be adduced to account for the excess. Nearly £80,000,000 sterling have been expended under the general control of the Poor Law Commisssion, and all they have succeeded in doing is to alienate the rich and poor from each other, and to tax the former more heavily for being allowed to do so than they were under the old law.

The termination of their career, and we hope of the existence of this legislative monstrosity, seems to be approaching. Heartless and unjust as the law was in itself, it has been rendered still more detestable by the manner in which it has been carried out. The murders by starvation, the instances of gross inhumanity under shapes so revolting, that the like had never before been heard of in this country, and the crowning abominations of Andover, have given it the finishing blow.

The evidence given before the Committee of Enquiry now sitting, as to the manner in which business was transacted by the hitherto secret and irresponsible "Three Kings" of Somerset House, far exceeds anything that the most vivid imagination could have conceived. The formation of such a body was a direct violation of the great principles of Saxon liberty, an infringement of that wholesome and salutary institution of local self-government, to which England is so much indebted for her progress as a nation. But the Commissioners have out Heroded Herod in the unconstitutional manner in which they have administered a law so obnoxious in itself. They have been the tools by which the Home Office, or rather let us say at once Sir James Graham, has worked for the overthrow of independent Members of Parliament. Mr. Ferrand was inconveniently honest, and his political reputation and standing were attacked by the late Home Secretary, through the medium of a report furnished by the Commission. It was denied, at the time, that this was the case; but it is now proved beyond a doubt, by the evidence of the Commission itself. Here, then, was a secret, dark, and inscrutable despotism, erected in the midst of us, under which no man's character was safe; an unscrupulous Minister working with equally unscrupulous instruments, could at any time ruin an opponent, by means more in accordance with the genius of Russian or Austrian despotism, than that frank straight-forward and manly spirit upon which we pride ourselves as a nation,

It is matter for sincere rejoicing that this *imperium in imperio* is about to be destroyed. The light has been let upon it—its real character is detected. The base uses to which it has been put, alike to oppress the poor and hunt down the political opponents of the Government, must ensure its speedy extinction as a foul blot on society.

The Commissioners, Secretary, Under Secretaries, Assistant Commissioners, and in fact, the whole squad of officials required to work the machinery of the law, seem to have been worthy of the philosophy it embodied. A scheme begotten in selfishness and based upon injustice, the object of which was to rob poverty of its rights for the benefit of wealth, required a different kind of humanity from that of ordinary mortals, to superintend and work it. And certainly a set of men more destitute of all the commonest virtues of our nature than the executive of the New Poor Law appear to have been, it is impossible to imagine. Even the old maxim of "honour among thieves" does not apply to them. They hated and deceived each other; they dodged their Secretary, whom they dreaded and disliked, from room to room, for fear of his knowing the business; they forged minutes of Board meetings which were never held: they hounded their Assistants to deeds, which, when the aroused public execration, they disavowed, and discharged the inferior instruments by whom they were ostensibly perpetrated. In short, the evidence given by themselves against themselves, must be read to form anything like a conception of the total want of honour, honesty, truth and humanity, which characterises the gang who have so long, to the disgrace of the country, been entrusted with one of the most important duties which society can delegate to any body of men.

That we may not be accused of harshness or exaggeration, we take one of many similar scenes which have been acted before the Andover committee.

Mr. Christie inquired of Mr. Lewis what his (Mr. Lewis's) opinion was of Mr. Chadwick.

Mr. Lewis.—I have found him the most unscrupulous, the most dangerous, and the most untrustworthy officer I ever knew.—(Sensation.) He has intentionally and deliberately cut and dried orders he was ordered to prepare, and then introduced them to Boards when I was absent.

Mr. Christie.—But your colleagues were cognisant of Mr. Chadwick's objection to your opinion on these matters?

Mr. Lewis.—Perhaps so.

Mr. Christie.—And they stole a march upon you, Mr. Lewis, as well as Mr. Chadwick?—(Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis.—That is rather strong language.

Mr. Christie.—Not stronger than you have used towards Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Lewis.

Capt. Pechell.—But if this was your opinion of Mr. Chadwick, how was it, Mr. Lewis, that you permitted Mr. Chadwick to remain four years longer in the same situation?

Mr Lewis.—I did it out of good will to him. I never mentioned my opinion of Mr. Chadwick as I have now done to any living soul. There is no minute of the Board expressive of the dissatisfaction of the Commissioners with Mr. Chadwick.

Captain Pechell.—Mr. Chadwick still acts as Secretary, I believe?

Mr. Lewis.—Oh, yes.

After some other explanation upon this subject, Mr. Lewis said *that he never had an idea that Mr. Chadwick was a dishonourable man*. He (Mr. Lewis) harboured no hostile feeling against that gentleman, nor would he (Mr. Lewis) have said one word against him (Mr. Chadwick) had he not been pressed by his (Mr. Chadwick's) friends.

The examination of Mr. Lewis then terminated, and at the close both gentlemen shook hands. Mr. Lewis declaring *that he did so in true English feeling* and without the least animosity whatever. Mr. Chadwick heartily took Mr. Lewis's hand.

So that this "most unscrupulous, most dangerous, and untrustworthy officer," is not after all a dishonourable man! What queer notions Mr. George Lewis must have of honour! The concluding scene in which these two worthies shook hands with "true English feeling," must have been exceedingly rich. We only recollect one parallel to it. The reconciliation of *Peachum* and *Lockitt* in the *Beggar's Opera*. How touchingly the words of one of these *honourable* men apply to their modern types. "Brother, brother, we're both in the wrong."

But this subject deserves more than a cursory notice like the present. The report of the Committee will afford ample matter for future comment, and we shall, during the recess, turn to it for some interesting expositions of the style in which England and England's poor have been governed for the last 12 years.

In the mean time we heartily congratulate the People, that the light has been let in upon this iniquitous Commission, and that, ere long, we may look, not only for their ignominious dismissal from office, but the abrogation of the selfish, cruel, and unjust law which gave them power and pay.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

THE political profligacy and dishonesty of the party now in power have this week been exhibited in the most shameless manner. Only six weeks since Lord John Russell headed an array of members of the most discordant opinions on other matters, but who all united in voting against the Irish Coercion Bill. They beat Sir Robert on that ground. English Whiggery and Irish patriotism united in declaring that coercion was, in every shape and form, unsuited for Ireland; that the time had come when the sister country was to be governed on the same principles as England; and that, however large the list of crimes and outrages put forward by the then government as a justification of the obnoxious measure, Ireland was no longer, upon any pretence, to be put out of the pale of constitutional laws and appliances. Well, they succeeded. Peel fell before the allied army of opponents, and Russell took his place. Yet, in the face of facts so recent that the ink is hardly dry that recorded their occurrence, this pet statesman of the Whigs, this darling of O'Connell, has brought forward the Irish Arms Bill, a *Coercion* Act under another name!

The patriots of Conciliation Hall, who debated the *first reading* of Peel's *Coercion Bill for two* weeks, in defiance of Parliamentary etiquette and usage, whose antipathy to such unconstitutional measures seemed to be of the deepest and bitterest description, were all absent when the New Secretary for Ireland brought forward the Whig Coercion Act. The well-paid "Liberator" of Ireland, the man who wrings thousands annually from an impoverished people, on the pretence that he is the special and peculiar defender of their rights and interests, he and all his tail of toadies and obsequious *lackies, were not* to be found on the floor of the House of Commons, denouncing this outrage upon Irish liberty. No; they were and are to be found at *Conciliation* Hall, hunting down the only party in that unhappy country who have its liberties and welfare sincerely at heart. While Russell stabs Ireland in Westminster, *O'Connell plays the assassin's* part at Burgh Quay.

But Ireland was not without defenders, though the mouthing beggarly "patriots," who pocket Ireland's pence, had deserted the post they were hired to defend. Duncombe and the English liberal members came to the rescue, and right manfully did they fight the battle. Never in the history of Parliament was there a more merciless castigation inflicted on a Ministry. Never was victory more complete, for though the votes were in favour of the Treasury bench, its occupants felt they were beaten. Notwithstanding the division in their favour, Russell and Labouchere virtually gave upthe point. They promised that the domiciliary clauses, and in fact all that rendered the bill obnoxious, should be withdrawn. Of what use the bill will be when thus denuded, we do not see. The only thing it will really do, will be to show the Irish people the kind of friends O'Connell and his tail have sold themselves to, and to convince the people of the Empire generally, that the cause of *freedom, the very reputation of the country for intellect and honesty, demands the immediate expulsion* from power, of a party of contemptible tricksters, who have got into office under false pretences.

The speech of Mr. *Labouchere*, when introducing the measure as a minister which he opposed as an independent member, was a rich specimen of political rascality. He had the impudence to say that "he retained all his original objections against the bill." Why then introduce it? Oh! replies the Secretary for Ireland, only "to allow her Majesty's Government *sufficient time to consider what course* they should pursue in reference to a question of so much importance." Such a reason could only have entered into a Whig brain! None but a Whig Minister could have expressed his repugnance to a measure, and then recommend its adoption, in order that he and his *colleagues might make up their minds on* the matter! But this precious speech teemed with inconsistencies; take another specimen, "the registration of arms, he believed, only tended to acquaint marauders where good arms were to be obtained, and therefore it had been altogether mischievous in its effects." After that, one would imagine the natural inference would be, the abolition of so mischievous an act. No such thing. Here is Mr. Labouchere's corrollary, "Yet he believes the course her Majesty's Government had resolved to pursue (*that is continuing the mischief*), was the more manly course;" which means that the most *manly course* to be pursued in Ireland is, to prolong the operation of a law which, by the showing of Government itself, presents facilities to marauders, and only shows them 'where good arms were to be obtained!" One can only feel loathing in commenting on such actions, and such reasoning. The country at large will, we are sure, cordially respond to the indignant denunciation contained in the following extract from Mr. Duncombe's speech:—

'Did they suppose that the country had forgotten 'what occurred in November and December last, 'when that non-coercion Government being offered 'the reins of Government on the principle of Free 'Trade refused to accept them, pretending, for it 'was but a pretence, that one Noble Lord could 'not agree with another Noble Lord at the head of 'foreign affairs, while those Noble Lords were now 'united in the same Cabinet?—and did they suppose that the people of this country would be bamboozled by such idle pretences as that? The Rt. 'Hon. Baronet whom they had turned out had incurred obloquy and separation from his friends, and 'the loss of all that had been most dear to him, for 'the purpose of conferring upon this country a great 'commercial benefit. They had thrown out the 'Right Hon. Baronet on account of his Coercion 'Bill, and yet their first act was themselves to pass 'a Coercion Bill for Ireland. He (Mr. Duncombe) 'could not understand such conduct. It was something worse than infatuation, as an hon. gentleman 'had described it, for they might have allowed the 'Bill to die a natural death, and no one would have 'known it. As far, however, as an individual vote 'of an individual Member was concerned, he would 'say, let those who occupied the petty places of 'Government falsify their principles—let them be 'dragged through the mire as they would be dragged '—yet he would not have it said, Saxon as he 'was, that a Saxon Parliament had again renewed 'the Coercion Bill, and he would do his best, though 'he might stand alone in that house from the beginning to the end, to defeat that Bill, which all 'those gentlemen who now sat upon the Treasury 'benches had opposed, and strenuously opposed, 'when they were sitting upon the other side of the 'house.'

Mr. Duncombe has wrung from the Home Secretary a Commission to enquire into the state of Millbank Prison, and the conduct of the Governor. That such an investigation was imperatively demanded is evident from the revolting nature of the charges made against him, and although Sir George Grey, in granting the Commission, expressed his disbelief of those charges, it was done in so guarded and hesitating a manner, as to indicate that the denial was put forth rather to assure the officers of the prison that the Government would not pre-judge their case, than from any belief of their innocence. In the Lords, the Sugar debate came off on Monday night. Lord Clarendon, who introduced the Bill, made his first important Parliamentary appearance, as head of the affairs of trade. He has a reputation for ability, which was certainly not sustained by his speech on that occasion. Perhaps the knowledge that no division was to follow the discussion helped to dam up the sluices of his Lordship's oratory, which, both in matter and manner was of a very common-place description. Lord Stanley made an able speech against the measure, but, as it was merely a protest, the whole discussion was devoid of interest; the end was fore-known. At the fag end of the session and amidst the prevailing confusion of parties, Russell is trying to steal the credit of having passed a "great measure." it will, we believe, turn out to be either a great mistake or a great humbug.

As the Grouse season approaches the benches of the House become daily more empty. Day sittings have commenced, but, unless when the Government business is before the House, and the ministerial whipper in keeps the requisite number together, the sittings are short. The rapid manner in which Government is hurrying forward the measures that must be passed, will, however, soon release them from the painful necessity of enduring the withering exposures of Duncombe and the trusty band who watch the tortuous and hollow course of Whig policy.

Snug in the recesses of Downing Street they will, for nearly six months, luxuriate in the pleasures of place, power, and pay; but inexorable time will bring the day of reckoning. The General Election, which cannot be staved off, will come, and with it a clearing up of accounts between Whiggery and the people. The manner in which the settlement will be made out may be judged of by the defeat of Lord Listowel at St. Albans, this week: his acceptance of office, under the Whig ministry, has lost him his seat. This is merely an indication of the fate of the party at large, when the people have time to look about them and discover by what a contemptible, hypocritical and shallow set of pretenders they are now governed.

TO THE IRISH RESIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—Lest anything which I have to say to you, and which I have promised to say, should for a moment divert your attention from the admirable letters of your two countrymen, the Rev. Mr. Kenyon, of Templederry, and Mr. John *Martin*, I shall postpone my third letter for another week.

I am proud of being the countrymen of these two gentlemen, and I am sure so will you when you read *their letters*.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, 10, August 1846.

THE LEAGUERS UNMASKED.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The Leaguers, when labouring to humbug the masses into supporting them in their efforts to repeal the Corn Laws, solemnly assured the working men that "repeal" must, and would, give them *Cheap Bread*, HIGH WAGES, and *Plenty to do*." The "Cheap Bread" is as yet doubtful, the "Plenty to do" bids fair to turn out less to do; but as regards the HIGH WAGES, there is no doubt whatever; LOWER WAGES *is to be the immediate result of Corn-Law Repeal!* The article given below we extract from the *Morning Herald*, of Thursday,—let every Chartist read it, and prepare. The struggle is coming. We may be very near a repetition of the turn-out of 1842; prepare then prudently, discreetly, wisely, and energetically, to take advantage of that struggle if it comes. The "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs" are in power, and we shall have to battle with the most unscrupulous and cruel tyrants on the face of the earth, the Millocrats; therefore be the people "wise as serpents"—cautious but not the less energetic. Thousands who in 1842, had faith in the League, have their faith already shattered, and will soon be prepared to accept the "six points" as the only means of protection against public and private, political and social plunderers.

We invoke the Chartists to be up and doing, to carry out the resolutions of the Convention. There is no time to lose. The people must be instructed, guided, and made to comprehend the measure, which alone can enable them to protect and do justice to themselves. Rally, then, for the Charter! THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

REDUCTION OF WAGES WITH A REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, AUG. 11.

The master roller-turners of Stockport, Park Bridge, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and other places, have given notice to their workmen that at the expiration of the next fortnight they will reduce their wages to the amount of five per cent. This announcement at the present time has naturally enough created considerable excitement amongst the operatives many of whom complain bitterly of corn-law repeal as the cause of this reduction. In some instances the work-hands have waited upon the masters to ask the cause why an abatement in their wages should take place so soon after they have accomplished their pet object, viz., a repeal of the Corn Laws, and while they are still calling upon them to rejoice at the downfall of monopoly, &c. The men state that the answers received have been "Food is now cheaper, and you can therefore afford to work for less." A delegate meeting of the trade was held at the house of Mr. Thomas Mors, the Grapes Inn, Ashton, on Monday relative to this subject, when the following resolution was agreed to:—"That we unanimously agree to work four days a week should circumstances in connexion with the trade require it; but on no account will we submit to the proposed reduction."

Several other branches of mill workers are threatened with a reduction, and they are at the present time forming themselves into unions to resist it. Unfortunately for the repealers, in every case of which we have yet heard the reductions have been proposed by parties connected in some way with the Anti-Corn-law League. The power-loom weavers of Stalybridge are holding a public meeting of their body this evening, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of union.

DEMONSTRATION TO O'CONNORVILLE.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday afternoon next, August 16th, at three o'clock precisely. Every member is expected to attend, and bring the unsold tickets with him.

MEXICO.

Our latest accounts from Mexico give the impression that a determined effort is to be made by that country to repel the hostile attacks of the United States. In a very marked and emphatic passage of the great speech of Mr. Webster, this opinion is asserted, and this government is said to have authentic information thereof. This of course renders the friends of honourable peace more anxious, that through the friendly mediation of Great Britain, or in some other acceptable way, there may be devised some means of bringing the belligerents to more peaceful minds.

Later news from Mexico has been received by this arrival—it is not important—Paredes was still at Mexico, and it appeared to be the general impression that the Mexicans would make another struggle against their invaders, but its success was not anticipated.

Paredes, at the latest dates from the city of Mexico, 7th July, was still there, not having yet joined the army. Possibly he awaited the arrival of General Bravo, chosen Vice-President, and who will be the President *de facto* while Paredes is in the field. Meantime our forces are accumulating on the Rio Grande, and as means of transportation are procured, columns are pushed on to occupy the towns on that river. Comargo has been entered without resistance, and is now held by a detachment, and a reconnoissance has been pushed to the neighbourhood of Monterey, and its report is, that no obstacles of moment will probably interrupt the march, and that no preparations of resistance were discernable.

On the seaboard, except in occasional skirmishing between the watering parties of our ships blockading Vera Cruz and the troops along shore, nothing has been done. We adhere to the belief that nothing will be attempted against St. Juan de Ulloa.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

	SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell		1	10	0
Worcester, per M. Griffiths		0	15	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet		1	18	3
Norwich, per J. Hurry		2	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn		2	0	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer		2	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray		0	12	3
Bradford, per J. Alderson		5	0	0
Truro, per J. Hagley		1	17	3
Leicester, per Z. Astill		1	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson		1	10	8
Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson		7	0	0
Swindon, per D. Morison		5	0	0
Clackmannan, per G. Paterson		1	8	7
		£33	12	0

SECTION No. 2.

	SHARES.	£	s.	d.
J. Penn, Northampton		5	4	4
J. Freke, Shaftsbury		0	10	0
Leigh, per J. Howarth		3	7	6
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell		8	10	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell		0	5	0
Worcester, per M. Griffiths		4	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet		13	4	6
Norwich, per A. Bagshaw		5	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray		6	1	11
Belmontsit, per R. Turkington		0	10	8
Truro, per J. Hagley		0	2	0
Leicester, per Z. Astill		1	0	0
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse		2	0	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude		5	0	0
Ashton

To Readers & Correspondents.

MR. S. BREWERTON, Point-hill, Greenwich.—The portrait of O'Higgins was issued in the early part of June. If the Chartists of your locality have not received it, the fault is with the agent, not with us.

NOTICE TO AGENTS. — From the extra orders already received for the next number of the *Northern Star*, which will contain a correct engraving of the first Chartist Estate, and also an account of the proceedings at O'Connorville, on Monday next, we find it necessary to commence our operations at a more early part of the week; our agents must, therefore, let us have their orders at the office on *Wednesday* next.

MR. JOHN ARNOTT, Liverpool. — Will perceive that we have omitted the latter portion of his notice, as it would subject us to payment of advertisement duty. With respect to the question asked, our reply is, that we believe it will not. Mr. O'Connor's hands are quite full of the people's work, and as he is not in town we cannot consult him on the matter until we see him. *Better do as you propose with the stamps.*

MR. PAYNE, Uxbridge.—The 20s. received by Mr. O'Connor, at O'Connorville, is acknowledged in the list of this week.

E. FORD, Derby. — Your request cannot be complied with at present, as there is not a provision for such in the rules, but there is no doubt that the Conference which is to meet in December next, will make such alteration as will meet yours and similar cases.

J. MOORE, Leicester.—The purchaser cannot either increase the rent, or take possession of the land himself, as, previous to sale, *each occupier will have granted to* him a lease in perpetuity, which lease, with a condition that a certain amount of rent annually shall be paid, and aslong as such condition shall be complied with, no power can interfere with him. In fact the purchaser merely entitles himself to draw the rent and no more.

DEMONSTRATION TO O'CONNORVILLE.—The charge for admission to persons not holding the committee's van tickets will be 3d, and not 1s as stated in a previous *Star*. Some mistakes in relation to the ballot for occupation, &c., occurred in the printed list, but have been rectified in the secretary's books. T. M. Wheeler.

