GRAND

DEMONSTRATI

ON THE

17TH OF AUGUST, 1846,

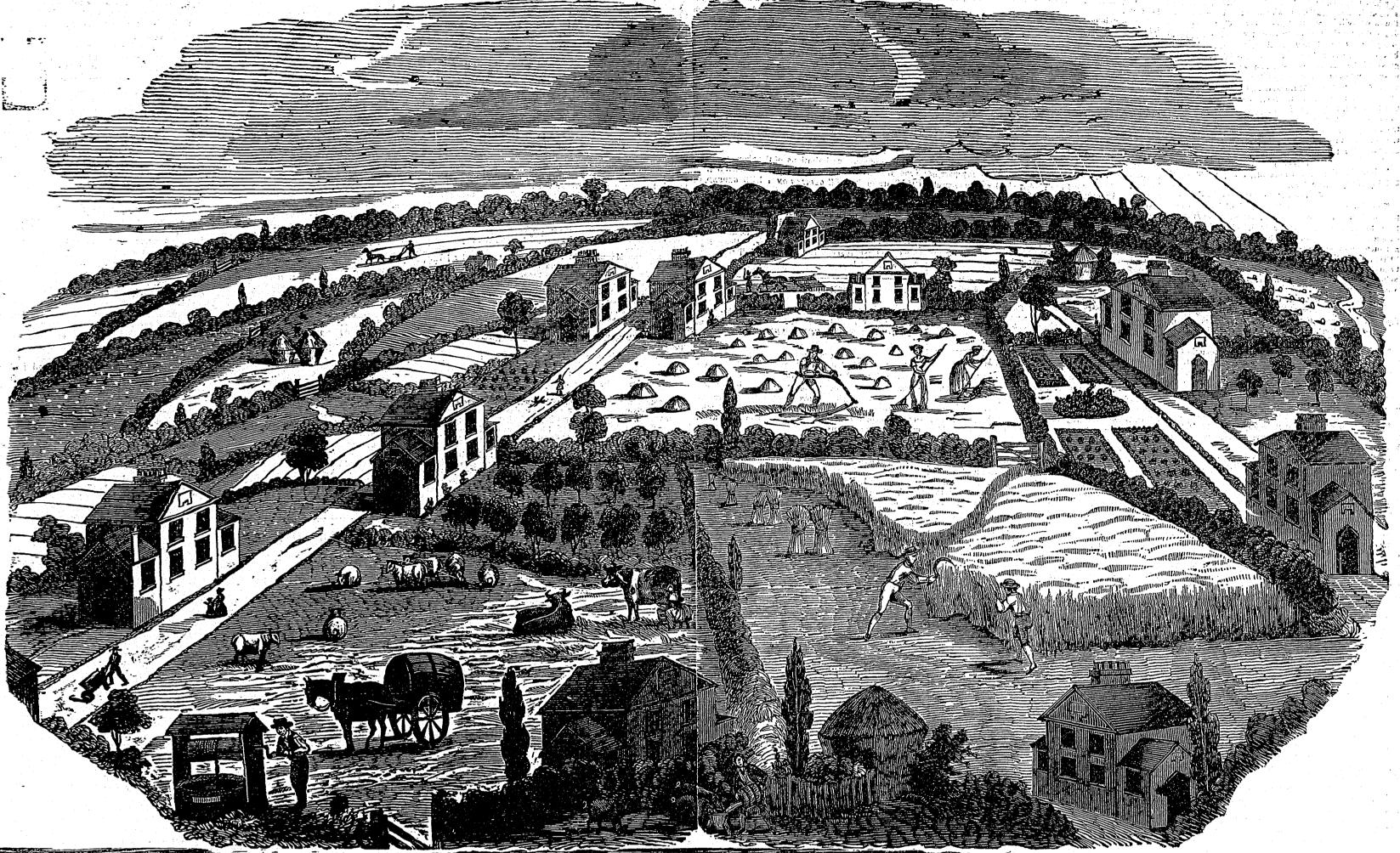
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NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNA

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846.

William Hewith Inblis



TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, twenty-four feet long. I had spent a laborious praying for a fine day, and at four I was roused from my sleep by the booming of cannon, announcing at half-past four I was at work completing the arseemed made for us, and as early as seven the visitors began to arrive, and before nine the van guard gave earnest of what numbers the main body was likely to consist, while every countenance be-

spoke the national verdict. About half-past twelve, coaches and four, coaches and pairs, gigs, carts and waggons, began to arrive vans, freighted with the sons of toil, began to arrive. many of them bearing suitable banners. By the time the whole of the vast concourse had assembled, the spectacle was the most gorgeous ever presented to the eye of man. Every hole and corner was anxiously scanned, and, for the first time in newspaper literature, all declared that the fascinating accounts given in the Star, so far from being exaggerations, fell far short of the reality. The whole estate was traversed, and for the first time in the world's history not one of the vast multitude found a single fault, but outstripped each other in encomiums, declaring that all was perfection. The thing that appeared most to astonish, was the size of the allotments. Few would believe that ur nearthy, and to me a two-acre allot- security—it consists in, my unimpaired constitution, a very good band in attendance. At this meeting were wish some one would sell me even a two-acre allotwish some one many who had come in the undying zeal, and unconquerable pride, as evinced in many who had come from Liverpool and Manchester and ment. I should dearly love to have a home in the undying zeal, and unconquerable pride, as evinced in some even from Classical Nations meeting were ment. centre of every branch of my numerous family.

could cause it to fail, but too much haste and rashness upon the part of the directors, and against those with an umbrella in one hand, and a spade in the divisions of four acres with a five-room cottage, three enemies they have resolutely set their face. They the other. On the same day I returned to Herringshave resolved upon not gratifying the evil propen- gate. On Monday was up at half-past four, at work sities of the dissatisfied NON-MEMBERS. You till 8, and not in bed till 12 any night; preparing shall now learn why the occupants have not been for the demonstration, and so till Monday last; when, located. Firstly, it is not three months since we after the day's fag, nay the week's fag, I started at got possession, and yet but for the following simple half-past two on Tuesday morning, without going facts all would have been located 'ere now. Se- to bed, for Ipswich, to bid for those farms; and returncondly, we took to 22 acres of clover, 16 of wheat, ed on Tuesday night to London. It is now past 12, 8 of oats, 5 of meadow, and 5 of tares, nearly onehalf of the farm, which were the property of I am, thank God, as fresh as a four year old, and nan on the society and not of the occupants; and, ready for a Chartist meeting. Now, I ask, WHAT of the cottages, which are very neat and well-built Thirdly, such a season for drought has not ENEMY CAN HOPE TO BEAT THAT. been known within the memory of man; a season been known within and occupation of while laying out which precluded the furtherance of all agricultural last stage of agitation—the direction of the public of the ground and the completion of the buildings. Most which precioused the latter with the mind—and I must now say that M'Grath and Doyle of them are, however, roofed in, and the walls of all are pursuits: and, Fourthly, we had nine acres of the mind—and I must now say that M'Grath and Doyle of them are, however, roofed in, and the walls of all are pursuits: and, Fourthly, we had nine acres of the mind—and I must now say that M'Grath and Doyle of them are, however, roofed in, and the walls of all are pursuits: and, Poultary, which had to be grubbed worked just as hard as I have, during the who'e very best land under thinder, will cost, with the laying out of the allotup, as well as more than six acres of old stubborn progress of our operations, while Wheeler and Clarke ments, about £3,000; so that the whole farm, when

land marks. Now, none of these operations could have been performed by the occupants them-The 17th of August is past, and all England will selves without considerably more expense than testify that I have redeemed my pledge. The I could accomplish them. For instance, the roads Jubilee has surpassed my utmost expectation, and far that we have made would have cost the county. exceeded anything that the most sanguine could have by presentment, £368. and we have completed anticipated. On that day I witnessed two novelties: them for £18. The whole of the rough work, the novelty of every county in England being re- requiring many hands, must be performed before presented in a rural district to witness Labour's the occupants can be located with justice to triumph, and to judge for themselves of the stability the society. Every acre of the ground must be of the plan, and the novelty of exhibiting a splendid trenched and well manured. A word about estate belonging in fee, and FOR EVER, to the manure. Chalk is the very best description of working classes, together with thirty-five superb manure for the soil, and it is within a few feet of cottages, and a magnificent school house, seventy- the surface in every field, and can be raised at an five in length, consisting of a four-roomed house for insignificant expence; but in the first instance we the master and mistress, and two school-rooms, each | will manure all with the best London stable dung. Those who have been fortunate in the first ballot week preparing my novelty for inspection, and on must not expect to be made still more so at the Monday morning at one o'clock I went to bed, expense of the other members; and I am happy to say that in no one instance does there appear beyond a reasonable anxiety to occupy. Their that the day of trial of victory or defeat had arrived; freedom is secured, and that of others must not be postponed to gratify them. I have fulfilled one of angements, and by twelve all was ready. The day my pledges, and now I shall venture upon another. It is, that on the 17th of next August, the estate it will have cost up to that time. But is not our when the affairs of a section are wound up, the occupants will be in possession of the whole property in the shape of land for ever for nothing, or land for ever at a certain rent, with their money share of the profits. By this day two years, when the the only living thing that appeared dissatisfied. 1 altered state of land with so much labour expended was loath to speak in too high terms of the purchase upon it within that period. You must never lose before I could be corroborated before so many good sight of the double fact,—first, that a large premium witnesses. But I now tell you that I would not sell will henceforth be given for paid up shares in the the farm if there were not a single house upon it sections that are filled up upon the eve of a ballot, for FOUR THOUSAND pounds, that is £40 an so that none can lose up to that period, and then posfor FUUR 1900 asked £50 for much worse session will always command a large premium for the acre, and I have been asked £50 for much worse session will always command a large premium for the have lately nurchased called Hamiltonian and the session will always command a large premium for the have lately nurchased called Hamiltonian and the session will always command a large premium for the have lately nurchased called Hamiltonian and the session will always command a large premium for the have lately nurchased called Hamiltonian and the session will always command a large premium for the have lately nurchased called Hamiltonian and the hamiltonian and t land. There is not one foot of waste upon the successful occupant. None are to presume from this, whole, and every inch of it is capable of being turned that gambling will be allowed to the disadvantage into the richest garden ground in a SINGLE SEA- of the members to be located; for in all cases trans-SON. It will not take years to improve it; all it fers of occupation must be made, under such provi-SON. It will not take Journal of the Society giving to their friends from requires is kindness, and it will repay it tenfold. sions and conditions as will secure the expenditure of various parts a sort of holiday entertainment, for which the advanced capital many the land. requires is kindness, and is heavenly, picturesque, and most the advanced capital upon the land. I may now the ground and a large mount an The situation is nearency, picture-que, and along the situation is nearency, picture-que, and a large marquee boarded for dancing, where that amusement went merrily on, to the music of healthy, and to me it appears a perfect paradise. I boastingly tell you of no small portion of the society's where that amusement went merrily on, to the music of

My Friends, on Monday last we commenced the

We lnesday night. I have been at work since 7, and

discharged their duties just as zealously in an cabinet; and to them, as well as to me, is due the honour of our success hitherto-not one has ever thwarted the other, and all has been one unbroken chain of harmony. I must now tell you that one farm for which I intended to bid, of 212 acres, was bought in at £9,300. I believe its price was £12,000; and, from a platform erected for the purpose. Mr. and the price of the other 244 acres was £4,900; but O'Connor and other Chartists addressed the assemwould not have that for our purpose at a gift. It blage. There were several of the metropolitan police on is a badly reclaimed heath, worth about 8s. an acre. I would not give 50 acres of Herringsgate for the to be named O'Connorville, in compliment to the Char-244; but, depend upon it, we shall have no difficulty in purchasing land, now that my hands are untied

Allow me now to return to our Jubilee. There was not one accident, not a shilling's worth of damage done to our scattered property; and not one single disgraceful or disagreeable act occurred from first to last. We had over 20,000 people from all parts of the Kingdom, and such a day was never before seen in England; and will you believe, that, with the exception of the Daily News, and a short paragraph in the Morning Post, not a single daily paper has bestowed a line upon ALL ENG-LAND'S GALA DAY. But will not this of itself convince faction that there are many things going will be worth and would sell for £2,500 more than forward which are unnoticed by their press. Well, never mind, the DAY OF JUDGMENT is at hand, intention to sell at all, if we can otherwise secure and I will meet some of the conductors upon the as speedy a process. Our intention is, then, to hustings, and will show them just as much courtesy establish a Bank of Deposit, paying the lender four as they have shown us. Henceforth, my friends, and pairs, gigs, carts and waggons, began to arrive per cent. for his money, secured upon the society's you will pay no attention to spouters, who merely property, and, at the same time allowing the several occupants to pay off their purchase money never more be led by faction, for faction's own purat the rate of four per cent., that is, suppose A. B. poses. You will henceforth look for, and demand. pays £10 a year rent, if he pays £10 of the pur- the practical result of all political agitation; and chase money his rent will be reduced to £9 12s., you will laugh to scorn all which merely aims at the or 8s. a year will be taken off; if he pays £50, triumph of party. Our motto henceforth must be. £2 a year will be taken off; and when he pays £250, FACTION FOR FACTION, and LABOUR FOR the farm will be his own for ever. There could ITSELF. We must sink all distinction between not, for him, be a more secure bank; and then, Whigs and Tories, and present the only distinction: THE RICH OPPRESSOR AND THE POOR

> OPPRESSED. As regards the Press, I must make one exception, in favour of the Daily News, which has given a fair

representation, as far as it goes. That paper gives plan is fully developed, capitalists will cheerfully us 12,000, so you may fairly calculate upon double of the another and that. I give the extract from the News, and all I can acres was such a spacious tract of land. Rebecca treat with us for mortgages if necessary, and no that. I give the extract from the News, and all I can was sately dressed out for the occasion, and was man living can form the most remote idea of the say is, that if that paper will come out manfully, and was tastefully dressed out for the occasion, and was report our proceedings, we will soon increase its circulation by some thousands a day. CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. - This So-

ciety, which has been formed for the purpose of purchasing tracts of land, according as circumstances will permit, and laving it out in allotments for the occupation of members of the Chartist body, threw open on Monday, very large assemblage of well-dressed persons of both sexes brought together on the occasion, but there did not appear to be any immediate object in the gathering the following short 12 days journal:—On Saturday down from London, a distance of twenty miles, and on My friends, the failure of our plan has been pre- the 8th, after I had paid the men, I started for the whole we should say, at a moderate calculation, there dicted, but IT SHALL NOT FAIL. Nothing Ipswich, a distance of 98 miles; on Sunday the 9th, Could not be less than 12,000 persons on the grounds. three-room cottage; the first paying £10 a-year rent, the second. £7 10s., and the third, £5 a-year; each tenant having given to him on entering on his holding, the first, £30, the second, £22 10s, and the third £15, as capital to commence with as a gift from the funds of the society. To be eligible to become a tenant, it is necessary to be a member of the Chartist Land Society, and to have paid up the sum of £2 10s, either at once or by instalments as a subscription towards the fund which has already reached £14,000. The allotments are balloted for amongst the members, and those who draw & prize, be it a first, a second or third, is invested at once with the right of tenantry, and put into possession. None structures, are as yet occupied, with the exception of one, which Mr. Feargus O'Connor is in the temporary occupation of, while he is superintending the laying out is estimated, will cost, with the laying out of the allot-

settled upon, will have cost £5,000. The society mad nurchased a much larger farm of 200 acres in the same seighbourhood; but they were offered £1,000 for their bargain, and they accepted of the offer. They are, however, in treaty for other purchases, with the view of carrying out as far as they can the system upon which they have founded their society. The dancing tent seemed towards the evening to be the great attraction; the ground, but everything was conducted with the ut-most questine and order. The place, we understand, is

Now, my friends, I conclude, for the present; congratulating you and your order upon our signal, our glorious, our triumphant victory;

And remain, Your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

O'CONNORVILLE. BY ERNEST JONES.

From feverish couch by o'ertaxed labour pressed. That yields man slumber, but denies him rest, More weary still, when smoky morning breaks, In crowded towns the pale mechanic wakes. But why to-day, at twilight's earliest prime, When morn's grey finger points the march of time, Why starts he upwards with a joyous strength To face the long day slavery's cheerless length? Has freedom whispered in his wistful ear, "Courage, poor slave! deliverance is near?" Oh! She has breathed a summons sweeter still: "Come! take your guerdon at O'Connorville!" Then rush they forth, their wasted nerves restrung. Forth to the roads and "rails," the old and young, And, as they leave the smoky towns behind. Breathe the full blessing of the freshening wind. On beauty's cheek a brighter bloom is seen, And manhood lights young slavery's sallow mien, And, type of how the heart is growing strong, Bursts forth the unpremeditated song,-While age, as passing thought its soul beguiles, Sighs at the past, or at the future smiles. Meanwhile, as whirl the rapid travellers by. What beauties meet the unaccustomed eye! The wheaten lea and clovery fields unfold Nature's rich blazonry of green and gold, And wooded lines, with undulating rise, Lift their long-murmuring phalanx to the skies, And winds the river like a silvery band, To bind the scattered glories of the land: And arches high the sky's ethereal dome, Where cloudy genii spare the harvest home. While flitting on, as in magician's glass, The peopled panoramas living pass. These towers the church, with finely tapering spire, Type of the lessening of a pure desire: Thus dies the flame, the glory thus departs, On marble cradled, but not nursed on hearts! There looms the massy mansion of the great, That steals from gladness what it gives to state; There lie our English deserts proudly placed, Called parks, by grandeur,—but, by truth, a waste There distant towns uplift their clouded sin. As though to hide from heaven the hell within-But through the shady lanes the wanderers glide. With joyous songs along the green-laud's side, Till distant cheers strike deep the woodland through And tents and pennons meet the wondering view. Loud peels the music's blast—and, hoarsely round, The cannon mouths its mastery of sound. What army camps there ?- and, with bannered stat Rolls the loud larum of a martial hate? Oh! never yet the cannon's iron lips Breathed blessings upon slavery's eclipse! Oh! never yet did blast of music yield So sweet a summons to so fair a field! Oh! never yet a host such victory won. Where all are gainers when the day is done! There peaceful phalanxes their ranks dispose To cheer their friends and not to chide their foes.-Glad to the general welcome's joyous din, The long processions pour like rivers in, And greet with triumph true, and hearty will, Thy flag of glory, proud O'Connorville! Here British freedom plants her foot secure, Patient to wait, but mighty to endure. This field was conquered without sword or blow: But say, what sword could lay its glories low ? For truth and love stand sentries at its gate, Strong ramparts gird it, -not with stony slate,

But Spartan ramparts!-men who would not shun Bravely to guard, what they have nobly won! See there the cottage! labour's own abode, The pleasant doorway on the cheerful road, The airy floor, the roof from storms secure. The merry fireside and the shelter surc .-

And dearest charm of all,-the grateful soil, That bears its produce for the hands that toil. See there the School, where no false doctrines cloy, But wisdom teaches duty to enjoy, Nor clothes religion in a harlot's dress. How rich to dazzle! but how poor to bless! There bands of brotherhood are thought no crime. And life wins treasures from the hands of time, Since not for selfish ends is wrought its span, But man, in living, feels he lives "for man.

Not speculation's hand this scene shall crush, Nor trade's harsh voice its murmuring music hush: Nor tristling forts distort the verdant sod. With impious challenge in the face of God, Sounding their clamours hoarse or clangors shrill, O'er scenes the Lord of thunders bade be still; Nor looms the palace-pinnacle and dome, As though man felt in nature not at home, Nor courtly insolence, with laws untrue, Claims for the creature the creator's due; Nor pandering praise, nor palsied envy wait, Round all the paltry mockeries of state; Nor worn-out dynasties superbly house, And stagnant blood with paining pleasures rouse; Nor stands the keep, where olden Barons rude, Called murder chivalry,—and rapine feud. Nor factory-chimnies clothe the skiey span With hues of mourning for the sins of man. Nor children spin and pine in dungeons deep. When e'en exhausted manhood sinks for sleep: Nor pauper-funerals stop at work-house door, Delayed some sorry day in hopes of more, With no kind hand to close the lingerer's eyes. Since here the wife, and there the husband dies! Nor high park palings from the mass seclude, Shade for the wanderer, for the hungry food; Where lords of forests selfish sports pursue, And make all earth a snug farm for the few; Nor salaried priests, by Mammon overpaid, Grow fat on lies, and live upon this trade, Cringe to the rich, that they the poor may grind. Whose mouth they stint, while they corrupt his mind: And, type of how they change with changing power, Slaves of the wind of each presiding hour, Whose cross or cresent varying creeds define, They-they at least were honest in their sign-And placed, resolved with falsehood not to shock, High on their spires their emblem-weather-cock. Well may the merry dance be light of heart, And fires of joy their rapid signals dart,-Well may ye change your song into a cheer, While hope's young fairies bury stolid fear, Since now ye've learned, though weak and worn ye be How like a god is man, when he is free! Since ye have learned that victory's for the brave, And slaves the tyrant make, not he the slave! Blame the oppressor !—but yourselves no less, Whose servile fear invited to oppress! To his dark thought no prompting finger lend: No yokes are made, where none are found to bend. Success depends but on your own strong will; Go on! and prosper-at O'Connorville.

CHARTIST JUBILEE.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO THE PEOPLES' FIRST ESTATE. "O'CONNORVILLE." On Monday morning, August the 17th, at Sunrise, the "Great Metropolis," East, West, North and South, was in a state of joyous excitement; vehicles of all descriptions, from the "four-in-hand" down to the "one-horse chaise," were in requisition, with their banners and streamers "fluttering in the breeze," each bearing a suitable inscription, Charter and the Land' being most conspicuous, all hastening to the place of rendezvous, Hyde Park Corner, Oxford Street; which, shortly after seven rary hustings erected in the centre of the Estate. o'clock, presented a most animated appearance. The | and shortly after that hour, the various vehicles extending from Oxford Street to Bayswater, were freighted with joyous-hearted men and women, all animated with one spirit, all inspired with the humanising determination of rescuing their father-land from political and social bondage, and all journeying to view, with their own eyes, theirour-"First Estate;" to place their feet on that "foot of earth," which they hope will enable them to redeem the soil for the whole people. As the said, in electing him to so responsible an office as cavalcade proceeded, persons of all grades thronged that of chairman over such an immense assemblage. the doors, windows, and thoroughfares to witness this truly novel spectacle. "Labour's Procession, to Labour's own Land, purchased with Labour's own Money!" On arriving at the far-famed town of Uxbridge, (rendered famous in history by an attempt to wrest a "Charter" from the tyrant Charles, and | agitation, for both the Charter and the Land. (Great in which town, near the bridge, still stands, the Treaty house, now used as a Public House, the Crown Tavern, in which that conference assembled, the long room or parlour being pointed out as the identical room in which it held its deliberations) the street was literally wedged up with people, and every place from which a view could be obtained was crammed with persons anxious to obtain a glance at the passing scene. Here, and all long the line, prospectuses and every other document giving | mitted on an unarmed, defenceless and quiet people, information relative to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, was sought for with avidity.
On arriving at O'Connorville, at twelve o'clock, we found a vast number of persons had preceded greeted this new accession of strength, by a roar of thunder from its "Iron throat," We had ocular demonstration that this demonstration was no more metropolitan pleasure excursion, but "A National Jubilee," in favour of the "Universal Rights" of

us by other routes; the "Ordnance," nevertheless, man, each county appearing to have at least a fair share of representatives present; even from Yorkshire and Lancashire in the north; and from Exeter an unpleasant nature has occurred to mar the feliand Plymouth in the West.

Among other vehicles, we noticed one van that came loaded from that seat of learning, the City of Oxford, a distance of forty miles; and a splendid "turn out," a four-horse stage coach, from the town of Reading, Berks., bearing an elegant green silk

banner, inscribed in letters of gold," "Reading di trict of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The vehicles, altogether, numbered nearly two-hun dred.

On entering the gates, the band played "The Chartist Land March." [The words and music of this March may be had of Mr. Whitmore, through Mr. Wheeler.] The first object that met our view, was a huge tri-coloured banner floating, high above an immense chesnut tree, bearing the inscription, "O'Connorville;" and secondly. Rebecca, the Chartist Cow, like the Sacred Cows of old, clothed in her vesture of tri-colour, rendexed holy by the popular voice, which is the voice of God; next, the immense Dancing Booth, erected for the accommodation of our Chartist friends. attracted the attention of every one. The remaining booths, for refreshment and amusement, were also of a very elegant character. Several "Wandering Minstrels" attended, and earned the patronage of the visitors by singing "The Peoples' First Estate." The following was also sung by several friends, and much admired; the lines are the composition of a district secretary of the Chartist Co operative Land Society, Mr. William Dallibar.

> BEAUTIFUL VILLAS. Air, " Land of the Free."

Those beautiful Villas how stately they stand, A national honour to this our land, Triumph of labour itself to employ, And industry's fruits fully to enjoy; Let fame on thy founders her laurel bestow, And history's page their true value show; We have seen many schemes, none can rival thee, Thou beautiful Villas, the pride of the free. Beautiful Villas, homes for the brave, What solace you give the system-bound slave : 'Knowledge is power,' no longer despair, Is the great moral lesson that you declare : I have seen many homes, none can excel thee, Thou beautiful Villas, homes for the free. NO LONGER BE A SLAVE.

Air, "Mariner's Grave." Come let us labour no more with dreary toil, With hunger's pangs ne'er crave, Come till the soil.

Enjoy the spoil, No longer pine a slave. No longer mourn in dire despair, No more contumely brave; In your mind declare, To enjoy your share, And no longer be a slave. No more with liberty's hallowed name In frantic passions rave, No more with shame, E'er have to claim, The share of a pauper's grave.

On noble feelings take thy stand.

Thy order strive to save :

Quick join the band. Gain the Land. And possess a freeman's grave. As the hour of three was now approaching, the people began to make their way towards a tempo-

PUBLIC MEETING

was commenced, by Mr. Stallwood moving (amid loud cheers) that Mr. James Knight, a working man, and a member of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, do take the chair; which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. KNIGHT came forward much applauded, and they had exhibited great confidence in him, which, e trusted, he should ever deserve. He looked upon that glorious assemblage of human beings which he now saw before him, as a warning to tyrants, (loud cheers) and as a guarantee for the success of our cheering.) He would introduce Mr. Thomas Clark.

to address them. Mr. CLARK said he congratulated them on the magnificent spectacle—that glorious mass of human beings he now saw assembled; it was truly an inspiring sight. (Great cheering.) By a curious co-incidence, yesterday, the 16th of August, was the anniversary of the bloody massacre of Peterloo, a day held in remembrance from the slaughter comassembled to petition for their rights in St. Peter'sfield, Manchester, on the 16th day of August, in the memorable year of 1819, by a drunken, brutal and infuriated corps of Yeomanny Cavalry. (Shame, shame.) You have also frequently met to celebrate the so-called victory of Waterloo, purchased at such an enormous amount of blood and treasure-(Hear, hear)-but to-day our meeting is to rejoice over a triumph of another kind, a peaceful victory achieved by truth and reason over prejudice and falsehood. (Loud cheers.) Yet when myriads meet to express their joy all is peace and order, not the least thing of cities of this glorious day. (Loud cheers.) We are now a portion of the landed proprietory; we now possess property, and of course intelligence; and surely these should give us a just claim to a voice in A

the representation of the country. (Much cheering.) (Continued on the Eighth Page.)

runts 4s.

he turn cheaper.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

month (the mean depression in the thermometer having

occurred from sixty-eight to sixty-three degrees,) and the

nights being somewhat colder, the domand for live stock is on the increase, and Smithfield market was, in conse-

quence thereof, well attended this morning by the butchers

of 2d. per stone of 8lbs., prime Scots making 4s. 2d.. and

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- At our market this morn

ng wheat was held for an advance of 2d to 3d per 70lbs.;

produce of wheat of this year's growth, having readily

calised 41s 6d, and households 36s to 57s per sack

Middling and inferior descriptions of sack flour, however,

continued to be neglected, and mere nominal in value. A moderate business occurred in Canadian and United

States, at an improvement of 6d to 1s per barrel. Oats

nd oatmenl excited but little attention, and must be noted

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET .- The day being very fine

for the harvest there were not many farmers at the market, and not much wheat was shown. Prices were nominally the same as last week:—Red, 5s 8d to 6s;

oats offering. Flour, superfine. 36s; best seconds, 32s common, 30s. Meal, old, 33s to 34s per load of 240 lbs.

Of potatoes there was a moderate supply, but a dull sale at Is 6d per load cheaper. Radicals, 6s to 6s 6d and 7s per

HULL CORN MARKET .- At to-day's market we had :

thin attendance of farmers and consequently a short supply of wheat. We quote prices the same as last week.

and weights great. In free foreign nothing doing. Spring corn same as last week. Linseed and Linseed cakes

without material alteration. Rather more doing in rape-

seed; the market is bare of rape cakes-but no great in-quiry for the article. We do not alter our quotations for

bones and guano, the business passing in either article

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present veek sales have been made both of English and Foreign

wheat, at an advance of 2s to 3s per quarter. No altera-

tion to notice in the value of any other description of

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET .- We only had

onts, 3s to 4s; new ditto, 3s to 3s 6d; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; beans, 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. - The week's receipt of grain,

&c., coastwise and from Ireland are again of small amount. The imports from abroad however, are large,

particularly from the United States and Canada, whence

we have received some quantity of wheat, flour, and Indian corn. The weather up to Saturday was very unfavourable

reported to be all gathered, in good order and condition and the yield is well spoken of; but in the Midland and

northern counties the bulk of the grain is yet in the fields,

cknowledged to be extensively diseased, and will, it i

feared, prove a most defective crop throughout the United Kingdom. From all quarters the accounts are very de-

lative transactions in wheat and flour at advancing rates

and as well we have experienced a good demand for local

onsumption, and for transit into the interior and coast-

wise. The business has been chiefly in American produce and manufactures. Some pure white wheat has brought

7s 10d to 8s, fine mixed 7s 4d to 7s 6d, and good red 7s per

70 lbs. Common red from New Orleans 6s 4d to 6s 8d per 70 lbs. Western Canal superfine flour has been sold at

26s, extra superfine 27s; the general run of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other brands of sweet flour 24s to 25s.

and sour 22s to 22s 6d per barrel of 196 lbs. In British

wheat and flour very little has been done, and the quota-

we had not much passing. Rye and other grain sold on similar terms to last week.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—There is not much actual change in the

market since Tuesday; but the passing of the American

Tariff, and the non arrival of the disastrous accounts gene-

rally expected from India, have given a somewhat more cheerful tone to business. We understand that most of the

internal markets of India are very bare of English manu-

factures: and a good many orders have been received at

Calcutta; but the excessive scarcity of money renders

the negociation of the bills very difficult, and prevents

business. From the same cause, sales of produce are much impeded. and the probability seemed to be that

the merchants would be compelled to a system of barter.

Bradford.—Our wool market is well supplied with all kinds of combing, and the business doing is barely an

verage, as the prices are too high to induce the spinners

to buy, except to supply their immediate wants. There is more doing in all kinds of yarns, and a disposition to

buy for future delivery: but the prices current are so very

low, that the spinners could not realise prime cost, prior to the advance which is now being given on combing

wages, and there is no disposition to sell, except at higher

rates. Fieces—The prospects of an early and abundant harvest are very cheering, and hold out great hopes for a

good home trade for the autumn. The accounts from the West are equally satisfactory; and the passing of the

reduced tariff and the Bonded Duties Bill are looked upon

as highly beneficial; so that we may expect to be busy

throughout the winter. Our market has been active, and

NOTTINGHAU .- The market has this week been very

quiet, especially in the plain department. In fancies

more has been doing, really good patterns finding a ready

sale both for home and foreign consumption.

Leicester.—The hosiers are fully engaged in producing goods for the autumn trade, and a good amount of

business is doing in the warehouses. The glove and

fancy branches are well employed. There is no alteration

HALIFAX.—We have no alteration to notice in the piece

and yarn trades since our last. The demand for wool is

ROCHDALE.—There is still a very limited quantity of

last week. The wool market continues inactive, and

HUDDERSFIELD. - There has been a good attendance of

demand for broad and plain woollens continue steady, and a full average business has been effected. Woollen

yarns for Scotland and for exportatiom continue brisk,

At this season of the year, when all nature is assuming

time, sufferers by these tormenting evils : We do know,

however, that the number is much less than formerly

owing to the astonishing cures effected by the extender use of "Paul's Every Man's Friend;" and our presen

object is to point out to those unacquainted with the good

results of this application, that by its use they will

certainly acquire not only ease to their feet, but from

personal experience of its undoubted efficacy, they will

simple, and consists merely of a plaister, and renewed as

occasion may require, and but few are necessary to rid the victim of all his pains. They may be obtained of any respectable Chemist or Medicine Vender in the kingdom,

and at so reasonable a price that that the poorest person has it in his power to shake off this painful and increasing

growth. The plaister is sold in boxes, at 1s. 14d. each

or in large boxes, containing three small ones for 2s. 9d, Be sure to ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend," which

The mortality of London, and indeed, of England

generally, shows a gradual annual increase, whilst it is well known that the population increases considerably. The rates of premium for Life Insurance have been geatly

is printed on the Government Stamp.

cure any cough, cold or asthma.

d rive as perfect and as permanent a cure as though me such disorder had over troubled them. The remedy i

one off freely, and on slight improving rates.

are in fair request, and prices are steady.

advance noticed in our last.

prices nearly stationary.

favourable prospects for the future.

on some kinds of goods an advance has been given.

onding. During the week we have had extensive specu-

and the recent bad weather must have materially affected both quality and condition. The potato is now universally

for harvest work. In the southern counties the crops are

-Wheat sold from 4s to 8s; new ditto, 6s 3d to 8s;

erage temperature of the atmosphere having

#### EXTRAORDINARY CURES HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

in it has the history

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

Magistrate. I. HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I Glasts found no relief. My strength was rapidly falling every day and the malady on theincrease; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was posure. snabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly Oxford-street, London. beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he arst applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated all other means have proved ineffectual. to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most

vanderfal enre. WILLIAM UNDERHAT, Bay Fortune. (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grase Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carcy Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

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

\* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

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

To Professor Holloway, SIR,-I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysi- in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of pelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician besides other medical men, but to no purpose. and since its introduction, the fame of this Oint-At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, OINTMENT is not only a valuable pre seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect-rofour parish. Joseph Gildon. (Signed)

the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the have been cured unwilling to publish their names. cure of ulcerated sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician To Professor Holloway,

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

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Signed) Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical ciimes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances

and invigorate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Molloway. 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. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s.

when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood,

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

# Just Published,

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

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Giet, 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 sruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Loudon; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh: D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-Street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend, 53 a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pages of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable in pression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of rest folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by endvice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho gaughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-plaines which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day the persplicaous style in which this book is written, ard the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriags state, cannot fail to re-come and it to a careful perusal."—Era.
"Tals work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy

sii doubt.-Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have rained their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that berray its approach, as the various offections of the nervous system, obstinute 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 precreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price Ils., 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 lamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i apurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbic cirus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or 'our bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £2 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and, Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unlawpy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, enseen, arnally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences | sent day :which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, electations and enlargement of the throat. tousils, 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 oure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking all the winter so that the doctors gave her up as incurthe ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- able, when a druggist in this pice received a stock of plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the Parr's Life Pills; and in looking over the certificates, I constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- observed one from Mr. John Noble, of Boston, (England.)

form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine Joys better health than she has done for ten years. They is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, have also cured me of the crysipelas and sore throat, with Pore serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife which I have been very sick," and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be that flow from it cannot be pure.

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

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to Sintment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Lig; the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhose, both in its mild and aggravated forms. by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

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 ex-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. Meesrs. PERRY expeat, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com. out the Kingdom. plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general packed, and carefully protected from observation.

case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one pergot such hold that it was only throwing his money away sonal visit is required from a country patient to enable gists, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 191d., to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated of the personal part of th

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

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

THAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us, of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon. Mr Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE many who had been perfectly healed by its application : ment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, de now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE

appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of eases of its efficacy might be produced, if The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the nature of the complaint did not render those who Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directi use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier-falling of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength to been very moderate. Barley, beans, and peas are held at length as to his identity, but he persisted in declaring street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicino of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a

never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that

\*\*\* Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which s the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster, and " Aberne: hy's Pile Powders," are sold by the following Agents: - Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheap side; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 59, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James. Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS:-Baines and Newsome: Mr J. Buckton, Times Office: Heaton, Smeeton, Allen, Reineach box. There is a considerable saving by taking the hardt and Sons, R F. Horner, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane. Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, liaigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Hall, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, E land, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Harrison, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontrefact; Fisher, Otley; Linney, Rippon; Dalby, Wetherby! Slater. Beadle : Dixon, Northallerton ; Ward, Richmond ; trade for a length of time to come. Ward, Stokesley: Foggit & Thompson, Thirsk; Wrangham, Malton; Peace, Darlington; Jennett, Stockport; and by all respectable Chemists and Druggists in every

#### CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture : and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inversto Corns and Bunions.

> TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY. From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, at the Aldersgare School of Medicine.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has recommeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns and bunions. From Dr. Loy, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartho

Hospital. Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one undred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Yavy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the entry in town and country, speaking in high terms of his valuable remody.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 111, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9A box cures the most obdurate Corus-Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

égenesine pies

THE POPULAR MEDICINE, Ea EAD the following account from Mr. Hoilier bookseller, Dadley. To the Proprietor's of Parr's Life Pills. Dudley. Gentlemen.

I forward you a Copy of a letter sent to me (as under.) and which you can make what use of you think proper. I am, your obedient servant, E. Hellier, bookseller, Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire. I, Joshua Ball, herely testify, that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rhonmatic Cout for 17 years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good, till I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of September. Joshua Ball

Estraordinary Case of Cure in British America. Public attention is respectfully ralled to the following etter forwarden by Mr. J. Noble, bookseller, Boston, to the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the pre-

GENTLEMEN .- My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, sadler and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning shown me a letter he has received from a near relative residing at Ningara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed me to : xtract the following paragraph therefrom, which I su'join :--

"Elizabeth has been very bad with the liver complaint ties of matrixony, and who ever had the misfortune which induced me to try them, and I am harpy to say during their more youthful days to be affected with any they have produced the happiest result. She now enabated five degrees lower than it was during the past

which I have been very sick."

The above plain statement speaks for itself.; and is more gratifying to me, from the fact that the parties were remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams the more readily induced to make trial of the medicine, from seeing a testimony to its merits from Gentlemen, your's truly

and was well supported throughout the day. There was a well furnished supply of beasts, but those which arrived Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston, Lincolnshire. from the eastern counties fell considerably short of the P.S .- Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer usual number, nor was the quality of the cattle, generally, in such good order as they have hitherto been; nevertheless, the butchers came into the market to buy. Some any enquiries. TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. good bargains were effected, and the demand was so well

SIB, \_\_Having used Parr's Life Pills on several occasions when attacked by violent bilious complaints, and having sustained, that an advance in the price of beef took place been fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave, in justice to you, as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much. Your's respectfully. WM. H. HACKETT. Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. The extraordinary effects of this medicine is the wonder

of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands but the transactions were only on a limited extent. A lively demand was experienced for choice qualities of fresh flour, at fully previous rates, Norfolk whites, the as an aperient, and has in every instance done good, it has never in the slightest degree impared the most delisores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, cate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Sheets of Testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in | may be had, gratis, of every respectable vendor through-

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of None are genuine, unless, the words PARR'S LIFE the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac similie of the signature of the proprie-Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, Retailed by at least one Agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, druggiven with each box.

#### ANTI-SMUT COMPOSITION.

THE ONLY CERTAIN PREVENTITIVE AGAINST THE SMUT IN WHEAT, AND THE ATTACKS OF THE WIRE WORM, GRUB, AND SLUG.

CERTIFICATE. I hereby certify that Jordan's Anti-Smut Composition is well calculated to prevent the attacks of the Wire Worm, Grub, and Slug, while at the same time, it contains a highly nutritious ingredient, fitted to promote the germination and growth of seed, corn, and other rudiments, of plants, it promises likewise to be useful against the Pototoe Disease.

(signed) ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry and Analitical Chemist. 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

July 21st, 1846. In Packets one shilling each. Only those are genuine, that are marked with the name of the Patentee.

Lator, Redfordshire. To be had of the Patentee, and of his wholesale agent

J. SOLBY LISTER. 3, Lawrence Poutney Hall, London. And of all the Agricultural dealers and Chemists in

the kingdom. N.B. A liberal allowance to large buyers.

REES COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of discuse in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the cubeb combined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alternatives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms, the whole system. It does not contain increary in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly deference. Wakefield Conn Market.—On Friday we had a of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health.

Sold by Stirling, at 86, High-street, Whitechapel, in bottles at 28, 0d., 48, 6d., 10s., and 20s, each ; and can be had of all the principal medicine dealers in the Kingdom Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of John William Stirling, Whitechapel, is engraved on the government stamp outside the bottle. - 20 Do not be persuaded to take any substitute.

# Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 17. The arrivals of wheat in the Thames from the Northern

wheat districts in Great Britain, were again small during the last week, for which circumstance the delay which showery and uncertain weather at the present moment ccasion is securing the remainder of the crop, furnishes a perfectly sufficient reason. By land carriage, the from the home counties on sale this morning on the Corn Exchange in Mark-lane was only moderate in its amount : but the greater part of it being of the present year's growth, the quality was unexceptionable. The town millers requiring at the present season of the year gonerally sound and sweet new wheat for mixture with the old, this supply of new wheats was most readily purchased in the morning at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on our quotations of Monday last. For old Engish wheats and for the finer qualities of foreign, however, no improvement either in the value or the denand oc-curred in the course of this day, nor is it probable under existing appearances in the foreign corn trade, that any material alteration for the better can occur in the wheat

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

			111	DIAL	415-11	21111			
			В	RITIS:	H GR	IN.			
						Shill	ings pe	r Quar	ter.
Wheat		Essex &	Kent	whit.	e,new			57 to	
		Ditto.	red		••	47	59	58	65
	. '	Suffoli	and	Norfo	lk. re	d 47	57 wł	rite 49	62
		Lincol	n and	York	. red	47	57 w!	ite 49	62
		Northy	mh. a	S ha	cotch	•		47	60
Rve		Troi ciro	imo, c		**	•		22	83
	*	Maltin	~ <b>**</b>	••		30	24 ex	tra 37	_
Dariey	••	Distilli					or ca	26	29
		Grindi		. 44	**	••		23	26
Malt			nR.	••	**	53	E7 10	are 59	61
		Ship	::.	٠.,	<b>;</b> ;				
Oats	••	Lincoln							
						hort, 2			
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		and	Scote	k, An	gus,	21s 0d t	o 25s 0	d; pot	ato
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24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d. .. Ticks, new .. .. 32 36 old 38 Harrow, small, new .. 34 38 old 40 Beans Peas ... White ... ... ... Gray and hog ... Norfolk and Suffolk .. .. 37 43 boilers 49 Town-made (per sack of 250lbs

Buckwheat, or Brank .. ENGLISH SEEDS. &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) .. .. Rapeseed (per last)

Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white. Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Linsed cakes (per 1900 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN.

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FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.										

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# Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, August 18, 1846.)

BANKRUPTS. John Patterson, Tonbridge, tea-dealer-Thomas Evans Jones, Knightsbridge, lineadraper—John Teasel, Norwich, carpenter—William Norris, Camden New-town, builder— John Hartley Butterworth, King-street, Cheapside hotel-keeper-Josiah Harris, Mevagissey, Cornwall, grocer-Joseph Carne, sen., Truro, provision-merchant—Rufus Parkinson, Ashton-under-Line, currier—Peter Bury, Man-chester, calico-printer—Edward Ward, Medbourn, Leicestershire, corn-dealer - William Ballinger, Swansen, DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 11, W. B. Lemon, Croydon, ironmonger—Sept. 11, J. Miller, Whittlebury-street, Hampstead-road, painter—Sept. 28, R. B. Preston, Leigh, Gloucestershire, coaldealer—Sept. 18, W. G. Taylor, Liverpool, hosier—Sept. 11, C. Pope, St. Philip and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, which was a supermonder of the control of the c copper wire manufacturer—Sopt. 11, J. and J. Garsed, Leeds, flax manufacturers—Sept. 12, J. Marsh, Brewood, Staffordshire, grocer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. Sept. 10, B. Kent, Rosherville, Kent, lodging-house-keeper — Sept. 10, J. T. Burton, Piccadilly, wine mer-

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Sept. 8. W. B. Lemon, Croydon, ironmonger—J. Smith, Stratford-upon-Avon, grocer. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Barr, Paisley, and Renfrew, engineer - W. Moffat and J. Bishop, Leigh, merchants - N. Macqueen, Orbost, white, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel of 70 lbs. No new wheat or Island of Skye-W. Mustard, Blairgowrie.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Cryer and G. A. Vitty, Manchester, timber merchants.

—T. F. Dickinson and J. Falkous, Newcastle upon-Tyne, asmeter-manufacturers. H. Bowden and N. Marshall, Pymouth, ale and porter merchants—Bradbury and Armitage, Ashton-under-Line, cotton spinners—J. and J. Copeland, Barnstable, drapers—J. W. Whitmey and J. Webb, Birkenhead, curriers—T. Pratt and Son, Birming-Several samples of wheat were shown, quality very fine ham, thimble manufacturers-J. Jones and Co., Horrocks, near Manchester, silk dyers—J. Welch and J. Barnett, Birmingham, chymists—J. Taylor and Co., Woodley near Stockport, spindlemakers; as far as regards T. Taylor—Whitley and Blenkhorn, Huddersfield, woollen clothmanufacturgrs—T. E. White and G. Luck, Macclesfield street, Soho, die sinkers-Madden and Malcolm, Leaden street, Soho, die sinkers—Madden and Malcolm, Leadenhall-street, booksellers—S. Owen, J. Hughes, W. Jones, R. Parry, and W. Owens, Fronddey Anglesey, and elsewhere, lime burners—H. Thompson and Co., Liverpool, ale and porter brewers—Deudney and Hurst, Hastings, brewers—Howard and Wardlop, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton spinners—T. and B. Shirley, Stoke, Staffordshire, manufacturers of chinaware—W. H. Bullman and J. Grant, a thin supply of grain in our market to-day; there were some very fine samples of new wheat, which had a ready Mildenhall Suffolk, grocers—S. Johnson and Son, Man-chester, publishers—G. Hadfield and Co., Liverpool,

varnish manufacturers. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. E.S. Harley, Birmingham, grocer, first div. of 39-T Wenman, now or late of Birmingham, merchant, second div. of 6s—T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, draper, first div. of 5s—J. V. Barber, Walsall, banker, third div. of 6d—T. Feaver, Ludgate-hill, mercer, final div. of 4d—J. F. Cannell, Liverpool, first div. of 6s 6d—W. Bull, Leeds, and Addle-street, cloth merchant, first div. of 2s.

# Central Criminal Court.

alse entry of a birth.

Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hamblin, the registrar of births, deaths, and martions are merely nominal at present. Oats and outment the child, command the rates of last week, but the sales of both has

The prisoner cross-examined the witness at some was not sufficient evidence to the Jury. the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any late prices. Indian corn is in request at advance of 2s to that he was the man who had come to his office and had Euston-square, between eight and nine o'clock, a caused him to make the entry. . . limited supply of wheat. Freshold is in demand at 1s to Amy Wallen deposed that she had been living with the 2s per quarter advance, and for new there is a good in-

prisoner as his wife, but they were not married. She 2s per quarter advance, and for new there is a good in-quiry at a similar improvement. Onts are in better supply and 1d per stone lower. Beans maintain late prices. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—We had a moderate supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, as well as was delivered of a child, of which the prisoner was the father, in the beginning of May, and she remembered the prisoner going away on the 12th, saying that he should of wheat the this day's market from the growers, as well as get the birth registered. She identified the signature to driver out head foremost. The poor fellow was scriptions of quality, at prices the turn ideared than on the register as the prisoner cross-examined the witness at great state. Barleymet little or no attention, although length, but upon matters totally irrelevant, the only on the nearest surgeon's, where it was discovered he length, but upon matters totally irrelevant, the only obholders would have submitted to laterates. Oats ruled extremely dull, and scarcely maintained their value,

owing to the number of foreign samples offering. In malt told him that he would not do himself any good by such a course of examination, and that he ought to confine himself to the real question at issue, viz. whether or not he had caused the false entry to be made? In answer to a question from the Court, the witness said, that for the last nine months she had lived with the prisoner, she went by the name of Amy Seymour, and

> knew them, as the prisoner's wife. The prisoner, who had conducted himself with great effrontery during the trial, declared that the whole pro ceeding was a conspiracy by the girl's relations to get him transported. The Recorder, at the close of the case for the prosecu-

was looked upon, by their landlord, and every one who

tion, said, there appeared to him to be this difficulty, that although the prisoner had made a statement tending seven minutes. It was half an hour before a small that the child was legitimate, yet, in point of fact, he had not made any actual false statement. Mr. Doane admitted that this was so, but he said the effect of such a proceeding was entirely to defeat the in-

tention of the act of Parliament. The Recorder said, that the mischief which it was the the opinion of the judge upon the point.

their verdict the statement that the woman was known by the name described on the register, and that in point of fact no actually false representation had been made by the prisoner.

John Weeks surrendered to answer an indictment s., and 6s., the moneys of Nathaniel Pegg, his master, Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Charnock prosecuted; and Mr Clarkson and Mr. Parry defended the prisoner.

in either yarns or wools. Tegg sorts obtain the shade of From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Pegg, a coal merchant, carrying on business at Phonix-wharf, Southwark, rather increasing, and prices are extremely firm, with business transacted, at prices much the same as those of person named Watts, and on these occasions he had embezzled the sums mentioned in the indictment. Upon merchants and other buyers at our market, and all kinds the cross-examination of Mr. Pegg, however, he admitted of seasonable fancy goods, even including vestings, have that he allowed one of his clerks the privilege of selling coals to his friends or private customers at an advance of 5s. per ton upon the price of the coals in the pool, and although he denied ever having accorded such a privilege and several factories engaged in their manufacture are running night and day. Wools, both British and foreign to the prisoner, it appeared that the sums he was charged with embezzling made up exactly the amount that he would have been entitled to retain for himself, supposing such an arrangement to have existed, and which on the part of the prisoner was alleged actually to have been the ease. It likewise appeared that the charge had not been new life, and fresh energies appear to enter the human frame at the prospect of returning summer, we know of no greater drawback to our enjoyment than the customary return of those seasonable afflictions, Corns and Bunions, Few, indeed, there are, who have not been at some

named Wright, who had set up in the coal trade near Mr. committed to prison for trial. Pegg's wharf, and he admitted that the prisonerhad taken great many of his customers away. Mr. Clarkson made a very able address to the jury on

schalf of the prisoner, and called a number of highly espectable witnesses, all of whom gave him an excellent The Recorder summed up the case, and the jury imme

liately returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoner was then arraigned upon another indictment preferred by the same prosecutor, charging him with larceny; but after one or two witnesses had been examined, Mr. Ballantine expressed an opinion that he did not expect the jury would convict the prisoner upon the evidence that he was in a position to offer, and he herefore withdrew from the prosecution.

A verdict of Not Guilty was accordingly recorded.

# Accidents, Offences, & Anquests.

reduced during the last few years, yet the offices continue as prosperous as formerly. These facts clearly domon-strate that some cause, either unknown or unheeded, Regiment, named Armstrong, was charged with stealing a shawl at Queenborough, on the day of the fair must have produced such favorable results. Amongst these causes, the increased knowledge of anatomy and It appeared that the prisoner had been absent without leave for three days, and finding his way into the the many very valuable discoveries in modicine will stand most prominent. The small-pox, that annually carried off thousands, has been successfully combatted Isle of Sheppy, had been present at a dance in a sailloft during the fair, where a female being oppressed by vaccination; and Gout, that used to claim its numerous with heat, had thrown off her shawl, and given it to victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by Blairs Gout the musicians to take care of while she enjoyed the soner was discharged, and accompanied by a serjeant of the regiment, returned to the barracks.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT. - On Saturday Mr. Wakley, M.P., Coroner for West Middlesex, opened an inquiry at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camden-town on the body of William Bullen, aged

friends, remarked, "he is not to be left, mind that." and immediately departed. Deceased's friends being astonished at the mysterious nature of the case, and unable to do anything with him, communicated with the authorities of St. Pancras Workhouse, into which he was admitted on the following day, and the deceased expired suddenly on Thursday morning last; and the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight in order to sift the matter thoroughly.

Fire at the Greenwich; Railway .- On; Monday evening, between the hours of nine and ten, the stores belonging to Mr. Joseph Horrodine, occupying No. 113 arch of the Greenwich Railway, from some cause unknown, took fire. The stock-in-trade consisted of a large quantity of linen, woollen, and cotton rags. the general collection of a marine store dealer. The flames shot up high above the railway, on either side. and for some time caused considerable alarm. Owing to the great distance of the place from the main street, a considerable time elapsed before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained to work the engines. At length, however, by uniting the hose, the power of two engines was brought to bear upon the flames, but owing to the strong hold they had previously obtained, the whole length of the arch. nearly forty feet by twenty, was completely red with heat. By great exertions the firemen got the mastery over the flames, but before that was accomplished, a very considerable quantity of the stock-intrade was tolally destroyed. The trains were running as usual at ten o'clock. DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, be-

tween twelve and one o'clock, the following dreadful accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on board the Citizen D steam-boat, whilst that vessel was holding on to Nine Elms pier, waiting for the train :- Richard Lewes, the engine-driver, had, as it stated. unknown to those in command of the vossel, descended into the larboard paddle-box, for the purpose of oiling the bearings of the wheel: he had done this, and was in the act of getting out of the paddle-box, when the captain gave the order to "go The engines were set in motion by the stoker, and before the wheels had completely a revolution. an obstacle to the way of the boat was felt by all on

board, and several asserted that they heard a shriek. The dreadful fact that the engineer was in the naddle-hox then flashed upon the crew, and the boat was stopped instantly. Upon looking into the paddle-box a horrible sight presented itself; there was no sign of the engine-driver, but that he had been instantaneously killed there could not be any doubt, as the top and sides of the paddle-box were splashed all over with his brains; the body had afterwards dropped between the floats into the river, from whence it has not been recovered.

CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE. - Alleged Rape. - On Tuesday an inquest, which had been adjourned from Friday last, was resumed and concluded by Mr. W. Baker, Deputy Coroner, at the Black Horse, in the Kingsland Road, on view of the body of a newlyborn female infant, the offspring of Mary Fisher, a single woman, which was found in the soil of a water-closet, by Policeman Coles, G 126, at No. 4. Great Leonard Street. Shoreditch, where she was living: the particulars of the first inquiry in reference to which were given in our last. The inquiry James Augustus Seymour. 40, was indicted for a misde-meanour, in having unlawfully caused the registry of a and Mr. R. Davis, surgeon, Worship Street, who were of opinion, from the lungs floating in water, and other appearances, that the deceased had breathed. There were no external marks of violence inges for St. Luke's, deposed that on the 12th of May The mother of deceased said, that she was assaulted efendant came to his office, and said he wished to regis- some months ago, against her wish, by a man a ter the birth of a child, and witness at his dictation filled stranger to her, who led her among some ruins, up the register. He described himself as the father, and where he effected his purpose while she was in a described the mother as Amy Scymour, formerly Amy state of insensibility, and that on her recovery she Wallen. The witness said that the prisoner did not say found her shawl in her mouth, and her dress was that they were married, but he inferred that they were so torn. Verdict, "That the deceased child was found from the description the prisoner gave of the mother of immersed in the soil, but by what means it became so immersed, who

young man named Wood, employed by Mr. Collingwood, butcher, of Randolph-street, Camden-town, was proceeding along Euston-square in a cart belonging to his employer, heavily laden with butcher's meat, when the horse took fright, started off at a terrific pace, and fell down, pitching the ject apparently being to defame her character and that of the left clavicle, besides other extensive injuries, her family. The Recorder repeatedly interposed, and which leave but little hopes of his recovery. Saturday morning, between seven and eight o'clock John Davis, mate on board the Citizen "A" met his death under singular and melancholy circumstances. The boat was lying with others belonging to the same company at their moorings off Tarver's, the ship broker's, at Battersea. Deceased, who was assisting in cleaning the deck, was rinsing a mop in the river, when it became entangled in the chain, which was fixed to the hull of the boat, for the preservation of life, and in endeavouring to disengage it. deceased lost his ballance, and fell overboard. Lines were thrown out to the deceased, but none of the crew of that or the other boats were courageous enough to jump in and attempt to save the deceased who is said to have been altogether in sight for nearly boat was procured, and then all efforts to recover possession of the body were useless. The deceased was 45 years of age, and has left a wife and eight

DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM VIOLENT TREATMENT OF

children.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning, in

HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday T. Wakley, Esq., the intention of the act to prevent was certainly effected; but | Coroner, resumed an inquiry at the Crown and under the particular circumstances he should like to have | Anchor, King-street, into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Williams, which was alleged The jury ultimately returned a verdict of Guilty, but to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her husunder the direction of his Lordship they appended to band. The husband, whose name is Jeremiah Williams, was present during the inquiry, attended by a professional gentleman. From the evidence of the various witnesses it appeared that on Thursday evening last the deceased, a very violent and intemperate woman, and her husband quarrelled about some money. She had been on the drink four or five days, charging him with embezzling three several sums, of 4s., and he would not give herany more money. She took a knife and threatened to stab him; the knife, however, was taken away from her, and she struck him several times in the face and on the head. He put her out of the room, and about eleven o'clock at night he pulled her out of bed for throwing a candlestick at his head, and threw her against the bedstead for 12 years as collecting clerk, and his duty was to and kicked her, but as there was no light in the room receive moneys due to the prosecutor, and to account for the witnesses (two young women, who slept in the the sums received at the end of each week; and it was alleged that he had received three payments from a morning she was very ill. She complained of great morning she was very ill. She complained of great pain and tenderness of the abdomen. Fomentations and leeches were ordered, but shortly after she died. A post mortem examination was made by Mr. Bennett who stated death to be the result of inflammation of the inner lining or membrane of the stomach; and who deposed to various bruises on the body, particularly one over the small ribs, on the right side, just over the liver, and beneath which the inflammation was greatest. He could not, however, undertake to say whether the inflammation arose, or was merely aggravated by the kick. The Coroner summed up the evidence and the Jury retired, and at the end of half an hour returned a verdict of Manslaughter against made by the prosecutor until after the prisoner had left the husband, Jeremiah Williams; but that it was his service and gone into that of another coal merchant done under great provocation. The accused was then

stations respecting a highway robbery, committed by two men, in the vicinity of Loman-street, Gravellane, Southwark, under the following brutal and daring circumstances:-It seems that about a quarter past eleven o'clock on Thursday night, two gentlemen, residing in the Blackfriars-road, were returning home through some part of the Borough, when they were followed by two rufficuly-looking fellows, and when they reached a dark spot, facing the George public-house, in Gravel-lane, the robbers suddonly folled them to the ground. In the meantime they robbed them of a very valuable gold watch with a rich chain and its appendages, together with a silver-mounted cane, and then made off, leaving the gentlemen lying on the ground insensible. Several persons ran out of the public-house opposite, but the villains had effected their escape. They were pursued, but in vain, and a policeman was met CHARGE OF FELONY .- At the County Magistrates' shortly afterwards, and report left at the station-Office at Rochester, on Friday, a soldier of the 4th | house, but neither the ruffians nor the property have yet been discovered.