THE POETS must wait patiently. A "little month" hence the Westminster Tax-Trap will be closed, and the September "Feast of the Poets" will enable us to dispose of the favours of our correspondents.

MR. FROST.—Accidentally I omitted to acknowledge 7d. from two friends at Derby, per Mr. Crabtree.

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

MR. JOSEPH DUNN, LATE OF THE CITY LOCALITY.—It is really too bad, as well as too insolent, that this petulant gentleman, who has so frequently insisted upon compliance with his DEMANDS for publication of his rubbish, to require any qualification for that denunciation which those of his own order and in his own locality have thought it their duty to subject him to. Mr. Dunn has been rather copious in libelling us and demanding publication for his libels, in which we invariably gratified his whim, and now to turn upon us with a little bit of sensitiveness about his own misunderstandings with those with whom he has been squabbling of late, is too bad. We must really prefer the threat of the Attorney General to compliance with the most strict demand of Mr. Joseph Dunn.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

COMMUNISM—is making rapid strides on the continent. Throughout the Scandinavian countries converts have of late vastly increased. In the extract following, the Parisian correspondent of a Scottish contemporary expresses his own prejudices, but nevertheless bears testimony to the march of the "monstrous" principles he inveighs against:

"The great problem of doing away with poverty: in other words, of giving every man, woman, and child, a sufficiency of good raiment and lodging without excessive labour, attracts no inconsiderable share of attention in this country. Newspapers treat of it; reviews are devoted exclusively to it; and even romance writers—witness Eugene Sue and George Sand—make it the theme of their stories. It is true, that a more important question could not possibly occupy the attention of the philosopher, the statesman, or the thinker; and he who shall solve it, will merit the gratitude, not of a nation, but of the world. But I think the French are upon a wrong track. They seem to think that there is no other way of making the poor less poor, than by making the rich less rich; and in virtue of that they hint, or flatly declare, that a redistribution of the world's wealth must take place before things can be as they ought to be. This means, if it means anything, that the property of the rich must be seized and divided among the poor. 'To be sure,' cries the Socialist; 'why not? Why should not the poor drink good wines, live in sumptuous apartments, ride in splendid carriages, the same as the rich? Why should not the poor man, at all events, have the dinner that he wants supplied out of the excess of his wealthy neighbour?' False, unjust, monstrous, as this sort of argument is, it is yet so specious as to captivate and dazzle the imaginations of vast numbers of the working classes of France. In Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, such doctrines are even more popular than they are in this country; and even in benighted Spain, and sluggish Italy, these have been received with considerable favour. These surely are facts of vast importance. Observers of the world predict that in the course of a few years we shall see a gigantic convulsion in Europe, which will, however, it is believed, be peaceful in its nature. But if these detestable Robin Hood and Rob Roy doctrines of stealing from the rich to give to the poor, continue to gain ground, a deadly social war—war to the death between those who possess not, will become inevitable; and God only can fortell the direful calamities of which it will be the cause!"

The elections in

FRANCE

have terminated in the complete triumph of the Conservatives. The majority in the new chamber in support of Guizot will number from 90 to 120 members. The *National* finding that its nonsensical abuse of the Pritchardists, and appeals based thereon to the electors have been thrown away, is turning to the masses, and predicts regeneration from their efforts. Better late then never. All the good ink and paper that has been wasted in denouncing the Pritchardists would have been much better employed in raising the battle cry of "Eternal Reform." We should like to know how much longer the French liberals intend to waste their strength in snarling at England, instead of combining to promote political and social reform in their own country? We are not without hope that their recent defeat will be productive of that result, May it be so.

News from

TURKEY

states the arrival at Constantinople on the 19th ult., of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, on a visit to the Sultan. The vessel on entering the Bosphorus gave a royal salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered by the batteries of the Seraglio, with nineteen guns, the customary salute of a Vizier of the Ottoman empire. The same day the Pacha paid a visit of ceremony to the Sultan at the Imperial Palace of Tcheragan. He was dressed in the Turkish regulation, or Nizam costume, which he has assumed for the first time on the occasion of his visit to Constantinople. On being ushered into the presence chamber, he hastened to the throne, and threw himself on his knees for the purpose of kissing the Sultan's foot, the latter in the meanwhile graciously raising him from the ground. He was then, as an extraordinary mark of favour, allowed to be seated in the Sultan's presence, and after an interview conducted in the Oriental form—that is, consisting of expressions of the profoundness veneration, interrupted by long intervals of silence he retired. The day after his arrival he visited the mosques of Constantinople, and among other places, he repaired to the Mausoleum of Sultan Mahmoud. A white marble chapel and screen of light bastard-Moorish architecture, with windows through which you see the Imperial coffin with its rich pall, and silver lamps suspended above—he went in and knelt down upon the carpet and said his prayers. The legand of Cromwell looking into the coffin of Charles I. is hardly more expressive than this. It is even said that the old man wept (as well he might) over his fallen enemy.

UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Afternoon.

The Royal mail steam ship Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived here shortly after one o'clock today.

In several respects the news just arrived is of an important character. We find that the Tariff Bill had passed Congress, though not without a struggle somewhat severe, the measure only having one vote of a majority, and that one being Mr. Dallas the Vice-President and Speaker of the Senate. The only amendment made by the Senate was in the ninth section, that section merely contained provisions to guard, as was supposed, against fraudulent invoices: this the Senate expunged, and ultimately the House of Representatives agreed to the alteration. We have said that there was a violent opposition to the measure. Mr. Webster spoke at great length against the bill; and Mr. Heywood, member for North Carolina, rather than vote in favour of the measure resigned his seat. The law comes into operation on the 1st December next. The warehousing Bill was still before the House of Representatives, and it was expected it would pass. The object of this measure is to admit all sorts of goods to the warehouses, with full liberty to transfer them from one port to another port, under the Custom-house surveillance, and to enter them or any part of them at any time within the year—the limit of the privilege of warehousing—either for consumption or exportation.

The Treasury Note Bill alluded to in the news by former arrivals, has become the law of the land; and it appears that the committee of the Senate have asked for an unlimited authority of the Treasury to issue notes, as indispensable to the wants of the Government. The authority however has been refused. Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 19th of August.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:—

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—*City Chartist Hall*, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.—*Westminster:* at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane: at half-past seven.—*Somers Town:* at Mr. Duddrege's Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—*Tower Hamlets:* at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—*Emmett's Brigade:* at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—*Marylebone:* at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past seven. *Gray's Inn Road*, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street.—*Hammersmith:* at No. 2, Little Vale-place, at ten in the forenoon.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne:* at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from seven till nine.—*Leicester:* at 87, Church-gate, at six. — *Bradford:* Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hope-street, at five.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. —*Camberwell:* at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely. — *Kensington:* at eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex.—*Limehouse:* at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at eight o'clock.—*Chelsea:* at the Temperance Coffee House, Exeter-street, Sloane-street, at eight o'clock.—*Leicester:* at No. 17, Archdeden-lane, at seven o'clock. — *Chepstow:* at the Temperance Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—*Armley:* at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, at eight o'clock.—*Liverpool:* at eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. — *Belper:* at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field-head, from seven till nine.—*Bristol:* at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening.—*Darlington:* at John Moss's, No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven.—*Chorley Wood Common:* at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock.—*Rickmansworth:* at the Cart and Horses, at seven o'clock.—*Mile End:* at the Golden Cross, at seven o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Aberdeen: the office-bearers meet at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill-lane Hall.—*Brighton:* No. 2, at No. 3, Charles-street, at eight o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Church-street, at eight o'clock.

DEMONSTRATION TO O'CONNORVILLE

On Monday, August 17th.

The following is the order of proceeding as arranged by the Metropolitan Committee, and they would particularly impress upon their friends the necessity of observing punctuality on the occasion, as the least delay must materially affect the day's pleasure, therefore the vans will start from the places at the time announced below to a minute.

DISTRICTS.

WESTMINSTER.—The Chartist Land Office, 83, Dean Street, Soho, at half-past six.

LIMEHOUSE.—The Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at a quarter before six.

SIMM'S,—11, Tothill Street, Gray's Inn Lane, at six.

SHOREDITCH.—Chapman's Assembly and Coffee Rooms, Church Street, at six.

SOMERS TOWN.—The Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, at six.

WHITECHAPEL.—Brassfounders Arms, Whitechapel Road, at quarter before six.

LAMBETH.— South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars Road, at six.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Hall, Turnagain Lane, at six.

CHELSEA.—Sloane Square, half-past six.

CROWN AND ANCHOR,—24, Hunt Street, Mile End New Town, at a quarter before six.

BETHNAL GREEN.—The Whittington and Cat, Church Row, at six.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Montpelier Tavern, Walworth Road, at half-past five.

CLARE MARKET.—Sheffield Street, at six.

KENSINGTON.—Duke of Sussex, High Street, at half-past six.

CHELSEA.—40, New Manor-street, at six.

TEETOTALLERS.—The Hall, Waterloo-road, at a quarter-past six.

HAMMERSMITH.—The District Office, 2, Little Vale Place, and at 5, Providence Place, Broadway, at half-past six.

The vans having taken up their passengers at the several districts, will at once proceed to the end of Oxford Street, Uxbridge Road, each van as it arrives is to take the side next the Park, the first van moving on gradually to make room for the others as they arrive, and as the clock strikes seven, the vans will start in procession down the Uxbridge Road direct to the town of Uxbridge, and then to "O'Connorville," each van taking its station by the board bearing the name of the district from whence it started, and to ensure regularity and prevent confusion on the return, a trumpet will sound the note of preparation at a quarter before seven, and at seven it will again sound, when the vans will leave and return to town in the same order as observed on coming to "O'Connorville."

All persons going by the Committee's Vans must be provided with tickets previous to the day of the demonstration.

By Order of the Committee,
T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL.—The committee and members of the Liverpool branch of the Chartist Land Society are particularly requested to attend on Monday evening next, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street.

HULL.—At a meeting of the members of the Land Society held at the house of Mr. William Elder, Ship, Church-lane, Hull, it was resolved—That a tea-party be held at the above house on the 17th day of August instant, to celebrate the completion of the Society's first estate. Tickets of admission can be had at the following places:—Mr. Lundy's, Mytorgate; Mr. Elder's, Ship, Church-lane; Mr. Barnett's, 14, Finkle-street; and of any of the committee.

LEAMINGTON.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the City Arms Inn, Clement's-street, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

PRESTON.—A general meeting of the members of the Chartist Land Society in this locality, will be holden on Monday next, at Mr. Hool's Temperance Coffee-house, Lune-street. Business to commence at eight o'clock. This branch meet every Monday evening, at the same time and place.

CARRINGTON Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.—The members of this branch No. 1 and 2 section are requested to meet at the New Inn, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, on business of importance.

MANCHESTER.—The never-to-be-forgotten 16th of August, 1819.—On Sunday evening next, August 16th, a lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Travis-street, at half-past six o'clock, by Dr. P. M. M'Douall. Mr. William Dixon, and other friends will address the meeting. "Men of Manchester, assemble in your thousands, and show to the world that, if you have forgiven, you have not forgotten, the unprovoked onslaught of that bloody day on the plain of Peterloo, twenty-seven years ago, whereon scores were sacrificed, and hundreds left to mourn,—for peaceably meeting to petition for a Repeal of that very Law, that has since caused some years of agitation, and many thousands of pounds sterling to be expended in order to accomplish,—then rally round the standard of universal justice to all, and do not be afraid to own what you all sincerely wish for.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the N. C. A. will take place at two o'clock, in the afternoon, same on the day.—J. Hargreaves, Secretary.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Land Society will be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the above day.— John Murray, Secretary.

MANCHESTER PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE. — The next shareholders' meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, August 25th, 1846, at half-past seven o'clock, when business of great importance will be brought forward.

SHEFFIELD.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held at Mr. Cavill's, Democratic Temperance Rooms, 33, Queen-street, on Sunday (to-morrow), to elect a new council, chair to be taken at seven o'clock. After that business is concluded, a discussion will take place—Subject: "The Rising Genius of Chartism."

LEEDS.—On Sunday (to-morrow) evening at seven o'clock, Mr. John Dean will resume the adjourned discussion in the back room of the Bazaar.

NOTTINGHAM.—A social gathering of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will take place at the Wrestlers, Old Snenton, on Monday, 17th inst., in honour of the "People's first Estate," when it is hoped all friends who possibly can make it convenient to attend, will do so.

COVENTRY.—A public supper will take place on Tuesday, August 18th, to commemorate the first location of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, at the Infant School Room, bottom of Greenfriars-lane. Supper on the table at seven o'clock. Tickets 1s. 1d. each, to be had of Mr. J. F. Farn, news agent, Much Park-street; W. Hosier, Much Park-street; Mr. G. Hemmings, Market-place; Mr. T. Williams, Hill-field. A gentleman will be present who has visited Herringsgate Farm, the Society's first estate.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting will be holden on Sunday (to morrow), in the Working Man's Hall, Bullclose-lane, Halifax, proceedings to commence at 12 o'clock at noon.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Bawden, delegate to the late Convention, will lecture here on Sunday (to morrow) evening, on the proceedings of Convention and plan of organization, to commence at half-past 6 o'clock. Mr. Bawden will also lecture at Lower Warley, on Sunday August 23d, and at Sowerby, on Sunday, August 30th, to commence at each place at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NEWCASTLE.

A public lecture will be given in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday evening, August 16th, by Dr. Marston, on the Chemistry of Health and Life. Admission, two-pence each person. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

HUDDERSFIELD.

A meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon next the 16th instant, at two o'clock, at Armitage's, Temperance Hotel, Paddock, for the purpose of reorganizing the Chartist Association in Huddersfield, and transacting other business. Those favourable to the above object are requested to attend.

ROCHDALE.

Mr. Edward Mitchell will give a report of the proceedings of the Convention in the Chartist Association Room, Mill-street, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. The inhabitants of Rochdale and its vicinity are informed that a day and night school is established in the Chartist-room under the superintendence of a gentleman of first rate ability.

UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered at the Assembly Rooms, Blandford, Dorset, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Ruffy, the general secretary, from London, on the advantages to be derived by persons being members of the above flourishing Institution. Admission free.

ST. HELEN'S.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the Pig and Whistle, Bridge-street, St. Helen's, on Monday, the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon. A public meeting will be holden, to be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. Chair to be taken at 3 o'clock, P. M.

HULL.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday, August 16th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance.

SALFORD.—A members' meeting will take place on Sunday next in the large room, Bank-street, Great George-street, Salford, when businesss of importance will be brought forward.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday (to-morrow) the members of the Chartist Association will meet in their room, Butterworth-buildings, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will meet in the Land Office, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday (to-morrow), at four o'clock in the afternoon.—Admission free.

The Tea Party Committee will meet on Sunday (to-morrow), in the Land Office, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons who had tickets to dispose of are requested to attend and settle their accounts.

The Committee of the Land Association will meet on Monday, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Land Office, to receive contributions.

Chartist Intelligence.

CITY LOCALITY.

I send you a report of the proceedings of the City Chartists, on Sunday evening, August 9th, at the Hall, Turnagain Lane. Mr. Mills in the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. Simpson moved they be received, which was seconded.

Mr. Dear moved an amendment, which was seconded. "That the part in connexion with the expulsion of Mr. Dunn, be rescinded."

There being but one hand in favour of the amendment the minutes were received by a very full meeting of members.

The Chairman then handed a letter to the Secretary to read, from Mr. Dunn, the following is a correct copy:—

TO THE BODY OF CHARTISTS MEETING AT TURNAGAIN LANE.

In the NORTHERN STAR Newspaper of this week, I find a report of your last meeting, signed by *one* George Henry Tucker, which report is a gross libel on my private character, containing, as it does, an allusion to the effect *that I had obtained possession of the funds in a clandestine* manner, for my own personal benefit. Now, unless this is contradicted, with a full explanation of the same, and ample reparation given, in the next number of the same Journal which contains the libel, I shall consult with my legal adviser upon the subject, and will hold the individuals whose names appear therein, personally liable, as my character is at stake, and I will not allow it to be trifled with by any one.

JOSEPH DUNN,
82, Chiswell Street,
August 9th, 1846. Finsbury Square.

The meeting then adjourned until Sunday the 23rd of August, when a full attendance of members is requested.

Mr. Simpson then gave notice of a general motion of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for his manly conduct on all occasions.

SHEFFIELD.

A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held at Mr. Cavill's Democratic Temperance Rooms, on Sunday last, to hear the report of our delegate on the business of Conference, Mr. M. Rogston in the chair, who briefly opened the business, after which, Mr. Briggs addressed the meeting at great length, giving the utmost satisfaction throughout. At the conclusion, Mr. Dyson moved and Mr. Seward seconded the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Briggs for his manly and straightforward conduct in the Conference." Carried unanimously. Thanks being voted to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, resident in this place the following resolution was agreed to:—"That, having seen by the proceedings of the Convention, that a subscription is to be opened for Messrs. Williams and Jones, we are of opinion that we shall not do justly if we neglect poor Ellis, he being fully entitled to our support."

NOTTINGHAM.

A public meeting was held in the Market-place, on Friday evening, the 7th instant. Mr. James Sweet, being unanimously called to the chair, opened the business of the meeting by telling them that he had that day returned from the People's Parliament, held in Leeds, and that the business of the Convention was of the greatest importance to their movement. He had attended several large meetings, and could assure them that a very popular feeling was manifested throughout the great towns of Yorkshire in favour of the principles of the People's Charter. He would not detain them longer, only to say he was glad to see so large an assemblage waiting with eager anxiety to hear their respected Mr. Ernest Jones. He would, therefore, at once, introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. Jones came forward amidst the most intense silence, (he being a stranger, it was natural it should be so,) but the important truths he advanced, soon found a cheering response from the vast intelligent multitude assembled before him. He addressed the meeting as Brother Chartists, and complimented them on the invitation he had received from the Men of Nottingham, and begged to say that he had the utmost pleasure in being able to make their acquaintance. He congratulated them on the healthy appearance which Chartism assumed in Nottingham, and should be glad at all times to assist them in carrying out those great principles they had been so long contending for. He next adverted to the manner in which the working people were treated by their employers; exposed the doings of the Millocrats and the aristocracy, and said the operative classes had nothing to hope for but from themselves. The speaker dwelt upon the condition of the Factory Slaves—laid bare the New Poor Law and its administrators, and invoked the Chartists to fight under their own banner, whose *Motto was right to all and wrong to none.* It concluded, amidst loud applause, calling upon the meeting in the language of their illustrious leader at the Nottingham Election, ONWARD, AND WE CONQUER—BACKWARD AND WE FALL—THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AED NO SURRENDER.

LEEDS.

On Sunday afternoon, a very large meeting was held in the Vicar's Croft. Mr. James Harris in the chair, when addresses were delivered by Dr. M'Douall and Mr. Councillor Brook. It was expected that the Mayor would attempt to prevent the meeting, as he did on the previous Sunday, but no interruption took place. His Worship has no doubt thought the matter over and come to the wise conclusion not to meddle again with the rights of the people: In the evening, Dr. M'Douall delivered a very interesting lecture in the baazar upon the small farm system, and at its conclusion, an unamious vote of thanks was awarded to him.

NOTTINGHAM.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEE held its weekly meeting at the Runcliffe Arms, Sussex-street, Mr. T. Hawson in the chair, who briefly opened the meeting, by stating the objects for which they were met; and called upon all those who had not paid their quota to the committee to step forward and do so. The subscriptions being handed in, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1st. That Mr. J. Standford and Mr. Michael Perkins be added to the committee.

2nd. That this committee hail with delight the return of Dr. M'Douall to the People's Movement; and, as a proof that we appreciate the exertions of the abovenamed Gentleman, (he having on former occasions made himself conspicuous among the men of Nottingham, on election business,) we deem him a fit and proper person to be on this committee.

3rd. That the next meeting of this committee be held on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, at the Dove and Rainbow, Parliament-street.

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.

This body assembled pursuant to adjournment at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday afternoon, August the 9th. Mr. Hornby *in the chair.* The following resolutions were passed, and to which the attention of all friends who intend honouring the Demonstration of the 17th instant by their presence is particularly invited:—

That this committee suggest to the friends attending *the Demonstration, the propriety of not taking any large* parcels in the vans with them, so as to incommode their fellow passengers.