ROBBING EMIGRANTS ON BOARD SHIP .- A man named

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On Saturday last information

was forwarded by route to all the metropolitan police

John Fielding was charged with having stolen a quantity of money, a watch, and other articles, the property of emigrants, on board the ship Manchester, lying in the Victoria Dock. Police officer 273 stated that on Thursday night, about ten o'clock, the mate of the vessel came to him, and said that he thought there were one or two persons in the ship who had no business there. The officer thereupon went on board, and having set the watchman of the vessel at the gangway, proceeded to the forecastle with the intention of going down among the passen-gers. Just as he was about to descend, he saw a man, who had previously secreted himself, rush by towards the gangway, and called to the watchman to stop him. The watchman secured him, and the officer, after learning that he had no business on board, took him to bridewell, where he was searched, and three or four purses with money in them, like-Sudden Death of a Respectable Female in an 31, whose death occurred under the following cir- wise a quantity of loose silver, a watch, &c., &c., Omnibus.—On Tuesday afternoon, a female of re- cumstances:—It appeared that the deceased, who were found upon the prisoner. One of the purses, spectable appearance entered a Hackney omnibus at had been an assistant to the head waiter at the Great containing three sovereigns, was identified by a poor 5 Shoreditch, with the intention of proceeding to Western Railway Hotel, Reading, and to which esta- emigrant woman, who said she had it safe round her Hackney, but she had not gone far before she was blishment he had been attached for the last two years, neck by a string when she went to sleep; an emigrant attacked with a fit of apoplexy. She was instantly taken into a chemist's shop, where she died in a few the yard adjoining the hotel, sustaining but slight half-crowns; and a very scute Irish lad identified a minutes. The holy was subsequently removed in a few injuries, so as not to interfere with the part. taken into a chemist's snop, where she died in a few injuries, so as not to interfere with the performance halfpenny by a peculiar hole it had through it, which shell to the Shoreditch workhouse. She was about seventy years of age, and five feet four inches in symptoms, and continued to grow worse, and ultimatively likely heads a solution of his duties. In a few days he exhibited more acute had been taken from him—his pockets were turned seventy years of age, and five feet four inches in the had had been taken from him being the had inside out, but that was the only halfpenny he had inside out, but that was the only halfpenny he had height. Her dress consisted of a black Saxony cloth gown, with suitable under dress, a Dunstable bonnet, never mentioned to any of his friends in town until magistrate, rather than detain the emigrants to trimmed with black ribbon, a black shawl with Monday last, on which day he was taken to his brocoloured border, and black jean boots. She had also ther-in-law's, residing in Charrington-street, Cammarily disposed of the case by committing the decrease a lawn pocket handkerchief, on were the initials den-town, in an insane state of mind, by a person ordered to the owners.

#### Poetry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. KO. XXVIII. THE BLACKSTONE-EDGE GATHERING On the 2nd of August, 1846. BY ERNEST JONES, Air-" The Battle of Hohenlinden." O'er plains and cities for away. All lorn and lost the morning lav. When sunk the sun at break of day. In smoke of mill and factory. Ant waved the wind on Blackstone height

A standard of the broad sunlight, And sung, that morn, with trumpet might, A sounding song of liberty. And grew the glorious music higher. When pouring with his heart on fire,

Old Yorkshire came, with Laneashire, And all its noblest chivalry. The men, who give, -not those, who take: The kands, that bless, -yet hearts that break : Those toilers for their foemen's sake; Our England's true nobility!

For truth shall be their bayonet, Whose bloodless thrusts shall scatter yet The force of false finality! Though hunger stamped each forehead spare, And eyes were dim with factory glare, Loud swelled the nation's battle prayer,

So brave a host hath never met,

Of-death to class monopoly! Then every eye grew keen and bright, And every pulse was dancing light, For every heart had felt its might, The might of labour's chivalry. And up to heaven the descant ran, With no cold roof 'twixt God and man, To dash back from its frowning span, A church prayer's listless blasphemy. How distant cities quaked to hear, When rolled from that high hill the cheer, Of-hope to slaves! to tyrants, fear! And God and man for liberty! Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, August, 1846.

### Rebielus.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'SSHILLING MAGAZINE August. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet-Street. The two chapters of the Editor's story, "St. Giles and St. James," contained in this number are very excellent. Here again we have "Bright Jem," "Capstick" the immortal Musin-maker, "Snipeton" the Usurer, "St. Giles," and several other characters, all made to play their respective parts in that inimitable style which has made the writings of Douglas Jerrold so popular. The following extract we commend to the attention of our fair readers, the utterance of such sentiments by the late "Joi Caudle," would have been sure to have procured for him the title of "Infidel" from the lips of his angelic wife, the ever-to-be-lamented Mrs. C.

THE PALL OF WOMAN. When we remember that both sorts of millinery, male and female, are the consequences of original wickedness, ought not the manly heart to shrink, and feel a frog-like roldness at an embroidered waistcoat? Ought not woman, smitten with the recollection of the treason of her great mother, to scream even at the rustling of a pompadour, as at the moving scales of a gliding snake ? dently come from the surreunding country to take part She ought; but we fear she seldom does. Nay, some- in, or be spectators of, the great national ceremonial. A times sheactually loves-determinedly loves-fine clothes, as though she had first waked in Paradise, like a queen continued till eight o'clock on the morning of the inauguof the Repeal Association have been deprived of their Mr. W. Lovert having seconded the resolution, from a siesta, in velvet and brocade, with jewels in he hair, and court plaster stars upon her cheeks. With ing up, fear was entertained that the celebration of this heart breaking perverseness, she refuses to admit the national undertaking would be marred. This fear, hownaked truth to her soul, that the milliner came into the ever, met with an agreeable disappointment, as the world with death. Otherwise, could philosophy with its clouds began to disappear about half-past one in the diamond point engrave this truth upon the crystal heart of woman, it would very much serve to lessen pin-money. We have heard it said—of course we immediately wrapt our countenance in our cloak, and ran from the slanderer-that woman fell for no other purpose than to wear fine clothes. In the prescience which she shared with man she saw the looms of the future world at work, and lost herself for a short sarsnet. It is just as possible. too, that some of her daughters may have tripped at the

Good, too, is the following bit of political philese phy, from the senatorial muffin-maker :-CAPSTICK'S VIEW OF MAGNACHARTA.

Mr. Capstick had, he was accustomed to declare, fornished his room with a vigilant eye to his duties as a Member of Parliament. Over his mantle-piece was song to send men to eleep, like the true and tragical tion. history of Cock Robin chaunted to children." He was wont to chuckle mightily at the passage—a fine stretch | left the High School at a quarter past two, by which time of fancy he would call it about "selling or deferring the weather proke up, and the sun's rays enlivened the letters in the Court of Chancery. " There is fine grave for the free-born Englishman, kidnapped from wife and about, by the grace of the cat." And in this irreverent. and never failed to allude to it as evidence of the value

true," he would say, "they think it is." The article entitled "Criminals," is ably written. Truly does the writer say, "The distribution of the affairs of this world seems such a tangled web of which governs it." Of Criminals it is well said,

It is with those men who have not become actual criminals that any interference can be made with any rational hope of doing them good. When a man has once been convicted of an offence against life and property, he is a marked man for the remainder of his days-a social Cain, whom all who come near avoid.

So much the more imperative is it on all to endeavour to keep them from evil, to present that which, when it once occurs, is irretrievable in its consequences. Several other articles are contained in this number, concluding with a chapter from the "History of

the early part of the reign of Henry the third. PUNCH. PART LXI. London: Punch Office. 85. Fleet Street. Some of the illustrations contained in this part

Peel's Clothes:" the latter is truly excellent-a veritable "hit." THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH. AUGUST.

London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet-Street. The absurdities of the month are admirably hit of in this capital "review of everything and everybody. "A voice from a tub" introduces us to our old friend Diogenes, who, leaving his tub, commences "a scamper through the world," and favours the readers of the "Almanack" with his observations of his pilgrimage :--

I went into the town; the shutters were all closed; every street was fast asleep. I could hear one or two houses snoring quite loud, yet the sun was shining most beautiful. I felt inclined to ring all the bells and pull all the knockers, and begin bawling out "Fire!" How suddenly awake the whole town would have been! I saw a little boy throwing pebbles at a window. He could not be more than fifteen. Presently, the window stable denied that he had made use of such a remark was thrown up, a nightcap was thrust out and drawn in. but the jury, after a most patient investigation,

health; only "health" is the wrong word for it. Three shops, which followed one another, interested

pawabroker's, then an undertaker's. What an Epic! I thoughf,-the beginning, the middle, and the end. Why not have knocked the three sheps into one? One door would have sufficed for the three! I noticed my friend of the chalk-pit leaving little measures of his cetaceous mixture at several houses. At

one, there was an old man with grey bairs, evidently waiting to be let in with the milk. He was leaning to a post, and was humming something about not going home till morning. His waistcoat was fastened by a single button, his stock was turned round, his hat looked as dissipated as himself, and take him all in all-which I should be very sorry to do-he looked like what I can fancy Silenus to have been in his old age. The door opened, and a young child came running out, half undressed, laughed, threw his little arms round the old man's neck, and, kissing him, called him "Father." The not be accertained.

The doors zawned as if half askeep, the windows opened the large number of 16,200 on board.

the last. By noon the town was stirring "like one o'clock," with the exception of the silly boy and the old man, who were still in bed .... Small be their headaches when they get up!

THE TRUTH SEEKER. August. London Chapman Brothers, 121, Newgate Street: Leeds, Dr. F. R. Lees, Burmantofts.

We are much pleased with most of the contents of this number, to some things we except, for instance a poetical rhapsody entitled "The Bridge of Death" which must have been written while the author was under the influence of night-mare. This number contains a translation of the celebrated Greek comedy, "The Frogs" of Aristophanes; a beautiful Forest Sketch" which but for want of room we should have been tempted to transfer to our columns; a notice of the life and works of the famous German author Jean Paul Richter; and lastly, the commencement of the "Authentic memoirs of a slave" by one Archy Moore. So far as the narrative has proceeded Archy Moore's story is exceedingly interesting, painting in vivid colours the abominations of slavery, in "Republican America;" we shall be glad to see the continuation of these "Memoirs." From the list of titles of the articles contained in this number, the reader will perceive that the Truth Sceker is a very superior production, having loftier aims and nobler purposes than the great majority of our periodicals. We earnestly wish the talented editors success, and with that view warmly recommend their neat and well conducted Magazine.

THE FAMILY HERALD. PART 39. London:

G. Biggs, 421, Strand. The great attraction of this Part of the Family H-rald is the commencement of the new French tale from the pen of Eugene Sue, entitled "Martin the Foundling; or the Adventures of a Valet de Chambre." The first five chapters are exceedingly interesting and give promise of a work second to none of M. Sue's productions. We anticipate that the author's object is to exhibit the abominations of the present social system, especially as exhibited in the vices of the idle classes, and the misery of the French peasantry. We perceive that the evils of the present system of game laws in France will be exposed with a searching and unsparing pen. Lastly, we anticipate in this tale a development of the author's ideas of that social revolution which in his previous works he has demanded and championised. Such a work will commend itself to the friends of progress, and will naturally commend its channel of communication to the English public, the Family Herald. The other contents of this Part are as usual excellent. We have no room for extracts, nevertheless we must give the following short and simple receipt selected from the weekly budget of "Family Matters;" at the present time its extensive publicity must be useful; even should it in some cases fail it is too simple to do harm, and at least deserves a trial

where the occasion exists;— BIARREA. - A certain cure for this complaint is found n rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm We never knew this simple thing to fail.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT STATUE.

EDINBURGE, Saturday, August 15 .- This being the day fixed upon for the inauguration of the statue of Sir Walter Scott, the streets of our city, from an early hour, presented signs of unusual bustle. Parties of strangers, who availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the railways, entering Edinburgh, from the east and west, were to be seen promenading through the town, having eviafternoon, half an hour before the time when the procession was to leave the High School, in which it was arranged that the various masonic and public bodies should meet and form into line.

So great was the anxiety manifested to witness the ceremonial, that shortly before twelve o'clock, although a heavy rain was falling at the time, the streets through which the procession was to pass on its way from the High School to the Scott monument, were lined by dense masses of people. As the hour of two approached, the interest increased in intensity. The windows along the line of procession were filled with ladies and gentlemen, while every rising mound was covered with spectators. St, David's-street, which slopingly fronts the monument, and commands a complete view of it, presented a most closely wedged together, occupied the entire street, the Magna Charta, framed and glazed. "A fine historic foreground of which was relieved by a range of carriages fiction," he would say: "a beautiful legend: a nice sing filled chiefly by ladies, waiting to witness the inaugura-According to previous arrangement, the procession

justice." and vow it ought to be written in blood-red scene. The centre of the line of route was kept clear by a large detachment of the 3rd Bragoons, whose services comedy, in this sheet, sir; an irony that strengthens the i were very effective. The procession was headed by the nerves like a steel draught. They ought to hang it up band of the 3rd Dragoons, followed by the Auxiliary on board the Tower Tender; 'twould make pretty reading Scott Committee, the Scott Monument Committee, the Magistrates of eastern Portsburgh, western Portsburgh, children to fight, and to be ent into a hero to comit songs ( Canongate, Musselburgh, Portobello, Leith, and Edinbargh, the members of which corporations were attired rebellious fashion would the Member for Liquorish talk in their robes of office, and were attended by their suite. of Magna Charta. He called it a great national romance; Then followed the Masonic bodies, whose rear was brought up by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, decked out of fine fiction upon a people. "Because it ought to be in all the blazonry of freemasonry. A mounted escort of Dragoons completed the procession, which arrived at the monument at about a quarter to three. The different parts of the procession having taken up the places assigned to them in the pleasure grounds, in which the arbitary arrangements—good and evil, right and monument is reared, at a signal given, a salute was fired by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, who were stationed on the contract to the principle monument is reared, at a signal given, a salute was fired tioned on the southeen bank of the gardens, opposite the monument. On the report of the first gun, the large canvass screen which had completely hid the statue of Scott, was withdrawn on the instant. As the beautiful outline of the representation of the illustrious deceased burst on the view, the assembled thousands gave vent to their pent-up feelings by one loud and long continued buzza, which made the welkin ring for several minutes. The usual masonic ceremonies having been gone through, which occupied about half an hour, Lord Glenlyon and the Lord Provost addressed the company, after which, the procession returned to the High

School. The style of the mounment is gothic, and is designed Young England," detailing the principal events of in the form of an open cross, the spire of which is 190 feet in height. Under a groined arch in the lower portion of the building is the statue of Scott, executed in Carrara j marble by Mr. Steel, who has depicted with the utmost tidelity the features of the celebrated dead. Sir Walter is represented in a sitting attitude, with the ample folds of a Scottish plaid hanging loosely about him, his faare very good; we must particularly notice Brougham vourite hound, Maida, which lies at his feet, is in the act as the "Apollo Belvidere," and "Lord John in of lifting up its head to catch the expression of its master's countenance.

About six o'clock a very numerous party sat down to Dinner, in the Music Hall, the Lord Provost in chair.

THE MURDER AT DAGENHAM .- On Sunday and Monday considerable excitement was caused at Dagenham, Romford, by a report that five of the police constables stationed at Dagenham, including the serjeant, Parsons, had been apprehended by Superintendent Pearce and other officers of the detective on the sights he witnessed during the first morning police, on a charge of being concerned in the murder of the unfortunate man Clarke. The following were ascertained to be the facts. At the inquest, it will be remembered that a considerable portion of the time of the coroner was taken up with inquiring whether Serjeant Parsons was on duty on the night the unfortunate man, Clarke, was murdered, which inquiry was caused by one of the constables stating to Mrs. Page (a principal witness) that he did duty for the serieant on the night in question. The con-The street door was slyly opened, the boy stole in on tip- were of opinion that he had; Serjeant Parsons toe, the mother said not a word, the father slept on un- bringing forward witnesses who saw him on duty at underrate the services of Mr. O'Brien, and would seven or eight persons remaining in the vehicle, all loudest ejaculations of the wildest enthusiasm. The silver, a Bank of England note for £10, a cheque consciously, and everything was as quiet as before. A twelve o'clock on the night of the 29th, and at one sacrifice everything but principle in order to induce of whom, from the concussion, were thrown together religious ceremonies were interspersed with a variety for £7 payable at Messrs. Hankey and Co.'s. Imlight soon afterwards appeared in the top window. A candle harming in the broad daylight! Fit emblen, 1 of clock and three o'clock on the morning of the 30th candle harming in the broad daylight! Fit emblen, 1 of large was missed. This evidence which deplored the secession of Mr. O'Brien. In bruises. The pole of the omnibus was broken off, to some of our most modern song tunes, the "Hunts-bouse, the "Hunt in several more than one. They abounded principally at the corners of thoroughfares—a sure sign I was in the corners, say all town of gossips. People loiter at the corners, say all they were all satisfied that Parsons flad Mr. U Brien to return whist he made their reunion one of his legs broken in several places. Neither proceedings were conducted with great decorum, one of his legs broken in several places. Neither proceedings were conducted with great decorum, one of his legs broken in several places. Neither proceedings were conducted with great decorum, one of his legs broken in several places. Neither proceedings were conducted with great decorum, one of his legs broken in several places. Neither proceedings were conducted with great decorum, the Broken of ing suspicion on some parties living at Romford. On be no physical force doctrine in their proceedings. the carriage belonged, or what occasioned the start-Three shops, which followed one another, interested Saturday last Butloy attended the examination of The Cork people supposed that this made no differing of the horse. Both the horse and carriage were me wonderfully. They were, first a public house, then at the parties brought before the magistrate at Ilford, ence, but he (Mr. O'Connell) insisted that it just stowed away in the stables adjoining the Sussex on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Clarke, and subsequently he returned to the station in their great object. (Hear, hear.) The learned Rom at Dagenham, but on being wanted to go on duty he was absent. It was ascertained that he had been to al force revolution, and deprecated the use of the Wyati's, 22, Ebury-street, Pimlico, a watchmaker, Scotland-yard, and stated to the commissioners that sword in the strongest terms. He would have not the shop being plundered of a number of valuable men, apparently labourers, called at Mr. Finan's, The Lord President of Council, &c. is empowered to the whole of the evidence that had been given by the thing to do with force, but he would with moral agi- gold and silver watches, during the momentary abpolice before the coroner was untrue. Superintendent and the sence of the attendant, with which the thieves got had a pint of half-and-half, for which they tendered contagious or epidemic desenses in England. Orders dent Pearce and other officers of the detective police conquered emancipation; and, by the same means, clear off. were immediately sent to Dagenham. After an in- he would again succeed for Ireland. (Hear, hear,

IRELAND.

THE "NATION" AND THE CHARTISTS .- In the

the Irish people, with a request that we skould insert it in the Nation. We desire no fraternisation between the Irish people and the Chartists—not on account of the bugbear of "physical force," but simply because some of their five points are to us an abomination, and the whole spirit and tone of their proceedings, though well enough for England, are so essentially English that their adoption in Ireland would neither be probable nor at all desirable. Between us and them there is a gulf fixed; we desire not to bridge it over, but to make it wider and Dublin, August 17.

THE REPEALERS.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. - The usual weekly meeting was held this day in the Conciliation Hall. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. N. Maher, M.P., the Chair was taken by Joseph Henry Dunne, jun. Esq. The Chairman, on taking his seat, addressed the meeting. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were next read, and Mr. O'Connell moved a vote of thanks to the

Mayor of Limerick, and the other gentlemen from whom the address and remittance of a considerable sum of money had been received. Mr. O'Connel next said that he had to announce that 50,000 signatures had been affixed to a petition against the Arms Bill now before Parliament. He had to move that the petition be not forwarded, for he was happy to ther consideration of the question was ultimately be assured that the government, in accordance with the suggestion of the wishes of the Irish people, had consented to give up the bill. (Tremendous cheer

Mr. J. O'Connell rose and handed in some remit tances from Manchester, and took occasion to advert to some disturbances at a peaceful repeal meeting in

that town by the advocates of violence. Mr. O'Connell said he was afraid that there were several bad Irishmen in Manchester. It was the focus of the Ribbon conspiracy, and he hoped all the real friends of Ireland would help him to discover

and denounce that conspiracy. William Howitt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Thomson, Mr. J. O'Connell rose again, and stated that Lord &c. George Thompson, Esq. in the chair. John Russell was that night to bring the state of the The CHAIRMAN, on taking the chair, said a few words people of Ireland before parliament, and to state the would be sufficient to explain the circumstances which measures he thought large enough for their relief. led to this meeting. At an anti-slavery meeting, which He, on the part of Ireland, said that though the was held at Glasgow, it was resolved to invite Mr. Garni-Irish people ought to be thankful for the kindliness son to come to this country to aid the friends of humaof the people of England, yet he must say that that inity to overthrow slavery all over the world. That relief was a very small portion of the sums of which gentleman accepted the invitation, and at a meeting, Ireland had been robbed by the baleful Union.

ments of the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench and his fa- pathised with those in America who were exerting themmily, and against Young Ireland. selves to accomplish the abolition of slavery in that Mr. N. V. Maher, M. P., read a letter from Dean country. Their main object was to act in imitation of M'Donnell, of Cashel, enclosing upwards of £16, another league which had accomplished a great victory. subscriptions of several of the clergy of that Arck-

from Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P.:-

" Dublin, August 11th, 1846. "MY BRAR MR. RAY, - When, upon this day fortright, I retired from Conciliation Hall, with a view to put an end to a scene which was not less distressing to those this country, explain the state of the anti-slavery caus who witnessed it than injurious to the cause of Ireland, in the United States. and disparaging to the character of Irishmen, Lindulged confident hope that Mr. O'Connell would be enabled, heavy rain having set in on the previous night, which from the resolution by which the members and associates slavery." seen, previous to its publication, any article written for resolution had passed unanimously. that newspaper; and that since the death of my lament ed friend, Mr. Davis, I have enjoyed very little personal intercourse or communication with any of the gentlemen ether Repeal journals, opinions are occasionally put for the absence of that scurrility by which modern

> Believing that the NATION has rendered incalculable service to the cause of Repeal, I cannot but deeply regret its severence from the Repeal Association. the journal, Ireland's cause will have lost one of its most efficient advocates. If, on the contrary, it should be sustained by the public in honourable independence, the Repeal Association will have ship' which it is supposed that I covet so much. I firmly structs the progress of liberty in all countries." repudiate that I am desirous of encouraging the people of Ireland to struggle for their legislative freedom by an and agreed to. appeal to arms; but, on the other hand, I will not consent

policy which seems to me calculated to defeat the con- freedom to all nations." summation of our hopes at the very moment when we were upon the eve of a final and glorious victory. I cannot conclude this letter, however, without renewing to you, individually, the assurance of my unfeigned esteem; and also gladly avail myself of this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the uniform respect and kindness with which I have been treated, not only by Mr. O'Connell and his family, but also every member of the association with whom I have been brought into personal communication since my accession to the repeal confederacy.—I remain,

my dear Mr. Ray, your's very sincerely, "WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN." "T. M. Ray, Esq." Mr. O'Connell said, that there was much in this

were immediately sent to Dagenham. After an investigation, Serjeant Parsons, with Constables llickton, Kimpton, Farns, and Butfoy, were ordered into
custody, the superintendent feeling it his duty to resort to harsh measures, as gross perjury had been
if he would angain succeed for Ireland. (IIcar, hear.)

Suicide of one of the Parish Surgeons at
Baldey, parish surgeon at Brighton, not making his
appearance at the usual hour, his servant became
if he would only throw away his sword, they would
alarmed, and on knocking at the door she received
alarmed, and on knocking at the door she received
alarmed, and on knocking at the infrared the infra committed by some one. On Monday an investigated gladly receive him; but on no other terms. He no answer. She then informed the inmates with tion into the circumstances was gone into before the commissioners at Scotland-yard, but the result could 1798, but for that rebellion the English Government lice. The officer broke open the door and found Mr. man's neck, and, kissing him, called him "Father." The not be accertained.

old man put down the child lastily, and ran up stairs. I West India Pixes.—Another arrival of this fruit was the declared enemy of all physical force. We and a glass standing on the drawers at his bedside. really felt for the old reprobate, though he little de list taken place, in this instance, at the port of had a Government most favourable to list taken place, in this instance, at the port of had a Government most favourable to list taken place, in this instance, at the port of had a Government most favourable to list taken place, in this instance, at the port of had a Government most favourable to list taken place. A covernment was inquest was served it.

Several shops began to throw off their night clothes.

Several shops began to throw off their night clothes.

The doors yawned as if half asleep, the windows opened the large number of 16 200 on board.

Liverpool, by a vessel arrived from Eleutheria and he hoped much from them; but he did not hope that to contain prussic acid. A coroner's inquest was they would be able to supersede the necessity for held on the body in the eveing, when it was proved the large number of 16 200 on board.

The Repeal Association, at all events, should that deceased had purchased an onnee of prussic. their drowsy eyes, a wink at a time, and the body of each house seemed to stretch itself from head to foot, as one Hastings, with his lady, and all the members of his trial; and when they failed, the Association would the whole. Deceased had been unwell for some time,

Mr. John Marrin, a gentleman, who has recently written a letter upholding the principles of the Young-Irelanders, attempted to address the meet-

ing.
Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said he was themen would attempt such intrusions as this gentleman thought to practise on them. Mr. MARTIN again attempted to address the meeting, when

The CHAIRMAN said he was not a member, and i could not hear him. The Repeal rent for the week was announced to be £229 1s. 10d., after which the meeting was adiourned till Monday next.

THE REPEALERS.

YOUNG IRELANDISM IN KILKENNY.

It appears from a statement in the Kilkenny Moderator, that a portion of the Kilkenny Repealers are in favour of the Young Ireland party. A meeting was held at the Tholsel a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the best means of supporting the Nation newspaper. Aldermen Cain and Potter were at the meeting, and the former addressed the assembly at great length; and though in his speech he endeavoured to inculcate the maxims of union and firm confederation amongst all repealers, he yet openly announced his determination that if the Nation was excluded by the Repeal Association, he would subscribe for it, and at his own expence supply postponed to Thursday evening next, in order that before coming to any decided resolution it might first be seen whether the Association would really exclude the Young Ireland organ.

## ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE MEETING.

Monday evening a meeting of the members of this society took place at the Crown and Anchor. Among the gentlemen present we noticed J. Haughton, Dublin; William Howitt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Thomson, H. C. Wright,

which was held last Monday, it was determined to form Mr. Ray next read a letter, speaking the senti- an Anti-Slavery League, composed of persons who sym-(Hear, hear.) Every one, of every sect, was invited to become members, for which, all that was required was to Mr. J. O'Connell then read the following letter take a card of membership, which would be given on the payment of one shilling, which would form a fund to defray expenses. It was also thought desirable that a public meeting should be held, that they might have the advantage of hearing those gentlemen, who had come to

Mr. JAMES HAUGHTON, of Dublin, proposed the following resolution :- "That we extend the right hand of upon his retun, to adopt such measures as would restore fellowship to William Lloyd Garnison, the undaunted. harmony in the Repeal Association, and re-unite the 'and steadfast pioneer in the cause of universal emancipaefforts of Repeaters in every part of the kingdom. This: tion; to C. Henry Wright, the unwearied advocate of the hope has been disappointed. Although unwilling to rights of humanity; and to Frederick Douglass, the selfsay anything which can tend to widen the breach which emancipated bondman, and eloquent assertor of the has taken place in our ranks, I feel that entire silence claims of his brethren still in chains, and do pledge ourupon my part might be construed as acquiescence in the selves to render all the aid in our power to these-gentlelate proceedings of the Repeal Association. Under these men, and their devoted condutors in the prosecution of circumstances, I am compelled to record my dissent their holy purposes, for the extinction of American

The Rev. Mr. Hinton said he had risen under journal; buttlest there should be any misconception upon | Society, and it was only on that account that he interthe subject, I think it wight to state that I have never | posed his dissent, that it might not be supposed that the

The resolution was then put, and carried with five dissentient voices. Mr. C. H. Wright said there were three millions of

who wrote in its columns. In the Nation, as well as in slaves in America, a country which held that all men were entitled to civil freedom. He was the advocate of forward with which I do not agree, expressions are three millions of slaves in a slave-holding republic. used which I regret and condemn; but whilst I thus | These three millions of men were held as chattles, and refuse to indentify myself with all its sentiments, I pro- were bought and sold as such. He would ask, had fess and avow admiration of the ability with which it any man such a right in his fellow man by the law of has been hitherto conducted. I admire it for the extra- God !-- (No. no.) Among these three millions marriage ordinary vigour of its style, for the dazzling splendour | could not be legally contracted. They could not be witof its prose, and for the glowing beauty of its verse; nesses in a court of law, nor a party in a suit. Who were responsible for this state of things? What were journalism is disgraced; but above all, for its burning laws but so much perchaent? They then alleged the enthusiasm in the cause of Ireland. I sincerely believe peculiar institution of slavery. They wished to shift the that the aim of its writers has been to raise Ireland to responsibility to that, ; but it was not the law, nor the her proper station amongst the nations of the earth by institution of slavery, which was responsible, but the men the attainment of national institutions, and by the who upheld it. He then went on to state a variety of acts mental elevation of her people to make her renowned of severity practised by slave-owners, some of whom in literature and science, in arts, and in arms-to protect | even shot their slaves who had absconded, which had and uplift the poor, without injuring the rich-to inspire | been defended by ministers of religion, who held that the patriotic sentiment without demanding servility of parties had a right to do what they pleased with their own opicion—to combine respect for religion with enlightened | property. He should conclude by moving the second retoleration of adverse creeds—to unite the people of this solution :-- "That we regard with feelings of profound land in one great glorious confederation, and upon the sorrow and humiliation, the state of the American basis of such a confederation to plant the standard of churches in relation to the question of slavery, and would Irish freedom, supported on the one hand by loyalty to earnestly implore the various religious denominations of the Queen of this empire, and, on the other, by the that country to discharge in all Christian fidelity, the wisdom, virtue, and courage of an Irish Parliament. duty of admonishing those professing Christians in America, who practise, or in anywise plead for the existence of the foul abomination in their midst, who reduce If the image of God to the condition of a chattel and a this proscription should have the effect of destroying brute, and condemn to ignorance and perpetual bondage those for whom God died."