That 2,000 copies of the song written by Mr. John Arnott, entitled "The People's first Estate, or anticipations of the 17th of August," be printed for distribution and sold at one penny each, with a view to its being sung on the 17th instant.

That any profits arising from the sale of the said song shall be equally divided, between the author (Mr. J. Arnott) and the fund to which the proceeds of the *Demonstration are devoted.*

That Mr. T. M. Wheeler (the secretary) be hereby instructed to get the song printed.

That each committee man shall wear a green rosette on the day of demonstration.

That all members holding unsold tickets shall return the same to the committee, at its sitting on Sunday afternoon next August the 16th.

That every member of the committee, shall be hereby requested to attend the meeting on Sunday afternoon next, at three o'clock, to deliver in his report.

That this committee do stand adjourned until Sunday afternoon next, August the 16th, then to meet at the Chartist Co-operative Land Society Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho.

The song can be obtained at the office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, at the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday next, and of "Chartist Jack" at "O'Connorville."

NEWCASTLE,

At a weekly meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, held in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday, August 9th, the report of our delegate to the late Convention was read, and the members of this locality return their best thanks to Mr. G. J. Harney, for his conduct at the late Chartist Convention and are highly satisfied with his conduct upon that occasion:—

That the members of this branch of the Land Society, suggest to the various branches of the society in Northumberland and Durham, the propriety of holding a delegate meeting, at some central place in the county of Durham, to form a district and observation Committee, and to transact other business connected with the Land Society. The sub-Secretaries of the various branches favourable to the above suggestion are respectfully requested to correspond with James Nisbett, No. 6, Gibson-street. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HUDDERSFIELD CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the members in this district, held on Tuesday evening, August 11th, at Turner's Temperance Hotel, it was resolved:—

That the Secretary should cause inquiries to be made amongst the members, who have only paid a few shillings each towards their shares, what their intentions are, as several respectable persons are desirous of entering section No. 1, and paying their shares up immediately. If any of the members wish to withdraw, by communicating with the Secretary at Turner's Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday evening, August 25th, or the fortnight after, (September 8th,) they can have their shares transferred. Those desirous of forming section No. 2, can have every information given them on either of the above evenings, at the above named place.

BIRMINGHAM.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Ship Inn locality, on Sunday evening last, the proceedings of the Convention were discussed, and gave general satisfaction. All present highly approved of the manner in which they treated Mr. Thomas Cooper. After reading the proceedings of the Repeal Association it was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved,—That we view with indignation and contempt, the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, for his base and unmanly attack upon the *Nation* newspaper, in aiming at the suppression of the above, merely because it exposes his trickery and deceit; and that we therefore resolve to take in the above paper weekly and that a notice of the same be sent to the *Northern Star* and *Nation* newspaper for insertion.

THE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY MORNING.

On Rule 5 in the hand book being submitted,

Mr. Donovan moved that the following be added:—"That no person be engaged by the Chartists as lecturers for Chartist purposes unless they are members of the Association." He thought that a great deal of harm had resulted from employing men who were not Chartists.

Mr. Nuttall seconded the motion.

Mr. Brook thought they would injure themselves by adopting such a rule, it would preclude them from letting their rooms and thus deprive them of one of their principle sources of revenue.

Mr. Shaw took the same view of the subject.

Mr. E. Mitchell was in favour of the motion, he knew that it had produced great discontent in Rochdale, Oldham, and other places.

Mr. Donovan in reply stated, that the South Lancashire Delegates thought this so important that they had, twice, passed similar resolutions, as they had four or five men going about calling themselves Chartists, while they are doing all they could to injure the cause.

Mr. M'Grath was in favour of the clause as he considered those the worst enemies of the people who went prowling about the country, like wolves in sheep's clothing, trying to run down the cause at the same time that they were getting their living out of it. Motion carried.

The duties of the Executive Committee, also appointment of secretary, treasurer, auditors, general council, duties of general council, and the instructions contained in the hand book, were then adopted.

Mr. Brook moved that the rules, as amended, be now adopted.

Mr. Wheeler seconded the motion, and in doing so took the opportunity of answering the charges of Mr. Cooper; the prepared sheets *were* sent to all the localities, and the Executive continued to do so, but they could not get them to fill them up, and, therefore, it was useless to keep paying the printer for nothing. Carried unanimously.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brook brought up the report of the committee and moved the following addition to the first rule:—"Or in such other way as the general council of the locality may decide best calculated to accomplish the object."

Mr. Clark seconded the motion. Carried.

Clauses 33 and 34 carried. *On clause 35,*

Mr. Wheeler moved, as an amendment, "That the Central Committee have the power to appoint the places to be contested. The local committee to transmit the necessary funds when required for practical operations." It would be impossible for the Central Committee to do any good if the local bodies retained their own funds, as each place would want to start a candidate of their own and they would thus divide their energies instead of concentrating them on three or four places, where there was almost a certainty of success if they took the proper steps, and that would involve some outlay, to meet which this motion was necessary; the locality to retain the funds until they were actually needed.

Mr. Grassby seconded the motion, it was the only method of ensuring success for the object they had in view.

Mr. Donovan would support the rule as it stood, the men of Manchester thought they were the best judges of how their money should be expended.

Dr. M'Douall would support Mr. Wheeler's motion, for they must combine their efforts if they wished for success to follow.

Mr. Bowden thought each locality should retain its own fund till such time as it was wanted and then send it.

Mr. Clark thought there was very little difference between them, but Mr. Wheeler's motion was more explicit, therefore he should vote for it.

Mr. Wild agreed with the last speaker, that there was very little difference between them, but thought the original rule allowed them most liberty and should vote for it.

Mr. E. Mitchell, Rochdale, if they made proper exertions, could retain their own men, therefore, they should like to retain their own money, they would vote for Sharman Crawford, but if he was to give up to-morrow they could return a Chartist.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler, if anything could strengthen his position it was the statement of the last speaker, they would wish to act the same in every other place, and thus seriously injure the cause and render the Central Committee a nullity. On a division taking place, twelve voted for Mr. Wheeler's motion and sixteen against it.

Mr. Brook moved on behalf of the committee, "That the question of forming a benefit society be referred to the consideration of the Executive committee, and if upon full enquiry it may appear to be of benefit to the Chartist cause that they be required to form one."

Mr. Shaw seconded this motion.

Mr. Robertson moved as an amendment, "That it is not expedient that such recommendation should be made."

Mr. Briggs seconded it. Amendment carried, 16 to 8.

Mr. Brook moved, "That this Convention recommend the Executive Committee to prepare and publish an Almanac containing sound political knowledge."

Mr. Mooney seconded it. A short discussion ensued, in which several delegates took part, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Messrs. Clark, Brook, Donovan, and M'Douall gave notices of motion.

Mr. Clark moved "That we do assemble at one o'clock," seconded by G. W. Wheeler—carried.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Brook moved "That T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., be respectfully requested to introduce a motion into the next session of Parliament, for the abolition of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform and Municipal Acts, and that the Chartists throughout the country be solicited to petition in its favour." They had derived great benefit from the use that they had made of this power in Leeds, they had not only got men into the Town Council, but into all the Parochial Offices—they had Chartist Churchwardens; and at the last election, the Vicar proposed them again as he saw they really had the interest of the town at heart; he has likewise taken the Chair for them on several occasions; then for their Surveyors of the Highways, they had 18 Chartists out of the 19; they had been in office three years, and Mr. Becket, one of their M.P.'s, had publicly acknowledged the improved state of the streets, since they had been under their controul, and this with a considerable saving in the rates.

Mr. Clark seconded the motion; if Leeds had done this, why could not other towns follow its example? The Executive had long seen the necessity of the people trying to obtain possession of Municipal power, and he felt confident that if Mr. Brook, who had a seat at the Town Council of Leeds, could get that body to petition in favour of this motion, it would have a great weight.

Mr. Donovan was in favour of the motion. In Manchester they could carry their own candidates, if it were not for these vexatious clauses; but the Revising Barrister there, gave quite a contrary decision to what they had in that town, and unless they had been prepared with £500, it was no use their going into the higher courts.

Mr Marsden was opposed to the motion, it appeared like agitating for less than the whole Charter.

Mr. Smith said they had got Chartist Surveyors at Bradford, and they had saved the town £3,000 since hey had been in office. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Nuttall moved the appointment of an address committee.

Mr. Yardey seconded it, and the Executive were appointed.

Mr. Pilling moved "That the £15 paid to Mr. Frost from the Victim Fund be refunded, and paid to Williams and Jones, his fellow Exiles."

Mr. Nuttall seconded the motion, but after a short discussion it was withdrawn.

Mr. Brook moved "That this Convention should call on the Chartists generally throughout the country, to take advantage of every opportunity of placing men of their own principles in all the local offices—viz., Town Councils, Surveyors of Highways, Churchwardens, Constables, &c., as one of the means of securing the return of Chartists to the House of *Commons.*"

Mr. Sweet seconded the motion. He had been one of the Surveyors of Nottingham four years, and could speak practically on the subject.

Mr. Clark moved "That this Convention recommend to the various localities throughout the Country, the propriety of discountenancing the practice of delivering lectures, and holding public meetings in *public houses*; and advise, where practicable, to have recourse to public halls for the purpose of forwarding the cause." He intended this resolution to apply more particularly to London. He had seen the evils of meetings held in public houses in London; they had halls if they would only unite and support them, instead of meeting in public houses, were they sat and smoked their pipes and drank their ale. This system generated local and sectional feelings, and caused Chartism in the metropolis, instead of setting a tone to the country, to be an injury to it: if they would unite into one or two good localities, they could have a second *Conciliation Hall in London, where* such men as Duncombe, Wakley, Ernest Jones, and others of that class would attend; by so doing they would effect great good, and get rid of the evil of each man looking for his own crotchets being carried out in his locality.

Mr. Mooney briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. Wheeler should not have spoken on the resolution, if it had not been for the speech of the mover; he thought the matter was a pure local affair concerning London alone; and, as in all other instances, he should object to the time of the Conference being occupied in discussing it. Mr. Clark had said that Mr. Wheeler was opposed to the motion; he appealed to the Chairman whether he had not incurred considerable odium by endeavouring to get it carried into effect; he had always been opposed to public house meetings, but he thought it unfair that the men of London should alone be singled out for complaint; they were peculiarly situated in the metropolis, their district was very extensive, and the building of halls more expensive than in the country; and it was well known to some of the London Delegates, that had it not been for their meeting in a public house, some of their localities would have been entirely broken up.

Mr. Hornby was opposed to meetings in public houses if they could avoid it. It was known that the body he represented met in a public house; they had a hall until they were no longer able to retain it. Had it not been for meeting at a public house, they would have been broken up, and they must also have neglected the support of their Executive.

Mr. Donovan: Formerly in Manchester they had 10 places of meeting, each with their sectional leader. They were laughed at when at when they first agitated the question of forming themselves into one body; nevertheless they had succeeded, instead of meeting in pot houses, they took Carpenter's Hall at a rent of £80 a year, for one night in the week, and it was that step which caused Manchester to take the lead in the Chartist movement, far above the metropolis.

Dr. M'Douall supported the motion. He was opposed to the present system of meetings in London; he thought that strength should be concentrated in the halls.

Mr. Linney was opposed to the system of meeting in public houses, but thought the resolution might be altered. It was known that he kept a public house; he would rather the Chartist meeting should not be there, but if they did not meet at his house, they would be without a meeting place.

Mr. T. Wheeler moved the following amendment—"That this Convention recommends to the various localities throughout the empire, the propriety of procuring halls for the purpose of holding public meetings and lectures." He believed this would answer every object that the mover had in view; they had as many halls in London, in proportion to its extent, as in any town in the kingdom. There was no analogy in that respect between London and

SINGULAR MARRIAGE AT SMETHWICK.

One of the most novel and remarkable freaks which has ever occurred in this or any part of the country has been discovered at Smethwick in the course of the weeks About two years ago a rollicking fellow, named Charles Wilkins, came to the town, where for some time he was employed in an iron foundry. This, however, was too hard work for him, and betook himself to that of a "Navigator." His gallantry and devotion to the sex was always very conspicuous, and a romp with the servant girls one of his favourite amusements. Shortly after he took up his residence in the town, he became acquainted with an illustrious female, named Sarah Deakin to whom he paid the most assiduous attention. After some time passed in agreeable courtship, fortune smiled on his suit, every preparation was made for the happy day, and the ceremony was performed amidst all the usual joyous demonstrations. The happy couple took up their residence in the house of Mr. John Badger, near the Swan Inn, and for a year lived in the apparent enjoyment of every felicity. Wilkins got a situation in the packing room of W. Chance, Esq., at the Plate Glass Works, and was with his wife installed as one of the lodge keepers at Soon-lane. Months passed. Rumour, with her hundred tongues, was busy; even his wife partook of the general suspicion, that her husband was not what he ought to be, and poor Wilkins became a marked man. Since his marriage he had become a most exemplary husband; he had ceased to crack his jokes with the girls as they passed, and had even forsaken his accustomed pipe and cup at the Swan, of an evening; but notwithstanding all this, he was looked upon with suspicion. Even the hearty good-natured equanimity of Wilkins was not proof against such conduct; his house had become uncomfortable; no young "olive plants" surrounded his hearthstone, and his "better half" became, from one of the most amiable creatures in the world, one of the greatest shrews. Life was to him becoming unbearable; so, determined no longer

"In the mind to suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

but to take "arms against a sea of trouble," he became a woman! Charles Wilkins doffed the male attire he had worn for ten long years, and undergoing a metamorphosis not much less extraordinary than that of a caterpillar became humble pale-faced Mary Curzon? The astonishment of the wife may be conceived; tempered with regret, because Wilkins had always been a kind though most eccentric husband. She is by no means unprepossessing in person, although from her short cut hair and semi-male attire, she presents a rather singular appearance. She is scarcely 30 years of age, about the average height of females, with regular, though not feminine features. In short, she was rather a stout, good looking fellow; and although her voice was shrill for a man, yet her sex was never suspected. It appears that she had been married about ten years ago to a man in another part of the country, but he behaved to her in such an improper manner, that she was compelled to leave him. It was then she adopted male attire, in which she could travel without exciting attention; and having once become accustomed to its use she adopted it altogether. Before coming to Smethwick she had been employed in breaking stones on the road side, and other outdoor labour. From her feminine voice, the workmen used to call her "Suke." On a recent occasion, when seized with illness, for which she was bled by Mr. Davis, surgeon, who remarked on the singular smallness of her arm, not the slightest suspicion of her sex was entertained. In addition to her marriage, her conduct generally favoured the deception, for she could smoke, drink, tell her story, and sing her song with any of the workmen, who looked upon her as a capital boon companion, but regarded with a degree of jealousy her conquests among the "fair sex." The wife appears to feel somewhat ashamed of the whole affair, and Curzon is not by any means communicative on the subject. Her motives in the deception are not very clear, and it does not appear that she can give any very satisfactory account of them herself.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW LOCK GATES AT CUMBERLAND BASIN, BRISTOL.

A very destructive and alarming accident was occasioned by the high spring of Saturday evening, to the extensive new works now in progress, for the purpose of widening the entrance of the locks to Cumberland basin. These works were commenced some time since, in order to enable the Great Western, Great Britain, and steamboats of the largest class to enter the basin, which hitherto they have been unable to do on account of the narrowness of the entrance lock.

In order to enable the workmen to proceed with the alterations, it was, of course, necessary to dam out the water, and this was attempted to be effected by means of double rows of piles of the larger size, which were forced by means of powerful machinery into the bed of the river, and the cavities, between which were loaded with limestones, &c. These had answered their purpose admirably till last night, when the force of the tide was too powerful for them, and shortly before nine o'clock broke them away. The injury produced by the rush of waters was most extensive; all the capacious timber work was dashed to atoms, banks of colossal size were snapped asunder, and all the works, except the masonry, which had been well set, were more or less injured. A row of houses on a piece of ground skirting the lock, it had been thought necessary to prop up. The timbers used for this purpose were thrown down, and one of them struck a young female named Baily, fracturing her collar bone and otherwise injuring her. One of the workmen employed had a very narrow escape. Immediately before the accident he was at work at the bottom of the lock pumping out some pools of water which some heavy showers had deposited, and which interfered with the free operations of the workpeople. A minute or so before the rush of waters inundated the lock, he noted that some of the piles were cracked, and very prudently, without waiting to gather up his tools and clothes, which he had laid upon the ground, he sought safety by ascending one of the ladders. He had scarcely gained the top when the dam gave way with a tremendous crash, carrying away everything before it.

A scene of the utmost alarm and confusion followed, the water suddenly overflowed the banks, and as suddenly receded for a distance of thirty or forty feet. The impression was that an earthquake was about to happen. The people fled in all directions; the inhabitants close to the lock rushed from their houses, and all was terror and consternation. The vessels moored in the basin felt the effect of the accident, their crews participated in the general alarm, and many of them jumped on shore. Captain James Parfitt, of the Swift, steam-packet, jumped from his paddle-box towards the wall of the basin, but, failing to reach it, he fell into the water, and on being got out was found to have much injured himself. The damage I have heard variously estimated at from £1,500 to £2,000 and fears are entertained for the safety of about fifteen houses by the lock-side.

GROSS IMMORALITY IN THE LEWISHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

The usually quiet village of Lewisham has for some days been in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of certain very prevalent rumours respecting the conduct of Mr. Burroughs, the master of the Union Workhouse, towards the female inmates. On the reporter proceeding to Lewisham, and making inquiries on the spot, the following was related as facts:—

On last Wednesday month, on the application of the master to the board of guardians, permission was granted to him and his wife, the matron, to spend a month at Ramsgate, and parties were named to attend to the duties of the establishment during their absence. The business of the matron was most efficiently performed by Mrs. M'Callum, the schoolmistress, the mildness and attention of that lady having long since won the good opinions of the whole of the female inmates of the establishment. A short time after the departure of the master and matron several of the females, freed, no doubt, from apprehension by the absence of their superiors, made a communication to Mrs. M'Callum of such a character that it was evident scenes of the greatest immorality had existed for a long time in the Union. Mrs. M'Callum immediately communicated with the Board of Guardians upon the subject, and a special meeting of the Board was called to take the same into consideration. A second meeting was appointed to pursue the investigation, and notice was given to the master, Burroughs, that his presence would be indispensable on the day named, to hear and if possible to defend himself from the charges that had been preferred against him. In the evening before the day of investigation, Burroughs arrived at the workhouse, and stayed about half-an-hour. He then left, and has not been seen since, although it has been erroneously stated that he was seen walking down the village on the day after the board was beheld.

According to adjournment, the board reassembled on Thursday, when it was attended by J. Thackeray, Esq., Chairman of the Board, the Hon. Major Legge, Captain Foster, the Rev. A. Drummond, Captain Gossett, J. Paul, Esq. The inquiry was then pursued in the absence of the master, and several female witnesses were examined at great length, and at its conclusion, so satisfied were the members of the Board of the validity of the charges, that the clerk to the guardians, Mr. Parker, was instructed to communicate with the Poor Law Commissioners upon the subject.

It is stated, that some time since, the schoolmistress, to whom the above statements were made, had reason to believe that improper advances were made by the master towards a poor girl who is deaf and dumb, and engaged by her at needle-work in the schoolroom. She accordingly kept a strict watch upon her, and there can now be no doubt that, for her care, the same insults would have been often repeated, and her complete ruin and degradation perventually accomplished.

THE MURDER AT DAGENHAM.—EXAMINATION OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

At Ilford, Tuesday Evening.—This afternoon, Dennis Flynlyn, John Hennessy, and Ellen Rankin, the former of whom were described as agricultural labourers, were brought up from the Arbour-square station house of the K division of police, and were examined at some length before the magistrates for the Beacontree division of Essex, on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of George Clark, a police constable of the above division on the 30th of June last. Octavius Masheter, Esq., presided. The following against the prisoners was gone into.

Michael Welch on being sworn, said, I arrived in England from Ireland on the 5th of February last, and have no regular place of living. The last place I worked in was for Mr. Giddins, of Cudham in Kent. On Tuesday afternoon last I was at work harvesting, when the prisoner Dennis Flynn, came into the field and got some work to do, cutting the wheat. On the next day Ellen Rankin and two persons named John and Felix Sweeny, came and sat by a fire made for the purpose of cooking food, in the field. Whilst sitting there, Ellen Rankin said that they (Flynn and herself) had no necessity for coming out there; that her husband was earning good wages in London, but having the misfortune of assaulting a policeman in London, they were forced to quit the place and go down into the country for twelve months. John Sweeny asked how the assault occurred, and she answered it was all on account of an Irishman who came into a room where they had been drinking, and was going to sing; that the Englishman objected to it, and a row was caused. She then said that a serjeant came on horseback, and he was struck with a stone, and she saw it. That Dennis Flynn and John Hennessy assaulted another policeman, and he was found dead in a field in the morning. John Sweeny remarked that it was foolish of her not to keep that a secret. That is all I know about it.

The magistrate asked the prisoners if they desired to put any question to the witness, on which Flynn exclaimed, "It is all an untruth what he has been stating. I am as innocent about this murder as a man in Smithfield." Hennessy: I wish to ask him if he ever saw me in Kent?—Welch: Yes, I saw you drunk in the beershop, having a row, and at the barn on the morning Ellen Rankin made the statement about the murdered policeman.—Hennessy: Don't go too fast, my lad, or I shall have you. Why, I was at home at Stratford at the time. Welch declared positively that he saw Hennessy at the Smith's Arms at Cudham in Flynn's company. Hennessy: He is stating that which is untrue. Your worship, I never was at Cudham in my life, and never saw this lad in Kent.—The female prisoner also denied the statement of the witness both as to what he swore she had stated in the field, and also to Hennessy being the man who came to the barn on that day. She persisted in stating that it was a man called Jemmy Daisey, and not Hennessy, who came there.—Flynn admitted that he was acquainted with Hennessy, but denied that such a statement as Welch detailed had ever been made. The magistrate said it was a very important matter to the prisoners themselves, and also to the public, that the charge should be fully investigated, and again reminded the witness Welch, of the obligation of an oath.—Welch declared most solemnly that he had spoken the truth.

Felix Sweeney examined: I reside in Ball court, Tooley street. I was at work on Wednesday last for Mr. Giddins, at Cudham; and in the afternoon I was sitting round a fire with Raskin and Flynn, who worked on the same farm, when Ellen Rankin said she had no occasion to be harvesting only for beating a policemen, or having a row with a policeman, but I cannot say which. She then said something about a policeman being found in the field with his head off, but did not pay much attention to her, nor do I recollect saying anything to her in reply. I do not recollect asking Flynn or Rankin, when they came first to work, where they came from. When Ellen Rankin spoke of the policeman being in the field with his head off, John Sweeny, my cousin, said it was very foolish to talk of such a thing before people. She had better keep it a secret. The boy Welch was present at the conversation. Before the conversation took place, I had not heard of a policeman having been murdered. The prisoner Hennessy was not there, and I don't think I ever saw him before.

Police-constable Edwin Horsefall sworn: I am constable 58 of the R division, and stationed at Woolwich. From information I received about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening, I went to a lodging house in High Street, Woolwich. I requested the person who keeps the house to call Dennis Flynn, who lived below. She did so, and the prisoner Flynn came up, closely followed by the female prisoner. She endeavoured to pass me and get into the street. I stopped her and asked if Flynn was her husband, and she replied No. I asked her then what her name was? and she said Ellen Rankin. I then asked her if she knew Flynn, and she denied that she did. I asked her if she did not go by the name of Ellen Cotter, which she at first denied, but afterwards admitted that she did. I questioned them seperately but the woman refused to answer any questions. I ascertained from Flynn that he had been working at Footscray, and other places; and also that a short time ago he had been in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway, and living at Stratford. On going to the station, Flynn inquired "Who he had robbed or injured?" and on his arrival there the inspector told him the nature of the charge against him, at which he appeared much affected. Yesterday afternoon I conveyed the prisoner Flynn from Woolwich police-court to Arbour-square station, when he said, alluding to the murdered policeman, "was his watch and money gone?" He said that voluntarily, and added, "was he very much knocked about?"

Flynn.—No, I asked you, was he much disfigured?

Horsefall.—It might have been. It was either the word disfigured or knocked about.

Police-constable Edward Palmer, 231 R, deposed—I apprehended the female prisoner. On her way to the station she asked me what I was going to take her for, and added that she was not going to get into trouble for Flynn. She would tell about it. After they were placed in the cell at the station, I heard the prisoner Flynn say to the woman Rankin, "Keep your mouth shut, and they can't hurt us." On searching a bag I took from the prisoner Rankin, I discovered two white gloves (odd ones) now produced. They are such gloves as are worn by the police.

The female prisoner said the gloves were given to her by a female residing at St. Mary's Cray, Kent.

The prisoners here desired to make a statement, but they were checked by the magistrate, who told them that as their position was a very serious one they had better say nothing lest they criminated themselves. Under these circumstances he felt it his duty to remand them to a future day.

Hennessy, on hearing this, burst into tear, and exclaimed, (pointing to the witness Welch) That boy is taking my life away.

Flynn also shed tears, and said: Your worship, I am a poor hard-working chap that never hurt the hair of a man's head.

The prisoners were then remanded for a week, and the boy Welch was ordered to be detained, suspicion being excited that if allowed to go at large he would not again be forthcoming.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN RAVING MAD.

MYSTERIOUS AND SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.

Throughout the whole of Sunday, considerable sensation was manifested amongst the clergy and local authorities of the parish of St. Pancras, in consequence of the dreadful and melancholy end of a Rev. Gentleman for many years past officiating at the old church; and the mysterious and suspicious circumstances connected therewith. On instituting inquiries in various quarters on Monday, the following narrative was obtained by the reporter:—The Rev. Gentleman alluded to is the Rev. Charles Kaye, aged fifty, who has been for many years past the Assistant Minister at Old St. Pancras Church. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 26th ult., the Rev. Gentleman, as was his usual custom, attended the burial-ground, and read the funeral service over a great number of bodies. He also attended for a similar purpose, on the Wednesday and Thursday following, and on these occasions he appeared in his usual health. He was again expected to perform his duties, as usual, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, but as he did not make his appearance, inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that the unfortunate gentleman had, on the previous evening, been conveyed away from his apartments, No. 18, Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, in a cab to the University College Hospital, on the ground that he had been seized with insanity. It appears that on the arrival of the Rev. Gentleman at the hospital, Dr. Quain, the resident physician and surgeon, was from home, and on the representations of the two gentlemen who accompanied him, the house apothecary was induced to admit him as a patient. On the return of Dr. Quain, it being ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Kaye was really mad, notice was given that he must be removed, his case not being a proper one for treatment in that hospital. On the following Tuesday the parties who had taken the Rev. Gentleman to the hospital again removed him in a cab to the St. Pancras Workhouse, where he remained under the care of a Mr. T. H. Cooper, the parish surgeon, until Saturday last, when he died it is stated in a most dreadful manner and raving mad.

The Rev. Mr. Kaye, who is stated to be a widower, had resided for upwards of five years at No. 18, Wilmot-street, and was generally supposed to be a poor clergyman, but circumstances have within the last few days transpired to induce a belief that the contrary is the fact.

After the removal of the rev. gentleman from the hospital to the workhouse, the persons above alluded to proceeded to 18, Wilmot-street, and demanded of the landlady the keys of the Rev. Mr. Kaye's apartments. These, however, she refused to resign at first, but ultimately did so, on which the gentlemen proceeded upstairs, and then being unable to find the keys, they forced the drawers, secretaries, &c., of the unfortunate gentleman, and took away with them all his writings, and it is believed a considerable amount of other property. Having again fastened up the doors of the apartments, the gentlemen called upon the landlady to take charge of the keys of them, and allow no one to enter until they had paid another visit. This, however, she positively declined to do, as she had no knowledge of the property about to be taken away, and the parties then left, taking the keys with them. The most remarkable circumstance, and that which appears to excite the greatest suspicion is the fact that during the whole time the rev. gentleman has been an inmate of the workhouse, not a single soul has visited, or made any inquiries after him, nor since his death, up to Tuesday evening, had any one applied for his removal, or claimed his body which still lies in the dead house usually appropriated for the remains of paupers. This, it is considered, would not have been the case if the parties above referred to had really been the friends of the deceased or his family. It is stated that, during the whole time the unfortunate gentleman had been in the workhouse, he was so extremely violent as to render necessary his constant confinement in a strait waistcoat, and all his apprehensions appeared to be that he was being "robbed and murdered." An order of removal had been procured, and had not death terminated his sufferings on Saturday, the rev. gentleman was to have been removed on Monday to the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell. In consequence of the singular circumstances and unsatisfactory nature of the case, the overseers of the poor intend laying the whole of the facts before the board of directors and guardians, and a communication on the subject having also been forwarded to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, there can be but little doubt the entire matter will undergo, as it deserves, a rigid investigation.

SUPPOSED MURDERS.

Oxford, August 10.

The neighbourhoods of Woodstock, Sturdy's Castle, and Jackley, have been thrown into a considerable state of alarm in consequence of the discovery of the skeletons of three human beings, in a pit on the right hand side of the Banbury turnpike-road, and within fifty yards of the Sturdy's Castle public-house, and which there is every reason to fear are the remains of some unfortunate fellow-creatures who have been basely murdered and then buried there by a gang of gipsies who used to infest that part of Oxfordshire, three of whom are now in Oxford Castle, two under a conviction of murder, and the other of sheep stealing. Our readers will at once know to whom we allude, viz., to James Biddle and Isaac Sheriff, who were condemned at the recent assizes for the murder of Mr. Mobbs, but whose sentence has since been commuted to that of transportation for life, and Skerry, who turned Queen's evidence, but was afterwards transported for fifteen years for sheepstealing. The discovery of the human skeletons arose under the following circumstances:—When Mr. Walker, the Governor of Barbury Gaol, and Morgan, the constable of King Sutton, were bringing Biddle, Skerry, and Sheriff to Oxford Castle, and on arriving within a short distance of the public-house called Sturdy's Castle, Biddle suddenly exclaimed (pointing to the side of the road as well as his handcuffs would let him), "There lays dead men's bones." Mr. Walker asked him what he meant—how dead men's bones came there? Biddle appeared somewhat confused, but replied in a jesting manner, "Oh, they were killed in the war." and said no more. The officers, on their return from Oxford, repeated the conversation to the landlady at Sturdy's Castle, who remembered that, about eight years ago, a person disappeared from that neighbourhood under very peculiar circumstances, and had never been seen or heard of since—the person's name was Hicks, the son of a small farmer residing at Jackley (a village about a mile and a half from Sturdy's Castle, and that he was the owner of some cottages and land at that place. He was a very eccentric character, and preferred a roaming life to that of a settled one. He at last took up a regular vagabond's life, wandering about the country with a gipsy tribe, of which Biddle and Skerry formed a portion. Every half-year they were to be seen encamped in the neighbourhood of Sturdy's Castle, and it was on these occasions only Hicks used to pay his native village a visit, for the purpose of receiving his rents for the lands and cottages. Something like eight years ago he paid his half-yearly visit as usual, but since that time he has never been seen or heard of, and his brother has taken to the property. The circumstances under which he disappeared, and the company he was known to keep, coupled with Biddle's declaration on his way to Oxford Castle, led to the opinion that he had been basely murdered for the sake of the rents he had been receiving. no steps were taken to ascertain the truth of Biddle's declaration until Friday last, when some persons were employed to dig about the spot pointed to by Biddle, when, horrid to relate, the skeletons of three human beings were discovered in a hollow place, which was many years ago used as a saw pit, on the side of the road, about a foot and a half under ground. Many of the bones are quite perfect. A medical gentleman residing in the neighbourhood has pronounced them to be those of a woman and two men, and from the state they were in they must have been there several years. They were carefully collected together and placed in a box, which is now under lock and seal, waiting the issue of a Coroner's inquest, when, it is to be hoped, that some further light will be thrown on the affair.

MURDER IN WARWICKSHIRE.

Hornton, August 10.

On Thursday last, the Rev. W. Lloyd, of Drayton, one of the county magistrates, received intelligence that a woman named Hannah Treadwell, a resident of this village, had been murdered by a farmer in respectable circumstances, named William Cave, between whom and the deceased, it was understood, that an illicit intercourse had for some years been carried on. Mr. Lloyd immediately granted a warrant for the apprehension of Cave, who was lodged in the county gaol. Information was, at the same time, despatched to Mr. J. Churchill, the coroner, who immediately repaired to Hornton, to inquire into the circumstances.

The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the body of the murdered woman, which was lying on the ground floor of a house close to the spot where it was found. There was a gunshot wound on the left side of the neck, a little below the ear; and the extensive laceration showed that the charge must have been very heavy, although from the blackness of the skin surrounding the orifice, it was evident that the parties were close together when the shot was fired.

On returning to the jury-room, the summoning officer informed the coroner that the person charged with the murder had been committed by one of the district magistrates for examination before the Banbury bench, and the only persons who knew anything of the circumstances had been required to give their attendance there. Mr. Gibbs, surgeon, who examined the body of the deceased, was present, however, if the jury wished to hear his evidence.

The coroner said that it would be necessary to adjourn the inquiry, but as the medical gentleman was in attendance, it would be well to take his evidence, in order to grant a certificate for the interment of the body.

Mr. R. Gibbs, having been sworn, said—I am a surgeon, and reside at Banbury. I have examined the body of the deceased woman, Hannah Treadwell. I found the left side of the neck blackened, apparently from gunpowder. There is a large wound on that side; it extends three inches in length, one inch and three-quarters in breadth, and about half an inch in depth; it is immediately over the large blood vessels leading from the heart to the brain. On further examination I found that those vessels had been destroyed. The vertebræ of the neck had been injured, evidently by shots which passed through them. I extracted some small fragments, which I have no doubt formed part of the clothes worn by the deceased, which were carried inwards, and were mixed up with coagulated blood. I found several shots in what I extracted. I have no doubt whatever but that death was immediate owing to the destruction of the large blood vessels of the neck.

Mr. Walker, the governor of the county gaol, informed the coroner that the magistrates had adjourned the inquiry, and that upon the re-examination of Cave, the person charged with the murder, the attendance of the several witnesses would be required.

The Coroner observed that, under those circumstances, he should postpone the investigation.

From inquiries made upon the spot, it appears that Cave, the person in custody, is a farmer well known in the parish of Hornton, He had for some years cultivated a small farm, his own property. He is between forty and fifty years of age. He is a married man, and has a family of children, beside his wife and mother, who reside with him. The deceased, Hannah Treadwell, was about forty years of age. She has had several children, some of which are said to be the offspring of illicit intercourse with the prisoner. It is well known that she made repeated demands upon Cave for pecuniary assistance and when refused, she applied to the board of guardians for relief, but when offered admission, with her family, into the union workhouse, she declined going. The deceased and the prisoner had frequent quarrels, owing to the woman's importunities for aid, and their threats against each other were notorious. On the morning of the murder it seems that the deceased had been outside Cave's house in the hope of getting money from him, and it is presumed that she followed him when he went to his farm, which is but a short distance from the village. A person who was passing overheard high words, and soon after the report of a gun, but took no further notice of it. About eight o'clock that morning Cave, on returning home, confessed to his wife and mother that he had done for "Hannah," meaning the deceased. The women did not pay much regard to this at first, but two persons coming back from the farm assured them that they had discovered the body of the woman at the place which he had described. The fact soon spread about the village, and a number of persons hastened to the spot. The body was found lying in a pathway, cut through a hill, with a stone wall on one side, and a cart way beneath. There were a quantity of loose stones in the pathway, and it seems probable that the deceased was in the act of throwing one of those stones at Cave, who was then some feet above her, when he fired the shot. He attempted no concealment, for he not only disclosed the fact to his family, but he returned to the village with the gun under his arm. Cave denies that he fired at the deceased. He says that they had a struggle in which the gun went off by accident; but he has subsequently admitted that when she attacked him he attempted to strike her, but that the bank being too steep to reach her, he fired in the heat of passion; and he says that when he saw the woman fall, he reloaded the gun, with an intention of shooting himself, but had not the resolution to do so.

There is no doubt but that after the final examination the prisoner will be committed for trial upon the capital charge, but it seems, from his recent conduct, that there are good grounds for defence upon the plea of insanity.

A Body found in the River.—On Tuesday Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Steelyard Tavern, Upper Thames-street, on the body of a man unknown, about sixty years of age. About eight o'clock Tuesday morning the deceased was found lying in the water, off Messrs. Calvert and Co.'s brewery, adjoining All hallows Church. The body was dressed in a blue coat, waistcoat, and trousers, with no boots, and a calico shirt, not marked. His hair was grey, and he had only been in the water a few hours. Information had been forwarded to all the metropolitan police stations, but no clue at present can be found. The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

Assize Intelligence.

Horrible Case of Rape.—At the Appleby (Westmoreland) Assizes on Monday last, John Smith, 21, William Smith, 19, Thomas Burrows, 18, and George Lees, 18, were jointly indicted for having, on the 19th of April last, at the parish of Morland, violently and feloniously committed a rape upon the person of Jane Dover. There was a second indictment against all the same four persons for a similar offence, committed upon the same occasion, upon the person of Elizabeth Dover, the sister of Jane.

This case, which has excited a great interest for miles around the neighbourhood where the transaction arose, presents one of the most atrocious instances of violation that have been heard of for many years.

Mr. Matthews (with whom was Mr. James) conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Ramshay defended the prisoners.

Mr. Matthews, in stating the case, said that the two young women who had been the objects of the attack in question were daughters of a widow, Mrs. Margaret Dover, who, with these two and a son, Matthew Dover, resiging at a farm-house formerly occupied by her late husband, at Scarside, at about two miles and a half from Shap, and at a short distance out of the high road leading from Shap to Penrith. Jane was a girl of about seventeen, and the other about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. The prisoners at the bar (who were all very young looking, but stout lads) had been employed as "navvies" upon the railway which was now being made from Lancaster to Carlisle, and which runs very near the spot where the outrage had been committed. The young women were attacked at some short distance from the highway, and very near to their own home. They had just been out for a little distance to see their sister, Mary Dover, a part of the way to her then place of residence. She, Mary Dover, was staying at Hackthorpe Hall, and to go to that they had to come from Scarside across the fields, and through a gate, which took them up the coach road. There the sisters parted, and it was on the return of Jane and Elizabeth, that they met the four prisoners as they went along a footpath, and near a plantation of trees. Besides the circumstance of its being sufficiently light for the young women to identify the men, the Learned Counsel detailed other facts, which, he observed, must strongly induce the minds of every one to conclude beyond all doubt that the four prisoners were the persons who committed the crime in question.

Jane Dover stated that she was about seventeen years of age, and residing at Scarside along with her mother and brother, where Elizabeth also resides. On Sunday, the 19th of April, her sister Mary, who lives at Hackthorpe Hall, was visiting at Scarside, and witness and her sister Elizabeth went a part of the way home with her in the evening. They parted with her between seven and eight, and returned the same way they had gone. They had to pass a gate which is on the road between Shap and Penrith, and it is called Trimby Gate, at about a mile from their home. There is another gate called Scarside Gate, near their mother's farm, on the farm of William Pooley. Between those gates, at about a quarter of a mile from home, they met the four prisoners, and turned out of the path to make way for them. This was by a wall fence of a plantation. The men were perhaps thirty yards off when they just came in sight, and were meeting them in a path, which is a bridle road, leading from their mother's house to the Shap high road. The two prisoners (the Smiths) immediately seized hold of Elizabeth. Seeing that witness was about to run away, the other two prisoners seized her. Burrows got hold of witness first and threw her down. He then bade Lees seize hold of her feet, which Lee did. He then accomplished the offence, and afterwards Lee the same, being assisted by Burrows, who seized hold of her feet. Burrows struck her before he committed the outrage, with his hand, over the nose and the upper part of the face. He then swore that if she cried out or resisted he would knock her —— head off. After that, one of the other two came, but could not say which. He perpetrated the same offence, being aided by one of the others, though she could not say which, from the agitation she felt. After that again, another repeated the offence. During this time she saw that her sister Elizabeth was on the ground, at about four or five yards off. One of the men then took witness up and dragged her towards the wall of the plantation. That was either Burrows or Lees. He attempted to commit the same violence, but did not succeed, he then being alone, and her strength too much. Her sister Elizabeth then came up to her, and that man then seized Elizabeth, while witness escaped, went home as fast as possible, and told her mother and brother what had occurred. It was at least an hour and a half that they were thus detained by the prisoners. Witness was subsequently confined to the house for about a week, from illness caused by the outrage so committed.

The witness stated, on cross-examination, that the way they were coming back was the nearest road. It was nothing like dark at the time. They did not see the men for more than twenty yards before they met, from there being higher ground between. Never saw the men before that night. While she was resisting the third man said, if she did so he would take his knife out and ram it into her heart. It was just beginning to get dark, but quite light enough to see the men; just beginning to grow dusk. Witness had before said that she thought the two Smiths to be the other two present upon that night. There were a great many labourers at work about that time upon the railway.