Mr. WM. L. GARMSON seconded the resolution. The resolution was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. FREDERICK Douglass said they had heard that voluntarily thrown away no inconsiderable portion of free coloured men were imprisoned in the Southern moral influence by losing its indirect control over States, but they had not heard the reason. It was to a powerful organ of public opinion. I regret much that prevent the propagation of their free opinions, and that t has been thought necessary to subject to unfriendly and the influence of these men of colour might induce the ungenerous criticism every expression which has ap- slaves to rebel against their masters. After a striking peared in the columns of this newspaper. If every article expose of the horrors of slavery, he concluded by movwritten in the Repeal journals of Ireland-if every speech ing the following resolution:-" That the American made by the advocates of Repeal in the time of political slaveholders, with their abettors and apologists, are excitement were in like manner to be subjected to sinis- to be charged with denying God as the beneficent ter interpretation, who amongst us could escape censure ? Creator and common father of the human race, and the At a period when a popular outbreak was really to be ap- gospel of Christ, as of universal obligation and value, prehended, it might have heen proper to have adopted with perpetrating heathenism under the penalties of law. coercive measures to restrain the use of menacing lan- with overthrowing the marriage institution, and destroying guage; but, assuredly, at no period during the last three | all parental and filial relations by legalising the traffic in years has there been less pretext than at present for in- slaves and the souls of men, and with exalting the manterfering with the independence of the Repeal press, stealer above all that is called good. Hence it is the either with a view to protect the Repeal Association from sacred duty of the friends of freedom throughout the legal snares, or to prevent the Irish people from striving world to bear their testimony against all such, as the to attain a repeal of the union by means of physical force. enemies of mankind, and to combine, in every suitable For my part, although I have felt it to be my duty to de- way, for the overthrow of that execrable system which, fend men who have been unjustly assailed, and, in doing sustained as it is in the name of Christianity and Reso, have cheerfully sacrificed that popularity and 'leader | publicanism, strengthens the power of tyrants, and ob-The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Solley,

Mr. II. VINCENT then proposed, in an eloquent speech, to pamper the pride of England, or to encourage her op- the following resolution :- "That the existence of slavery pression of my country, by telling her that the Irish in the United States has strengthened the cause of despeople have for ever forsworn the use of the sword as the potism throughout the world, and this meeting earnestly fin::l vindication of her national liberties. A multitude of appeals to the people of America to be faithful to their painful reflections suggest themselves to my mind in own declaration of rights, and to decree the extinction of connexion with the recent proceedings of the repeal as | this horrible sin; and that the despot may no longer be approved off."-Nottingham Journal. sociation; but, as the expression of them would exasper- able to point to America as a proof of the failure of Deate rather than allay dissension, I shall add no more mocracy, and thus divert attention from the discussion than that I disclaim all participation in a course of of principles which are ultimately to establish democratic

The resolution was agreed to, and after the customary vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

ning an accident, of a serious character, took place at the Broadway, Hammersmith. Shortly before cleven o'clock a splendid horse, drawing a Brougham, proceeded along the road from Kew towards) London, having no one inside, and no driver on the box. On arriving at the Broadway, it came in contact with one of the Hammersmith Conveyance Company's omnibuses, which had just arrived from town, and which was setting down its passengers. letter in which he could not coincide. He did not At the time the accident occurred, there were still

Robberg. - On Tuesday information was for rather scarce.

SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE PARISH SURGEONS AT

# Weneral Antelligenee.

FUNNY EPITAPHS .- A burial-ground is not ordiparily a place for amusement, but'a good deal may "Here lies, &c. His disconsolate family has in his memory caused to be elevated this monument, which they will always regret' i.e., the monument. But there are others positively ludicrous, and I will lay a

shook him violently. The Russian appeared perfectly astonished at any one presuming to interfere when he was beating his wife—it was his right, he said. A married Russian lady, who came in at the Russian of Death.—The following important moment, also assured the brother that it was quite a discovery is calculated to be of great service in cases matter of course for a wife to be drubbed by the hus- of suspected death. The communication was lately band when she didn't please him; and to show that made to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris, by she was perfectly serious, added that her husband M. Ripault, who, in directing the attention of memaffection were not at all to the taste of the brother. and he accordingly removed his sister to her father's house. The affair has excited considerable sensation: but it is chiefly interesting as showing the very advanced state of civilisation of the Russian aris-

A QUEER CASE FOR THE DOCTOR, -As Dr. Dof Paris, was returning home on Tuesday se'nnight, from the Champs Elysées, with a young and pretty wife upon his arm, he was met by a young man, in a great perspiration, and apparently much agitated, who cried out so earnestly "Doctor, follow me: a man's life is in danger," that the doctor let go his wife's arm, saying that he would return as soon as possible. The young man proceeded towards the Boulevards so rapidly, that the doctor was obliged to call to him to moderate his pace. The young man, however, still kept on, and Dr. D—soon lost sight of him. Not knowing what to do, the doctor waited awhile; but, as no one came to intimate where the patient was to be found, he resolved to return home, naturally supposing that if he was wanted he should be sent for. Upon arriving at home, he was surprised to find that his wife had not come back. A night passed over, and still no wife; and, after various inquiries amongst the lady's friends without effect, the doctor applied to the authorities. The investigation which was set on foot gives reason to believe that the lady left Paris the same evening, in company with a foreigner, in the train for Brussels or Ostend. Nothing, nowever, is yet known of the mysterious affair with any dogree of certainty. SMITHFIELD MARKET is to be further enlarged. It is intended to remove about twenty houses on the

nearly an acre of ground. AFFLE DISEASE.—The apples introduced into the in a manner unknown for many years. The disease shows itself in the speedy decay of the fruit after it is gathered.

BATH BRICKS.—It is singular that the only known substance from which these bricks can be made is a sludge or mud, deposited by the river Parret, and to 63, have voted to submit to the people the question that of such deposits it is only that within a mile of so amending the constitution as to abolish all above and a mile below the town of Bridgewater distinction of colour in respect to the privilege of votthat will do. They are used, as every one knows. for cleaning knives, &c. - The Builder. AMERICAN BAR ELOQUENCE:- "May it please the

of their contributions to the Repeal Rent. It is scarcely painful necessity to object to the resolution, as he was all the terrific frenzy of a rearing lion, and with his necessary for me to disclaim any connexion with that the friend of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery gigantic strength he did then and there seize my in stronger than the other, commenced a most murder offensive client by the collar-and tore his shirt!-American Paper.

THE IRON TRADE OF SOUTH STARFORDSHIRE.—The flourishing condition than it has been for some time. railway iron. A contract has just been made by several of our large iron-masters for 8,000 tons of iron for the great Menai Strait Bridge, in connection with the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

TALMA'S WIDOW.—An old female, known by the name of the Widew Proche, upwards of 70 years of age, living in a very humble dwelling in the Rue de Tournon, in Paris, not having been seen by the porter for two days going out to execute her little commissions, he became alarmed, and, going to the among a variety of other articles 200 baskets door, saw through a crevice the body of the old tatoes, the production of that distant colony. woman lying motionless on the bed. He immediately sent to the commissary of police, who arrived, bringing a medical man with him, but when the door was broken open it was evident that medical aid was of no avail, as the poor old woman must have been she had been divorced.

SIUPENDOUS PROJECT. — At an elevation of 1000 ourest and most desirable water in the world. Of at a distance of about forty miles from Liverpeol. some 30,000,000 gallons a day, and convey it in its primitive purity, uncontaminated by foreign substances, into every street and house in Liverpool, without pump, engine, aqueduct, or turncock.-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. W. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Clive, aged 31 years, a groom, who on Saturday week last, whilst proceeding at a steady pace along the High Road, Barnet, was suddenly scized with a fit, which caused him to fall from his horse, whereby he received injury to the skull and concussion of the brain. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. Ver-

dict. " Accidental death." THERE IS AN ARISTOCRACY among the slaves of the South, who, when they wish to be very severe on each other, say, "Go along, half-price nigger! you would'nt fetch 50 dollars, and I'm wuth a thousand, STATE OF TRADE. - An unprecedented stir exists here for the autumn trade at present. There is a fabrics; and warpers and winders, in particular, have not been so much in request for a dozon years past. This work for winders is a great relief to the town, and affords the means of support to many aged women who have long been in a very destitute condition.—Glasgow Paper.

Newspaper Correspondents.—Assuredly they are curious class; but we have seldom received a richer communication than the following, which we print verbatim et literatim:-"Sir,-when I send you anything I should Like you to print it nearly Religious CAMP MEETING.—On Sunday, one of these religious gatherings of the sect of Primitive methodists which are so common, and attended with so much enthusiasm in America, took place in the

centre of Blackheath. The services commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and notwithstanding occasional showers of rain, continued without intermission until five. The preachers were located in a

proprietor of the White Bear, Rateliff highway, and issue orders at any time, to prevent the spreading of sufficient change, brought down a money bag, containing about £15 in gold and silver. In a few the violation of orders, and when the offender is not the house, and taking possession of the bar parloar, the relief of the poor. Orders of council made in purchabled for some beer. Mr. Finan told them that he snance of this act are to be laid before parliament. ment, but they persisted in remaining, and he was for the purposes of this act.

obliged to use force in putting them out. They resisted, and one of them knocked the landlord down by a heavy blow, whilst the other gave him a severe kick on the face, which rendered him insensible for a considerable time. As Mr. Finan supposed, the it is supposed some kind of trading led to the out-thieves must have been disturbed by some persons rage. The assassin took his victim quite unaware, passing by, for they decamped without their booty; and made two blows at him, inflicting on him two nouse seemed to stretch used not be seed to stretch used not seed to stretch used not be seed to stretch used not be seed to stretch used not be seed to stretch used not stretch used not seed to stret

THE FALSE PROPRETESS. - The Helmsdale Prophetess, it would appear, was not to be satisfied with the drowning of so many poor fishermen in the Moray Frith, but the good town of Inverness was to Nation of Saturday the following appears among the notices to correspondents.—"We have received a printed address from the Chartists of England to the indescribable audacity to address to the complex with a request that we should interest it in the Nation. We desire no fraternisation the series of the indescribable and to the indescribable audacity to address to the complex which they had retained to the indescribable audacity to address to the complex with a request that we should interest in the Nation. We desire no fraternisation the limit the Nation. We desire no fraternisation the national series of the indescribable and could not be heard. He had had be found in the Parisian competency, in persuing the inscriptions on the tomb-stones. Here, for example, in the national series of the indescribable and could not be found in the Parisian competency, in persuing the inscriptions on the tomb-stones. Here, for example, in the indescribable and could not be found in the Parisian competency, in persuing the inscriptions on the tomb-stones. Here, for example, in the indescribable and could not be found in the Parisian competency, in persuing the inscriptions on the tomb-stones. Here, for example, in the Nation of the fair sex took to the hills, are two—"Here lies, &c. He adored God, was a turned to him. It was very extraordinary that gentlement and the was place for amusement, but a good ucan may be swantowed up by an eartroquake, which was to take place yesterday (Thursday). From this circumstance, not a few of the fair sex took to the hills, are two—"Here lies, &c. He adored God, was a turned to him. It was very extraordinary that gentlement and the was had a section of the fair sex took to the hills, are two—"Here lies, &c. He adored God, was a turned to him. It was very extraordinary that gentlement and the later had be found in the Parisian competency in the previous morning, but a sex took to the hills, are two—"Here lies, &c. Here, for example, take place yesterday (Thursday). to their fate .- Ross-shire Advertiser.

THE MURDER AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE-HOUSE. The prisoner, John Vincent Smith, has been attended by two turnkeys. He has exhibited no exbudget of them before you some day. Your readers deportment, or any material change. Outwardly his deportment has been calm, but with an apparent inon her husband's tomb announced "that she sold ward struggling. He has expressed a strong desire blacking, brushes, and vegetables as usual, on moderate terms. Supplies of fresh potatoes every why, cannot be ascertained, but it is inferred from the circumstance that the unfortunate deceased was Russian Civilisation.—It is positively stated that her niece. The body of the ill-fated girl was, after a Russian nobleman, married to a French lady of the inquest on Saturday, conveyed to the vaults berank, was caught the other day, by the lady's brother, neath the church of St. Lawrence Gresham-street, administering a severe thrashing to his wife. Justly and her mother, who only arrived from Cambridge indignant, the brother seized the Muscovite and on Sunday, believing then that her daughter was se-

often thrashed her. But these Muscovite proof of bers to the discovery, observed, that it consisted in perfect flaccidity of the iris when the globe of the eye is compressed in two opposite directions. If the individual be living, the pupil retains its circular form, notwithstanding the compression: if dead, the aperature becomes irregular, and the circular form is

DEATH OF SIR C. WETHERELL.—Sir C. Wetherell expired at half-past five o'clock on Monday evening. at Preston Rectory, Maidstone, from the effects of the accident, the particulars of which have been fully recorded in this paper. He breathed his last in the presence of his nephew, Mr. Nathan Wetherell, barrister, Mr. Peach (his clerk), &c. &c., being for some time speechless, and indeed we might add, from the moment of the accident on that day, quite nuconscious of all that was passing around. He sucseeded on Friday in speaking two or three times, as e have already stated, in a subdued manner, and recognising his valet only. THERE was a strike among the railway labourers:

between the Aln and the Coquet, on the Newcastle and Berwick line, on Monday week. The men stood: out for 4s. a-day, and their terms were acceded to. JOURNEYMEN GARMENT DYERS .-- On Tuesday evening, a meeting of members of the above trade was held at the Parthenium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, in compliance with a resolution agreed to at a former meeting, for the purpose of forming a society for the protection of those workmen (if any) who are thrown out of employment through supporting the peaceful attempt now making to reduce the hours of labour from fourteen to twelve per day. Mr. J. Boodle in the chair. Mr. Jewell, secretary, read the proposed rules, from which it appears the society is. north side, which will give an additional space of to be governed by a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of twelve, elected quarterly; each member to subscribe threepence per week, and when London marketsduring the present season are affected out of employment each member to receive ten shillings per week. The various rules were gone through seriatim, and agreed to, after which, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

COLOURED SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT .- The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111

DESPREATE FIGHT IN A STATION-HOUSE .- On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, one of the most The court and gentlemen of the jury—the defendant desperate fights took place between two females, and in this case, wilfully and maliciously, with all the fury in the face of authority that ever was witnessed. Of a fiend, emerged from the wild wilderness with Two females were brought up in custody on gross charges of drunkenness at Bow-street, when one, presented a most fearful scene of confusion, but, with the ausistance of six men of the reserve, the fair Iron trade of South Stafferdshire is now in a more sugilist was removed to a cell, threatening the inspectors and every officer present with ulterior ven-Orders have been pouring in from all quarters for geance. The female is understood to be very respectably commected, but a most desperate character when dimnk.

DEATH: OF BARON DEDEL .- We have to announce the demi se of his Excellency Baron Dedel, the Netherland Minuster at this Court, which event took place on Mond by last, at his residence in Wilton-crescent. POTATO ES FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND .- A ship, arrived in the London Docks from Hobart Town, has brought 4,229 bags of wheat, 243 bags of flour, and among a variety of other articles 200 baskets of po-CAMBERWELL FAIR .- On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

the fair on C amberwell-green commenced in the usual manner by be sting of gongs, firing of cannon, and an extremely large supply of discordant instruments of every variety, which were brought into active service dead some time. On examination it was found that for the occasion. The opening having been completed the cause of her death was a long standing complaint | the festivities of the day commenced, and were kept for which she had never received any advice. On up until six o'clock on Tuesday, when the company examining the papers of the deceased, documents were suddenly put to flight by an unexpected shower were found which clearly proved that she had been of rain, which increased and continued for several the wife of the celebrated Talma, from whom she hours. The booths, sh. ws, &c., were very numerously filled during the day, and the line of road from the Elephant and Castle to Camberwell, was crowded feet in the Welsh mountains is situated Bala lake; with thousands of fair-going folks. A large body of from it descends, on an average, through Llangollen police officers of the P divisio, were on duty for the bridge, one thousand million gallons a day of the purpose of preserving order and for the detection of the light-fingered gentry, wholge, rerally reap a rich on Thursday night.

A LARGE FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS passed over the town of Sunderland on Monday evening. They hovered over the neighbourhood of Hendon, and numbersalighted on the hedges there, till, on a crowd beginning to collect they took their flight towards the south. They appeared to conduct their migration in ... close company. Several of them were caught. THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF

THE LABOURING CLASSES, with which the Labourer's Friend Society is now united, has just received the munificent legacy of one thousand pounds, bequeathed to it in the will of the late James Tomlin, Esq., of West Malling, Kent.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES .- The United States have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea-coast of 4,000 miles, and a lake coast of 1,200 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single state of Virginia is a third very brisk demand for weavers, principally at tartan larger than England. Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than Scotland. From Maine to Ohio is further than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes, and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power, and population.-New. York

CONVICTIONS UNDER LORD ASHLEY'S ACT. Three convictions, in the mitigated penalties of £5 each, have lately taken place before the bench of magistrates, at Crickhowell Petty Sessions, under Lord Ashley's Act, for preventing the employment of the same and not to do as you did respecting the women and boys in mines and collieries, and the anneversity of the odd fellows Such blunders is not payment of labourer's wages at public houses. Stringent measures, however, are about to be adopted to maintain the integrity of the act. STEAM-BOAT COMPETITION ON THE THAMES.—Passengers are now carried from London-bridge to Richmond and back by the steam boats for eight pence. DARING ROBBERY .- On Monday evening, between four and five o'clock, a well-dressed man, apparently about thirty years of age, tall and thin, fair complexion, and carroty hair, entered the bar parlour of van, and the audience, consisting of about 300 who the David and Harp public-house, Limehouse, during were evidently members of the connection, together the absence of the landlord, and after stating that with a large concourse of persons, whom the novelty he wanted to write a letter, sent the waiter, a lad, of the scene brought together, were accommodated for a sheet of paper. Another man, no doubt a forms. After occasional short addresses from their confederate, kept Mrs. Dane, the landlady in conelevated position, the preachers walked in procession, versation at the bar. When the lad returned with followed by the audience, to a short distance, where the paper, the man in the bar parlour said he should they knelt down in a circle. The elder then com- not want it, and directly afterwards left the house. menced with a prayer in the centre, and was followed The other fellow followed him. They had not been extemporaneously and premiscuously by many of the long gone before the landlady missed a japanned tin audience, interrupted, however, frequently by the cash-box, containing 17 or 18 sovereigns. £23 in

nuisances, and the justice to whom the complaint is Ayrshine Moors.—Grouse shooting commenced made is required to issue an order for the removal of on the 14th inst. Accounts represent the birds to be strong and wild. Sir James Boswell killed upwards of twenty brace on the moors of Boghead, parish of Auchinleck. We have heard of several mises. If the order be not obeyed, the board of guarother cases in which considerably fewer were shot, dians may enter on the premises, and remove the and from all accounts it appears that the game is nuisance. The cost and expenses incurred by the guardians may be recovered from the owner or occu-MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND DARING ATTEMPT AT pier of the premises in which the nuisance existed, Robbery.—At one o'clock on Saturday morning, two but in cases of poverty the expenses may be remitted. minutes after, two men, in the garb of sailors, who able to liqudate them, he may be committed to pribeyond doubt, were in league with the others, entered | son. The penalties thus levied are to be applied to did not allow strangers to occupy his private apart. The justices may order payment of monies expended

Another Case of Stabbing .- On Monday evening, an attempt was made, in Hyde-street, bloomsbury, to assassinate a man of the name of Sullivan. The perpetrator of the atrocity is named Finch, and THE NORTHERN STAR.

Now ready, Price One Shilling, THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE. OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem. by ERNEST JONES. Barrister at Law.

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance for years. We know of few things more dramatically intense than the scenes between Philipp, Warren and Clare.—New Quarterly Review.
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LEREBOURS' celebrated ACHROMATIC TRIPLET LENSES for the MICROSCOPE, sent to any part of the -country at the following prices :- Deep Power, 60s.; Low

# Trades' Mobements.

LEICESTER. A public meeting of the frame-work knitters was held on Monday evening, to elect delegates to the

three counties' meeting, about to be held at Nottingham. Mr. H. Burow in the chair. Mr. Warner. the free trade policy of manufacturers, and the desireability of union to withstand the reductions which are taking place in the various branches of framework knitting. Mr. George Buckby, the secretary of the glove branch, made an effective speech on the principles of union; he concluded by moving the following resolution :-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the framework knitters are in duty bound for their own protection, to cement themselves together in the National Union, for preventing further reductions in their wages; and that be sent to the three counties meeting at Nottingham, on Monday next," which was seconded by Mr. Winters, the general se-

cretary. Messrs. Buckby and Winters were elected, and the meeting dissolved.

NOTICE.

Any of our Lancashire Agents who may require starvation. an additional number of the Northern Star of this date, may be supplied on application to Mr. Heywood, 58, Oldham, Manchester. An extra quantity being forwarded for that purpose.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846.

LABOUR'S JUBILEE.

memorable in England. For the first time in the arc to us an abomination, and the whole spirit and any country, thousands of the working classes wit- adoption in Ireland would neither be probable nor at nessed what may be made national by a co-operation of their order. The valuable and instructive wider and deeper. lesson to be learned from Monday's demonstration is the fact, that throughout all ages the rich oppres- slavish thing, willing to wound but afraid to strike, sors have used the poor oppressed for their own con- did you hope to regain the lost smile of your taskvenience and aggrandisement, while it has stamped master, by proclaiming your own political ignorance, upon the minds of all who witnessed the value of cooperation, the fact, that to complain of misgovern-

and cowardice. which is capable, or willing, to render to the lahouser anything like a fair proportion of the fruits of his own industry. The labouring classes have the struggle with your conquering tyrant? learned that the contention of faction is for the appropriation of the liou's share of labour. And they have also learned, that the natural state of the hus-

value to land, while it has also increased tha com diffipetition in the labour n arket, which makes cult for the disinherited slave to prolong a wetched existence for another hour of misery.

They hear of national industry, and th y know that they are its only promoters; while at the same time they are mocked with the increasing destitu tion of their order. They see wealth heaped upon wealth, as if by magic, while those who create it are allowed but the poor privilege of honouring and obeying its possessor. On Monday last, for the first time in this country's history, the agricultural slave, the manufacturing operative. the metropolitan mechanic, artificer and artizan, met together, and cheered together, and vowed together, for the to be the nation's darling object-

THE POSSESSION OF THE LAND not by plunder, not by force, not by conquest, but board. The association, of whose complete work society's undertaking.

spent in advertising the plan, and although consistand Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, for their secretaries, that no officer has been a decountry!; or at any of the agents of the Northern Star. things that we love to dwell upon, because a knowledge of them is necessary to inspire an oft-deceived people with new faith and confidence. To us, Monday was a day of triumph such as no conqueror ever witnessed before. If there is glory in a victory gained by carnage and bloodshed, the heart of the most savage must be stung with the reflection of the misery he has caused, while in our breast there is but one unalloyed feeling of thankfulness that we have served all without injury to any.

The infant has now become a monster, and to guard it, not from its own ferocity, but from the danger that it threatens to noxious animals, it will Tunic pattern—the manner of cutting and making them | not whether tyranny's power is threatened with the | whole people ? cannon or the sword, by fasting or praying, whatpossessors as an assault upon their prerogative, befal Ireland would be the representation of the ference to the plates 1 and 2, with their elucidation, and But we think we have arrived at a time of day, and Irish people by taskmasters, elected by their own so for the other plates 9, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., at a judgment that may defy even the malice of the slaves. And if English co-operation be necessary,

#### IRELAND.

AND so, after the many escapes that this fairy land has had from Whig tenderness and patriotic affection after having escaped the Coercion Bill of Peel and the Arms Bill of Labouchere, she is now threatened with a most gaunt and horrid monster, which far outstrips its predecessors in atrocity and duplicity. After Duncombe, in the absence of the Irish Papost-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats triots, had defeated the Arms Bill, the Whig minister. aware of the inevitable effect of his time serving policy, has proposed a measure in the last hours of the session by which trial by court-martial is unnecessary, domiciliary visits are unneeded, the protection of witnesses is uncalled for, as the power of all is merged in the clemency, the judgment and discretion of the very whig Lord Lieutenant, to Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the whom, in 1836, the Liberator first sold his coun-

This closing act of Whig atrocity is the most uncalled for, the most tryannical, and the most base, bloody, and brutal, ever concocted by the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs. We give it at full length, it has come upon us like a thief in the dark, and we ask the English people whether they will submit to be taxed for no better or more laudable purpose than that of bestowing Whig patronage among Irish place hunters to the end that they may be blessed with the mild rule of Whig-O'Connell domination. We know that this thimble-rigging system of policy cannot last long, else would we rouse the country from Power, 25s. Every article warranted. Practical instruct north to south, from east to west, to throw off this

We protest against this bill as unconstitutional; we protest against it as uncalled for and unnecessary; and we protest against it, because its object is to confer favours upon the Irish landlords at the expense of the English working classes. The demand upon our columns this week precludes the possibility of favouring the monster with the notice it so justly of Sheepshed, addressed the meeting at length on merits, but we ask the working classes to read it, and to judge for themselves, and to read its exposure, and the exposure of its propounders b their champion. Where, we would ask, is the big beggarman? In Ireland now, while his Whig patrons are secretly establishing the despotism of an Irish Lord Lieutenant. Is it not melancholy to see the lickspittle Pigott, (a Roman Catholic,) coming over here at the close of the Session to qualify himself for this meeting is further of opinion, that delegates should the judgment seat by aiding the Whigs in their assaults upon his country, and is it not deplorable to find a people so deluded as to receive stones with cheerfulness when they ask for bread. But we tell the Whigs, we tell O'Connell, and we tell their lickspittles, that no false clemency, no forced charity shown to tyrant landlords, will reconcile a nation to

> Alas! poor country Almost afraid to know itself.

> > THE JUVENILES.

We extract the following from the Nation of last

We have received a printed address from the Char fraternisation between the Iri-h people and the Chartists—not on account of the bugbear of "physical The 17th of August, 1846, will ever be a day force," but simply because some of their five points all desirable. Between us and them there is a gulf fixed: we desire not to bridge it over, but to make it

Poor silly simpleton, poor trampled worm, poor and by reprobation of principles of which you appear to be wholly ignorant? You desire no fraternizament is but to complain of man's own slavishness tion with the English Chartists! When they ask your aid, you may withhold your bit of poesy and your The people have had a great practical lesson to ginger-heer prose, but wait till you are asked. The learn, they have had to be taught that there is no English Chartists desired not, courted not, fraterniwealth in the world save that which is created by zation with you, they merely desired to make your labour, and that there is no combination in this columns the vehicle of their defence against your world save that which is established by labour, party's slander and falsehood. But spurning a cooperation that we shall presume was offered, from whence are you to draw your strength to aid you in

You yet hope to diminish his wrath, if not to repurchase his countenance and patronage, by bartering fulsome adulation for unmerciful castigation. It was bandman is the only situation in which the indi- not enough that you were compelled to plead the vidual labourer can work out his own salvation. expediency of time as the atonement of crime, but They have learned that the power and abuse of ma- slave like, you harp upon the string that you hope chinery has overthrown the manual labour of the will convey the sweetest music to your master's ear. individual operative. And they have learned, that You are not intimidated by the bug-bear of "phythe increase of population has given an increased sical force," but by the "ABOMINATION o ome

of the physical force department, and expounder of Ireland's ancient history, have you too, from your infancy upwards, been engaged in abuse of the Saxon and denunciation of Chartism, while you are yet ignorant of the number of its points? Were you aware that you were casting abomination upon your chosen chief, upon your illustrious Liberator, when you thus cast abomination upon five sixths of his adopted child? Were you aware that the Liberator attached his honored name to the document entitled the People's Charter? And that it consists you is an abomination?

annual, for that's number one? Is it an abominaby purchase out of the pazings from their humble tion that every man of twenty-one years of age, of sane mind and untainted with crime, should have a Monday's exhibition can be considered but as the vote, for that's number two? Is it an abomination miniature, has not been in active operation more than that he should give that vote by ballot, for that's twelve months, and yet we are bold to assert that number three? Is it an abomination that the counno society ever made the same practical progress try should be subdivided into equal voting diswithin ten times that period; and that all the acts tricts, for that's number four? Is it an ahominaof parliament from the Reform Bill to Free Trade tion that the confidence of a constituency, instead of are looked upon as mere drops of water in the ocean | land possession, should constitute the qualification when compared with the practical result of the of a representative, for that's number five? And is it an abomination that the servants of the people To judge fairly of the exhibition, those who were should be paid a stipulated salary by those who emnot present must receive their impressions from ploy them, rather than by a fancy price by those those who have visited the People's Paradise, and who corrupt them, for that's number six? Annual when they reflect they must bear in mind that, con- parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal trary to all former practice, not a shilling has been electoral districts, no property qualification for representatives, and the payment of members, are the ing of numerous branches, all having working men six points of the Charter, and now we challenge you faulter to the amount of a fraction. Now, these are of the world, to point out your objections to all or day:any of the above points.