Elizabeth Dover, sister of Jane, corroborated the evidence of the last witness. She stated that two of the prisoners, the Smiths, seized herself. Saw the others seize her sister Jane, and throw her down. Was perhaps three or four yards from her then. She, witness, was then treated in the same way. Saw her sister before the latter went off home; she, Jane, was a little way off, and lying on the ground. Witness was perhaps an hour or an hour and a half kept from her sister before she could get to her. Got to her on her hands and knees, and had been prevented from doing it before by the men. There was then one man committing the same offence on Jane; and after Jane got away she (the witness) was detained, and was again attacked in the same way. Could not speak to the other men, viz., Burrows and Lees.

Matthew Dover, brother of the two young women, stated that his sister Jane came home that night about ten. Her face was all blood, and her clothes in disorder. She made a complaint, and in consequence, witness got a horse out of the stable, and rode to the spot. There he found his other sister, Elizabeth, in a senseless state. Spoke to her, but she did not answer. He then took her home.

Margaret Dover, the mother, also described the condition of her daughter Jane when she came into the house. She made a complaint, and witness perceived that her dress and bonnet were much torn, and her hair all hanging down.

Robert Burrow, innkeeper of Bampton Grange, stated that he recollected all the prisoners, and that they had all been at his house at about seven o'clock on the evening of the 19th of April. They proceeded, on leaving the road, in the direction of Scarside. Knew Burrows well, because he had measured him that day for a pair of boots, but did not know the others so particularly.

Joseph Banks, living at Bampton Grange, in a house between that of last witness and Scarside Gate, On the evening of the 19th of April saw William Smith Burrows and Lees, who stopped at witness's door, and there asked for some milk. There was a forth man, but he did not stop, and went on before the rest. They all passed in the direction of Scarside Gate, upon the high road, and that would lead them to one end of the footpath before mentioned. Witness went into Mr. Pooley's field the next morning and there saw John Banks pick up some gloves, a hair band, and some bits of copping comb, and other articles.

John Banks, who lives about three hundred yards from Mrs. Dover's, had been at her house on the 19th, and the next morning went to the spot referred to. There he found a brace, a belt, a pair of garters, a hair band, and some broken topping combs, which he gave to Mrs. Dover. The things were all scattered round a space of about four yards square.

Henry Charnock, police officer, stated that on the morning after the outrage, the 28th, Matthew Dover came to witness at Shafe, to give information of the offence. Witness first went to Bampton, to speak with Mr. Burrows. He then went to Searside, and then to Strickland, and Morland, Sowerby and other places, and finally to Hartlepool in Durham. Between Middleton and Hartlepool apprehended the four prisoners, who were going along the road towards Hartlepool. (The witness here produced a brace and a leather belt.) When Burrows was apprehended there was one brace found upon him, which corresponded with the one now produced.

Charles Caleb Stephenson was with the last witness when the prisoners were taken. He took the one brace off Burrows, and now produced it. Also received the hair band and some pieces of comb from Mrs. Dover.

The gloves and garters were also produced by another officer, and all the articles were identified by Mrs. Dover.

Dr. Robinson, a medical practitioner, of Shap, stated that he was called in to see Mrs. Dover's daughters on the 21st. The face of Jane Dover was blackened, and there were other bruises upon her person. He should say, from appearances which he observed, that she had been treated with great violence, and that the offence, so far as his observation could ascertain, had been committed.

Mr. Ramshay, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that he could not resist the evidence of the crime having been committed, he left it to the jury to say whether they were satisfied that he young women might not have been mistaken upon the point of identity.

His Lordship, in summing up, explained to the jury the law, according to which, in such a case, the whole of the prisoners might be considered guilty, in case they, the jury, felt reason to believe that all the parties accused had acted, or been present, with the same common intent,

The jury retired, but almost immediately returned into Court, just as another jury had been called into the box. They found all the prisoners Guilty.

The prisoners were then called up for judgment, when his Lordship addressing them, said they had been convicted of an atrocity which reflected disgrace on the country in which they were born. It was hopeless to think of producing any shame in them by anything he could say. (The prisoners had lolled about the dock during all the trial as if less concerned in the matter than any in court.) But he would make a few observations that others might know the consequences of committing such crimes as they had been convicted of. In name they might not be slaves, but in fact they would be so. All the labour they could perform would be exacted from them, and they would in return receive nothing but just the food necessary to enable them to perform that work. Theirs would, indeed, be a state of suffering, and he was glad of it, for their conduct deserved that they should suffer. His Lordship then sentenced each of the prisoners to be transported for the term of his natural life.

The two young women were very modest and rather good looking.

Murder.—At the Wells assizes on Saturday, Robert Williams was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Wiggins, on the 16th of June.

William Glindell.—I live at Bristol. Thomas Wiggins was my servant. I was at Little-elm fair with him on the 16th of June. We went to a public-house together, and we afterwards went into a booth. It was about 10 o'clock at night. I saw the prisoner, who laughed at Wiggins; who said, "You may laugh when other persons do your business for you." He had helped him sell a horse, and he had not given him what he had promised. They then began quarelling, and using very bad language. I told Wiggins he ought to know better, and he said he would drop it; and he then sat down by my side and lighted his pipe. The prisoner walked out of the room. He was away about a minute, and then returned and commenced blackguarding Wiggins. In a short time Wiggins said he would not stand it any longer, and as he wished him to fight he would have two rounds with him for 6d. The prisoner then stood up in an attitude to fight with his hands behind him. The deceased got over the seat and took off his coat. They then went close together, but I saw no blow struck; but I saw the prisoner's hand working up to Wiggins' neck as though he was striking him, but not very hard blows. They fell down, the prisoner's hand being up against the deceased's neck. There was a lighted candle at the time. I then said, "I really believe Williams has a knife in his hand," and Wiggins at the moment cried out. "Oh, dear! I'm stabbed, I'm a dead man." Williams rose up and said, "You've got enough of it." The deceased rose on his knees and two men picked him up, he said; "Oh dear, master, I'm a dead man." He pulled off his hankerchief and the blood flowed out of his neck as it would from a tap. He put up his hand to stop it and it came out of his mouth and nose. Williams was gone, and I ran after him and caught him and brought him back. I did not see Wiggins breathe again. I told the prisoner he had killed the man, but he said he had not. I received a knife the next morning, which I gave to the constable.

James Spry.—I was a waiter in the booth. I first heard Wiggins call the prisoner a "d—nation rogue." The testimony of this witness was almost a repetition of that given by Glindell. There was no bread and cheese eaten in the booth.

Edward Hurst.—I am a policeman, and in consequence of some information, I went to this public-house. I took the prisoner into my charge. He said if he had not been drunk he should not have stabbed the man. I showed him a knife. He said, "Ah, I was eating bread and cheese with that knife, and that's how the man came to be stabbed." On the next day he told me he was eating bread and cheese with the knife when Wiggins came in, and they fought, and he had the knife in his hand and when he saw blood flowing from him he ran away.

Joseph Springfield.—I am a surgeon. I was sent for to see the deceased. There was a wound in the neck, in the direction of the carotid artery. It divided that artery and would immediately cause death. There were eleven wounds altogether, three of them were above the ear, they were punctured wounds inflicted by the point of a penknife. There were six stabs over the chest. The knife has two blades in it, a large and small one; but the large blade would not have produced any such wounds.

Mr. Stone then addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the offence amounted to manslaughter only, even supposing the wounds were not inflicted by accident, which he strenuously urged upon them was the case.

Mr. Justice Erle then summed up the case to the Jury.

The Jury returned into Court in about half-an-hour and delivered a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner then made a long rambling story, and said he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing.

Mr. Justice Erle having put on the black cap addressed the prisoner in the following terms:—Robert Williams, you stand convicted upon evidence that left no doubt in the minds of a considerate jury, and certainly left no doubt upon my mind, of your guilt of the foul crime of murder. It appears to me beyond all reasonable doubt that, after you have been provoked by some language between you and the deceased, that you had gone out and prepared a fatal weapon, intending to use it if need should require. It appears to me, that that which you so calmly planned you deliberately carried into execution; and I cannot but observe that the wounds on the corpse of your victim show that the knife had been repeatedly used before it effected your purpose of destroying the life of the man; and after this dreadful event, there has been no sign of compunction expressed by you, or shown to any of those who witnessed this horrid transaction. It is the bounden duty of those who administer the law of this country to endeavour to repress the pernicious practice of resorting to deadly weapons; and I feel bound upon this occasion, by the awful example of your ignomin

Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And—should my chance 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.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

NO. V.

Chapter vii. of this work is devoted to an exposure of

THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE,

a body, exceeding in its atrocious character, every similar institution yet established, not even excepting the Inquisition of Spain. "Every man in the empire feels or fears that its all-seeing eye is watching his conduct, and often viewing it with vision distorted by private malignity, revenge, or envy. From what he has heard, from what he has learned and seen, the Russian doubts those nearest and dearest to him—the friend feels occasionally the suspicion flash across his mind that the friendship of long years may prove only a cloak to this fearful *espionage* which the secret police entertains in all classes of society; the brother sometimes dreads to confide to the brother thoughts which might be registered against him, and meet at some future period with a retribution, sure, if slow; the very bridegroom often questions whether the bride does not open to him her arms to worm from him some secret which may be supposed to exist." If an officer of this force, "distinguished by the livery of the secret police, present himself in the dead of the night before a frontier fortress, before the palace of an imperial prince, or the dwelling of the first magnate of the land, he must have instant admission to the governor, the prince, or the noble—admission even to the bed of death and delirium, or into the nuptial chamber. He may drag any individual into a talega or kibitka, without assigning any reason, without intimating why he is taken, whither he is going, or when he will return. Family, servants, and friends, must all keep a discreet silence on the event, and never even dare to ask, excepting after long groping their way through some influential channel, if ever, and when, he is to be restored to them.

"When the individual so treated returns—if ever he returns—he has been 'in the country,' he has been 'absent on business,' frequently he is himself ignorant of the cause of his abduction; but he seldom confides what happened in the course of it, even to the ear of a most confidential intimacy."

Here is an instance:—

There is a lady still living, who was stepping out of her carriage in her ball dress, when she was quietly handed into a sledge—her destination was Siberia. When the long journey was accomplished, she was located—she knew not in what region or government—in a hut, containing two rooms, each divided from the other, and leading into two separate yards, each a few paces square, and surrounded by a high wall, which only admitted the light of heaven. A sentinel was mounting guard outside the walls; her coarse food was brought by a silent jailor, and here she remained for two years. At the expiration of this term, the door of the yard was one day opened, and a prisoner was thrust in to her, who turned out to be a Polish nobleman, who had been long confined in the adjoining cell, but was now removed to make room for another. In this room, or den, she lived with her unfortunate companion, for twelve years more, ignorant alike of the spot of earth she was inhabiting, and of the cause of her being banished thither. One morning, her door was thrown open, and a voice called for number so-and-so, by which, in the rare intervals of months and even years elapsing between the occasions on which her jailors answered her or spoke to her, they had been accustomed to address her. She stepped forward; the door was closed, without her even having time to take leave of her companion, whom she never saw again; she was hurried into a sledge; she retraced the journey of many months, and one night found herself in the office of the grand-master of police; a little cupboard was thrown open, and she was presented with the identical ball dress which had been taken from her on the night of her exile; the jewels indeed were gone, but there was not a bow, a flower, or a piece of lace of its blackened and faded frippery wanting; even the withered nosegay and the fan, in which a long generation of spiders or brown beetles had nestled, were carefully restored to her. She was thenceforward at liberty.

This lady never knew the cause of her punishment or of its cessation. "And did you never make the inquiry?" "What, be so long in Siberia, and not yet have learned discretion." "And what was said on your re-appearance in society?" Nothing; those who had known me formerly made no comment; to those who inquired, who is Madame——? where is she from? where has she always lived? it was simply answered, 'Madame demeure depuis beaucoup d'années sur ses terres'—"She has long been buried amidst her estates."

The secret agents, correspondents, and spies, direct and indirect, are supposed to out number many score of those who wear the livery of this force.

The passport office is comprised in the institution of the high police; and through its intermedium every individual above the peasantry is registered. 'Annexed to the duplicate of his registry, is a compilation of all the reports, collected by all the spies who have come across him during his life, with their original observations, notes, and denunciations, all arranged with such admirable order and regularity, that in St. Petersburg and Moscow, within a few hours, the superintendent of police can become acquainted with the most secret actions of his life, together with the opinions he is supposed to entertain, or, at least, the sentiments he has avowed. There is thus many an individual who imagines himself utterly beneath the notice of government, to whose name, in its black registry, are appended whole manuscript volumes upon volumes of secret information. Cordial acquaintances, dear friends, servants and slaves, and too often relatives, have consciously or unconsciously contributed to swell the mass.'

The Russian is not only subject to this terrible surveillance within the pale of the empire, but when he travels abroad it follows him like his shadow. "In the drawing-rooms of London and Paris, he dreads that the eye of the secret police may be upon him. Foreigners, in their own country, laugh at his terrors, but experience has taught him, too painfully how truly they are grounded. The secret police acquires information, or, at least, employs spies, as cheaply as it can; but it purchases them at any price. By a complicated and proportionately expensive system, it has rendered itself all eyes; its very spies are spied upon."

Chapter viii. unfolds the iniquities of

THE CIVIL POLICE, LAWS, AND TRIBUNALS.

The civil police, the great scourge of the middle and working orders, is everywhere subservient to the high police. In the civil force, extortion and oppression, which elsewhere seek to hide themselves behind some veil, here walk brazen-fronted. The police are in their organization military, and wear a military uniform. "From first to last, a careful selection of all that is most base and villainous, from the depraved and crapulous class of inferior employés and their spawn, there is probably scarcely a man amongst them who has not, in the exercise, or rather the abuse of his office, rendered himself amenable to those very laws of which he is an executive limb. Venality, extortion, theft, and actually burglary and murder, swell the dark annals of this respectable body; and yet, if their oppression is felt sensibly every hour, and their crimes constantly brought to light, nine-tenths of them are unknown to all but their immediate victims, such is the system of secrecy which stifles the cry of those who suffer, and ensures impunity."

For preserving order and repressing crime, a more inefficient body exists not on the face of the earth; there are probably more robberies and assassinations committed in St. Petersburg alone, than in all the European capitals put together. The following extract illustrates the foul character of these so called guardians of public security.

Three Russian merchants, who had been enjoying copious potations, were returning home very much the worse for liquor, and one of them was so far intoxicated, that his companions were obliged to leave him in custody of the boutouchnik, or watchman. In the course of a few hours, when they were a little sobered, regretting what they had done, they went back to fetch him, but the boutouchnik and the two police soldiers declared that he had gone away long since. They were about to depart, satisfied of the truth of this statement, when one of them espied the boots and cap of his missing friend, which he immediately recognised. In consequence of the suspicions excited by this circumstance, they repaired to the grand-master of police, in whose office they had some friend, through the intercession of whom orders were obtained that an immediate search should be made of the *boudtké*, or watch-house. Although the body of their companion was not at first forthcoming, his clothes, together with those of many other individuals were discovered in possession of the boutouchnik and his assistants, and a hole was at last perceived, which communicated from the interior of the watch-house with the canal, near which it was situated. Here the remains of the murdered man were discovered; and in the course of the investigation which ensued, it was elicited that a wholesale system of murder had long been carried on in the watch-box, by its guardians, who were in league with the waiters of a neighbouring tavern, who, when any of their guests were sufficiently intoxicated, caused them to be conveyed away by the boutouchnik who, after murdering them; stripped the bodies, which were cast through this hole below the ice of the canal, whence, long before it broke up, they would be carried away by the current.

These assassinations were daily perpetrated in a little wooden box, scarce ten feet in diameter, in the Nevsky Prospect, the most populous street in St. Petersburg, and which is generally as much crowded as the upper end of Oxford-street in London. The guilty parties were punished with the knout; but the whole circumstance acquired more than usual notoriety from the fact, that the emperor, to whose ears it came, caused some of the waiters who were accessories to be flogged before the windows of all the tavern-keepers of the quarter. But for this it might never have transpired beyond the walls of the *chast*.

The civil police major has the power to administer corporal punishment to all who are not freemen; this is carried out in private, within the walls of his *siegé* or place of detention. A Mounsieur Pernet, detained four days in one of these places, a slight partition only dividing his cell from the interior court, where the floggings were going on nearly all the time of his detention, heard distinctly all that passed. Amongst others, two young girls, workwomen at a fashionable milliner's, were flogged under the eye of their mistress, for having dared to bring their lovers into her house. Each of these unhappy creatures received at several times one hundred and eighty strokes with the plitt. Next came the turn of peasants, hired servants, and others sent by their masters to be punished. Nothing in fact, but revengeful acts of atrocity, iniquities, and despair continued, whilst the detained Frenchman remained in this human hell.

The following extract describes—

THE KNOUT AND THE PLITT.

For our author's account of the abominable tyranny of the passport system, the corruption and villainy of the Russian judges, and the absurdity and rascality of the "laws," that is imperial ukases they are appointed to administer, we must refer the reader to the work itself containing these astounding revelations.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY TO THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ASSEMBLING IN LONDON FOR POLAND'S REGENERATION.

Citizens!—Placed at the head of the Polish Democratic Society, we beg to express to you our warmest gratitude for the noble words you have addressed to the French electors in behalf of our father-land. Yes, Citizens, the recent struggle of Poland against her oppressors *will not be the last*: nothing in the world will prevent her from persevering in her devotedness to the sacred cause of her liberty and nationality. Vanquished to-day, she will to-morrow *renew the struggle*, because she understands the high mission with which Providence has endowed her.

Poland suffers, but she hopes and works. She confides in the sanctity of her cause, in the vitality of her national genius, and in the principles of Liberty and Fraternity which she brings to the Slavonic nations.

Will free and independent England remain a passive spectator of this sanguinary fight of every day, which Poland sustains in the name of Freedom and Independence against her three oppressors? Will the people of Great Britain, with their Naval forces and Army, with their riches and national power, isolate themselves from those European tendencies, which the despotism, the egotism and the ambition of the despots of the Continent endeavour to suffocate and crush?

We think not!—You say yourselves, Citizens, that the British people largely participate in your sentiments for Poland. Well! this generous disposition, we are satisfied, will not prove fruitless. Enlightened and devoted men of Great Britain will easily conceive the importance of the Polish question; they will show to their countrymen that Poland's present position exercises a great influence upon the fate of other nations, and that her regeneration will become immensely beneficent to the moral and material wealth of Europe. They will remind the British people that Poland, amongst the Northern nations, was always the representative of Liberty and brotherhood;—that since and in spite of the loss of her political independence, she has never ceased to march on the same way,—and that especially since the revolution of 1830, Poland has adopted fully democratic ideas, and, therefore, endeavours to free her social state from all those class divisions, from those privileges and prejudices which her past has endowed her with, and which her oppressors endeavour to maintain and to consolidate.

You, Citizens, you have undertaken this noble task. We therefore beg leave to greet you in the name of the Polish democracy, in the name of this militant patriotism, which does not enter into stipulation neither with Poland's enemies nor with ideas which modern civilization disavows. Persevere with courage in your generous resolutions and you "deserve well" of Poland, of the British people and of Humanity.

Receive the expression of our fraternal feeling,
In behalf of the Committee,
The Chairman of the sitting.
JOSEPH WYSOCKI.
The Secretary, VICTOR HELTMAN.

Versailles, July 31, 1846.
18, Rue des Tournelles.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received that tranquillity prevails throughout India. In Lahore there was a spirit of dissatisfaction. Money was difficult to be had there. The Government was preparing to enforce its claims upon the Nawab of Moultan; he was preparing to defend his town. At Peshawur the Sikh soldiers had exhibited symptoms of insubordination from want of pay; but some advances had partly pacified them. Gholab Singh was busy in regulating his newly-acquired country.

Scinde enjoys complete repose. False versions of the Scinde prize property continued to be published in India; it was represented as if it was chiefly composed of female ornaments. In India those ornaments constitute much of the wealth of each family, and a great portion is said to be the spoil taken by the Ameers sixty years ago from their predecessors.

At Cabool there appears to be a system of intrigue going forward for enabling Dost Mahommed to form a political union with Yeer Mohammed of Heraut, under the protection of Persia and Russia. Akbar Khan had returned from Jelallabad, and was in bad humour with all his father's friends at Cabool.

The Rajah of Ladwa, who had been betrayed by the Sikh Prime Minister, Rajah Lall Singh, was coming as a prisoner into the British territory, to be detained for life.

The garrison of Kote Kangra, after much vapouring, had surrendered at discretion, when the heavy guns were brought to bear upon them. The occupation of this almost impregnable fort has produced a great effect in the north of India, for the British troops are looked upon as invincible. Many of the petty Rajahs were anxious to make peace and to show their willingness to obey the British by surrendering their heavy guns, &c.

The Nizam's dominions were in the same state of financial embarrassments, and the confusion consequent thereon. Some partial revolts of the half disciplined troops had been put down by the Government, making terms for part payment of the sums due.

Sir E. Perry, who was monsoon-bound for some weeks in Ceylon, had returned to Bombay by travelling dawk across India from Madras. He had a narrow escape in Ceylon; a wild elephant rushed at him down the declivity of a hill; Sir E. Perry threw himself down, and the elephant was driven past by his own weight.

An extraordinary practice was begun in the Presidency of Bombay of wealthy men using every means to get out of gaol although convicted of felony. They spent large sums in order to invalidate their trials. A case of this kind took place at Ahmedmeggur, in which the late Kotwul (police magistrate) of the cantonment at Poona endeavoured to bring an action against the Commander-in-Chief for confirming the sentence of a Court-martial, which condemned him to six years' imprisonment in a fortress for extortion and peculation in his office. These attempts of rich criminals to neutralise the laws have brought contempt upon the British system of justice; those attempts ought to be scouted, as tending to show that wealth is to triumph over right.

The invasion of the Island to Bally by the Dutch is considered to be opposed to the treaties with the British, which prohibit the extension of the Dutch colonies in the Eastern Seas. This subject demands serious consideration. The Dutch appear resolved to subjugate that island, much to the dissatisfaction of the British merchants at Singapore.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

Schamyl's attack on the Kaborda was the boldest deed in the history of the Caucassian war. Whoever has paid any attention to this war must know that for the last forty years it was confined within a very narrow space. Each of the many tribes and families of this country waged war against the Russians on his own account, rarely in accordance with any concerted plan, or in union with other tribes. Until Schamyl, no leader succeeded in assembling a real army under his standard, or of executing great operations on a determined plan. Anarchy, clannish feuds, and family hatred, prevailed for centuries among the Circassians, and even the most powerful of the old princes of the country, such as Selim and Sefir Bey, or the bravest of the Vorks, of knights, as Jimbulat and Guz Bey, were unable, with all their influence, to form a lasting, numerous, and strong union of the various tribes or clans against the Russians, or to assemble more than 4 000 horsemen for an attack on the Kubank. Among the eastern mountaineers of the Tschetschna, Daghestan, and Lesghistan, fanaticsm was a strong element, of which in former times Sheik Mansur and Khasi Mollah had availed themselves with ability and success; frequently uniting tribes of different languages, and who had otherwise but little sympathy, in one common undertaking against the "pale unbelievers." But even these, the greatest and most celebrated heroes of the Caucasus could never cross the Terek for a campaign, with more than 8,000 men. The whole steppe and mountain warfare on the wide space between the mouth of the Kuban and the Caspian sea limited itself on the part of the Caucasians to unceasing small attacks, plundering expeditions, and skirmishes, with at most the capture of a fort or Cossack station in view. Under these circumstances, and on such ground the offensive operations of the Russians themselves could not be on a very large scale; even in the expeditions against Akulho and Dargo, the Russian corps did not exceed 12,000 or 14.000 men, including the Cossack cavalry, which could be of little use in the mountains. That Schamyl, after so many misfortunes and reverses, could again take the field with an army, greater in number than any ever assembled by his powerful predecessors, or even by himself, gives brilliant testimony of his energy and talents, as a leader of the brave tribes of the Eastern Caucasus, and prove the groundlessness of the repeated assertion of a speedy termination of the Caucasian war The sudden apparition of an army of 20,000 men for an attack on the Kabarda, at a period when Schamyl's influence was affirmed to be greatly weakened, shows either that Schamyl has introduced some new system of terror to recruit his forces, or, that the tribes have at last seen the necessity of co-operation. It is true his expedition was somewhat rash, and unattended by positive success, but surely the retreat of this chief with so large an army, with but small loss, is nearly equal to a victory. On his interruption in the Kabarda, Schamyl left behind him a double row of Russian posts and forts, and two rivers, which in winter became torrents, difficult to be forded. With an undisciplined mass of troops, from many different tribes, who amid the confusion of their varying tongues, could with difficulty understand one another, without field-artillery without proper convoys of provision and ammunition, this bold commander threw himself into a flat country, offering no advantage in an attack by regular troops marched over a space of five hundred miles, through the strongest fortresses of the Russians, and by his sudden appearance terrified the long-submitted tribes of the plain from the Sundscha to Laba. An army of 70.000 men, with the entire military population of the Cossack settlements on the Terek and Sundscha, besides all the strong Russian garrisons from Vladikarkas to Vnesapnaia were behind him: and before him were the corps of the right wing and the Cossacks of the Laban and Cuban. Can it then be doubted that his *quasi* successful expedition must have given a serious blow to the moral supremacy of the Russians? No one can now believe himself safe from an attack by the Tschetschentzi prince, whether on the advance frontier line or within the walls of Tiflis. An hour may see his house laid in ashes, his family slaves, and himself slain by the ruthless enemy of Muscovite rule.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

A slight sketch of the events which preceded, and led to the present war on the northern and north-east frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, will prove interesting at the present moment, when, as the last advices show, the war has reached a critical point. The Caffres are a numerous and intelligent race of people, of warlike dispositions, and proud of their independence, thus presenting a complete contrast to the Hottentots of the Cape. The inroads of the Dutch on the rights and possessions of the South African aborigines first brought them into collision with the Caffres in 1770, and an irregular frontier-war arose, in which the latter proved themselves most dangerous opponents, ably availing themselves of the broken nature of the country. This war lasted with little intermission until the transfer of the colony to the English in the beginning of the present century, when the English Government, discovering the inutility of attempting peacefully to adjust the long continued feuds, and reconcile the hatred on each side, dispatched a large military force in 1811, to expel the Caffres in the Zaurefeld district, which had been in their undisturbed possession as pasture land for more than one years. Another object of this expedition was, to obtain the Great Fish River as an effective boundary. To this end a line of blockhouses, forts, and military posts were constructed along the course of that river to hinder Caffres, as well as the colonists, from crossing the frontier on either side, for the purpose of personally executing their usual barbarous acts of revenge. The subsequent peaceful exertions of the English Government, who even prohibited all intercourse with the Caffreland, had not, however, the wished-for success. Apart from the facts that the military force scattered along the Great Fish River was far too small, and that the banks of this river offered a very favourable *terrain* for the freebooting attacks of the Caffres, and their system of petty warfare, the hasty and unjust manner in which they were driven from Zuureveld (they were not even permitted to cut the ripe standing corn, whereby they and their cattle suffered great distress) excited strong feelings of emnity among the Caffres, which at last, in 1819, led to a war against the English more violent than any that had preceded it. In this short, but sanguinary war, the Caffres fought with extraordinary valour. They advanced a long way into the Cape colony, as far as Uitenhagen, a point midway between the frontier and Cape Town, and, but for the bravery of its small garrison, would have made themselves masters of Graham's Town, then a new settlement, but now containing a population of ten thousand souls, and second only to Cape Sown in importance. In the peace that was subsequently concluded, the Caffres were compelled to abandon the district between the Keyskamma and the Great Fish River. The course of the former river was secured by a second military line of defence, and the uninhabited land thereby acquired, peopled by 5,000 English and Scotch colonists. The latter step was, however, an error, it being supposed that the red salt clay soil, which was excellent for pasture land, was also adapted for good arable land. This could only be the case with a plentiful supply of water, and the three years' drought of 1820-3, together with the want of means among the colonists, broke up the settlement. About the same period that peace was restored, the various missionary societies began their labours, which, together with the spread of communication into the interior, and the increase of commerce with the Caffres during the fifteen years from 1820 to 1835, seemed to favour the hopes of a continuance of peace. But in 1835 the long-cherished hatred of the Caffres, aggravated by the remembrances of their defeat and severe losses in the former war, again broke out in open hostilities. Numerous bodies of Caffres crossed the frontier from all points, the English settlers were driven from the possessions they had peacefully occupied since 1820, and the labours of fifteen years were in a few hours scattered to the winds by these savages, whose course was not stayed until they reached Graham's town, the scene of their former check. It has been a constant subject of complaint from the colonists to the Government, that the military force in the eastern portion of the Cap is far too small. In the war of 1835, which was preceded by many premonitory symptoms, the whole force to oppose the enemy was 400 men of the 75th Regiment, and 200 Hottentot Jägers of the Cape mounted riflemen. The wonted energy and decision of the English, however, enabled them to repair their error; the whole population of the colony capable of bearing arms were embodied, and large reinforcements of British troops brought seawards from Cape Town. By this means an end was soon put to the war, with great loss to the Caffres, who, in spite of their great bravery, were unable to resist the superior force of European firearms and discipline, in both of which they were then deficient. The cost of this brief war alone was £600,000. In the peace soon afterwards agreed upon, the old boundary of the Keyskamma was retained, but the Caffres were obliged to surrender a tract of land between the lower course of that river and the Great Key river, which appointed as neutral land under the name of Queen Adelaide's province. In this land no settlement was made by either party, but the Caffres were allowed liberty of pasturage. The grounds of the present contest must be sought in the turbulent disposition of the Caffres, their love of plunder, so strongly excited by the large herds of the frontier farmers, and the ambition of their chiefs, whose power is null, except in war time; to these causes must also be added the fear of seeing their country gradually taken entire, appropriated by the English. Nor is this fear ill-grounded—for since Natal has become an English province, it is extremely desirable, for the consolidation of the English power in South Africa, that the north-east settlements on Mu-Garriep in the interior, and the east on the Keyskamma, should be connected by English territory as far as Natal. The intervening country is fertile, with numerous navigable rivers, and abounds in metal ores. This tract is the more important, since in Northern Caffraria, the Zoolous, a really powerful nation, who have one hundred thousand armed warriors, constantly ready for the field, already threaten an irruption in the colony, their sole obstacle at present being a few tribes between them and the Amakosas. Were they to enter the colony from the eastern frontier the small military force stationed at the Cape (usually three or four European regiments of 800 men each, and some artillery,) would with difficulty repulse them, particularly if, as, in spite of all the precautions of the English Government, has already been the case, the Zoolous should provide themselves with fire arms. The present Caffre war will doubtless be as brief as the former, but much more sanguinary, for since 1835, the Amakosas (Caffres) have obtained large quantities of fire arms and ammunition. The conquest of the Amakosas will, however, prove but a further step to a new war with the fierce and victorious Zooloos.

By letters from her Majesty's ship Thunderbolt, dated May 25, we learn that she was actively engaged in conveying reinforcements from the Cape to Algoa Bay. In consequence of disastrous news from the frontier, on the 16th instant, she conveyed eighty men of the 27th Regiment, all the marines that could be spared from the President, and a body of burghers, from the Cape to Algoa Bay; she also embarked a fieldpiece, a congreve rocket party from the President's blue jackets, and a great quantity of fire arms and small arm ammunition. The frontier papers give a most deplorable account of the depredations of the Caffres, and the sufferings and privations of many families whose houses and property have all been destroyed by these ruthless savages, who have penetrated more than eighty miles into the colony without receiving a check. Even from Algoa Bay was seen the smoke of the fires kindled by the Caffres. Upwards of 15,000 men were then on their way to Graham's Town. The Governor was at Graham's Town, collecting and organizing his forces before he marched onward. The Sappho sailed on Friday, the 21st May, for the Maurttius, with provisions and stores for the Conway, calling at Algoa Bay with 400 stand of arms, taken out of a brig on her way to India.

IRELAND.

FAILURE OF THE POTATOE CROP.

The most deplorable accounts reach Dublin from the provinces. The early crop is rotting in the ground, and there is no longer room to hope that the late plantings will escape. The sufferers indulge in a vast variety of speculations as to the cause, and urge a still greater variety of theories as to the cure, or prevention of the disease. Some attribute it to the use of guano, and others—with more show of reason—to atmospheric influences. A third party trace it to the natural decay of the vital principle in the plant. In short, they hold that it is "run out," and that there remains but one course left us, namely, to set about emancipating the masses at once and for ever from their dependence on the potatoe. The accounts from the West of Ireland are particularly disheartening, inasmuch as in addition to the failure of the crop, the unfortunate peasantry will have to contend against the apathy of the landlords and the want of employment, which has characterised their conditions at all times during the last half century. It is only fair to the government to state that they are doing everything in their power to mitigate the sufferings of the people. They have ordered extensive issues of Indian meal at a further reduction of £1 per ton, on cost price; and it is said they are about to expend large sums on public works, which, while affording immediate relief, will be of permenent advantage to the localities. The other crops, including wheat and oats, promise to be most abundant. Reaping is now becoming general in the south and north-western districts, and both yield and quality are considerably above the average of former years.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 10.—The following deplorable accounts of the prospects of the potato harvest are contained in the papers of this day:—"Yesterday (says the *Galway Mercury* of Saturday) we were visited by a deluge of rain, which rendered the streets, in some parts, impassable; and this morning we had more than abundant showers. As for the potatoes, no reliance need be placed upon obtaining a sufficient supply for the year. In many parts of the country those which were found good and sound in the early part of the week now presents every appearance of disease."—"The greatest fears (says a correspondent of that journal) are, alas! now entertained in every direction regarding the potato crop. The potato is not only stunted, but quite black, and some of them not even fit for animal use. The Loughrea market, on Thursday last, was moderately supplied with provisions. New potatoes, which went at sixpence in the morning, were sold for 4½d. in the evening; the old potatoes also fell as low as 4d. and 4½. Oatmeal from 13s. to 14s. per cwt. This reduction in price is owing to this awful disease in the potato, for many of the country people have told me that they must now dig them out and dispose of such as they may find to be of any use. Accounts which reach us every hour (says the *Wexford Independent*) put the general failure of the potato crop beyond question. Where no disease was apparant a few days ago, all are now "black." The renewed calamity is everywhere. In addition to this, the oat crop has undergone a blight, in consequence of which it is "light," and must fall far short of the produce anticipated. We regret to say (says the *Sligo Journal*) that the most deplorable accounts of the blight in the potato crop are daily heard in this county, and it is melancholy to think that the fearful ravages are not limited to one locality, but have spread their baneful effects far and wide over the United Kingdom, and also to other countries: but to the almost pauper cottiers and peasantry of Ireland the convenience attendant on so sweeping a loss will be incalculable—they invariably considered the potato "their own crop," meaning thereby that the grain was the landlord's. The reports of the state of the potato crop are becoming more and more alarming (says the *Tyrone Constitution*). This district of the north was but partially visited by the disease last year, but this season not a plot of potatoes, in field or garden, nor of any variety, either of the late or early crops, but are now more or less affected.

THE REPEALERS.

The organ of Young Ireland, in its number of the 8th inst., has two articles in defence of itself; one in answer to the Bishop, denying that it ever advocated irreligion in any shape whatever; and the other to Mr. O'Connell, in refutation of the charge of being "treacherous to the repeal." In the latter of these pleadings they say—"For our opposition to the Whig alliance; for our refusal to trust those moonshine promises, and in consideration of them to be the slaves content of English rule—we are arraigned as treacherous to repeal. The question need hardly be tried; 'twill try itself in its own fashion shortly, and the sternest advocate of our innocence will be the man who arraigned us, and prove we acted right."

MEETING OF THE CLERGY OF THE ARCH DIOCESE OF CASHEL AND EMLY.

On Thursday, pursuant to a requisition, a numerous meeting of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly was held at Mrs. Ryall's Hotel, convened for the purpose "of taking into consideration the present state of politics in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, and to record our thorough and entire confidence in our tried and trusted leader, O'Connell."

There were about fifty clergymen present, all of whom expressed the most unbounded confidence in O'Connell. Letters to the same effect were read from about twenty others.

The Venerable Archdeacon LAFFAN said, gentlemen, the proposing the first resolution has been confided to my charge.—(Hear, hear.) It is a resolution of confidence in the Liberator. And as I don't intend to detain you by making a speech, or to prolong the time of the meeting by entering into a discussion on the matters for which we are assembled, I shall merely take leave to hand in, as a mark of gratitude to the Liberator, our political director—(loud cheers)—the sum of eight and twenty pounds, which I received from my brethren of the west of this diocese at the conference which was yesterday held in Tipperary. Gentlemen, in proposing this vote of confidence in O'Connell, it would not be our duty as Catholics and priests to enter into any discussion here with regard to the recent proceeding in Conciliation Hall. We appreciate, confide in, and take as our rule the moral force doctrine of O'Connell only for the attainment of Ireland's freedom—(cheers)—while we, one and all, repudiate, condemn, and reject with all our hearts, all the foul attempts to have physical force brought into action.—(Hear and cheers.) The Venerable Archdeacon then read the resolution. Subscriptions to the association were then handed in, and which the Rev. John Ryan, one of the secretaries, announced to amount to £60. (Vehement cheering.) Circulars were forthwith addressed to the reverend gentlemen who were not present, and the subscription list was expected to amount to £100, which is to be immediately sent forward to the Association as the substantial mark of approval of O'Connell's policy, from the clergy of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly. After the meeting the clergy above named dined together at Ryall's hotel. The entertainment was of the best description, and excellent wines flowed freely. The Venerable Archdeacon Laffan presided.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.

Conciliation Hall was rather thinly attended today, and presented a great contrast in its quietude to the bustle and fermentation of last week. "Young Ireland" was nowhere to be seen; the "Liberator" sat alone, or nearly so, and perfectly the monarch of all he surveyed. At one o'clock he called upon Counsellor J. C. Fitzpatrick to take the chair.

Mr. O'Connell moved that it be referred to the committee to prepare a petition against the Arms Bill, which he regretted to see was proposed to be re-enacted.

Counsellor O'Dowd seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. O'Connell then referred to the conduct of the Orangemen in walking on the 12th of July with arms, and condemned the Catholics in the north in imitating the bad example. Mr. O'Connell then read a letter from the honourable Cecil Lawless, enclosing £5., as his subscription, and requesting that he be admitted a member of the Repeal Association. He attributed his conversion to Mr. O'Connell's letter to him, and to the proceedings of last Monday. Mr. O'Connell expressed the great pleasure he felt at Mr. Lawless joining the ranks of Old Ireland, and spoke in high terms of his father, Lord Conclurry.

Mr. Steele handed in £41. from Doctor Coen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfort, and his clergy. The letter strongly condemed the conduct of those who opposed Mr. O'Connell's policy. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the warmest thanks of the association tendered to the writer.

Mr. Steele read a letter from Clones, in the county of Monaghan, expressive of the confidence of the Catholic clergy of the district, and of 60,000 men, in Mr. O'Connell, and in repudiation of the doctrines of Young Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell said, that while he thus had the Catholic clergy and the people with them, there was no fear that, by adhering to his moral force policy, they would, at no distant day, succeed in bringing parliament to College Green. The learned gentleman next read a letter from the parish priest of Clonmel, enclosing £20., expressing his confidence in him (Mr. O'Connell.)

Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from some Repealers in Manchester, at the head of whom was Mr. Patrick Duggin, cordially concurring with the "Liberator" in his peace policy.

Mr. John O'Connell, in a long and uninteresting speech, moved that the committee of the association be instructed to prepare various documents to be circulated amongst members of Parliament, preparatory to his father's motion for Repeal in the next session.

A great deal of time was occupied this day with the reading of letters, and Mr. O'Connell did not commence his speech of the day until after three o'clock.

Mr. O'CONNELL, observing that it was now too late for a long speech, then proclaimed the nature of his views in pursuing repeal, and his hope that the people of England would at length do them justice. The greater part of this address was literally a repetition of the "one speech" which has done duty at meetings past counting. He disclaimed all wish to have the Roman Catholic clergy made pensioners of the State. The Government should not be allowed to establish the Roman Catholic church by law in Ireland. The priests should never become the bribed servants and minions of the Minister. They did desire, however, that the national system of education, the provincial Colleges and Bequest Acts, should be altered so as to meet the views of the Catholic Bishops universally. They required also Roman Catholic chapels to be built for the use of paupers in the workhouses. With respect to the Established Protestant church, they sought to have it taken out of its present anomalous position; but they would pay every respect to vested rights. The Learned Gentleman then went through his well-known catalogue of Irish wants—comprising extension of franchise and municipal powers—additional members for Ireland—tenant-right—tax on absentees, and the abolition of grand jury taxation and jobbing.