Chartism, and mistaken it for the people's princileft Ireland suddenly, in the face of a failed Potato ple. That funny fellow defined Chartism to mean Crop, -and its consequent wretchedness, and temptriangular parliaments, universal suffering, and vote tation,—without some restriction on the possession by hullet. Can it be possible that a journalist seeking the honour of now rousing and anon curbing up to a winter of assassinations. Under those cirthe fiery mind of enthusiastic Irishmen has lived in cumstances, the Minister proposes to renew the ignorance of the only principles by which their expiring bill for Six months only, concemplating liberties, if achieved even by force, could be sub- more consistent with his recorded feelings in favour sequently defended; or can it be possible that the of Ire'and. He proposes also to relinquish the more same journalist has been contending for the esta- visits: with regard to the Branding Clauses, we do require the united judgment and discretion, not only blishment of a class legislation Parliament, instead not see that they are more objectionable in principle, of the directors, but of the whole people. It matters of one fully, freely and fairly chosen by the

We now tell the NATION, that without the six ever tends to diminish it will be looked upon by its points of the Charter, the greatest evil that could or if English neutrality be desirable for the achievement of Irish independence, the Nation, by its eleven thoughtless lines, has done more than any other paper has heretofore effected to disgust every right thinking person with the whole process of Irish agitation-if the end and aim of all is but transfer of power from the Saxon to the Irish oppressor. We are told that the spirit and tone of our proceedings, though well enough for England. are so essentially English, that their adoption in

> Ireland would neither be probable or at all desirable. To this we fully assent. The tone of our proceedings bespeak the national will. Here there is no intolerance or masterdom. Here there is no tax for the support of a venal press. Here there is free discussion, an inexpensive agitation, and a BALANCE SHEET. Here labour tells its own tale, defying the tyrant and the capitalist to overwhelm its order, now by the charm of patronage, and again by the threat of the despot's displeasure. Here we have no committees to mould a nation's will to an individual's caprice! Here we have no adoption of a principle to day and repudiation of the same principle to-morrow. Here we do not exhibit the double face of prosy adulation and poetic damnation! Here we do not see in juxtaposition fulsome praise of the Liberator in a column of prose, and side-stabs in a neighbouring

column of poetry.

What we do here not only bears inspection, but defies criticism. And yet these trembling infants, not yet out of their swaddling clothes, and scarcely able to limp, proclaim to the world, that between us and them " there is a gulf fixed; we desire not to bridge it over, but to make it wider and deeper." How magniloquent! How exquisite! How Irish! How patriotic! The scribbler falsely presumed that the gulf that separated the Irish resident in England and the English Chartists, was as wide and deep as he and his Liberator had tried to make the Irish loss, by abusing the English Chartists. But we beg to tell him, that we have bridged the gulf over-that the Irish people have learned to distinguish between their friends and their enemiesand that the rejected of Conciliation Hall will fail in their attempt to make merchandise of the old profitable ware of dissension. Again, we challenge the critic of our principles to declare openly his objection to those points which he designates as an abomination.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The task of Legislation hastens on apace to it conclusion for the year, and the present, the las week of the session, is quite as remarkable for what has been avandoned, as for its positive enact-

When the present Government, in the face of the recent vote against Coercion for Ireland, by which they climbed into power, resolved to bring forward a new Coercion Bill, under an new name, it might fairly have been presumed, that for so outrageous and flagitious an abandonment of principles so much vaunted, and professions only a few weeks' old, they would at least have been able to adduce the plea of tists of England to the Irish people, with a request that we should insert it in the Nation. We desire no an overpowering necessity; that they would have proved the state of Ireland to be of such a threatening and imminent description, as to render impera tive such an obnoxious enactment for a temporary history of the country, or indeed in the history of England, are so essentially English that their permanent measures could be devised. That necessity did exist has been conclusively shown, by the "withdrawal of the Irish Arms Bill." No credit whatever can be claimed by the Ministry for this concession to public opinion. In bringing it for ward they showed either a want of judgement, so great as to render them unworthy of public confidence, or a shameless want of principle, which was disgraceful in the rulers of a great country. In abandoning it so hastily, they have shown a pusillanimity equal to the temerity which they exhibited when they dreamt not of opposition to the re-enactment of the Coercion bill. O'Connell and his tail they thought were comfortably—we do not say by prearrangement-out of the way; and it was a capital opportunity to smuggle through the house such a gratuitous piece of Whiggery-a Bill so much according to its own heart, as that which unexpectedly brought Duncombe and a host of objectors about their cars. They did not dare to face that opposition

of their FIVE POINTS, and the whole spirit and disinterested and patriotic defenders of their libertone of their proceedings." What then, great Mentor, ties, who, in the absence of the well-paid and exclufounder of the reading schools, ballad singer general sive advocates of Ireland, stood up to oppose this chief instructor of the Irish nation, powder monkey tyrannous enactment. They will remember, that neither to Russell nor to O'Connell do they owe their deliverance from domiciliary visits, and all the hate- after. ful machinery which brands them with political and Is it an abomination that Parliament should be pick pockets during the squabble.

The consistent and honest conduct of the Morning Chronicle on the subject should not be passed without notice. It opposed Coercion when proposed by PREL, and was equally opposed to it when brought forward by Russell. To the Times and the Weekly Chronicle was left the glory of finding arguments to combat those which but a few weeks previously lieve that it is universally admitted that a more unhad filled their own columns. The Times has long selfish or disinterested distributor of public patronbeen famous for the facility with which it "can age never held power in this country than the late turnabout and wheelabout," and the cleverness with Premier; whatever other sins have been alleged which long practice has enabled it to execute the manœuvre of turning its back upon itself, but the ber. But it was stated that this job was without his poor WEARLY Chronicle does not yet understand the dodge of turning the corner so cleverly. To be Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Ripon, sure there is something marvellously pleasant in an under-Secretaryship, and "George Henry" in gra- with different degrees of merit appeared as the prin- for the reception of Mr. O'Connor, on his visit to Notting titude was bound to do his best, but "bad was the cipal characters, the animating motive being to pro- him." best." The poor man was compelled to have re- vide for the comfort and convenience of sundry gen- the King of the French, on Sunday morning, the 31st course to the cast-off weapons of those whom he so | tlemen, friends and serviceable allies of these parties. | instant. recently assisted to defeat on the very same battle. Our readers will find the details of the alleged "job" in support of what you have written, and in the face field. Thus speaketh he in his paper of last Sun- in our Parliamentary columns. It is unnecessary to

" Perhaps, the Arms Bill is not, in operation, so Perhaps in your finicking study of elegant ex- effectual for the prevention of Crime, as its Contritracts you have read Theodore Hook's definition of vers might wish; but it is folly to say that it throws expiring Bill for Six Months only, contemplating objectionable Clauses, as those relating to domiciliary than the Goldsmith's mark; unless the safety of Life be of less consequence than the purity of Gold. More than this we do not think the Premier could be expected to do: less than this, we think he would

This was published on Sunday: on Monday "the Premier" announced his intention to drop the bill altogether! Unhappy Under Secretary! to belong to what anybody means to do! Transcendently unfortunate apologist of Whig rascality! to be putting forth such an earnest plea, dressing up such a "raw head and bloody bones" as an excuse for retaining at least "the branding clauses," in order that Ireland may not "be delivered up to a winter of assassinations," proclaiming that "less than this the Premier will be censurable in doing," when on the day following the publication of this declaration, the Premier publicly abandons the whole bill, and leaves Ireland to all the horrors conjured up by your "lively imagination." Really our contemporary in its future articles on the Russell Catinet" must be discreet. The accomplished an Œdipus as the under Secretary to the Admiralty can unriddle.

We have only one bit of advice to give him as to his future articles: never assume for a moment that a Whig will stand by his professions. The political principles of that party are pre-eminently typified by pie crust, i. e. " made to be broken."

The failure of the potatoc crop in Ireland, which all accounts concur in representing as total and complete, forced on the Government the duty of devising measures to meet the consequences of that failure. On Tuesday, Lord John propounded his plan. He had the good taste, which Mr. LABO CHERE the new Secretary for Ireland had not, to give all credit to the late Government for the laudable promptitude and liberality which distinguished their conduct and measures under the pressure of a severe and novel calamity. He also acknowledged the great advantage derived by the present government from the experience of the officers appointed to superintend the carrying of those measures into effect, and the valuable information they had furnished. Upon principle, however, he was opposed to the plan of the government supplying the people with food. It led, in his estimation, to great evils. It injured the regular trader who supplied the market, because he was incompetent it; and calculated upon the chance of retaining a to compete with the government, and it prevented portion of his English circulation, as a set off against the people from looking for employment elsewhere so long as they could rely on receiving even the scanty relief afforded. For these reasons,-while admitting the value of the late ministerial measures, under the circumstances in which they were introduced, it was not his intention to continue imilar measures. His plan is to empower the Lord Lieutenant to summon a barony or county session, to promote works of relief. The choice of these works is not altogether to be left to them, but is subject to the approval of government, and if so approved, advances from the treasury will be made to carry them on, to be repaid in not less than ten years, and to bear interest at not less than three-and a-half per cent. To re-pay these advances, a rate is to be levied on the barony or county, on the valuation to the poor rate, by which means the very poor will not be called upon to contribute. In very poor districts this mode of action is not available, and therefore, a special grant of £50 000 is to be set apart for the furtherance of works of public utility in these districts, to be designed and executed entirely by the government. Commissariat Officers are also to be stationed in different parts of the country, to communicate information to the chief Commissariat Commissioner in Dublin; for though the government no longer intends to supply food, it would appear it is intended to exercise a general surveillance on the way in which it is supplied by the regu-

lar dealer in provisions. Such is a brief outline of a measure intended to meet an important crisis. The only merit that we can accord to it is that of being sound in principle. As a means of meeting and effectually coping with the probable famine and distress in Ircland it is pay a visit to the principal Towns in the West Riding of undicrously inadequate. The whole sum to be granted for the purposes set for this, as we understood tists the necessity of acting on the advice of the Conventhe Premier, somewhere about £200,000, an amount tion, by attending to the Registration, &c., in order to which might be expended in a single distressed country in a month, instead of being estimated for the wants of all Ireland with such a dreary prospect before it for the next six months. Should the apprehended calamity really fall on that unhappy Bill, should be so base as to propose a continuation of country, the Government will be compelled to advance more than the estimated amount, and to take an Act of Indemnity next session, but the more manly and straightforward course would have been to have made a grant at once somewhat commensurate with the extent of the distress requiring re-

It is the curse of Whiggery, even where it means well, to be unable to carry out its own intentions. If by chance it gets hold of a good principle, it renders again. The tocsin was sounded. They dreaded a it useless by the paltry and fearful spirit in which it defeat on Mr. Escott's amendments-they were not is applied to practice. In the plan of which we prepared to resign place and pay, when just in sight have now given an outline, we see a principle reenjoyment of these luxuries—therefore they beat a transformation in Ireland. It is that the Governretreat, and hurried ingloriously from the struggle—beaten, soundly, deservedly beaten.

The Irish neonle will, however, no doubt remem.

synary relief to these who are made forcedly idle. This principle must not be lost sight of, nor the fact of its admission in practice by the Government It will form the base of a magnificent structur here-

Lord GEORGE BENTINGE "the future Premier of Chartists, of that party whom they have been taught party, brought forward on Tuesday, what he conto suspect, fear, or hate, by the wily and selfish dema- sidered a fresh "raw" in the hides of the late Mingogue who has so long governed Ireland, was their istry, and thrashed at it con amore. When he laid advocate on this occasion. The Saxon representa- down the whip it was taken up by Disraeli, who adtives of Saxon constituencies were those upon whom ministered some strokes with all the cordiality which the defence of Ireland and her rights devolved. In his well-known love to Perr could incite. That the these facts are to be found the reply to all the straightforward onslaut of the one, and the fierce bluster, declamation, and falsehoods, of a thousand sarcasms of the other were acutely felt, was shown accomplishment of what, to all England now appears of six, not of five points? And now, tell us which to harangues, intended to set the people of the sister by the indignant and touchy manner in which the island by the ears, in order that the declaimers may subordinate members of the late Cabinet who were present replied to them. If its chief had been there, he would have been more politic if less natural. The cause of attack was an alleged ministerial job,

extremis," when in fact they had ceased to hold the

seals of office. Such a charge against a Ministry of

which PEEL was the head, was a new one, for we beagainst him, nepotism has not been among the numeognizance, and was a nice little drama in which and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, variously and shall be to watch over the events of the day, and to arrange give them here, because, in the first place, the charge was on the following day withdrawn, with an ample apology to Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Ripon, by Lord George, who must be more careful in future, if he really wishes to secure the Premior's place; and because, secondly, it actually consumed a whole day of Parliament-for the Small Debts Bill, which was to Temperance Rooms, on Sunday evening, Mr. Jackson have been the business of the day, was merely considered pro forma, in consequence of the length of The collecting books were ordered to be issued imthe discussion,—and lastly, because it shows the mediately. fierce and yet unappeased anger of the Protectionists against the late Cabinet. In looking forward to a General Election this is an element in the pre-

sent state of parties not to be lost sight of. Upon the whole, the week has been a busy and an important one. The Sugar Duties Bill received the upper house was merely one of form. The Bishop of to send her out to her husband as soon as possible Oxford, who did not expect that the debate would take place on the first reading, and who, as a son of Wilberforce, has a sort of vested hereditary interest in the slavery question, made a speech on the sean "open question Cabinet," in which nobody knows | cond reading, in which the arguments of the antislavery party were put with that peculiar force and logical style which distinguishes his speeches. The bishop is a powerful debater. He was followed by the sleek Charles James of London, who also considered he had a reputation for philanthropy to support, and there the speechification in opposition ter-

By seizing the nick of time, the little lord has cleverly jockied the West Indian monopoly, and places:given the finishing stroke to the old system of commerce. It remains to be seen how the new one will

On the same evening the Royal assent was given The Religious opinions Relief Bill, sweeps from the Statute Book a great many dozens of those relics of of opinion upon subjects of which no man can predicate anything with certainty, and upon which, there fore, every man should be humble and tolerant. There is yet much work of this description to be

done, but in the meantime this clearing out of a street, at five. heap of old rubbish is a hopeful beginning, and heralds the way to a more complete assimilation in law, to the now daily increasing tolerance, and enlightenment of the public mind on these topics.

The Standard has a rumour of a dissolution in October, which it states to be based on certain information. The Globe says its evening contemporary merely puts that forth as a feeler to ascertain what the intention really is, but the ministerial evening organ declines to aid the ruse. It is by no means improbable. however, that the Standard is right. The short experience Lord Joun has had of the present House, thinned as its benches are by the moors, the game covers, and the racing season, has been sufficient to show him that no pig driver in the world ever had so difficult a task before him as he will have should he venture to meet it again. He may also wish to know what kind of measures o'clock. he should venture to propose, that is, what it will be safe to propose, with a chance of keeping his place next session. A general election during the autumn would very much help his deliberations on the sub iect. We trust that if he does "screw his courage to the sticking-place." and appeal to the country, that the resolutions of the late Convention will not be suffered to remain a dead letter, but that at least a score of vigorous and all-alive Chartists will be sent to back the indomitable Duncombs, and the Gate. monster petition of next year. Lord John will in that case re-consider his speech on "the Five Points," forego his opposition, and abandon the monopoly of Legislation with quite as much facility as he did his eight shilling duty for free trade in corn—upon compulsion.

Before we again address our readers it is expected this long session will have come to a close, and in a valedictory "Review" we will endeavour to give a resumé of its "life, character, and doings."

# Chartist Intelligence

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This meeting was held according to notice iu the Vorking Man's Hall, Halifax, Mr. Thomas Wilcock in the chair; after the money matters were settled, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the minutes of the last meeting be con

firmed. 2. That the Delegates from each locality bring the cash book for inspection, to the next delegate meeting. 3. That a levy of one halfpenny per member be made to defray the expences of the West Riding Delegate Meeting.

4. That the Secretary do write to T. S. Duncombe,

5. That this meeting wish to impress upon the Charsecure the election of as many Chartist Candidates at the

next General Election. 6. That the Delegates of the West Riding, here assembled, view with astonishment and disgust the conduct of the present Ministry, who, after having ousted the late Government, by voting against the Irish Coercion the Arms Bill for Ireland; and that we have no confidence in a Ministry who can trick and shuffle with the feelings of the people-that we will do all we can to hurl them from office, as not having the confidence of the

7. That a Camp Meeting be holden at the New Holland Farm, Wilsden, on the second Sunday in September, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 8. That this meeting adjourn to the second Sunday in October, to be holden at the Woolcombers' Arms,

people to rule over the destines of this great nation.

Bradford.

CARLTON.

separated.

THE LAND. - A public meeting, on the subject of the Land, was convened here on the 13th inst. Mr. with a few brief remarks. A Mr. Orange, then rose to address the meeting on the benefits to be derived

than to dispense these funds in the shape of elemo- out of pocket; as they lent the money to government at £3 163. per cent., while they guarantee £4 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. This assertion was contradicted by a person present, who observed that a levy of one per cent. was imposed upon the subscribers, for expenses,—thus reducing the rate of interest given to members to 3 per cent. In reply to a question, Mr. Orange stated that the trustees were repaid by a voluntary subscription. An amendsocial inferiority. The Parliamentary leader of the the British Empire," as he has been dubbed by his ment, based upon the principles of the Friendly Societies, was then proposed, and carried by a large majority, against the proposition made by Mr. Orange in support of the Institution of which he is the worthy mouth-piece. At the conclusion of the proceedings, it was announced that a meeting would be holden, in the course of a fortnight, in furtherance the objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association.

On Sunday afternoon August 16, the Hall was crowded to hear Dr. M'Douall, who delivered a very interesting lecture. On Monday, we had a tea party in honour of the People's First Estate. Three hundred persons partook of a very comfortable repast, when the Doctor delivered a second address, which gave great satisperpetrated when the late administration were in faction.

All communications to the Manchester Locality, must be sent to Thomas Roberts, No. 25. Mountstreet, Hulme, Mauchester.

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Election Committee, held on Sunday morning last, at the Dove and Rainbow the following resolutions were agreed to :-

"That Mr. James Sweet be requested to furnish the committee with Subscription Sheets for the use of the different Democratic News Rooms," "That Mr. H. Kirk, of Old Brentford, be added to this committee."

to be called an observation committee, whose province

"That five persons be appointed from this meeting,

SAMUEL BOONHAM, Secretary.

HUDDERSFIELD.

The Chartists of Huddersfield are about to re-organise themselves. Meetings will be held every Sunday, at three o'clock, at Armitage's Temperance hotel. Paddock. All persons wishing to become members are invited to attend. SHEFFIELD.

At a meeting held at Mr. Cavill's Democratic in the chair, it was resolved, 'That a subscription be entered into for Williams, Jones, and Ellis.

BIRMINGHAM.

At the weekly meeting of Chartists, held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse Lane, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Linner gave in a report of the proceedings of the late Convention, when he received the thanks of the meeting for his services as delegate. Mr. Linney then handed in 11s. 10d., moneys collected in the convention for Mrs. Roberts of Birmingham. Royal assent on Tuesday. Its passage through the It is the desire of the committee acting on her behalf they therefore earnestly request those parties who have not already subscribed their mite towards so praiseworthy an object will do so without delay. The committee also request that any locality having money to transmit, will direct to Mr. James Smith, Ship Inn, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, or to Mr. John Newhouse, secretary, No. 7, Hanley-street.

# Forthroming 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 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

to another Bill, which deserves notice as a proof of half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's Russell Cabinet is a sphinx which not even so the advance of the age in enlightened toleration. 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, the wisdom of our ancestors, which manifested itself in pains, penalties, and persecutions for a difference 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 Valeplace, at ten in the forencon.—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-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 Herses, at seven o'clock .- Mile End : at the Golden Cross, at seven

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) two lectures will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, by Mr. David Ross, lecturer on Elocution, chair to be taken at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon and at halfpast six in the evening. LAND SOCIETY.—The committee will meet precisely

at two o'clock in the school room of the hall, to receive subscriptions and enrol new members. Nottingham .- The next meeting of the Land Society in this district will be held on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, at the Seven Stars, Barker

MANCHESTER .- Richard Marsden from Preston, will lecture here on Sunday next, chair to be taken at

half-past six o'clock in the evening. Halifax.—A camp meeting will be holden on Cold edge moor on Sunday August 23rd, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Messrs. Bawden, Rushton and

others will address the meeting. Lower Warley .- Mr. Bawden will lecture at Lower Warley on Sunday, (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening, and at Sowerby on Sunday August 30th, on the proceedings of the late convention. The two Sowerbys, are requested to make arrangements as to which place he is to lecture at and send the

notice to the Star. Torougy. -The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, meet every Tuesday evening at Mr. R. K. Putts, 61, Lower Newcastle.upon-Tyne.-Dr. Marston will deliver

his fifth lecture on the "Chemistry of health and life." on Sunday evening, August 23rd, at eight o'clock precisely. WOLVERHAMPTON .- This branch of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society meet every Monday evening,

from 7 to 9 o'clock, at Mr. Allen's, Russell-street, Meredale Fields, to enrol members, and transact Salford .- A members' meeting will take place on Sunday next, at two o'clock, in the National Charter Association Room, Bank-street, Great

STOCKPORT. -Dr. M'Douall will lecture in the large room of the Chartist Institution, Bamber's Brow, on Sunday evening next, August 23, at six o'clock. A member's meeting will be held in the above room at two o'clock.

STANNINGLEY .- A camp meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at two, and in the evening at six o'clock, in the Park, opposite the Temperance Hotel

in this village. HULL.—A meeting of the Chartist Association will take place at the Ship Inn, Church Lane, on Sunday afternoon next, August 23rd, at two o'clock pre-

KIDDERMINSTER.—The carpet and spinning trades are very bad here, and have been these last four months; the weavers were led to understand that after the Corn Bill was settled we should have a roaring trade, but they have been wofully mistaken. THE GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE

MINERS will be held on Monday next, August 24, at the sign of the Pig and Whistle, Bridge-street, St. Helen's; chair to be taken at eleven in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq. and several Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting tother gentlemen. Chair to be taken at three o'clock MANCHESTER.-The adjourned meeting of the

Shareholders of the Co-operative Land Association, will be held in the hall of the People's Institute, of the recess, and the consequent six months' snug | cognised which fully acted upon will effect a perfect | Hastings in the chair, who opened the proceedings | Heyrod-street, Travis-street, on Sunday next, August 23rd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Irish people will, however, no doubt rememher, that the Whigs showed themselves "willing to
wound although afraid to strike," in the face of the
where, and that it is better to employ the industry
which commodity the meeting were no admirers. In
the course of his "vain repetitions," he told the
and comforts, by the application of national funds,
wound although afraid to strike," in the face of the

day, August 24th, to commemorate the opening of the People's First Estate. Tickets to be had of any of the members of the N. C. Association.

Leggs — To-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, a

Discussion will take place, on "Capital Punishment;" in the Back-room of the Bazaar. All per-100 Who are favourable to the election of Charists into local offices, are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two, in the Back-room of the Bazzar, when important business will be brought forward respecting the organization of the several

wards in the borough.

Shorediren.—A general meeting of the members of this branch of the Land Society, will be held at Chapman's Coffee-house, 117 Church Street, Shoreditch, on Thursday evening, August 27th.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE BENEFITS OF THE SMALL FARM SYSTEM.—Mr. Thomas Longbottom, of Gibbet-strees, Halifax, recently purchased four and a half acres of land, on the plan recommended by Mr. O'Connor. He purchased a cow. which last week produced two calves which are in a thriving condition. Mr. Longbottom is now cutting the third crop of rye grass-he has three cows. two calves, four pigs, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, mangel worzel, clover, hay, &c. Our informant adds, " people are coming far and near to inspect this little farm. and they all go away surprised, blessing Mr. O'Con-ner and his book on Small Farms."

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1.

Leicester, per Z. Astill.. Halifax, per C. W. Smith Stockport, per T. Woodhouse ... Worcester, per M. Griffiths ... Manchester, per J. Murray

SECTION No. 2. Leicester, per Z. Astill ... Halifax, per C. W. Smith Nottlingham, per J. Sweet Bradford per J. Alderson

lorquay, per R. H. Putt Oldham, per W. Hamer Newton Abbot, per J. B. Crews Worcester, per M. Griffiths Minchester, per J. Murray From Droilsden, near Manchester, per J. Murray

minster, should have been— No. 1 Section ... No. 2 Section ... PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION No. 1. SHARES. Lane End - 0 3 0 Westmit Crordon - 0 12 6 Hull -York - 0 15 3 Hanley 0 3 0 Westminster 0 12 6 Hull -

SECTION No. 2. Edward Wilson, Lane End -0 1 6 Thos. Ladd, jun. Silsden Devizes, J. Davis York -Do., S. Jervis -Charles Barrett-William Preedy-George Brooks -J. G. Holland -Thomas Moore -Crovdon - -G. J. Harney James Mathers -Horsley, per Chap-John Keen-TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 24 18 Mr. Wheeler

£100 0 NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2

Mr. Wheeler,

£33 9 6

34 6

PER MR. O'CONNOR. Bacup, per J. Mawson Sunderland, per H. Haines FOR MB, FROST, Torquay, per R. H. Putt

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION PER GENERAL SECRETARY. FOR CONVENTION. o 5 10 Dewsbury -0 0 6 Lower Warley -0 0 6 Halifax - -W. Salmon Bradfard -

FOR MR. FROST. 0 1 0 Do., T. Carter - 0 0 Halliag C. Brown 0 0 6 Do., Solomon Do., Ei Dyson - 0 0 6 Warbotham -Do., Eli Dyson -Norwich -Norwich - 0 5 1 Do., J. Frost Congleton, J. Pickford - 0 2 6 Do., Charles Lees
Do., J. Carter 0 0 6 Reading, per Dell

DADDY BICHARDS. Nottingham, per J. Sweet ... 0 3 6 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELEB, Secretary. ENCATUM. - The £1 acknowledged from Adams, Leicester, last week, should have been 1st section. To the Sub-Secretaries.—A Post Office Order was re-

ceived by me in the latter end of June, or beginning of July, for £3 8s., payable at Charing Cross Office; the Order was neglected to be stamped by the Post Office Authorities, and not bearing the mark of any town, it is impossible to recognize from whence it came, or to get it cashed; any Secretary sending a sum of that amount to me about the time in question, will please to transmit me immediately word. The books will not give me the name of the place, as the amount was to be applied to various finds. Persons sending cash must be careful in expressly stating to which Section it belongs; immense trouble is caused by this neglect. Secretaries sending for Certificates must state expecially whether they are for single, or double shares, and to which Section; unless this is attended to, Constant mistakes must occur in the ballot for location. THOS. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

# Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, Aug. 14. On the motion of Earl Grey, the Australian Waste Lands Bill was read a second time. Lord Broughan then made a statement respecting a motion of which he had given notice, touching the administration of the Poor Law, and proceeded to make a vigorous defence of the commissioners and the system, which last, he maintained, had only been vitiated by the introduction of outdoor relief. The learned lord concluded by lamenting that he could not confer on the country, this session, that great tion, the digest of the criminal code, but hoped to

The Sugar Duties Bill passed through Committee. Several Bills were then forwarded a stage, and the

te able to introduce it next year.

a commission consisting of the Earl of Chichester, Lerd Seymour, and Mr. B. Escott, to inquire into the abuses alleged to exist in Milbank-prison, asked Whether there would be any objection to furnish the house with the instructions given to the commis-Sioners? He also expressed a hope that Sir G. Grey would not object to placing Mr. Duncombe's name on

Sir G, GREY expressed his readiness to lay the instructions on the table as soon as the commission had received Her Majesty's sanction. The commissioners would stand in the light of jurors or judges, but Mr. Durcombe in the light of an accuser.

Mr. Duncombe said that, had he been invited to belong to the commission, he should have felt it his duty to accept the office; but after what had passed, nothing would induce him to form part of it. He protested against the doctrine that a member of Parliament presenting a petition should be considered as the accuser of the parties of whom that petition com-plained. Still, if the truth could not be asserted without his going before the commission he would appear before it, and see impartial justice done.

Mr. Home then pressed upon Ministers the pro-Priety of conceding, as soon as possible, representative governments to the colony or Van Dieman's Land, and the other 10 colonies which had applied

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Hums then moved a resolution to the effect that the British Museum, the National Gallery, and other instructive institutions of the kind, should be thrown open to the public between certain hours on

The motion was opposed by Lord J. Russell, and

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On the motion for granting £20,000 for the purpose of enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace, considerable discussion took place. The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the grant. Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Hume contended that it was impossible to make Buckingham Palace a decent and proper residence for the Sovereign of this country. Mr. Hume, after denouncing it as unhealthy, objected to sanction vote for the further improvement of such a milding, and moved to reduce the grant to £5,000, the sum necessary to repair the damage done by the recent storm. At the same time he expressed his readiness to build on another site a commodious and comfortable and becoming residence for her Majesty, if Buckingham Palace did not furnish adequate accomodation. On a division, Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by a majority of 55 over six

voices. Several other grants were then agreed to. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be read to-morrow.

Several bills were then advanced a stage. BUNGLING LEGISLATION—ERROR IN THE CORN BILL.

Mr. VILLIERS moved for a committee of the house on the law relating to the duty on rye, peas, and beans, with the view of rectifying an error in the new Corn Bill, by which these inferior grains are subject to a higher duty than wheat. Lord George Bentince having opprised the mo-

tion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended that it should be withdrawn; as it was now too late to entertain it in the face of the noble lord's opposi-

Mr. VILLIERS ultimately withdrew his motion.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill to amend an Act of this session, for authorising a loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New 5 1 0 Zealand Company. The Bill was read a first

Mr. HAWES brought in a Bill to make better provision for the government of New Zealand. The Bill was intended to confer the privilege of selfgovernment in the colony.

Mr. Gouldon's opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was too late to discuss so important a ques-

The Bill was ultimately read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, Aug. 15. The house met at twelve o'clock.