Mr. O'CONNELL read the following report, referring to the *Nation* newspaper, and moved its adoption:—

The general committee to which it was referred to consider and report "whether there be any such connexion between the association and the 'Nation' newspaper, as may require a severance of that connexion," beg leave respectfully to state to the association:—

1. That it is a standing rule of the association that any person or persons contributing a sum of £10 to the Repeal rent, and transmitting the same to the funds of the association, have a right to have the sum of £1 6s out of the said sum of £10 allocated for the purpose of having a Dublin newspaper, received by the party or parties so subscribing until that sum is exhausted.

2. That the selection of the newspaper to be so received by such subscribing party or parties is left to the parties themselves, provided such paper shall report the proceedings of the association.

3. That the newspapers hitherto selected have been the following—'The Weekly Freeman's Journal,' 'The Weekly Register,' 'The Three Day Freeman,' 'The Three Day Pilot,' 'The Nation,' and 'The Irish Advocate.'

4. That the parties so selecting newspapers are bound to certify to the association that every individual subscriber to the sum above mentioned, shall have free access at all times to read the papers so selected.

5. That we are distinctly of opinion that considering the highly illegal and unjust decision made by three judges in the Court of Queen's Bench in the late state prosecutions, by which they admitted in evidence the contents of newspapers with which most of the traversers had no connexion whatsoever, but on the contrary many of whom repudiated such contents, it is our bounden duty not to leave it in the power of any other tribunal to make a similar or perhaps more unjustifiable decision.

And therefore we are unanimously of opinion that the association should totally severe itself from any imaginable responsibility on account of or connexion with the contents of newspapers so selected and received as aforesaid.

6. That the association should most emphatically disclaim any species of responsibility for the contents of any newspapers so received or sent, as aforesaid.

7. That there are passages in the 'Nation' newspaper which render it necessary for the safety of the association from prosecution or indictment, not to permit any subscribers to the repeal rent in future to allocate any portion of their subscriptions to payment for the 'Nation' newspaper.

8. That the repeal association is bound for its own perfect safety to declare that it cannot in future concur in any way in the circulation or sale, direct or indirect, of the 'Nation' newspaper.

Mr. STEELE seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The rent was then announced to be £335 7s. 6d., and the meeting adjourned.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK REPORTER.

If, in a short time afterwards, I should be accosted by the same person, with complaints of public grievances, and should be consulted whether it were lawful to revolt, or justifiable to join in an attempt to shake off the yoke by open resistance, I should certainly consider myself as having a case and question before me very different from the former. I should now define and discriminate. I should reply, that if public expedience be the foundation, it is also the measure, of civil obedience; that the obligation of subjects and sovereign is reciprocal; that the duty of allegiance, whether it be founded in utility or compact, is neither unlimited nor unconditional; that peace may be purchased too dearly; that patience becomes culpable pusillanimity when it serves only to encourage our rulers to increase the weight of our burden, or to bind it the faster; that the submission which surrenders the liberty of a nation and entails slavery upon future generations, is enjoined by no law of rational morality; finally I should instruct the inquirer to compare the peril and expense of his enterprise with the effect it was expected to produce, and to make choice of the alternative by which, not his own present relief or profit, but the whole permanent interest of the state was likely to be best promoted.—*Paley's Moral Philosophy, book 6, ch. 4.*

Queres 3. An Christianis licitum sit bellum?

R. Bellum esse Christianis licitum, modo certæ conditiones adsint.—*Bailly's Tractate of the Decalogue, ch 5, prop. 4.*

MY DEAR SIR—May I crave an opportunity of discharging through your liberal columns certain debts with which I have been lately loaded, and at the same time of expressing a few detached thoughts touching the present condition, prospects, and duties of the Repeal Association of Ireland? A speech which I made at the Kilrush soiree last week has been severely handled by two reverend brethren of mine, Mr. Wynne in Conciliation Hall, and Mr. Power in a letter to the *Pilot*: and also by my worthy neighbour, the editor of the *Tipperary Vindicator*. I stand charged by these rigid censors with heresy and schism, murder, arson, and eccentricity, for the sentiments of that speech, yet I hope to make it appear without any extraordinary difficulty that those sentiments are not only extremely true and just, but also excessively moderate. For, while I characterised Mr. O'Connell's doctrine of moral force as false and visionary, I left it an open question for the sake of peace and in a spirit of toleration. Now, however, that I am in the mood of argument, I deny that it is an open question. Mr. O'Connell's doctrine of moral force is based upon these two propositions:—1st. That the employment of physical force for the attainment of any political right, even to the shedding of a single drop of blood, is criminal; and secondly, that all political rights are attainable by moral force alone. I now assert that although these propositions may be overlooked in a speech as rhetorical flourishes, they are not open, when logically stated, to any one but a fanatic to entertain. To avoid, if possible, preliminary cavilling, I must observe that self-defence is excepted in the first proposition. The self-defence, however, must be fairly interpreted; for in the one sense, I agree with Mr. Duffy, of *The Nation*, that all just wars may be called wars of self-defence. If, however, the exception of self-defence were understood in this comprehensive sense, then the proposition would amount to a mere quibble, and the whole doctrine of moral force to an egregious humbug.

Further, to avoid being mistaken, I will plead guilty at once to a shrewd suspicion that the said first proposition, qualified by the said exception, is in point of fact a very quibble—a hypocritical pretence—a palpable snare—a transpar

Pilot from considerable observation, and of the *Vindicator* from thorough knowledge. I do not mean to compare the *Vindicator* to the *Pilot* either for vigour o wickedness; but it is equally mean, more mercenary and almost as vindictive. It is a *right cunning paper* however. It will seldom commit itself to any opinion in a critical case, till in the course of the week it is brought on the trail, and then it shall bark away most gloriously and kick you up a rare shindy. But if it happened to anticipate the cue, and fell into any mistake in consequence, it shall lick you up its words in the turning of a fly-leaf. Really, I never feel so prone to despair either for the cause of Ireland, or of man, as when I reflect upon the baneful effects of such papers upon the sense and virtue of the people, and how seemingly impossible it is to eradicate the cancers from society. They are a race of most noxious vermin. Wounds, even healthy ones, fester, once their filthy slaver is applied to them. A true-hearted, large-hearted patriot would mourn and blush at the *hard necessity of* disunion. He would yield everything but primary principles. And only when the last barriers of his forbearance were invaded, and the essentials of free thought and fair discussion put in jeopardy, only then, and then with grief too deep for words, would he leave his post. But thes wretched—disgusting creatures, how they do crow and jabber in such a contingency. It is their triumph. They can't go wrong they imagine. People say, they do some good after all, hirelings as they are; nay, perhaps, because they are hirelings, and will promote their own interests. But, what's the good? They raise worthless questions, fight aimless quarrels, get up meaningless cries, chatter *from year's end to year's* end about O'Connell, as if the whispered approval of one honest man were not of more worth than all their base and grovelling adulation.

To the pernicious influence of such *false* and flattering counsellors—to the curse entailed upon him by their pestilent presence—their hypocritical support—their fawning idolatry. I attribute the false and sad position in which Mr. O'Connell has lately placed himself, and the disastrous consequences that may result to the national cause from last Tuesday's proceeding. "A flattered prince," writes Ben Johnson, "becomes the prince of fools." Verily, the flattery has been laid on so thickly, that the fools, I fear me, will have him at last to themselves. And, yet, what a pity that a mind so bright, and brave, and buoyant, should yield, even before age had yet enfeebled it over much, to this equally insidious, and perhaps more hurtful disease!

In further defence of myself, or of my opinions at Kilrush, I shall not trespass on you, but only ask further permission to publish two or three detached opinions pertinent to this time:—

1. Although from reverence to Mr. O'Connell, I would argue seriously with him, I have no hesitation in saying of Mr. J. O'Connell, and more energetically of Mr. Steele, that their inconsistencies in the matter of this controversy are so glaring, their affected horror of the late article in THE NATION so hollow, and their bad faith, especially Mr. Steele's, throughout, so manifest, that in my opinion a large section of the country must necessarily despise them for ever: and if, indeed, a larger or as large a section shall still submit to the juggling imposture, it will only prove that the Irish nation deserves its fate.

2. Mr. Steele seems to me, at present, a melancholy monument of the wretched condition to which even the *highest order of minds may fall when they* lose their virtue and independence.

3. The citizens of Limerick let slip a noble opportunity on Wednesday, of serving their country.

4. Expectants of office and place, have sprung up in such countless numbers to sudden maturity throughout the land, that in many places, as in Limerick, the public feeling of grief and indignation shall have no organ of utterance. Let it gnaw the people's hearts in secret, Shall patriotic place-hunters risk their discretion before the public?

5. John O'Connell, enlarging upon cases in which physical force and carnage would be all right (having a pass from his office) at the very time he was provoking by his contemptible intolerance, men every way his superiors, is such an illustration of Shakspere's

"That in the Captain 's but a choleric word, which
in the soldier were flat blasphemy."

as one does not rightly know whether he should laugh or cry at.

6. Mr. Steele's exquisitely sensitive regard for the interests of peace, order, morality, and moral force—he, having so often professed his readiness in public and private to take the field in a wink from O'Connell—he being still ready, as he said on Tuesday, to hand over his religious countrymen to the English government, for a consideration, to wage all its murderous wars from Indus to the Pole, and slay at the rate of twelve-pence per day, all brave defenders of their native soil, against the encroachments and pollutions of English lust and rapine—he, glorying in the profession and practice of the duel—the most absurd, and contemptible, and criminal form, which the physical force principle could possibly assume—a portentous caricature of justice, wherein an injured man, whom God and nature may have qualified to redress his wrong, if it was expedient, with a high hand, abjuring the privileges of his power and his right, places himself on the level, or below the level, of whatever puny and malignant wasp may have stung him—he, the known and notorious disbeliever in all religion—the scorner of so much christian morality—this is a humbug so portentous, that, while it lasts, adieu to hope! (Alas! that the beau ideal to my youthful fancy, of honour, chivalry, and truth, should present to my maturer mind such an altered complexion! How is the gold debased! How changed its hue most perfect!)

7. The Repeal Association, deprived of the valuable services of Smith O'Brien and his associates, would lose the confidence of the best half of Ireland. The other half might aid it for two or three years to drag a languishing existence into oblivion.

8. Smith O'Brien and his associates should by no means (which I deem a vital point) quit the Association, even though expelled, unless a full meeting of its members shall be duly summoned to deliberate and decide upon so grave a subject. It is highly absurd that such people as Steele and Broderick, and others, our paid servants; or such as Wynne, because he chances to live within the Circular Walk; or such as Reilly, because he may have profited by O'Connell; or that any others, because they might now hope for some crumbs of Whiggery, should dare attempt to expel some of our worthiest, most loved, or most trusted members; or even force them, by rude interruptions, to leave our Conciliation Hall for an hour.

9. The Repeal Association of Ireland should be disburdened of such hollow, worthless, and rotten machinery, as the Head Pacificator, *The Pilot*, and similar offensive stuff.

Yours, ever faithfully,
JOHN KENYON, R.C.C.,
Templederry.

Chapel House, July 30, 1846.

P.S.—A clerical friend advises me that I ought to disclaim here any intention of taking up arms next week, or proceeding to cut the throats of all the gabbettors of English domination. I differ with him, yet I yield, and do hereby disclaim any such silly purpose. My reason of difference is this:—I believe that no disclaimers will prevent knaves and blockheads from misunderstanding or misrepresenting a man of sense and integrity. And I would not countenance the slavish notion that a man may not boldly deal with a clear question of truth and morality on its naked merits. He also says that it might be useful to give an explicit answer to this question—Why did the Young Ireland party introduce, or why do they keep alive, such a discussion at all? Here I assent to his opinion more readily. This is the answer:—They were compelled, and are compelled to it. They would have willingly avoided it. They frequently sought to have bye-gones left for bye-gones—they abjured over and over again all idea of physical force, while the Association held together or meaning to use it—but in vain. They were driven into a corner. The question was forced upon them—Do you think a nation may ever, in any circumstances other than plain self-defence, lawfully resort to arms to redress any imaginable wrong. What could these men do? Were they to belie truth, history, and human nature? Where they to brand themselves poltroons, hypocrites and slaves?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

Dear Sir,—Though you may not agree with the sentiments in the following remarks respecting the present state of the Repeal Association, I trust to your well known impartiality for insertion of this letter in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

I came up from my residence in Ulster to attend Conciliation Hall yesterday, in the hope of receiving some satisfactory explanation of the strange and painful dissensions which have caused the retirement of Mr. O'Brien and other valued and trusted members of the association. I had carefully studied the report of the proceedings in the two days' debate, without being able to draw any real difference, either doctrinal or practical on the subject which formed the ostensible grounds of quarrel between the two parties of speakers on that occasion. Yesterday I listened with deep attention to the speech of Mr. O'Connell, and to those of several other members of committee, and I frankly confess my mind is yet in the same state of bewilderment as to the charges brought against Mr. O'Brien and the gentlemen denominated "Young Ireland."

So far as I am able to comprehend the dispute, the case stands thus: all the members of the association were entirely agreed in allegiance to the original constitution of the association, according to which we were pledged to peaceable, legal, and constitutional means only, for the attainment of Repeal. This law has been uniformly understood by all members of the association, and is still understood by all members of the association, "to leave the right of self-defence perfectly free to the use of any force, sufficient to resist and defeat unjust aggression." In fact, I am unable to perceive any difference between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. O'Brien, Mr. John O'Connell and Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell, on the subject *of moral force*, except *as respects the terms in which the doctrine is to be henceforth stated*. There is about as much of principle involved as there would be in a quarrel about the use of the Latin instead of the Greek language for expressing the same idea.

I would suggest that Mr. O'Connell, and those who understood his formula, should be at liberty to swear by it. For Mr. O'Brien and all others, including myself, who cannot apply Mr. O'Connell's interpretation to the terms he chooses to employ, I demand the right of adherence to the original rules and laws of the association.

And let all Repealers forget absurd jealousies and unchristian personal feelings, and join in carrying out the moral force of our country for the sublime object to which we profess our devotion.

If the association do not repent these disgraceful proceedings, it seems to me inevitable that those circumstances in our organisation which have hitherto formed our *greatest strength—I mean the* unparalleled personal influence of our great leader and the consequent centralisation of the agitation under his authority—will prove the ruin of the national cause. The powers entrusted to the managers of the association by the consent of the Irish nationalists, for concentrating the moral force of the country and guiding it to the resumption of our rights as a free nation—that sacred trust will be perverted to the weakening, the dispersion, the destruction of our moral force. For what is our moral force? Is it not the might of public opinion vindicating truth and justice? Is it not the irresistible influence on public opinion which, in the circumstances of these countries, with a free press, freedom of discussion, must be excited by our peaceful perseverance in the rational, deliberate, conscientious declaration of our *rights and our duties*? Our right to be a free people making and administering our own laws, by our own Queen, Lords, and Commons. Our duty as Irishmen to persist in working for the regeneration of our pauperised, degraded country. Thus have I understood the speeches of the great leader of the association, and of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Mitchell, &c. Thus have I understood the articles of the chief journals advocating repeal—the *Nation* and the *Freeman*. All those speeches, all those articles, I have uniformly regarded as consistent with the constitutional principles of our confederacy—the principle of *moral force*—as stated in the original rules of the association and in Mr. John O'Connell's interpretation of the new resolutions. And I do so still.

But the authority of O'Connell's name has been employed for directly compelling the retirement of Mr. Meagher, and indirectly by requiring subscription to a form of words containing a certain ethical or religious doctrine, for compelling the retirement of Mr. O'Brien and others. As well might Mr. O'Connell require us to wear a *certain livery—to* observe a certain medical *regimen*—to subscribe the 39 articles. As *I understand the plain meaning of the words* of his new resolutions, no Christian other than a member of the Society of Friends can hold it as true doctrine.

And all these violent proceedings of last Tuesday are part of the policy and practice of *moral force*.

At the command of O'Connell, conveyed by his son, are we to disregard the rules of fair play, the dictates of generous feeling, to forbid freedom of speech in the only substitute we have for an Irish senate, and all under the pretence of vindicating the principle of moral force and carrying out the policy of conciliation? And is there, indeed, *to be an unreasoning and unquestioned dictatorship to control our consciences respecting* principles of truth and justice? The Romans, long ago, appointed dictators in times of danger: but it was not for carrying *out the policy of moral force*. Camillus and Fabius had other work than a vocation against the shedding of blood.

Now, a word as to the *policy* of these unfortunate proceedings, and I have done. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech yesterday, pointedly attacked the *Nation* newspaper and "Young Ireland" as treacherous to Repeal, by pursuing a course of conduct calculated to frighten the Protestant gentry from the association. Now, I am a Protestant gentleman. I am an inhabitant of Ulster; my family has resided there *for generations*. I make bold to assert, that I know the sentiments of the Protestants of Ulster, at least as well as Mr. O'Connell. I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, that the present conduct of the association is calculated to ruin the cause of Repeal with the Protestants of Ulster. Their grand objection to Repeal is a dread of Roman Catholic ascendancy. Freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, civil and religious liberty in Ireland, they say, would be at the mercy of Mr. O'Connell and the Roman Catholic clergy after Repeal. And they are strongly prejudiced respecting Mr. O'Connell's real sentiments on these subjects. It follows that the late exhibition of abject submission to Mr. O'Connell's authority, and the forced retirement from last Tuesday's meeting of all men who dared to profess independence of his dictation, will confirm those injurious prepossessions of the Protestants of Ulster.

The success of our peaceful struggle depends on the conversion of a respectable portion of the Protestant non-Repealers. Such conversion depends, in my opinion, "entirely on the honest employment of our moral force." If the association will fairly and openly state all its proceedings, publish the accounts of its expenditure, vindicate freedom of speech and action, consistently with our original rules; and in all respects pursue the direct course of peaceful agitation—then, and not till then, will the Protestants forget their fears and jealousies, and join in a peaceful struggle for nationality.

In all that I have said, I do not mean anything opposed to the rightful authority of O'Connell as our leader. I do feel it as a cause of pride that we have for our leader the greatest public man of this age. He is grown old in peaceful triumphs. He is despot of the Irish Catholics, by his hold on their gratitude for unparalleled services. He has through a long life preached lessons of truth and justice; and it is not wonderful that at length his authority has become so great that many yield him unreasoning submission.

"But my allegiance is solely to his truth and justice." If he, yielding to human infirmity of mind, from which neither a Napoleon nor an O'Connell is free, forget his own lessons of moral force, and employ his hold over his countrymen's affections and judgments for ministering to his accidental personal grudges—then, I say, we owe to ourselves, as under discipline for freedom—we owe to this great man himself, as careful of his fame, and as proving we have profited by his teaching—to do *justice* in these unhappy dissensions, by vindicating the principles of civil liberty.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARTIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

that measure, for he would tell them that public men were now at a discount with the people—a Birmingham discount of seventy-five per cent—(laughter.) The present Ministry were not secure in their places; their tenure of office stood on a very small foundation; they were watched by a large portion of the people with great suspicion, and if they passed that Bill without good reason, the people would think, and not without cause, that public men changed their principles when they crossed from one side of that house to the other—(hear, hear.) He regretted that government had not become wiser, but they did not really seem to have done so, for they were now advocating a coercion measure similar to the one they brought forward twenty years ago. He felt strongly on the subject, because he wished to support government if possible, but in the present instance, he considered that by doing so he should be degrading and disgracing himself; he should, therefore, vote for the amendment—(hear.)

Messrs. S. CRAWFORD, R. YORKE, BELLEW, HORSMAN, and OSBORNE opposed the bill.

Mr. PIGOT supported it. He was a very active opponent of the former measure: but the question at present was, what was now best for the people of Ireland in reference to this subject—(here)—and he felt that it was best not to tamper with them by patchwork legislation. (Hear, hear.) He objected to the present system when it was a new one, because of the annoyance of a new registration, and the difficulties that hampered it, and because of such provisions as that which prohibited a blacksmith from following his trade without resignation; but the course he now took was perfectly consistent with originally opposing the measure Very few registrations had taken place of late months except in one or two counties; the greater portion of the arms in Ireland had been registered; few registrations would take place under this temporary bill, and during its continuance the entire system could be considered with a view to its amendment next session. (Hear, hear.) It was true that there was the power of domiciliary visitation, but he could hardly think any one could believe that the government would use it vexatiously under this temporary law, when they avowed that it was not to continue. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OSBORNE referring to this extraordinary specimen of legislative reasoning said, he had been much struck indeed with the speech of the hon. member for Clonmel (Mr. Pigot). He knew something of Clonmel, and he rather thought that even though he were to take the repeal pledge whole he need not expect to have himself proposed again by a right rev. doctor there. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman, though always opposed to coercion before, supported it now, and then turned round and said we ought to have confidence in the government? He should like to know what reason there was why they should give this confidence to government.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said the hon. member for Clonmel was the only member on that side who had attempted to show why he should vote for the Bill, but he (Mr. Duncombe) thought there were other members on the Treasury bench whom it behoved to explain the votes they should give upon that question, and more so than the noble lord who was considered, by some means or other, the Prime Minister of that country. (Laughter.) That Bill had been approved by the hon. gentleman and the noble lord, for reasons stated in their speeches in 1843. On a former evening, not many weeks ago, he had asked the noble lord on what principles he meant to conduct the government of the country. That was considered an impertinent question, and he incurred the displeasure of the noble lord by his question; he also incurred the displeasure of several hon. gentlemen, his friends, who were then getting very many berths, and who would now support the noble lord in his apostacy. If ever there were occasion for such a question, it had arisen now. The noble lord had said, he would conduct his government on the principles he had always advocated. Then that must be a bill he had always advocated—(hear, hear,)—and yet, in 1843, he had said, speaking of that very bill, "If we are to be told that this is a sample of the mode in which Ireland is to be governed, I think we ought to present an address to the Crown for some government." (Hear.) Those were the principles on which they had always acted, and now, as a tribute to apostacy, they were urging the house to carry that measure. (Hear.) On what principles did they turn out the late government, unless on principles of non-coercion? Never was a Ministry turned out by a procedure more unsatisfactory to the country, more discreditable to the house, and more dishonourable to the parties succeeding them, than that division, or the combination by which that division was obtained. Did they suppose the country would forget what took place in November, when that non-coercion Ministry was offered the reins of Government on free trade principles, and when they shrunk from forming a Government, leaving it to the right hon. baronet, whom they had just turned out on the question of non-coercion for Ireland? (Hear.) Was not the pretence for their then inability to form a government, that one noble lord could not agree that another noble lord should preside over the Foreign Office; and yet did they not now see both noble lords in the Government with their former differences perfectly healed and reconciled, the one as Secretary for the Colonial, and the other at the head of the Foreign Office? (Hear, hear.) Did they for a moment suppose that the people would be bamboozled by such shallow farces as these? The right hon. baronet lately at the head of the government had incurred obloquy and aspersion from his former friends, in his determination to confer on the country great commercial advantages; and he was turned out of office for bringing in a coercion bill. Yet the first act of the present government, who had taken the lead in turning him out, was to ask for a renewal of the present coercion bill for Ireland. (Hear.) Their conduct had been styled infatuation; he considered it something worse than infatuation. Let those who held petty places falsify their former votes and be dragged through the mire in support of this measure; he, for one, would do his best to defeat it, as those very gentlemen had done when they sat on the opposite side of the house. (Hear.)

Mr. PROTHEROE expressed his regret that he could not, consistently with the views he entertained, give his support to Government on the present occasion.

Lord MORPETH was not so much afraid of any charge of apostacy as to claim any latitude for himself, because it had been his fate very often to propose arms bills for Ireland, and never to oppose them. He had, it was true, voted for the first reading of the Coercion Bill, and he had voted against the second reading of that bill, but not with any notion that he should be able to dispense in future with any of the existing laws for the protection of life and property in Ireland, or that such laws would not be required. He thought that the question had been treated with much exaggeration that evening, and that the people of Ireland would not think that the Government were seeking by this measure to embody in their legislation the principles which they had condemned in the legislation of their predecessors, but merely that they were desirous of not doing in August what would be done better early next session, in the hope that the mode adopted by the Government of administering the powers thus entrusted to them, and the measure which they would be prepared to introduce early next session, they would not be found to violate the confidence reposed in them.

After a few words from Mr. Spooner,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he rose, after the many attacks made on the Government for proposing the continuation of the bill, to speak, first, as to the point of consistency on which the honourable gentleman, the member for Finsbury, dwelt so much; and, next, as to the nature of the proposal made to the house. The hon. gentleman held that it was very inconsistent that he (Lord J. Russell) should vote for the continuation of a bill, some clauses of which he disapproved of. Now, the question for consideration was, whether he ought to propose the continuation of that of which he partially disapproved, or whether he should move the alteration of the clauses, or should propose to drop the bill altogether. Now, if he had proposed to drop the bill altogether, as was proposed by the hon. member for Montrose, and was probably desired also by the hon. member for Finsbury—(hear, hear, from Mr. Duncombe)—he should have been acting a more inconsistent part than was alleged by the hon. gentleman, because during the ten or eleven years he had held office he had continually voted for bills of this description. With respect to some of the clauses in the bill, he must admit that he thought some of them had been vexatious. If the bill was continued till next session, the vexations could be few in number. But they were now on the second reading of the bill, and if any hon. gentleman thought that with regard to any of the clauses, that it would be better to omit them, it would be in his power to propose amendments to that effect in committee, so that the measure could be deprived of those clauses which it might be deemed would operate vexatiously.—(Hear, hear.) Till a change took place in the condition of Ireland, he was not prepared to say that they should at once and without consideration abolish that which had been the practice for fifty years. With respect to the measure introduced by the late Government for the protection of life and property in Ireland, neither he nor his colleagues denied that a great many murders and other outrages had unfortunately taken place in that country, but what they contended was this, that the measure was not calculated to remedy the evil. When the house considered that only in the month of March last these crimes were very rife in Ireland, and might be so again in November or December, his belief was, that to repeal the measure would be to give encouragement to crime.—(Hear, hear.) If such was his opinion, he could not shrink from proposing the second reading of the bill, nor could he shrink, however unpopular it might render him, from asking the house to place the same restriction on the possession of arms in Ireland which has heretofore existed. They, unfortunately saw from the evidence on recent trials in Ireland, that men in that country were ready to undertake almost any deed of atrocity. And he had no doubt that if the house threw out this measure, it would give encouragement to the most abandoned characters in Ireland.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.—On that principle then this bill will be permanent.

Lord John RUSSELL would not allow the assertion that this Bill would be permanent. But to take away at once the power already conferred in that Bill, would have the injurious effect he had described. He would be glad if they could, but he did not believe that they would be able even next session to part with the whole of this Bill at once. But his feeling was that they would remove the most obnoxious parts of it. With respect to an observation which fell from the Hon. Member for Birmingham, he (Lord John Russell) was not prepared to admit that any fear of unpopularity, and still less any dread of the loss of power, would deter him from taking such steps as he conceived necessary for the protection of life and property in Ireland,—(hear.) The late Government conceived another measure was necessary for that purpose, and one was brought forward. The hon. member for Finsbury seemed to think that he gave great annoyance to the present government by his panygerics on the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth. He (Lord John Russell) could assure the hon. gentleman that this course did not in the least annoy him, for he quite concurred that the right hon. baronet eminently deserved them for what he had done on the principles of free trade, and that praise must ever attend him, on account of the sacrifices he had made on account of the course he had adopted.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.—It is quite a matter of indifference to me whether I please or offend you. (Laughter.)

Lord John RUSSELL said if the hon. gentleman had always expressed the same feelings towards the late government, it was a great pity he did not do more to preserve them in office by giving them more constant support,—(laughter.) But the question now for the consideration of the house was, whether they would agree to the second reading of the Bill. He was quite ready to listen to any proposal for an alteration of the clauses when they went into committee.

Lord SEYMOUR, Mr. MILDMAY, Mr. GOULBOURN, and other members having spoken,

Mr. COLLETT, as one of the few Irish members present, could not give a silent vote on a measure which he considered uncalled for, unnecessary, inapplicable, and inefficient. On Monday he had seen evidence sufficient of the estimation by the public of the Government in consequence of their course on the flogging question.—(The hon. gentleman excited much merriment by displaying a large portion of a monster placard opposite the Treasury Bench.) This Arms Bill gave the finishing stroke—the last nail in their coffin—and they would soon be buried, never to rise again.—(Great laughter.)

Colonel SIBTHORP rose amidst loud cries of "Divide!" He had voted against the late Government because he considered it was their duty to have introduced a real measure of coercion.—(Laughter.) The present Government exhibited the same moral cowardice. He had no confidence in them, and he must therefore take the same course he had adopted with reference to the last Coercion Bill.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	56
Against it	23
Majority	23

Mr. DUNCOMBE severely commented on the conduct of the Ministry with reference to this measure, and said they had caught several votes by a vague promise to omit the obnoxious clauses alluded to. He asked if the noble lord would now come forward and state, in a straightforward manner, what he intended to do, instead of dealing with the subject in the equivocal manner he did, and waiting for the opportunity of a majority from the Opposition. He denounced the contradictory and shuffling policy of the Government with respect to Ireland, and exposed the inconsistency of several of its members, in voting for the Bill, after having assisted to overthrow the late Administration on a similar measure.

A desultory and somewhat warm discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hume, V. Smith, B. Osborne, Muntz, and Labouchere, took part. The matter ultimately dropped, on the assurance of Lord John Russell, that the Bill should be printed, and that in the meantime the Government would consider the clauses that ought to be struck out. There were several to which he had great objections, but the manner in which they were interwoven with other parts, required some consideration to detach them.

The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday next.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The Earl of FORTESCUE presented a petition, praying for the abolition of flogging in the army, and took occasion to pass a high encomium on Col. Whyte.

Lord BROUGHAM also bore his testimony to the Colonel's conduct, and expressed his opinion that the charges brought against that officer were unfounded.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that having, in conformity with his duty, considered fully the conduct of Colonel Whyte in the late transaction, he could assure their Lordships that there was not the slightest ground for attributing blame to Colonel Whyte, or to any officer in the regiment. The Noble Duke then declared that it had long been the wish of all connected with the command of the army, particularly the late Duke of York, to diminish corporal punishment as much as possible; and that principle had been acted upon by the best commanders during the last fifty years. But it was found impossible to discontinue corporal punishment altogether. The experiment had been tried in the East Indies, but in consequence of relaxed discipline, insubordination and mutinues, flogging was re-established. His Grace then stated that he had ordered the severity of the punishment to be considerably mitigated, and pledged himself, as far as possible, to diminish the exercise of it; and concluded his statement by expressing his hope to live to see corporal punishment in the army abolished altogether.

Lord BEAUMONT moved for papers and correspondence between this country and the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, respecting events which have recently taken place at Cracow, in violation of the Treaty or Vienna. The noble Lord related the occurrences which took place in Cracow and in Gallicia, and called on the Government to interfere.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that by the Treaty of Vienna the independence of Cracow was guaranteed, and therefore it became a right, and more than a right, in the contracting parties, to see that the spirit of the treaty was firmly and fairly carried into effect. But the acts committed in Cracow had jeopardised the peace, not of Germany only, but of all Europe; and the neighbouring states, finding the conspiracy to be wide spread, demanded of the Government of Cracow to put down the disturbances. The Government, however, confessed they were unable to do this, and it was on this representation that steps were taken to occupy Cracow by the troops of the surrounding countries, and by force to attempt to terminate so deplorable a condition of things. Under these circumstances, the troops of Austria entered and occupied Cracow. But communications had passed between the three Powers, and in a short period Cracow would be relieved from military occupation. With respect to what had occurred in Gallicia, this country had no right to interfere whatever. The Noble Marquis made no objection to the production of the correspondence.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the occupation of Cracow by troops was an undoubted breach of the Treaty of Vienna, which, if not already explained, should be explained to this country. But, when the treaty was made, a state of things such as has lately happened, was not contemplated; and if ever the breach of any treaty was justifiable, it was in this case of Cracow.

After some remarks from Lord KINNAIRD, the papers moved for were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

Mr. B. ESCOTT gave notice that on Monday next, on the order of the day being read that the Speaker do leave the chair to go into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, he would move that the house resolve itself into a committee on that day three months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, praying for the immediate discharge of eleven children who were now in custody under the Masters and Servants Act. The petition set forth that the children had been in the employment of Messrs. Mason and Son, and had been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, for stopping away from their work. The petitioners complained of the injustice of the law, and prayed the house to institute inquiry into it, and cause such alterations as, upon consideration, they might deem advisable.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PARKER remarked, that as he saw Mr. T. Duncombe in his place, he would beg him to postpone his motion for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the dismissal of Thos. Mitchell, a sub-sorter in the General Post Office, who had petitioned the house, complaining that his dismissal was occasioned by proving in evidence certain malversations and corruptions on behalf of his superior officers. As he (Mr. Parker) had upon the previous day moved for a copy of the evidence connected with the subject, he hoped the hon. member would agree with him, as the house was not now in a position to go into the consideration of the subject. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNCOMBE was so fully sensible of the great importance of the house having all the facts of the case before it that he would at once postpone his motion until Tuesday next. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WARD, in reply to a question, stated that the law officers having determined that the court-martial held at Cork, which lately sentenced a marine to be hanged, was illegally constituted, the proceedings had been declared null, and the offender had been sent back to his company.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Williams, stated that the Government would frame some measure for the regulation and examination, in future sessions, of Railway Bills, and would make some proposal relative to the formation of a Railway Board; but they had found that it would be both undesirable and impracticable to interfere with the application of capital to railway enterprise, and that, therefore, they would not meddle with that part of the subject.

On the third reading of the Deodands Abolition Bill,

Mr. S. WORTLEY objected to the Bill, as one that had not been duly considered, and which dealt with questions full of difficulties. He proposed that the Bill should be postponed to next session, and that in the meantime a select committee should be appointed to consider the law relative to deodands.

After a discussion, in which the Attorney-General, Mr. Wakley, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Cripps took part, the house divided—

For the third reading	51
Against it	6
Majority	45

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Deaths by Accidents Compensation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Small Debts Bill was committed *pro formâ* and some amendments made in it.

The Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill and the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill, passed through committee.

The Medical Practitioners Bill was, on the motion of Mr. WAKLEY, read a second time.

The Lords' amendments to the Art Unions Bill were agreed to

The house adjourned from four to five o'clock, but on the Speaker's resuming the chair at the latter hour, forty members had not assembled and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

At the request of Lord MORPETH, Mr. Mackinnon consented to place in the hands of that noble lord his Smoke Prohibition Bill. He expressed a hope that public feeling would compel the Government to carry both this bill and the Cemetery Bill into effect in an ensuing session.

The bill was then ordered to be read a second time that day month.

The Turnpike-roads (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

On the motion that the house resolve itself into a Committee on the

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL,

Mr. ESTCOTT gave notice of his intention to propose certain additions to the bill, as it did not give that perfect relief which it ought to give to persons affected by the old law,

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that Mr. Escott, should withdraw the amendments of which he had given notice, and bring forward the subject next session.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Henley, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Shaw, and the Earl of Surrey, joined, the house went into Committee. In the Committee,

Mr. ESCOTT, on the first clause being read, observed that, though it repealed the penalty for offences under the statute, it did not repeal the prohibition. The offences prohibited by the statute would therefore still be offences at common law, and the offenders would be liable to indictment. He therefore proposed to add certain words to the clause which would also repeal the prohibition.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that if the house adopted this amendment, it would go beyond the intention of the framers of the bill. It was not the intention of the House of Lords to render that lawful which was unlawful at common law.

After some discussion the committee divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	10
Against it	53
Majority	43

Mr. ESCOTT then declined to press the amendments.

The house went into committee on the Rateable Property (Ireland) *Bill, after* Mr. S. CRAWFORD had withdrawn his resolution, that there ought to be only one valuation for all purposes of local taxation, framed on the net annual value to let, determined on the principles laid down in the Poor Relief Act.

The clauses up to 33 were agreed to, with some verbal amendments. The Chairman was then ordered to report progress, and asked leave to sit again on Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

The Poor Removal Bill went through committee.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On the motion that the Sugar Duties Bill be read a second time,

The Bishop of OXFORD addressed the House, at considerable length, in opposition to the measure; and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

The Bishop of London supported the amendment, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied.

Their Lordships then divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 28 to 10, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Court of Common Pleas Bill was read a second time,

And their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

Mr. WARBURTON presented a petition from a person named Lemaitre, who had been a member of the Corresponding Society, and complaining that he had been the victim of conspiracy. The petition stated that in 1794 he was, when in his eighteenth year, living with his parents, his father being a watchmaker. That while a member of the Corresponding Society he had subscribed to the fund for the defence of John Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Hardy. These funds were partly paid into the hands of a person named Upton, who kept a small shop in Bell-yard, whom it was discovered had been prosecuted by the Phœnix Assurance Office for setting fire to his own house. On finding him out, on the motion of Lemaitre, this man Upton was expelled from the society. Upton declared that he would be revenged, and soon found an opportunity for his resentment. This was in August, 1794, and in that very month he made a communication to the Privy Council accusing himself, with Lemaitre and another, of a conspiracy to shoot the King with a poisoned arrow from a frame which he had himself seen that morning. On this charge he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, where he was confined for nine months, without any connexion or communication whatever with his friends. At the end of this period he was released on his own recognizances. Upton went over to France, from which place he returned on an exchange of prisoners of war, and on his arrival again renewed his charges. Upon these Mr. Lemaitre surrendered himself, and was brought to trial. On the morning of the trial the wife of Upton appeared in widow's weeds, and took oath that her husband was dead. It was in vain that a testimony was tendered that Upton had been seen alive at his own house that morning. The trial was interrupted, and Mr. Lemaitre was remanded to prison where he remained for five months. He was released at the end of that term, and abstained from any connexion with the Corresponding Society. But then came the time of the Irish rebellion, 1797, and he was applied to to give his adheison to that movement through the Corresponding Society. In an evil moment he consented to attend the meeting of the Society, to give his advice against any such connexion. He went there, having nothing whatever to do with public affairs since his last imprisonment. The Bow-street officers rushed in, and all the party were apprehended. He was committed to Newgate, and, at the end of a twelvemonth, his health failing, he was removed to Reading gaol, where he passed two years more. He was then released, and again after a few months apprehended and confined in Tothill-fields Prison. His attorney had applied for a writ of habeas corpus, but in vain, Lord Kenyon refusing it, as he said, on his own responsibility. After another twelvemonth Mr. Lemaitre was released, and thus had suffered, between 1818 and 1826, an imprisonment of not less than six years, without trial. He had applied repeatedly to the several Whig Governments for redress, but had been constantly refused, till at last Mr. Canning promised to do something for him, and through the intercession of Lord Grey, Mr. Lemaitre was appointed a protector of slaves in Demerara. He set sail in 1829, but his usual ill-luck attended him, for, shortly after leaving the coast, the vessel was wrecked, and all his effects were lost. He had hardly time to recover himself before the Government passed the Act for the abolition of slavery, and thus his salary of £800 a year was entirely lost. This was a fair subject for consideration and compensation, and with a hope that now, as the injury had been suffered for more than fifty years, it would be properly entertained by the Government, he would move that the petition be printed with the votes.

IRISH ARMS BILL.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was the intention of Government to proceed with the Bill in Committee, *pro formâ* on Monday, and to take the discussion on the following evening.

The "Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill," and the "Pauper Lunatics Bill," went through Committee. The "Drainage of Lands Bill" was read a third time and passed, as was also the "Religious Opinions Relief Bill." Several other bills were advanced a stage.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS BILL.

went into committee. In answer to Mr. Spooner,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that all that this bill contemplated was the enabling of our colonies to repeal as many of the additional duties as were now imposed upon foreign goods as they pleased.

After some discussion the clauses were agreed to, and the bill reported without amendment. It was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Saturday.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. ESTCOURT moved for a return of persons flogged in the army in Great Britain and Ireland, in the years 1845 and 1846, to the end of July; specifying, 1. The offence. 2. The regiment, the place of station, the time. 3. The sentence. 4. The order for its execution. 5. Whether the trials were open to the public, or only open to the regiment, or with closed doors. 6. The number of lashes inflicted, and the day. 7. How soon after punishment the man was able to return to his duty, and at what place he was then quartered. 8. Whether death has followed within twelve months of the flogging, and the date of such death. Whether the punishment was inflicted, if in cavalry regiments, by the trumpeters or farriers; if in infantry regiments, by privates or drummers, and with what instrument. 10. Copies of the surgeon's minutes of all such punishments, and any subsequent observations on their consequences.

Mr. Fox MAULE moved an amendment, excluding some of the returns moved