After a considerable amount of mere routine business had been transacted, the order of the day was read for the third reading of the British Possessions Bill. On the motion that the bill be read a third

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said that he intended to bring up a clause which would introduce such amendments into the bill as would obviate the objections of Mr. Golbourn, and as would prevent the colonial legislatures from levying unfair discriminating duties on British produce and manufac-

Lord G. BENTINCE rose to move that the bill be read a third time that day three mouths. The effect | lington did not intend to evade any declaration which manufacturers had already given notice to their workmen of a reduction of five per cent. in their wages, telling them that as food was cheaper, they could afford to work for lower wages. The effect of described in a circular by Messrs. Gibson and Ord, who stated that there had never been so dull a month as that which had just passed. And this was the state of things notwithstanding the fine harvest throughout the country. It was not at all improbable that the farmers, seeing the price of wheat rapidly falling to 40s. a quarter, would forbear to purchase any manufactures until they saw whether they could afford to pay for them-(Hear, hear.) From but particularly flour and timber, had fallen in value. and he knew that a house had recalled an order for £100,000 worth of dry goods to be sent to the Canadas, in consequence of the passing of the recent mea-

sures. Such was the consequence of their free-trade measures in Canada. Under these circum-tances. nopoly of the colonial market which they now leave, as he trusted Parliament would leave, such a enjoyed, and the house ought to pause before they discretion in the hands of the Government as any read a third time a bill so important, and introduced emergency might render necessary in their opinion. too, at so late a period of the session. The bill was It had appeared to the Government that, while there enly printed on the 11th of August, and the house should be public works, and those public works should was now asked on the 15th to read it a third time, be undertaken under due control, that they should and pass it. At present half the house were gone to not defray the cost of those works from any parliathe moors (a laugh,) and another fourth were gone to mentary grant, but that they should be defrayed from the continent. Only about 50 or 60 members re- a loan to be repaid by the counties. He proposed, mained to legislate on a bill of too much importance therefore, to introduce a bill to authorise the Lord to pass in such a house. The noble lord at the head Lieutenant to summon a barony session, or a county It was their duty to remonstrate; if they had not Mr. Pollock chief justice from the 2d of November - 0 3 4 of the Government once said, and well said, that session for works of relief, the choice of such works this country could not bear to have a revolution once as would afford the necessary employment to be a very session for works of relief, the choice of such works they had betrayed their trust, but if they had betrayed their trust, but if they had next. Sir J. Hobhouse had said that this could not had, he would like to know what method they had legally be done; but he wished to know why not. a year. At present, however, they had a revolution left to the session, and the works to be superinonce a week. (A laugh.) The consequence of pass- tended by the Board of Works—advances to be —(Hear, hear, hear.) After reviewing the recent gation laws. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Bright.) Let at 31 per cent. interest. In very poor districts, the lamiliar to the public, Mr. Hume proceeded to any least a century. He then read an opinion, signed by the shipping interest know that the hon. member works would be undertaken by the Government, but that there was no other instance in the history of Sir W. Follett, the present Lord Chief Baron, and for Durham cheered that statement, and that it was then they should be works of public utility, and a Europe where the Government had instigated the the late Mr. Serieant Spankie, which justified the

and he accordingly moved that it be read a third time that day three months. Mr. HENLEY seconded the motion. Lord J. Russell said his noble friend had told the house that half the members had gone to the moors, and he had certainly been in hopes that his noble friend had been among that party. (Much laughter.)
If his noble friend were enjoying himself in shooting
at this time of the year he should be better pleased, but as his noble friend had returned to the house he should be obliged to repeat to him the general principles on which the measure rested. His lordship then contended that we ought not to expose the colonies to the disadvantages, when we took from them all the advantages of protection. If the manufacturing and agricultural part of the population had a right to consume the cheapest sugar they could get, the colonies were also entitled to have their provisions and manufactures at as cheap a rate as they could be obtained. He declined, upon this occasion.

the policy of the navigation laws, into which he had so recklessly entered. Mr. Spooner declared his intention of voting in

favour of the amendment. Mr. BRIGHT said that Lord G. Bentinck having been absent for some time from the house, it was not of the United Kingdom. He assured the committee, impossible that he had been down in the manufac- that the late Ministry had shown a very laudable turing districts, and he had there picked up the in- anxiety to meet this evil, -that the remedies which formation with which he had to-day favoured the they applied had been suited to the occasion,—that house. He (Mr. Bright) fancied, however, if the real secret were known how the noble lord had ob- which they had acted, and was endeavouring to take tained his information, it would be found that he had derived it from the columns of the Standard news-paper. The noble lord had stated, that in some culties. The noble lord concluded by moving that a wages were falling: and that the reason given by the Exchequer; and £50,000 for the promotion of the masters for a reduction was, that there had been public works in Ireland, for the benefit of very poor a fall in price of food. He (Mr. Bright) had some districts. the very lively imagination of the editors. He believed that at no time within the memory of the oldest man in the district to which he had referred had the population ever been more fully employed state of destitution, while it would provide efficient or enjoyed greater physical comforts, than at this checks to commoment. The price of food was now low, and there their relief. was an abundant demand for labour. It was true

Bright) believed, on the contrary, that there was an open to the same imputation. He believed, however, almost unanimous feeling of acquiescence in the that considerable benefit had been derived from the minds of the people of this country. He was glad. principles which had been adopted by the late and measures of the late administration, and that great to find, that the treaty of Vienna had been violated by the present Government. (Hear, hear.) He moral advantage would eventually accrue from them by those who drew it up, and who had gained so much

ping. (Hear, hear.)
After some further discussion, in which Mr. Ber-NAL, Mr. B. ESCOTT, and Mr. BROTHERTON Supported, and Mr. Henley, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. M. Gore,

divided, when there appeared, For the amendment..... Against it ...... 47 Majority against it ... 39

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The house then disposed of the other orders of the day and adjourned. HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, AUGUST 17

The house met at 5 o'clock.

house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, August 17. The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock. In consequence of a request made to him by Sir G. GREY, Mr. HUMB agreed not to press, to-morrow, his resolutions respecting the conduct of the Poor eyes were now open to the mal-administration of the present time.

Sir J. Hobnouse, in reply to a question from Mr. Warburton denied that there was any truth in a state-ment contained in a newspaper called the Herald of ment contained in a newspaper called the Herald of of goods brought to Cuba by British ships was ment contained in a newspaper caucu and the state of goods orough to the march on Sobraon, the £33,000., by America £49,441., and by Spanish ships Sobb regiment had been employed in maining and £428,245. This was the effect of admitting foreign previous battles. On the contrary, the surgeons of the British army had been employed in taking care of the wounded Sikhs to the general astonishment of an enemy who had never before seen the practice

of such humanity.
Lord J. Russell then announced that it was the noble friend was of opinion that it would be the better to dispense with the bill altogether than to better to dispense with the bill altogether than to the policy of retaliation, which obtained for them continue it divested of the branding and registration the benefits they desired. We, on the contrary, had clauses to which so many gentlemen had objected. noble friend was of opinion that it would be far to undertake the Government of Ireland without the continuance of those clauses. He (Lord John Russell) had great actional and the continuance of those clauses. ministration of justice on the present circuits in there was a necessity for demanding extraordinary powers in order to preserve life and property in Ireland, Her Majesty's Government would not shrink from the daty which would then be incumbent upon them. The noble lord concluded by moving the order dropped. of the day for going into committee upon the Public

Works (Ireland) Bill.
Mr. Escorr and Mr. Hume expressed their approplacing the Wellington statue on the top of the tri-umphal arch. From what then transpired, it appears Affairs in the House of Commons, in the year 1836, that the statue is to be placed on the top of that arch for three weeks; and that if in that time it is Cracow. He said that the events, to which he was not approved of by the Government, it is to be taken about to draw the attention of the house, had ocmembers expressed their dissatisfaction at this ar- their progress, but entitled to know their cause, and rangement.

After several questions had been put by Dr.

were told. At Oldham, Stockport, Ashton, Dunkin- self against the charges preferred against his confield, and in some places in Yorkshire, the master duct as coroner on the inquest.

Works (Ireland) Bill. Lord John Russell took a review of the whole question of Irish distress and the failure of the potato the recent free-trade measures upon Manchester was crop. He recapitulated the measures adopted by the lord, exculpatory of the conduct of the British Governlate Government-the purchase of Indian corn, the donations, the public works executed, the advances, &c., all of which amounted to £852,481, of which £357,630 was not to be repaid, and £494,851 to be repaid. These measures he considered as prudent and well calculated to effect their object under the people, and of advances and grants for public works. Canada the accounts were, that all kinds of produce, to be liable to grave objection. Lord John proceeded to quote a large number of letters from all parts of pedient to grant them. That clause had never been Ireland to establish that the potato crop disease this year was even more alarming than last. It had, therefore become the duty of the Government to consider in what manner they should propose to Parliament to make provision for some employment for the hear.) By the second of the articles he had menlabouring classes of Ireland, and at the same time tioned the existence of Cracow, as an independent the intention of the manufacturers of England to do grant of £50,000 would be proposed for that purhes should be wanting in his duty to all the great supply of food by merchants, nor the which must have suffered deinterests concerned if he forebore to oppose the bill, sale or retail trade, which must have suffered despecified. rangement, by the operation consequent on the in-troduction of Indian corn. With reference to the would be the commissariat officers, to be paid by the necessary to employ would be also paid by the Go. vernment. Having these objects in view, he proposed first, that a sum should be voted to derray the expenses already incurred; then a vote for direct advances by Exchequer bills for the purposes stated in the bill, and then the vote for the districts which might speedily require it. He considered the preto follow his noble friend into that discussion, on vernment to take extraordinary measures for the relief of the people. He trusted that the course which he was proposing would convince the poorest among the Irish people that the house was not insensible to the claims which they had upon it as the Parliament

> in accordance with the intentions of Lord J Russell it would be his duty to lay on the table of the house, would prevent the Irish people from being left in a checks to control the administration of measures for

advantage of their experience to correct errors which

might be. The noble lord seemed to flatter himself the labouring population of Iteland, and observed that a feeling of regret was entertained throughout that if they had, the measures of the present governthe country at the repeal of the corn laws. He (Mr. | ment which were founded upon them, would lay it

jesty's government on this subject. Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed his regret that Lord Lincoln should suppose that, he was disposed to underrate the manner in which the late government, in and Mr. Newdegate opposed the bill, the house circumstances of unexampled difficulty, had performed its duty. After a discussion, it, which Sir R. Ferguson, Mr.

Escott, the Chancel or of the Exchequer, Mr. adored independence. enley, Sir D. Nor reys, Mr. Hume, Mr. Monkton Miles, and Mr. M. Gore, joined. The resolutions, were then agreed to The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be

received on ". aesday. On the or der of the day for going into committee of supply-Lord G. Bentinck called the attention of the

Lord REDESDALE complained of the inefficient way Rouse to the state of the carrying trade with the

Sagrifued.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held at Mr. National Charter Association will be held at Mr. Cavill's Democratic Temperance-rooms, on Sunday, Cavill's Democratic Temperance-rooms, on Sunday, August 23rd, at six o'clock.

August 23rd, at six o'clock.

Birenier — A Chartist Festival will take place in Birenier — Birenier — A Chartist Festival will take place in Charter — Birenier — A Chartist Festival will take place in Charter — Chartist Festival will take place in Char The Marquis of Lansbowne promised that every attention should be paid to the college: and the matter of the Spanish Government, by their non-recipocity, dropped.

The Sugar Duties Bill and several other bills were Spanish bottoms. By the distinctive duties levied the strength of the Spanish bottoms. By the distinctive duties levied the strength of the strength of the Spanish bottoms. at Havannah, 304 per cent., ad valorem, was levied on goods in British ships, while those in Spanish ships were only subject to a duty of 211 per cent. Then there were other discriminating duties in the tolls taken in port, in quarantine fees, &c.; the result being, that whereas in 1833, a Spanish ship laden for

a Spanish colony was an extraordinary sight in Liver-Law Commissioners. He stated, however, that he would bring them forward on this day week, as his find an English ship in the port of Liverpool laden eyes were now open to the mal-administration of the loor Law, of which he had been a surporter from the first moment of its introduction almost down to the measure of retaliation, and in consequence of that, Spain abandoned her discriminating duties with respect to the United States. In 1841, the last for countries into competition with the ships of Great Britain—the worst ships and the worst sailors in the gation laws of Spain make it worth the while of the merchants to pay Spanish vessels a freight of 60s. Lord J. Russell then announced that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to drop the bill for the renewal of the Arms Act. On consulting the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he found that his the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he found that his country did not trust to "examples of liberality,"

Mr. M. Gibson admitted the injury that had been the continuance of those clauses. He (Lord John Russell) had great satisfaction in informing the house that there had been no impediment to the adhouse the third that th ministration of justice on the present circuits in Iroland, and that juries appeared to have been fully done their duty wherever the evidence was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. During the last month, the constabulary as the offences reported by the constabulary as to warrant a verdict of guilty. During the last most is too, the offences reported by the constabulary as footing of the most favoured nations, and, therefore, grave offences had greatly decreased. If, however, if Spain had yielded anything to America, we should it should unfortunately turn out, hereafter, that have a right to require an equal engession. have a right to require an equal concession. He was not, however, sufficiently informed on the subject; but to any retaliating policy he was decidedly

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the subject

Mr. Hume moved for any correspondence between bation of the conduct of Government in taking this the Government or her Majesty and the Government important subject into their candidre-consideration. of Cracow, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, relative to A conversation then took place on the question of the appointment of a British agent at Cracow, since down again at the expense of the erectors. Several curred on a spot where we were not only interested in bound to interfere to prevent their repetition .-(Hear, hear.) It became a question for their con-Bowring on the subject of flogging in the army.

Lord J. Russell declared that the Duke of Welsideration whether, when they saw a weak state indestroyed, there ought not to be some interference of the bill would be to take away the monopoly that, he had made either to that house or to the other on the part of this country.—(Hear, hear.) In 1830 to the present time, the manufacturers and producers of Great Britain had enjoyed in the British tion of Government to diminish the frequency of to demand of Russia the restoration of the rights and colonies. The effect of the recent free-trade measures had not been such as to afford the house much enhad not been such as to afford the house much encouragement to proceed in the same course. The passing of the Corn Bill, and the prospect of the passing of the Sugar Bill, had not appeared to have seemed the prospect of the passing of the sugar Bill, had not appeared to have seemed the prospect of the passing of the Sugar Bill, had not appeared to have seemed the prospective of the manufacturers, as they were told. At Oldham Stocknort, Ashton Dunkin. colonies. The effect of the recent free-trade measures this punishment as much as possible with the view of liberties of Poland. Had Earl Grey used the lanties of a small power like Cracow to be thus taken The house then went into committee on the Public away. When the noble lord was asked why government had not sent out a consul to Cracow, he replied Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject, accepted the that Government had given up the intention. He thought they were entitled to an answer from the noble ment.—(Hear, hear.) They ought not to permit those treaties to remain in a state which might at any future period embroil them with other powers. He found by the general treaty of Vienna thas there were two articles, of which one related to the Poles, and the other to the Government of Cracow. By the patent to be made out, appointing Mr. D. Pollock then existing emergency, though he regarded the first it was stipulated that the Poles, subjects of principle of the Government buying food for the Austria, Russia, and Prussia should obtain a dingly done on the 1st of July, and in the patent ap-

free representative constitution such as each Government should think proper and exfulfilled, and the English Government had never had the courage to demand the cause. To that pusillaforce was to be introduced into Cracow under any pretence whatever. To that treaty the British Ampermitted those Governments to break the pledges that they had solemnly taken in the face of the world.

Lord PALMERSTON said that nothing could be more Relief Committee, the Government would take core painful so a right-minded individual, than discus- which Sir J. Hobhouse had communicated to the to avoid those errors into which the late Government sions turning on the subject of Poland; because they house, after mature deliberation, and he was happy had fallen, and guided by the experience they had related to a great and a noble people, who in former to say that he had been fortified in it by the conreceived, he hoped to be able to meet effectively the times held a pre-eminent position amongst the states current opinion of the present Lord Chief Baron, serious distress of the country, and he hoped to avoid of Europe, and who by the occurrence of events of the present Lord Chancellor, the late Lord Chanthose evils which had arisen from members of the the greatest magnitude at a remote period were de. cellor, and the late Attorney-General. It was laid Relief Committee giving tickets to persons who did not require such relief. The officers to be employed neighbouring territories. But the events to which Comyn's Digest, that a judicial office would not be the committee of the company of the comp those recollections applied were now matters of his-Government, and any others whom it might be found tory; and whatever might be the aspirations of those whose dreams led them fondly to believe that the time would some when the former political condition of Poland would be restored, they, sitting in that House, and knowing what were the treaties and engagements by which the powers of Europe were Europe regulated, could not go farther back than to judicial office was illegal, he charged Lord G. Benthe treaty of Vienna. To that extent, however, Parliament, and rendering it imperative on the Goright to take their stand. There could be no doubt that the treaty of Vienna had been violated .- (Hear, hear.) The treaty was explicit in its language, and provided that the republic of Cracow was to be maintained as a free and independent state. Not only were Austria, Russia, and Prussia parties to that treaty-Great Britain, France, and other kingdoms also were parties to it. In relation to those events. he would give the three powers credit for not having intentionally departed from the engagements they had entered into by executing the treaty of Vienna. But he maintained, without doubt, that when the emergencies should have coased which had been alleged as the ground of these proceedings, it was the parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire,—at grant of £175.000 be voted to defray the expenses of Coting of complete independence to which it was oldham, Stockport, Dukinfield, and other places, lately incurred, and to make further advances out of lately incurred. that such was the intention of the three powers, and he had no knowledge to the contrary. It was to the interest of those powers that they should regard the ord had referred, and he could state his belief that sion on the Poor Laws quite useless at that moment. there was no manufacturer within twenty miles of He eulogised the measures of the late, and defended enough to know that if the treaty were not good on the Vistula it might be bad on the Rhine or on the Manchester so lamentably ignorant on the subject the proposition of the present government. The late the Vistula it might be bad on the Khine or on the rion which as to make such a statement to his workmen. He government had taken extraordinary measures to in- afraid, had rather understated than exaggerated the lord later the later than exaggerated the lord later the later HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, August 14.

The Changellor of the Exchequer moved that the order of the day be read for going into a committee of supply.

Mittee of supply.

Mr. Warley having referred to the previous answered to Sir G. Grey, that he had appointed to the comment of Sir G. Grey, that he had appointed to the comment of Sir G. Grey, that he had appointed to the comment of Sir G. Grey, that he had appointed to the comment of the co certainly not in the history of modern Europe. His to do so. Hon. Friend, he was sure, would excuse him for not acceding more amply to the terms of his motion .-(Hear, hear). He thought, however, that the papers he was prepared to give him would afford sufficient satisfaction on the facts out of which his metion had

to corn and sugar must eventually be applied to ship-(Hear.)—The speech of the noble lord, he repeated, conduct. had given him great satisfaction; but if life spared him till the next session of Parliament, it was his house then adjourned at 7 o'clock. purpose then to show that the aspect of Poland required the interferance of this Government, and the concurrent aid of every one who hated tyranny and

J. A. Smith, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. P. Stewart, depre- of Bombay, as to the bartering of patronage between catory of the conduct of the Austrian Government, the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Ripon, with re-Mr HUME said after the admirable speech of the spect to the nomination to the living of Knockton. noble lord, he did not wish to go to a division, but The Constabulary (Ireland) Bill, after a short debate, with the leave of the house would withdraw his was read a second time, and various other measures

amendment. It was accordingly withdrawn.

The house sat a short time, and after the Royal the table a stage, was adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Aug. 18. The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. Mr. B. B. CABBELL took the oaths and his seat for St. Alban's.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION. Mr. Morrison moved the confirmation of the re-

Mr. C. Wood proposed to accept the first, second. and ninth resolutions, and on them to found a short tious, Bill, to be immediately introduced.

RECENT LAW APPOINTMENTS. Sir G. GREY having moved the order\_of the day for going into committee on the Small Debts Bill, Lord G. BENTINCK called the attention of the world were thus enabled to beat those of Great government with respect to the appointment of the Britain out of the Spanish colonial trade. The navi. present chiefjustice of Bombay. At the present, there were two chief justices of that Presidency. On the 29th of June last, the late administration resigned the reins of government, but appointed on the 30th Mr. D. Pollock to the office of chief justice of Bombay. At that time, Sir H. Roper, the chief justice of Bombay, had not tendered his resignation to the government. Sir II. Roper was in the seventh year of the performance of his duties as chief justice of Bombay. Five years' service entitled him to a retiring pension of £700 a year; seven years' service to a retiring pension of £1,000 a year. Sir II. Roper's period of seven years' service would not expire till the 2nd of next November; and yet to perpetrate a job. the late President of the Board of Control had superseded Sir H. Roper, and appointed Mr. D. Pollock as before Sir II. Roper, became illegal, and every criminal convicted and hanged in the interval, was a murdered man. To remedy this illegality, a bill, under the title of the "Patent Commission Bill," had passed the House of Lords, and would, in all probability, be introduced into that house that evening. The object of this job had been to make a vacancy in the Commissioners of Insolvency, and thereby to

reward the private secretary of Lord Lyndhurst. He had nothing to say against the character of Mr. D. Pollock, but he was 65 years of age. Passing over the appointment of Mr. C. Phillips as successor to Mr. D. Pollock an appointment, however, which was attributable to the friendship of an ex-Chancellor, who had recently defended in another place all the tergiversation of the late government, he had no hesitation in denouncing, as a gross job, the appointment of Mr. Perry as the successor of Mr. C. Phillips. He called on the partisans of the late government to show him any precedent for so nefarious a job. The goverment was actually defunct when it made this appointment; and he therefore felt himself entitled to call for investigation into the manner in which this patronage of the chief justiceship had been disposed of. After one of his usual bitter attacks on the late administration, he cal'ed upon Sir trict, which was supplied by the worthy hostess, J. Hobbouse to lay before the house all the informa- (Mrs. Smelt,) and of which ninety-nine members tion which he could produce with respect to this ap- partook.

pointment. tiring pension of £1,000 a-year for seven years' service. On the 4th ot May, Lord Ripon, having taken resignation of Sir H. Roper on the terms on which it had been tendered. On the 16th of June, Lord Ripon requested Mr. Gladstone, the Colonial Secretary, to make out a patent for the appointment of Mr. D. Pollock as successor to Sir II. Roper. Mr Gladstone, on enquiring into the matter, informed Lord Ripon that it was illegal to appoint a Judge in prospectu. Lord Ripon thereupon ordered letters forthwith chief justice of Bombay. This was accorpointing Mr. D. Pollock there was a clause annulling the appointment of Sir H. Roper. As soon as he (Sir J. Hobhouse) saw that clause he consulted the Attorney-General upon it, and the Attorney-General after examining into it, informed him that there was no remedy except an act of Parliament, to legalize all that might take place in the interval between Mr D. Pollock's appointment and the time of taking his seat asichiefjustice at Bombay, and an act of Parliament had in consequence been drawn up and introduced into the House of Lords by the present Lord Chancellor.

Sir J. W. Hood said, that before the introduction of steam it was the invariable-rule that all judges in bassador had affixed his signature, in token that England was a party to it. And yet every article of resign, in order that a new judge might arrive bethat treaty had been violated, while England quietly fore the departure of the retiring one. Lord Ripon had written to the Secretary of the Colonies, desiring that a patent should be made out, constituting East India Company, said that it could be done events in Cracow and Gallicia, which must be now and, if they were wrong, the error had existed for at populace to murder the classes above them, and course recently taken by Lord Ripon with respect to

as to what he had said respecting the practice of former times. He had himself come to the opinion into the other house was to cure altogether the inconvenience which had been felt in this case, and to make all letters patent in future take effect upon

the arrival of the new judge in India. Mr. S. Wortley agreed with the Attorney General that a judicial office could not be granted in re bound, and the present political distribution of version, but was not sure that an appointment to a tinck with taking the house by surprise, and with

> Mr. Hume said he could not help observing that the whole case brought before the house by the noble lord, the member for Lynn, developed proceedidgs of a most singular character. On looking over the papers he held in his hand, he found there asserted a downright lie. It might be designated an error, but he would demonstrate it to be what he called it-a lie. It was asserted that Sir Henry Roper had resigned his office at a certain term stated, but he had not resigned his office, nor was he to resign for some time subsequently to the period stated; and was not that, he would ask, a downright falsehood? The noble lord had done the State good service by bringing forward this gross job, or something very like one. After a few words from Mr. BERNAL,

Mr. Goulburn complained of the course taken by Lord G. Bentinek, in attributing, without notice, to a man as able as himself, nefarious corruption and flagitious profligacy. Mr. HENLEY enforced the same views of this ques-

tion which had been already taken by Lord G.

Mr. Disrable, after detending Lord G. Bentinck from the censures of the last speaker, proceeded to condemn the appointment of Mr. D. Pellock as an

appointment made by a government in extremes. He also denounced it as a very improper distributhat the state of trade was not so satisfactory as it the late government had demoralised the habits of arisen; and so far as a representation on the part of tion of patronage by Lord Ripon. The answers G. Bentinck confirmed it in every particular. If an investigation were made into it, he believed could not fail to mrke a deep impression upon the that the conduct of Lord Lyndhurst would come pure from the ordeal; but it was by no means clear that other individuals had not committed themsolves by actions which required Parliamentary inby the present Government. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bright) had cheered the noble lord during his reference to the navigation laws, because he believed the principle which had been carried out with regard to the labouring population. He hoped that the by the whole being the slightest blame to at
| Without meaning the slightest blame to at
| We without meaning the slightest blame to at
| We without meaning the slightest blame to at| We without meanin the consistency of Lord G. Bentinck's Parliamentary

Several bills were then advanced a stage. The HOUSE OF COMMONS,-WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19th.

Lord George Bentiner retracted the charge adored independence.

After a few remarks from Mr. M. M. Milnos, Mr. the subject of the appointment of the Chief Justice

proceeded with. SIR DE Lacy Evans moved an address to Her Ma-The other Bills on the table were forwarded a jesty for the extension of the principle adopted for

motion was withdrawn.
The CHANGELLOR of the Excusouen brought in a Assent was given (by Commission) to several Bills, amongst which were the Sugar Duties Bill, and the Religious Opinions Bill, and forwarding the Bills on of five individuals, a president more on large than the stable and the second superior of the Excureguen brought in a matters relative to railways. The board will consist the table and the second superior of the Excureguen brought in a matter relative to railways. matters relative to railways. The board will consist of five individuals, a president more or less connected with the Government, two paid members not connected with the Government, and two unpaid members connected with the Government. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Lord Lyndhurst rose to answer the accusation made by Lord G. Bentinck, in the lower house, respecting certain recent law appointments, and after solutions of the select committee on railways, recapitulating and explaining the circumstances of which recommended the establishment of a Railway the case with extreme ability, concluded by a vehement philippic on the noble author of the accusation, which he stigmatised as slanderous and vexa-

After some discussion, the British Possessions Bill was read a second time, and other measures proceeded with.

The House of Commons having objected to the

amendments made by their Lordships in the Baths Lord G. Bentinck called the attention of the house to a job which had been committed by the late government with respect to the appointment of the said amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, Aug. 20. Lord Countenay brought up the report of the select committee on the Andover Union. The Consolidated Fund bill went through committee.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.

Considerable discussion took place in Committee on the Small Debts Courts bill, particularly on the 9th clause, several members objecting to the Judges established under the bill being allowed to practise after their appointment. It was urged that they should be paid higher salaries, and be required to devote their whole time to the discharge of their judicial duties. Colonel Wood moved as an amendment that Judges appointed under the Act should cease to practice as

The amendment was opposed by Lord John Rus-SELL, on the ground that its adoption would necessitate the payment of higher salaries to such Judges : he was not prepared to propose such an increase of the expenditure of the country. The amendment was lost on a division by a majority of 57 against 12. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WARLEY, to the effect that attorneys be eligible to the office of judge under the Bill, was also lost, by a majority of 53 against 16.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to without discussion. The Railway Commissioners Bill was read a second time, and the various other measures before the house advanced a stage.

UNITED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN BASKET MAKERS.

The above Society held their First Annual Conference at the house of Mrs. Smelt, Spread Eagle Tayern, Smithfield-market, Manchester, on Monday the 10th of August, and three following days. Delegates were in attendance representing the

various districts of the three Kingdoms. To commemorate the occasion a sumptuous Dinner was provided by the members of the Manchester dis-

Mr. Patrick O'Hiccins -This gentleman's letter is in type, but we are compelled by press of matter to withhold it till our next number. We request Mr. O'Higgins to post his letters so that they may reach London on the Tuesday. We also request that Mr. O'H. will address his communications to the "Editor of the for Mr. O'Connor's return to town, before giving the letter to the compositors, may be in future avoided. O THE CHARTISTS .- We have received the following

"Dear Sir, You were pleased to insert in your columns on the Ist instant, an effusion of mine, headed "The People's First Estate, or Anticipations of the 17th of August." That the Demonstration Committee agreed to have 2,000 of the said production printed, to be sold at one penny each, on the occasion, you are aware, and that they, with the greatest generosity, decided to award me half the profits of such sale, (this token of their kindness I shall ever gratefully remember) you are already cognisant of. Remit me to add, that, when Mr Hornby reported to the Somers-town Locality, the decision of the committee as to printing 2,000 copies of the Song, my locality being of opinion that the number was too small, served to have 1000 more printed on their own responsibility. On arriving on the estate, on Monday last, and exposing my song for sale, I was not a little surprised to find that the majority were already supplied. I then discovered that there were no less than three pirated editions for sale, one printed in gold on blue, another in green on white, (similar to the original) and one printed in the common ballad style, with another song attached. In conversation with one of the vendors I found that about 5,000 of the pirated editions had been printed and sold to the vendors, at 4s. per 100, consequently nearly the whole of the committee's edition remain on hand, whoseby the kind intentions of the Committee towards your humble servant are frustrated. My object in writing to you is to ask your advice under the circumstances I have detailed. I am Sir, yours fraternally,

Somers Town, August 19th. JOHN ABNOTE." We consider this a very hard ease, and that Mr. Arnott has been shamefully treated by the pirates who have profited by stealing his song. The advice we give is, that the localities throughout the country send their orders for a few copies each, to Mr. Wheeler, 89, Dean Stret, Soho, London. By this plan the unsold copies may be disposed of, loss prevented, the intentions of the committee carried out, and our country friends become possessed of a song which is really worth p e-

E. B. Walsall .- Your letter denies everything, but proves nothing. If Joseph Hicken can defend himself let him do so. HENRY WHALLEY, Berwick-on-Tweed, - You were wrong. The order should have been made payable to

Mr. Feargus O'Connor. Mr. J. Rider, Devonport.—Vou must retain the profits derived from the sale of the Star in your own hands, and appropriate it to whatever fund you think proper. The method proposed would subject us to a system of accounts rather complicated, and empower us todispose of monies over which you alone have the entire right of control Mr. W. BEATON, Buckhaven .- We have not a copy left

on hand.

specify on whatdates. The one is to be a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association; the other of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society resident in that locality .. THOMAS WILCOOK, Bradford .- The Post Office is not bound to return the money for the order until satisfactory evidence has been adduced as to the reason of its.

MR. THOMAS WILGOCK, Bradford, has sent us notices of

two forthcoming meetings, to be holden at the Wool-

combers' Arms, in that town, but he does not

not being claimed by the person in whose favour it was procured. orthampton. - The Chartists of Northampton must stand alone, avoiding all connection, with the political pedlar, who has been the greatest enemy that ever Chartism was cursed with as far as his little ability would go. The separation of Church and State is a mouthful of moonshine. This fellow plays saint and and sinner as suits the tasts of his audience and his own convenience. The Northampton Chert'st musable made to require any instruction or advice as to the mode of dealing with such shameless renegades. He belongs to the repectables and they are welcome to him

. P., Oldham .- The Rev. James Fox has stepped in to Publicola's shoes. The is the present Publicula, of the Good Samarijan must have known that the matter sent could only be inserted as an advertisement.

opinion apon the case. He states we merely caught a word here and there of the complaint, and said that we would refer it to the Directors, which must be taken as our answer to his present communication. James Betterton, Liverpoel .- We see no, obstacle wi atever in the way of his managing an afforment with the assistance of his brother and such other aid as he may find necessary to employ, until his children are able to assist him. Charles S. Swain .- The lines shall appear in our nate

number, we have no room for them this week. Cordwainers' Association .- We have received a statement, from this Association, in reply to a paragraph which appeared in our last number, from the City of London Boot and Shoemakers, which statement, we are compelled by press of matter to posiçone till next week.

. Adams, Leicester .- A pensioner can join the Society without fear of the result he mentions. Norwich, the names of all paid up members, no matter where resident, were placed in the ballot boxes and each had an equal chance of success. A Phonographen,-Your letter has been forwarded to

Mr. O'Connor. Mr. CHARLES FENTON, Northampton -- We do not keep the document you order. It may be obtained of Mr. J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

REPUBLICAN, Manchester .- Every word received by us of Mr. O'Connor's meeting at Huddersfield was insorted. [This notice should have appeared in our last

NEWCASTLE UPON-TINE. - It was impossible for us to give Mr. Buins' " Calculation." We have forwarded it to the Directors of the Land Society for their information and consideration.

raffe, of the City police, informed his Lordship that the morning, that indicated they were on bad terms with was called of the name of Scanlan, who corroborated her ber and murderer, of the name of Patino, the terror cook at the Guildhall Coffee house had just cut the each other, the witness said, "About eleven o'clock on statement as to the fact of the gloves in her possession of the surrounding country for years, was lately cap Proat of the kitchen-maid, and that she was dead.

to be in a state of excessive mental agony.

The following witnesses were then called :-William Carr stated as follows - I am boots at the girl any question? Guildhall Coffee-house. The prisoner was cook in the same service, and the deceased, whom we called Susan, was acting as kitchen-maid. About half-past twelve, write her name; and o'clock this day I was cleaning one of the windows of The Lord Mayor having expressed much surprise at the folding doors of the front entrance of the coffee- that circumstance, the father of the childstepped forward, he had made inquiries respecting the boy Welch, and ters, having skilfully employed a file for that purpose house, in Gresham-street, when I saw the kitchen raid and said that the girl had been four years at Cripplegate found that his statement with reference to himself was which he had concealed on his person. Though still come screaming from the kitchen up to the corner of the school, and still she had learned nothing. stairs, with the blood running from her throat. I ran t wards her, and she fell before I got to her. She had a The father.—A charity school most scandalously of Merch last, that he had been sent by his lordship to keys, struck him on the head, and dashed him against knife in her hand. She said nothing, and died almost | neglected. Formerly there used to be three teachers; | St. Bartholonew's Hospital, where he was fed, clothed, | the wall outside. He then locked the door and shut instantly. There is a back entrance to the kitchen, as now there is only one, and she is an old woman. For and maintained up to the 26th of March. That on the himself up in the cell. The officers of the prison, the light to behold on the previous day—their rich foliage respect to Mr. Dixon, their worthy host, and likewell as the one from which she came. I had not been one child who knows anything at all, there are fifty in 2d of April, he was, by the Lord Mayor's instrumentality, judge, and chaplain implored him to cease such fruit and variegated flower were faded and completely black! in the kitchen for an hour before. At that time the the grossest state of ignorance. There are 120 children assisted by the Marine Society, by whom he had been prisoner was in the kitchen, dressed in a brown jacket in the school learning nothing. and apron (his cook's dress), and the deccased and two John Tolliday, of Castle-end, Cambridge, whitesmith, who assists in the kirchen. Immediately upon the de- day; she was cousin to the prisoner's wife. I never saw ceased falling, I went into the kitchen, leaving her upon her and the prisoner together. the ground, and there I saw the prisoner alone. He | The prisoner, when told he might ask the witnesses dress, and also a knife covered with blood, lying) to meet | he say anything in his defence. me, and I said, "Dear me what is the matter?" He was then committed for trial, and conveyed to New-He said to me, "I have done it, and I wish you to give me gate in a cab. in charge." He looked very pale and ghastly. The Lord Mayor-did you hear that there had been a

quarrel between them recently ? them last night. I have heard them quarrelling together. Payne, the City Coroner. One of the witnesses, a young be a sort of slur upon the character of the men, which he was impossible; the door-way was too narrow. For Sometimes they were on good terms together, and some. girl, had not been examined at the Mansion-house. Her times the reverse. The prisoner is a married man, and evidence, as will be seen, was very important. The evi-I am not aware of any intimacy between the prisoner dence of the other witnesses, with one exception, was the and the decessed. The prisoner has been in his situa- same in substance as that which was given at the Mantion several years, and had served his apprenticeship to sion House, and therefore it is unnecessary to repeat it Mr. Walters, the proprietor of the Guildhall Coffee- here. house. The deceased was in Mr. Walters's service about | Fanny Wettennal, a girl of twelve years of age, exatwelve months. I have heard that the deceased was mined.—Residus in Half Moon-alley, Whitecross-street. some relative to the prisoner's wife. When I saw her Camehere to day to help deceased. Was in the kitchen himself into custody in the passage, near the spot on a Mrs, Riley, who had been here some time before. The which deceased was Iying. The prisoner said to the prisoner said to Mrs. Riley that she had not paid him the policeman, "I have done it-I have done it," and he amount of some things she had bought from him, and touched till the doctor came.

went to the Guildhall Coffee-house, where I found the from her. Ceceased lying on her back at the bottom of the staircase, ceased, and from her right hand I took a knife (a white had married deceased's aunt, handled blunt knife), which she had firmly grasped. At | The Coroner then briefly laid down the law of the case that time she was dead. The doctor was then present, and the Jury at once returned a verdict of "Wilful mur-The prisoner, upon being asked whether he had any der against John Smith." questions to ask of Mr. Woodruffe, replied, shaking his head, "None."

About twenty minutes past twelve this day I was called into the Guildhall Coffee-house, and I saw the deceased lying at the bottom of the staircase in the passage. Prisoner, who was standing close by, said, "I have done it, and I give myself in charge." I then took him to Bowlane station house. In going to the station house, I asked him the question, how he came to do it? He said, "I was drove to do it. She had been calling me all the rogues she could think of all the morning. I have a wife and four children, and was afraid I should lose my place at night from what she had said." When I got him to the station house, I heard him address the inspector : he said, "You know me, Mr. Woodruffe; I have done it." I then returned to the Guildhall Coffee House, where Gellatly,

Thomas Gellatly, city policeman, 137, said, about twenty Guildhall Coffee House, and on entering the house I saw the deceased lying at the bottom of the stairs, with her throat cut. I then went into the kitchen with Carr, the boots, and saw the black handled knife covered with blood. Blood had spurted over the table, and there was a track of blood from the table to the place in which the an humble but repectful manner she expressed her gratideceased was lying. There was some French beans lying on the table in a heap. There did not appear to be any confusion in the furniture of the kitchen, or in anything about. I observed the cook's dress, consisting of two aprons, marked "J. P. S." a jacket and a cap, spotted with blood, lying on the table, and I took possession of them. I showed them to Inspector Woodruffe when he came in. I gave him the knife, and I took the clothes. Here Carr (the boots) stated that when he saw the prisoner before the deceased was killed he did not appear to

Mr. Coulson, the eminent surgeon, was next examined He said—this day, about a quarter past twelve o'clock, i was sent for to the Guildhall Coffee House. I went thither without a moment's delay, and upon entering the house I saw, at the foot of the main staircase, a woman lying on her back, with her clothes all covered with blood, and a towel put acress her neck to staunch the blood, and in her right hand a dessert knife. She was quite dead. On removing the towel I found a large and deep gash across the threat, beginning from the extreme right, and extending across the neck. The carotid artery and jugular vein were divided, which would have caused almost instantaneous. It was too deep a gash, I should think, to have been inflicted by the deceased herself. There was a Emalier wound under the wound I have described, but that did not divide any important vessel. Two wounds had, it was quite evident, been inflicted. The blackhandled knife which had been produced would have caused such wounds. The white-handled knife (that found in the hand of the deceased) I should think would be much less likely to cause them. I applied some brandy and

other things, but she was quite dead. Thomas Phillips, waiter at the Guildhall Coffee House said—I was in the kitchen about five minutes before the catastrophe occured. At that time there were in the kit- work, as her husband was having good wages in London, chen, a little girl, who occasionally assists, and the debut having had the misfortune to assault a policeman, ceased, who was sitting on a stool at the table, preparing they had been obliged to come away for twelve months some vegetables. The deceased was cutting French beans. I was there but about a minute, and I did not hear any- minor circumstances, added, that the woman Rankin had thing unpleasant between the prisoner and the deceased. The prisoner had some ducks, but I did not observe any Hennessy, had assaulted another policeman, who had knife in his hand, and he had his cook's dress on at the · time. I left the kitchen, and the little girl was then in the kitchen with the prisoner and the deceased. The Lard Mayor.—Have you heard that there existed a bad feeling between them ?

Witness-I have; but I never saw anything of it myself. About five minutes afterwards I was coming along the passage, and saw the deceased running out of the kitchen. I ran up to her, and as she fell I laid her on the mat, and placed my tow-I on her neck, to staunch the bleeding. About ten minutes afterwards I saw the prisoner standing in the passage, and I heard him say to the policeman, "I have done it, and I give myself into your charge," and he was taken away by the policeman. The Lord Mayor .- Did you hear of the cause of any

dispute or quarrel between them? Witness-The deceased told me before the prisoner came this morning, that she had bought a pound of tea, for her mother, and she believed that John (meaning th

prisoner) had taken it the night before. Emma Green, barmaid at the Guildhall Coffee-house. said-A little after twelve o'clock, the little girl who assists in the kitchen came to me at the bar directly after l'idlips went into the coffee-room, and she stood at the bur waiting for some eggs and misk about three or four minutes; directly offer I gave them to her she went towards the kitchen, and as she was going she screamed out, and I directly afterwards saw the deceased, Susan Tolloday, rushing towards the passage bleeding, and lift. ing up her hands. She merely said, "Oh!" and I was so beefsteaks, or rashers, from some one. The prisoner plarmed that I ran back into the bar. I have never added that soon after Welch left him the two p

The Lord Mayor .- Was it this day you heard them quarrelling ?

Witness-Oh dear, no! Inspector Woodruffe said the little girl who had been spoken of as having been present in the kitchen for some time during the morning had been taken home ill from the coffee-room; she had fainted, and would not in all probability be able to give evidence during the day.

The Lord Mayor .- Prisoner, as it will be necessary to know exactly the name of the deceased, and also to hear! the evidence of the little girl who is now unable to attend, I shall not commit you this evening. I shall remand you till Tuesday next, and I advise you in the mean time to get legal assistance, for the charge against you, as you must be aware, is one of the most serious nature. The prisoner, who seemed during the examination.

which was very long, to know no remission of mental suffering, was then conveyed to the Compter.

# COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

On Tuesday, John Vincent Smith, was brought before the Lord Mayor for a second examination. All the approaches to the room were crowded, and if very skilful quiries he had made, he found that Flynn and Rankin arrangements had not been made the business could not had not been absent from their lodgings at Lowton a have proceeded.

pectation of seeing some acquaintances. He had been, Denis Mahony, the father-in-law of the prisoner Henes. on Saturday, recommended to employ a solicitor, but no sey, positively proved that his son-in-law was at work legal person attended for him.

The first witness examined was Fanny Wettenall, the gether there, and that he (the witness) called him up at little girl who helped the deceased and the prisoner in half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 39th of the work of the kitchen,-Her evidence was the same as June.

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to a question from the Lord Mayor, as to whether she had made, to concur in the accuracy of the witness's On Saturday, while the Lord Mayor was engaged in the had heard any words pass between the prisoner and the statement. routine business of the Mansion-house, Inspector Wood. deceased during the quarrel they had had during the Faturday morning, whilst they were quarrelling, I heard having been given to her on Friday, the 7th, by a woman tured and tried by court-martial. He was at first Soon afterwards, John Smith, the person accused of the deceased Susan say to the cook, that he would rethe murder was brought into the justice-room and placed member or repent it before many months were over his at the bar. He is about thirty years of age. He seemed head; to which the prisoner replied, that she might be fore many hours were over her head." The Lord Mayor .- Prisoner, do you wish to ask this

> The prisoner.-No, my lord, not a word. The witness, though an intelligent child, could not

The Lord Mayor .- What sort of a school is that?

walked from the table (upon which I observed the cook's any questions he pleased, declined to do so; nor would announced that they were satisfied the alibi had been

# THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Saturday night an inquest was held on the body of Witness-I heard that there was quarrelling between the deceased, in the Guildhall Coffee house, before Mr. Bench, dissented from that course, inasmuch as it would comrades. The others tried to enter in a body, but it

come along, I called out as loud as I could for Mr. about five minutes before she saw deceased with her Walters, our master, and some of the servants came throat cut, She was cutting beans. The prisoner was down. Before the prisoner came up to where the deceased, trussing ducks. They were quarrelling at the time. was lying he said, " I was drove to do it " A policeman | There was no one in the kitchen but witness. They were came in immediately afternards, and the prisoner gave | quarrelling about half an-hour before this happened about was then taken into custody. The deceased was not that he would take them away. She said she had paid for the things. Deceased told the cook he was not acting Inspector Woodruffe said-1 am an inspector of the like a man in talking to the poor woman in that manner. City of London Police. This day about half-past twelve and he would find it out, perhaps, before many months G'clock, the prisoner was brought to the station-house at | were over his head. He said. "She would perhaps, be-Bow-lane on a charge of murder, in the custedy of John fore many days were over her head." Witness went for Dillon, No. 183. The prisoner said to me, "Mr. some lard by prisoner's directions, and the lady at the and two women have been apprehended, and were Woodruffe, you know me very well" (at that time I knew | bar told witness to tell him to come for it himself. Pri- brought up at the Police Court yesterday. Their the nature of the charge against the prisoner(. I said soner then told witness to go out for some milk and eggs. it was a bad job ; and he replied, " I did it." I asked Had been gone a few minutes, and on her return saw debim in what way ! He said, " I cut her throat with a ceased running from the kitchen, bleeding very much from knife." I asked him whether they had been quarrelling? the throat, and she fell at the foot of the stairs. De-He said', 'Yes, we had." I asked him where the knife ceased was sitting down when cutting the beans, and priwas? He said, "I have left it in the kitchen." I then sener was standing at the table, about a yard and a half

William Rozin-Lives at Mrs. Allmore's 15, King-street near the front entrance. I then went into the kitchen, Cheapside. Is twenty-one years of age. Is boots. Knew and the constable (Gellatly) gave me the black handled the deceased; she was his cousin. Thinks she was knife I produce, which was then quite wet, and covered about twenty-two years of age. Her father is a mason, with blood. I then left the kitchen, and went to the de. and lives at Cambridge. Deceased is single. Prisoner

# THE MURDER AT DAGENHAM.

RE-EXAMINATION AND DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONERS.

At the petty sessions held on Saturday in the magistrates room, at the Angel Inn, Ilford, the examination of the three prisoners in custody on the charge of being concerned in the brutal murder of George Clarke, a constable attached to the K division of the metropolitan police, at Dagenham, on the 30th of June last, was resumed before William Davis, Esq., chairman, Octavius Mashiter, Esq., William Mallard, Esq., and a full bench of Magistrates, acting for the Beacontree division of the county of step them; but the men got round him, and allowed the

The prisoners, Dennis Flynn, John Henessy, and Ellen Rankin, were yesterday brought up by Mr. Anderson, the minutes past twelve o'clock to-day I was called to the governor of liford gaol, to whose custody they were committed on the charge, by Mr. Octavius Mashiter, the magistrate on Tuesday last, and placed at the bar. At the suggestion of Mr. Mashiter, the female prisoner, who was stated by him to be subject to fits, was ordered to be accommodated with a chair, a condescension for which, in tude. The male prisoners both exhibited great self-possession, and a degree of firm and calm repose which was strongly indicative of perfect innocence of the very serious and dreadful offence with which they stood charged. Their appearance did not in the least degree strengthen any suspicions which might heretofore have been raised against them with reference to the calamity in question Their demeanour towards the Bench was calm and well

> Mr. Maynard, the superintendent of the K division, in examination of the prisoners on Tuesday last. It was suggested by the Chairman, that as the pri soner's examination had been taken by Mr. Mashiter, that gentleman should conduct the proceedings with a view to make his fellow magistrates acquainted with the facts declared in evilence, upon which they had been apprehended at Woolwich, transferred by the police magistrates there to the magistrates of this district, and upon which they had been detained in custody. The depositions were accordingly read over, and the witnesses

by whom they had been made were recalled.

regulated, and marked with profound respect.

The prisoners will be remembered, had been apprehended at Woolwich, on the information of a lad named Michael Welch, who, at a previous examination, stated that he was sixteen years of age, that he was a native of Ireland, and in February last came to this country in search of work. He described with great apparent accuracy, the various employments in which as a harvest labourer, he had been employed. He stated that on Wednesday, the 5th instant, he was at work harvesting with the prisoners, Flynn and Rankin, at Mr. Gidden's of Goodham, in Kent. That while they sat at a fire cooking their victuals, the woman Rankin said, that she and Flyan had no necessity of coming out there for into the country. The latter after detailing some other been found lying with his head off in the field the next morning. The witness mentioned the name of several

persons, as having been present at this conversation, and amongst others that of the prisoner Hennessy. Felix Sweeney, who, however, in his deposition, denied that he had ever seen Hennessy until he was in custody in this charge, described that a conversation had taken place with reference to the murder of a policeman.

Edward Horsfall and Edward Palmer, two police cor stables of the R division, stationed at Woolwich, proved the apprehension of the prisoners on the information given by the authorities by the boy Welch. The latter witness proved in addition, that in the position of the prisoner Rankin, he found two old gloves, such as are

isually worn by policemen. This completed all the evidence that could be adduced against the prisoners, who were prepared (it was stated) to the magistrates) to prove a complete alibi. On being asked what they had to say in answer to the charge, the prisoner Flynn, who had cross-examined the lad Welch with great advoitness, protested his unnocence, and entered into a long narrative as to his having met with and befriended Welch, sharing with him his meals as they travelled together in search of employment. These facts the lad admitted; and the prisoner declared that it was only when his resources were becoming exhausted that he told Welch that he must look out for himself, as he had not the means of paying for his lodgings, that Welch left him, stating that he would have a supper of came in to his (the prisoner's) lodgings, and took him

into custody on this charge. The prisoner Hennessy protested his innocence, and the woman Rankin said she was in a position to prove that the gloves found in her possession had been given her by a girl named Margaret Driscoll. This fact was consequently proved by a witness called by the female prisoner.

On behalf of the prisoner Flynn, Thomas Reed, the foreman to Messrs. Robert and Edward Curtis, the builders, of Stratford, proved that from the 4th of June to the 4th of July last Flynn had worked as a labourer in their employ at Lowton New Church, and that on the 29th and 30th of June, the period of the murder) he had not been absent, but, on the contrary, had actually worked extra time. Lowton is in an opposite direction, and at a considerable distance from the spot where the murder was committed, and the body of the unfortunate deceased was found. The witness produced the time books of his employers in which the prisoner Flynn had actually been paid, in corroboration of his testimony. Mr. Kendall, an active officer of the detective force of the metropolitan police, who has been engaged tracing single day or night for the month commencing the 4th of The prisoner appeared to be much less excited than he June to the 4th of July, covering, in point of time, the was on Saturday, and looked round the room as if in ex. period in which the murder must have been committed. with him at Mortlake, in Surrey; that they slept to-

MURDER AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE, that given by her on the previous examination. In reply Mr. Kendall said he was prepared, from inquiries he

On behalf of the female prisoner Rankin, a witness Mr. Inspector Richardson proved that the gloves

of file deceased as well as to the person who had washed strangling by the garote. On the morning of the 3d for him, but by none could they be identified as having inst., the turnkey proceeded, as is usual, to inform been the property of the deceased.

the deceased was a large man.

inaccurate. He found that Welch had presented himself bound to the iron bar which traversed the dungeon,

apprentice. The evidence having closed on both sides, the magistrates conferred for a few moments, when the Chairman with crowbars and heavy pieces of timber. They announced that they were satisfied the alibi had been completely proved, and that on this charge they were now of the criminal rose then to its height. He placed discharged.

Mr. Streatfield (one of the Bench) suggested that they should be held in their own recognizances to appear again if called upon.

The prisoners were discharged. charging him with a common assault upon the potboy of and the most disgusting obscenitics. He then flung a public house. To the information he pleaded guilty, the keys at their heads with his utmost force, and but urged in extenuation his state of drunkenness at the

confessed it appeared to him they did not deserve.

The magistrates convicted him, and ordered him to to make the payment, and he also was again discharged.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF ROBERT LOW-THIN.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Saturday. The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Robert Lowthin, who was found drowned in the river Tyne, at Newcastle, has been vigorously prosecuted by the police; but beyond the confessions of the

watch and money, nothing has been elicited. Three men Bell, Ann M'Cartney, and Ann Oliver, and the following is the summary of the evidence taken :--John Deans said, he was employed in searching for the body of a little boy in the river, near the high crane,

when he found the body of Lowthin. John Hindmarsh said, he keeps the Charles XII, public-house at the end of Tyne Bridge, and remembered Lowthin coming there on Friday, the 24th, between seven and eight o'clock, in the evening, tipsy. Lowthin had a watch, which he dropped, and witness took it up, put it into Lowthin's pocket, and twisted the chain round his brace. Lowthin left there about eight o'clock. George Hind saw Lowthin going along the Close about

eight o'clock, near the Mansion House, tipsy, and assisted him to the lodge, at Messrs. Cookson's factory, where he left him in charge of the watcher.

way Station.

Elizabeth Spoor said, she lived in the Side, above Mr. Carr, the hairdresser's shop, and was looking out of the Friday, the 24th ult., when she heard Ann Oliver's voice, and saw her go across to Vickers's entry, which she went up, and a few minutes afterwards came out, saying she had got some money from a man. Witness saw Lowthin come out after, and another woman went over to him, and three men joined them. Lowthin told the men that the women had robbed him, and desired them to women to get away, when Lowthin and the three men went up the Side together. Witness knew Thoburn well, and had no doubt he was one of them; and shealso in the company of Lowthin. Witness remarked to her daughter that Lowthin was tipsy, and that she had never

seen him in such a state before. Thomas Starling, of Swan-street, Gateshead, said he was going home, about half-past one o'clock, on the Sa- six weeks before his marriage, which took place on turday morning, when he saw Lowthin and another man proceeding from the Railway Bridge, at Gateshead, towards Powell's Court, which they entered, and after remaining there for a minute or two, they came out again, murder and robbery were distinctly contessed by Petry and two other men joined them. As they passed down the street, witness said, "Lowthin, is that you?" Low- person of his mistress, though many circumstances thin said, "yes," and appeared inclined to stop, but the other men led him away. Witness could not identify proper overtures to her, and had proceeded to enany of the prisoners.

Mr. W. H. Scorey, superintendent of Police, in Gateshead, said, he was going up the passage of the Observer answer to the Bench. stated he was prepared to offer no office, when he saw two persons pass the end of the pasfurther evidence in addition to that adduced at the last sage. One of them was Lowthin, and the other person had on a pair of moleskin trousers, and a dark jacket. Mr. John Garret, a pawnbroker, produced a watch, which 25th of July, the day Lowthin was found, about five in the endeavoured to conceal it behind some casks, first afternoon. He had never seen Thoburn before to his

Mr. Wm. Douglas identified the watch as his property Lowthin was his brother-in-law and, a few weeks before the deceased was found, he had borrowed the watch, and ad not returned it. Richard Pringle, a losier, at North Shields, said he

Mr. Inspector Crake was then about to prove the confession of the prisoners, when the magistrates retired, and after consulting together for about half an kour, they returned into Court, and said, as to the female prisoners, they were of opinion that there was no evidence against male prisoners, they had determined to take down the depositions of the witnesses as far as they went, and remand the prisoners till Thursday.

Mr. Lockey Harle, solicitor, who attended on behalf of the friends of the deceased, inquired the nature of the offence with which the prisoners would be charged in the

Mr. Philipson replied, that the Bench had not deternined that point; they proposed to take down the evilence of the witnesses as to the facts they were able to prove, and upon the prisoners being egain brought before went in search of him, and about one o'clock in the them they would decide upon what charge they should be morning found him on the Boulevard Pigale, outside committed. There was no doubt it was a very serious case, and time was necessary in order to investigate it: but they had heard quite sufficient to warrant them in again remanding the male prisoners.

Mr. Stoker, the Coroner, said, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday, and he felt bound to state that, unless fuller and more satisfactory evidence was adduced than what had transpired that day, he could not think that the Jury would be justified in criminating the pri-

Mr. Philipson said, it was desirable the inquest should close before they decided on committing the pri-Mr. Stoker-Then I will resume the evidence produced

before me on Tuesday, and unless something further transpires to warrant me in adjourning the inquiry again, I will close on that day. The Bench approved of that arrangement.

The depositions of the several witnesses were then read ver and signed; and the prisoners were remanded into the custody of the gaoler, with directions that they should

not be allowed to communicate with each other.

Execution .- On Monday week, James Sexton was executed at Ennis (Ireland) having been found guilty and inflicted a wound five inches long and one and a of murder. The following particulars are on the au- half inch deep. The prisoner, who declined saying thority of the Clare Journal :- The executioner pro- anything in his defence, was committed for trial at cceded to pinion the culprit, which he effected with such severity as to leave the sufferer's hands and fingers swollen, and livid in an extraordinary degree. Charged with stabbing Mary M'Kean with a knife in the depended upon.

The depended upon.

The Potatoe Disease in East Prussia.—This charged with stabbing Mary M'Kean with a knife in the destructive malady has again made its appearance in Preceded by the Rev. Messrs. Hennessy, Roughan, Mahony, and Fahy, the wretched man unhesitatingly walked up the stairs, and after conversing privately for a few minutes, was about to mount the awful scaffold, when turning round suddenly, he said—"I would wish to say a few words." "Do not; take my advice," said the anxious clergyman, "do not say a word." After some welltimed expostulation the scaffold was ascended, and the culprit cried out —"I will explain all—my prosecutors sworefisely." three places, one wound under the breast being dan—the persons evening density and safe this part of Germany. The potatoe crops in the gerous. A man stated that on the previous evening downtry round Dantzic are represented as being most extensively attacked. The disease is, as yet, perception of a window, wrangling, when the prisoner suddenly stabbed M'Kean three places, one wound under the breast being dan—to country round Dantzic are represented as being most extensively attacked. The disease is, as yet, perception of a window, wrangling, when the prisoner suddenly stabbed M'Kean three places, one wound under the breast being dan—to country round Dantzic are represented as being most extensively attacked. The disease is, as yet, perception only in the stalks, the roots being untouched. Low and clayey soils suffer most, but hilly and sandy when the prisoner suddenly stabbed M'Kean three places, one wound under the breast being dan—to country round Dantzic are represented as being most extensively attacked. The disease is, as yet, perception of the stalks, the roots being untouched. Low and clayey soils suffer most, but hilly and sandy when the prisoner suddenly stabbed M'Kean three places, and the prisoner and will be and some other persons saw the prisoner and watched. A stalk prisoner and saw and the prisoner and saw and the prisoner and th -"I will explain all-my prosecutors swore falsely." between two men, named Williams and Roberts, A voice then came from the boundary wall, saying- which was soon apparently settled. But on the par-"Stop as you ar, don't mind them." The speaker, we understand, was a near relative to the dying man. Sexton, addressing the crowd, said, "I am going to die and may I never enter the kingdom of God, if the instrument only divided the scalp of the crown. every word my prosecutors swore was not false."- The aggressor instantly left that part of the country. aunched into eternity. There was no struggle—no course to dangerous weapons. But perhaps no in-

A SPANISH ROBBER.

An act of singular ferocity took place a day or two ago in the prison of Salamanca. A notorious robsentenced to be shot, but the military authorities thinking such a mode of punishment too honourable (which were produced) had been shown to the comrades for such a miscreant, obtained its commutation to the criminal that the Judge of First Instance, ac-The gloves on examination appeared the common cot | companied by the escribano, had arrived, to announce, ton gloves of rather a small size, and it was stated that in form, his sentence, and to transfer him to the condemned chapel, preparatory to his execution. He Mr. Kendall, in answer to the magistrates, stated that was found with one of his legs released from the fetto the Lord Mayor as an orphan in distress, on the 11th he flung himself on the turnkey, seized the massive massive strength resisting all his eff rts. Half-adozen strong men then tried to break open the door himself behind a strong beam which went across the upper part of the door on the inside, and, brandishing the formidable key, actually broke the head of the first man who attempted to effect an entrance. The Chairman, with the concurrence of the rest of the | The wounded man was dragged out by the legs by his more than a quarter of an hour he kept them at bay, and answered to the entreaties of the officers and the John Henessey was, however, detained on a warrant, prayers of the priest with the most awful blasphemies.

severely wounded two persons. Seeing all entreaties useless, a party of soldiers was called to the spot. The officer of the guard once pay a fine of 1s, with 10s, costs. Time was allowed him more summoned him to surrender, but he replied with the grossest ribaldry and the most insulting gestures, and howled defiance to the whole garrison. The soldiers were ordered to load their muskets; while they were doing so he wounded the officer with a piece of lime-stone. The priest, seeing that he was about to be shot down like a wild beast in his den, entreated the men to fire low, so as to disable, but not to kill him, in order that some chance might yet remain of repentance. A shot was fired, but it missed him. The ruffian fell back to a dark corner of the dungeon, as far as his chain permitted, and parties in custody as to their having robbed him of his from thence flung stones and pieces of mortar at his at the soldiers. who yet did not dare to venture into the darkness of the dungeon. A third shot was fired, and his right shoulder was broken. The arm fell they were in the act of replacing the broken fetter. he collected his remaining strength, and with his left hand struck the turnkey with the iron on the head, and laid him at his feet. Three or four men threw themselves on him, and completely mastered him. He was then removed to the condemned chapel, after the sentence had been duly notified. He was subsequently visited by the priest, who em-John Hunter, the watcher at the Lodge, stated that ployed every effort, but in vain, to bring him to a Lowthin remained there till about a quarter to ten sense of his condition. His exhortations and prayers most horrid execrations. To the last moment he continued the same; and even on the scaffold, seated on the fatal chair, with the cold instrument of death window of her house about twelve o'clock on the night of about to clasp his bare neck, this monster in human form shouted to the horrified crowd about him curses and imprecations on God and man!

the person of that name, who keeps a coffee house at St. Ouen, was on Thursday brought before the Court of Assizes to take his trial upon a triple charge of attempt at rape, of murder, and of robbery, committed by him the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th of June last. Petry, the prisoner, who is a young German, knew the other two male prisoners by having seen them only 18 years of age, showed in his countenance and features none of those indications we naturally expect to find in one capable of such atrocious crimes, being very fair, with light hair and mild blue eyes He was hired as a waiter by M. Courtecuisse, only June 2, with Mademoiselle Gallier, a very pretty and amiable young person, so that this union was broken in just one fortnight by her violent death. The but he denied to the last any attempt to violate the combined to raise a conviction that he had made imdeavour to carry them into execution by force; and alarmed by her cries for assistance, first struck her on the head with a wine-bottle, and then stabbed her in the throat with a knife. This sanguinary and brutal scene took place in the cellar, to which he had no doubt enticed her, under the pretence of requiring some direction. When he had completed the fatal had been pledged by Thoburn with him, on Saturday the deed, he dragged the body into an inner cellar and cutting off her pockets, in which were the keys of the house, and taking the rings from her ears. The ruthless assassin then went up to his room, took off his blood-stained clothes, put them under the mattrass of his bed, dressed himself in his best, went into his master's room, and robbed him of upwards of 400f. and walked away. All this was done during the changed a five pound note, for two young men, whom he absence of M. Courtecuisse, who had come to Paris thought were Douglas and Thoburn, but he could not tell on business. On his return in the evening, and finding no one in the house, he concluded that his wife had gone to the Convent des Sœues de la Providence, of which her own sister was one of the members. Gaining no tidings of her there, he went to the Cure of St. Ouen, who accompanied him home, and aided him in his search, till they found the lifeless body in them, and they were therefore discharged. As to the the place and condition we have described. In the mean time Petry came along the road to where the line of fortifications crosses it, took a hackney-coach, came into Paris, and went to all the different coachoffices in order to procure the means for his immediate departure to Metz. But as the coaches were all gone, he was obliged to wait, passing the night in riot and debauchery, wasting in this manner 250f. of his ill-gotten means. Information of the sad events at St. Ouen having been transmitted to the police of Paris, with a description of Petry's person, the officers the walls of Paris. I'etry, during his trial, made no other defence than a declaration that he was drunk at the time : but this was positively contradicted by all who saw him, and who stated, although he might be somewhat elevated, he was in a state to know perfectly what he about. After a deliberation of threequarters of an hour, the jury found him guilty of all the charges in the indictment, yet they declared that the murder was without premeditation. But as they did not find extenuating circumstances, the Court passed sentence of death upon this atrocious though young sinner .- Galignani's Messenger THE KNIFE AGAIN.—Cases of stabbing, more or

less aggravated, present themselves every week; and scarcely a session or an assize takes place in any county but the calendar is stained with instances of this un-English crime. At the recent Somerset assizes, R. Williams, who had been in prison five or six times for stabbing and other offences, was tried for the murder of Thomas Wiggins, and left for execution on the 26th instant. At the police court, Dudley, on Monday, a man named Kelly, was charged by John Penn, with stabbing him on Saturday night. They had had some words when the prisoner struck the complainant on the muscular part of the arm. chastising an alleged delinquent.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

EXTINCTION OF THE POTATO CROP. Such is the heading given to a letter from Clonmel, published in a Wexford paper, and if the facts set forth be not over coloured the future prospects of the poor are lamentable indeed.

For the last four weeks (says the writer) symptoms of disease were manifest in the potato crop; but from the bloom and verdure of the gardens there was no doubt entertained but it would have been an excellent one. There were a few complaints, indeed, in this neighbourhood, but they were of a very trivial nature; the people did not wish to complain, as they considered a few withered After the company had done ample justice to the stalks amongst their thriving gardens of no consequence. good things set before them, and the cloth having Friday evening closed as lovely and genial a day as August ever ushered, but about 8 o'clock p. m. a sharp to the chair, and Mr. C. Chester to the vice-chair. easterly wind arose, and continued until morning. Nothing was anticipated-no one dreamed of the coming calamity—the sun rose on Saturday as lovely a morn as a more genial climate could produce—but, alas! and too so far as the trade was concerned. He concluded by true-the rich and lovely potatoe fields which were a deless resistance, and to open the door, or pass the keys | Nothing could exceed the change produced; they seemed bound apprentice to Captain William Sinclair, of the through the grating. He refused, and uttered against as if electrified. I saw several fields within a few hunpartially black, so extensive is the disease at present.

From Wexford the accounts are equally disastrous. According to the Waterford Chronicle, both the potato and oat crops, especially the former, have suffered to a great extent.

alarming. The Evening Mail-a journal which, during the whole of the last spring and winter, strenuously denied that there were any fears for the potato cro; -now admits that "the whole of this year's early crop is lost," but it expresses a hope that the late sown crop may be saved. Unhappily, all the accounts tend to annihilate this hope. The Mail itself publishes a letter dated Skibbereen, a town in the county of Cork, which contains the following :- "I may, then, in a few words say, that the failure this year is universal in this district; for miles a person may proceed in any direction without perceiving any exception to the awful destruction. Last year's blight was partial, and it came late in the year, when the potatoes were well formed, so assaulters. Another shot was fired through the that part of the crop was not unfit for food; but grating, and broke his leg. The wound rendered him savage beyond all description. He bellowed of the tubers commenced, and hence over whole disand howled, and foamed in rage; and still, dragging tricts there cannot be found any produce whatever. his smashed and bleeding limb along, flung missiles The people here are in a state of starvation—already they have commenced the system of going in large bodies to the gentlemen's houses and demanding money. A few days ago they laid the town of Skiblifeless by his side, and he lay on the ground. He called out that he surrendered, but only because he tained a large sum. It would be well if these things could no longer resist. They entered and he was were known, for really I was above measure asdragged along the floor, bathed in his blood. As | tonished on reading O'Connell's assertion that by the 15th of September, the people would have abundance of food- I venture to predict that, if large and continued grants are not made by government. or works on a large scale undertaken, that the peo-ple will be in a state of starvation and insurrection." as it ought to have been, but he would say with one ple will be in a state of starvation and insurrection." the Nenagh Guardian, "writes to say that as far as he has seen during the past week, in the counties of Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Longford, that time the society consisted of seventeen lodges ployed every effort, but in vain, to bring him to a sense of his condition. His exhortations and prayers were replied to with the filthiest obscenity and the tato crop is totally gone." The following are extended to with the filthiest obscenity and the traces from his communication:—"On turning a communication to the commu tracts from his communication:—"On turning a handful of them out of the earth, the stalks present Roberts took a tour through the United Kingdom to the appearance they would in other years in November; in some places where they have suffered least, with scarcely a vestige of their former greenness, and so browned as they should be only three months nence; while, in by far the greater number of fields they are so orisp, a besom would clear the ridges A Young Assassin.—The murder of Madame from end to end; and in by no means a few cases Hyppolyte Courtecuisse, the newly married wife of they have crumbled away, so as in many fields to leave scarcely a trace that they had ever grown. Now, what is the condition of the poor? I will give just two instances, not selected, but as they occurred: -I saw a boy bringing into a poor cabin a small basket of bad potatoes, about a stone weight, and about six or seven spades. Scarcely believing it the produce of another digging, bringing into a arranged, and that too invariably in favour of the house for dinner, much diseased, but not unfit for men. Without saying more, he would proceed at but they were something less than three quarters of a stone, but these were the produce of eighty feet of value of £11 13s. 3d., and a purse containing a similar ridge. The late potatoes have been at-tacked almost before they were well formed. Were scription: wages at half what they are, they would not in most cases compensate for digging out. It would say let those whose duty it is to provide for the peace of the country look well to the matter-let landed proprietors look well to it-let those who are in anywise better off than the immediate subjects of this visitation look to it-let all who can assist in averting impending calamities be up and stirring; already is the little cloud collecting, and who shall say how

burst in a storm of destruction." POTATOE DISEASE IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .- Having heard much about the potatoe disease being extant in this neighbourhood, we determined to has been directed, extends at least twelve miles round Nottingham, and it is a district in which large crops of potatoes are grown. We are sorry to find that the disease is generally prevalent, and has manifested itself at a much earlier period this year than it did in the last, and most seriously effects the early crops. Persons from the following villages, who have crops themselves, and have seen the crops of their neighbours, one and all unequivocally declare that the disease is universal at these places, viz. :-Sueinton, Leuton, Basford, Carrington, Arnold, Radford, Bulwell, Carlton, Colwick, Burton Joyce, Sheldford, Lowdham, Lambley, Woodborough, Epperstone, Colverton, Willoughby, Gedling, Sherwood Carcolston, Bingham, Colgrave, Tithby, Watnall, Kinoulton, Owtram, Ratcliffe, Leake, Gotham, Bunny, Stoke, Coats, Loughborough, Holme, Chilwell, Tolon, Long-Eaton, and Costock. At many of these places the crops are nearly half destroyed, and a others not so bad. Last year it was considered the wet weather caused the disease, but this year the heat has been greater than in any summer for twenty years. Considerable anxiety begins to prevail and many who thought little of the affair last year, now entertain an opinion that it will be very serious and of a fearful result.

cularly Spitalfields, presented a very deplorable appearance of the prevalent disease in potatoes, the great majority being more or less affected, many being in a state absolutely unfit for food. It has shown itself already in the early sorts from Kent, extensively imported from abroad, from places where they were reported to be uninfected, and amongst others from Naples, the Azores, Oporto, and New Grenada, but although these were planted on welllrained, unmanured land, they have in every instance failed. According to recent accounts from Sydney, in New South Wales, the disease has made its appearance there. These facts seem strongly to support the opinion that the disease is not owing to any miasmata, but to the exhausted vitality of the stock so that its future supply, as an article of food, cannot, be depended upon.

Preceded by the Rev. Messrs. Hennessy, Roughan, three places, one wound under the breast being dan- this part of Germany. The potatoe crops in the

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. On Thursday last, a man carrying on business in partnership with another in this town, as a blacksmith, clandestinely decamped by the mail-train with the proceeds of the sale of the stock in trade, which had been sold by auction, and leaving his partner liable for the debts every word my prosecutors swore was not false."—

Mr. Hennessy: "Now, Sexton, if you persevere you are wrong, and if you persist in making a dying declaration, I at least will not be accountable. Do you forgive your prosecutors?"—Sexton: "I do from the bottom of my heart and all enemies." Again, addressing the crowd, he said, "I have a good deal to say, but the elergy won't allow me. I forgive my prosecutors, and may the Lord have mercy on my soul—I will die with what brought me here—

soul—I will die Hearing of his flight, the partner and one of the respect. prosecutors, and may the Lord have mercy on my back. A surgeon was caned in, who pronounced the society, soul—I will die with what brought me herc— wound in the back dangerous; and a warrant was contage." The executioner, who seemed to be a personage, and a warrant was contage. The executioner, who seemed to be a personage and an examination to be permanently provided the prisoner and an examination to be permanently provided. feet adopt in his trade, with great celerity took off on Monday, a conflict of an unusual nature took found upon the prisoner, and an examination took for; and under this head is an item of £1,365 16s, 11d., Sexton's neckcloth, a black silk handkerchief, ad- place. The combatants were women, and in settling place before a magistrate, who would not, however, paid to injured members, from July, 1831, to April, 1846. Sexton's neckcloth, a black sink handkeremer, ad- place. The community were women, and in setting in the bound have re- authorize the detention of the money, which was re- To shipwrecked and distressed members £119 3s. 4d. has turned, and the man was brought to Cambridge in been paid; to aged members, a sum of £1,800 10s.; and convulsion. The length of the fall deprived him of stance more striking could be adduced than the one custody of the police. But on consulting the clerks for the funerals of 266 deceased members, from November, convuision. The length of the last deprived min of stated moto straining could be additioned than the one of the magistrates, it was found that he was not 1826, to April, 1846, a sum of £1,754 9s. 9½d. has been exautes, but there was no other agony apparent. The railway police-con-table so far forgot his position and amenable to a criminal proceeding, the transaction pended. whole affair seems equally shocking and inexplie- the claims of civilised life, as to use the knife in being only the subject of a civil action. He was therefore released .- Cambridge Chronicle.

#### Trades' Movements.

THE BOILER MAKERS ANNIVERSARY. The twelfth anniversary of the Loyal Patriot Lodge of the United Friendly Boiler Makers of Manchester was held on Monday, August 17th, 1846 at the house of Mr. Dixon, the Golden Eagle Inn Birmingham Street, Manchester, when upwards of 130 of the hardy sons of toil sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion. The viands did credit to the host and hosters, both as regarded the quantity and quality, every thing being of the best. been removed. Mr. Melding was unanimously called The CHAIRMAN commenced by congratulating them upon the unanimity which was apparent amongst them, and likewise upon the present aspect of affairs calling upon Mr. Roberts to present a testimonial of Mr. Roberts said it gave him much pleasure to

come forward to present Mr. Dixon with this testi-Hilton Castle of Sunderland, with whom he had made them the most horrible imprecations. A blacksmith dred yards of this town, and found them all withered; a monial because he knew his worth and the valuable and apron (ms cooks aress), and all black! I in- services he had rendered to the Boiler Makers Beneother persons, namely, the scullery maid and a little girl said—Deceased was my sister; her name was Susan Tollione voyage, and absconded. He was, in fact, a runaway was called to undo the lock, but did not succeed, its man who was digging showed me them all black! I inservices he had rendered to the Boiler Makers Benequired of several intelligent farmers who informed me fit Society. Mr. D. had stood by them in adversity that there was a blast, or as they termed it, bad wind, on as well as in prosperity. He had stood by them Friday night, which caused this mighty change in this when they numbered but three dozen. He was with part of the county. From Cahir and the Galtee mount them when they advanced to hundreds, and was still tain by the banks of the Suir, extending to Sleevenaman with them when they were able to count their all were visited by the blast and were lost. In Powers numbers by thousands. His services demanded town, Gammonsfield, Kilcash, and Kilmurry the potato from the Journeymen Boiler Makers their gratitude, crop was a complete failure, and all the potatoes offered but up to the present, although, perhaps, opportunifor sale in our market (Clonmel) on Saturday last were ties might have presented themselves, yet up to the present they had not given any manifestation of it to him. However he (Mr. Roberts) was now proud to say that he held in his hand a small tribute of respect from the members to Mr. D. for his past services. He was well aware that it was far from being an equivalent for what Mr. D. had done for the society, but he hoped that it would at least be Dublin, August 15. accepted as a small token of their respect. The The accounts continued to be received are very testimonial was a Patent Lever Watch, Guard, and appendages, with the following inscription:-"Pre-sented to Mr. Dixon by the members of the Loyal Patriot Boiler Makers United Friendly Society for his valuable services as treasurer to the society. Manchester, August 17th, 1846." Mr. Roberts then presented the testimonial, on which the members, with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, rose en masse, and made the building shake with their cheers and plaudits, which continued for a considerable time.

Mr. Dixon rose amid much applause and saidthey would excuse him from addressing them at any length, inasmuch as he was not in the habit of making speeches, and even if he was, such were his feelings at the present moment that they quite overpowered him; he, therefore, would content himself by thanking them for the present, -a present which was made more valuable from the fact of its being purchased by subscriptions given from the wages of industry, earned by the sweat of the sons of toil; this made it more valuable than any gift sovereigns or potantates could bestow. He again thanked them, and trusted that while he lived his conduct would be such as would merit their respect. Mr. D. resumed his seat amid much applause.

The Chairman then said he had a pleasing duty to perform. The members had put into his hands a tribute of respect to Mr. John Roberts, their worthy corresponding secretary. The gift was not so large as it ought to have been, but he would say with one services of Mr. Roberts need but to be known to be elected corresponding secretary in May, 1842; at advocate the claims of the society. He was engaged in addressing meetings, opening lodges and enrolling members nearly every night. He commenced his tour on the 12th of February, and returned to Manchester on the 24th of July, during which period he opened twelve new lodges and enrolled upwards of a thousand new members. Since that time several new lodges had been added to the society. Under his management twenty-eight new lodges had been opened, and upwards of two thousand members enrolled, so that the society now numbers forty-five lodges and three thousand good paying members on inquired how much he had deg for them? He said under his management, inasmuch as they have inthe books. The funds have been equally prosperous possible, I went to the ground and found they were has benefitted much, for wherever there was a difcreased about £1000. Nor is this all, the trade itself the produce of thirty-three feet of a ridge, over four ference betwixt the employers and employed, Roberts feet in width, and their only food. This day I saw was there and by his exertions things were speedily use—there was no opportunity of weighing them, once to present the testimonial, which consisted of

"This token of respect is presented to John Roberts by the united boiler makers of Great Britain and Ireland as a mark of their esteem for his valuable services as corresponding secretary.

"August 17, 1846." The Chairman then handed the testimonial to Mr. Roberts, who had suspended round his neck one of the handsomest gold medals it ever was our rapidly it may increase in gloom and darkness, and lot to see, which medal was presented to him in

1834 by the boiler makers of London. Mr. Roberts said that his feelings might be better imagined than described, for he assured them that this splendid and unmerited act of kindness manifested towards him, had produced feelings which ascertain whether the cases spoken of were of an | completely unmaned him; they, therefore, must take the will for the deed, by accepting his most grateful isolated or a general character, and for this purpose, on (Saturday) the market-day, we took the opportunity of inquiring of respectable parties from all the villages round. The circuit to which our attention worthy of their confidence and esteem; and he begged worthy of their confidence and esteem; and he begged to assure them that whilst he lived, he should remember this anniversary and their kindness with undicing gratitude. He again thanked them, and

resumed his seat amid much applause. Mr. Owen Williams then presented to Mr. Melling, Slide Rule, as a token of respect from the workmen of Messrs. Galway, for his uniform good conduct whilst he was employed in the same shop; and likewise for the lively interest he took in the welfare of the trade generally. After which, Mr. M. returned thanks to his fellow workmen, in a brief speech. The presentations being concluded, the following toasts were given from the Chair:-

"The Queen, and may she soon reign over a free and a happy people." "The Town and Trade of Manchester, may it prosper, so that its operatives may at all times find

profitable employment."
"The Masters and Foremen Boiler Makers, and may there ever exist a perfect and good understanding betwixt them and the journeymen."
"Success to the United Boiler Makers Friendly Society, and may it ever be a refuge for the oppressed.

After which the evening was spent in harmony the entertainments consisting of songs, glees, and dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until a THE LONDON MARKETS .- On Saturday, and parti- late hour, when all retired to their homes, highly delighted with the 12th anniversary of the society.

# PAPER MAKERS.

MAIDSTONE.—The united body of Paper Makers of England and Wales, have joined the National United with which the metropolis is chiefly supplied at this Trades Association for the protection of Industry, but season. being much sooner than the last year In injoining the body they have not interiered with the order to secure healthy crops, potatoes for seed were previous organization of their local association. All monies due to the Paper Makers Union will be sent to Maidstone, and the amount required for levy and contribution to the National Association, will be paid in proportion to the number of men in work, from the general stock. All notice of dispute, &c., connected with the trade must be sent to W. Baker, Secretary, or 48 Week Street, Maidstone.

SHIPWRIGHTS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY. The twenty second anniversary dinner of the Provident Society of Shipwrights took place on Monday, at White Conduit House Tavern, when nearly 400 of the

members were seated at the tables several tiers of were ranged in the great room of the establishment. The Society formed at the Green Dragoon, Stepney, and proceeded thence, in processional order, with colours flying, and to the stirring music of an excellent band, to White Conduit House. The dinner was served in Mr. Rouse's customary excellent style, and gave general satisfaction, sustaining the high character of the tavern. Mr. Augustus Henry Frederick was unanimously called to tho chair, and was supported on his left by Mr. Thomas Marr, Secretary of the Society.

The dinner over, the Chairman gave-"The Shipwrights' Provident Union, and may it ever flourish." (Cheers.)

"The Ship-builders of the River Thames." (Drunk amid enthusiastic cheers.) "The health of the President, Secretary, and Committee of the Shipwrights' Union" was next given from the chair, and drunk with general demonstrations of

The company then rose, and withdrew to the grounds, where upwards of 5,000 visitors and friends had congregated, and where a variety of entertainments were provided for their amusement by the worthy proprietor of the establishment, Mr. Rouse.

In the account of the monies expended by the Society,

The company separated highly delighted with the day's evjoyment.

# Foreign Mobements.

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

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

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA. NO. VI.

Go little is known of the Greek Church, in this country, that a few extracts from the chapter flustrative of the history, dogmas, and organization, of this most numerous but one of all the Christian sects, will interest our readers.

#### THE GRECO RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The national faith of Russia is well known to be that of the Greek church of the eastern empire. By the consent of the Greek patriarchs—too much occupied, after the fall of Constantinople, with their own safety to feel ambitious—it was allowed to detach itselfin 1598, and laft to its own government. At this time, the patriarch Moscow, anointed its metropolitan Job, as the first Russian patriarch, giving him thus the supreme authority over all the faithful in the Muscovite Empire. The separathat the Russiau church has since differed from the mother establishment. Few readers are not aware that the Greek church bears the closest resemblance to the Roman-catholic, both in its tenets and its rites; the differences which exist are indeed so insignificant, that the Greeks and Romans term each other reciprocally only schismatics, reserving the epithet of "heretics" to a more determined departure from the fold, such as that of all the sects which have sprung from the Reforms of Luther

The Greek church is said by theologians to differ in for'y-one points from the Roman-catholic; but some of these distinctions are so subtle as to escape altogether the preception of an unsubtilizing inquirer. The most important is but trivial, with the exception of what relates to church discipline, and the independence of papal clarations of the one and the decision of the other is only allowed to its patriarchs, which, in the Russian shurch, are represented by the "Holy Synod." It acknowledges the creeds of Nice and of St. Athanasius, and holds the doctrine of the Trinity, but differs from the Roman catholics in believing the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father alone, and not from the Father and the Son.

The Greek church denies the existence of purgatory, but permits prayers for the dead. It inculcates 2 profound veneration for relics, repudiates carved images of the virgin, saints, &c.; but commands painted representations. Predestination is one of the chief dogmas of the Greek Church. The secular priests are not only allowed, but compelled, to marry.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE RUSSIAN PRIESTHOOD.

After the creation of a patriarchal see in Russia, the patriarchs, in a few years, acquired in Muscovy as mucl: temporal authority as the popes in the middle ages exercised over the rest of Europe. They took the first sear after the tear, who on certain occasions was forced to hold their stirrup; neither war nor peace could be undertaken without their blessing, and they had a power of was to destroy this imperium in imperio, turning the vices and ignorance of the clergy against themselves. By means of firmness, cruelty, and ridicule, he succeeded in utterly subverting the hierarchial power; the faith itself he left standing as a useful instrument, but wrenched its direction from the hands of the priests.

On the death of the Patriarch Adrian, in 1700, Peter utterly abolished the patriarchal office, and declared him self head of the church. He appointed an exarch, with very limited authority, immediately to preside over alspiritual affairs; but, twenty years after, he abolished the exarchy also, and instituted the "Holy Legislative Synod," which still continues to this day to govern them under the immediate cognizance of the emperor, who besides appointing the members of synod, chosen from the higher clergy, is always represented in this assembly by the ober-procurator, a layman, who can oppose all their resolutions till submitted to the decision of the emperor

When Peter began his reign, one-half of the land of the empire are said to have been possessed by the priesthood. The most hideous crimes are charged against the priests, monks, and nuns of that time and strange orgies, and fearful crimes, even at the present day, are said to occasionally disgrace the Russian (Greek) convents and monasteries.

The Russian clergy are divided into three classes-tharchirès, the black clergy, and the white. The archirè are the superior authorities of the church, and comprise the metropolitans, the archbishops, and the bishops The black clergy, or tchornoi dehovenstro, is the monastic portion of it, from which the former must be chosen; i comprises the archimandrites, or abbots; the hegumins. abbots of the smaller houses of reclusion; the ieromo nachs and ieradeacons, who perform divine service in the monastries, and, lastly, the monks. Both the black clergy and those who have risen from it are obliged to lead ausiere and rigid lives; they are forbidden the use of animal food, and are not permitted to marry after they have entered this order. They are very wealthy, but wealth can have but few attractions for them, unless in the case of those who feel a satisfaction in the conscious ness of the possession of gold, although they cannot apply it to any of those purposes which make it coveted by men; and on the whole, at the present day, those best acquainted with the subject land both their learning and their piety. As much cannot be said for the secular priests, the bialge duhoreneto, or white clergy, who officiate in the cities and parishes, and appear the plebeianof this body. They are divided into protopopes, popes, deacons, sacristans, and readers, and are too often drunken, proflizate, and grasping characters, extorting greedily every farthing they can from the superstition o their flock, and neglecting no means of working on it. is common to see them intoxicated, and very uncommon to meet with one who has not got a pack of cards or two about him, which he produces directly they are in request. Nine-tenths of the remuneration attached to their office arises from voluntary contributions, which they practise every method unscrupulous ingenuity can devise to wrest from the fears and hopes of their flock, who usually look upon the priest as the chosen of Heaven, in whom many things are allowable which would not be so in the layman; just as they see the man who wears the Imperial button pilfer and rob with impunity, whilst the retribution of the lash awaits the moujik who should venture on the same course. On the other hand, the duties which the Russian secular priest ought to perform are so ardeous and exorbitant that the church ceremonial alone would fill up all his time, and leave him none to devote to study or to acts of charity.

The long monastic service of the church must be per formed three times a day; he must attend to the administration of baptism, marriage, and the burial of the dead, with all the complication of their numerous and interminable ceremonies: he is enjoined to visit the sick, to comfort and instruct his flock, and he has, besides all this, to look to his own pecuniary interests—the only part of all this catalogue which he never neglects, unless when other duties happen to go hand-in-hand with it.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCHES. These buildings are usually large, built either of wood or brick, in the form of a square, a quadrangle, but especially in the figure of a cross. There is a peculiar and picturesque aspect about their semi-Asiatic architecture and the well-known enormous mosque-like domes, either blazing in one sheet of gilding or silver leaf, or painted green or blue and studded with gold and silver stars. Resides the larger, there are generally four smaller domes which are apt to assume too much of a pepper-castor appearance. The believ is commonly seperate from the church; it often rises in a column-like steeple, from the midst of the churchyard which surrounds the house of worship. The Russian foible for enormous bells, we have of in every elementary book of geo long since read graphy.

The interior of the churches is more striking than imposing. Decked out with a pompous magnificence which renders it gandy and glittering, the Russian clergy have not had the art of investing it with that character of sciemnity and grandeur which, in the Roman-catholic cathedrals, involuntarily fills the breast of the beholder with awa and veneration. In the true spirit of a barbaric people, they have sought in a mass of print and gilding in rich stuffs, and in a display of gold, silver, and jewellery, to produce the effect which the intellectual Italians sought in the ideal conceptions of architecture, of sculpture, and of painting, embellishing indeed at times with too much finery, but never depending on the mere gorgaousness of decoration.

The church is divided into three parts. The inner and most holy division, contains the alter, on which is Taised a massive cross of gold or silver, and on it a Tichly bound copy of the Scriptures is placed, clasped and exceedingly depressed in his mind, and he had With bands of silver or gold, often richly set with precious stones. The second division, intended to contain the congregation, is the name of the church; it is separated from the altar part by the Ikonostas, a kind of screen. ou which are pictures of our Saviour, of the Virgin, of the apostles and saints, and containing in the middle what are called the royal doors, which are shut or opened to admit the view of the congregation into the sauctuary, at different phases of the service. These pictures, always wretched daubs, shew very often only the face, hands. and feet of the holy personages they are intended to represent, all the body and garments being formed by one raised and embossed sheet of gold or silver, and often studed with precious stones of incalculable value, the Plous offerings of the faithful during many ages.

THE SCRIPTORES. The Russians make no use of a complete copy of th

Bible in their churches, retrenching certain books which they consider too immodest to be brought into a house o worship. Even their elergy very seldom possess an entire copy of the Scriptures. Their church books are all written in the old Scalvonic, in which language the service is also performed, and which resembles the modern Russ about as nearly as the English tongue of the reign of King Henry the First assimilates to the English of the Present day.

The "fasts" of the Russian Church are long and severe, and occupy, on the whole, more than half the year! All the peasantry and lower order of the Russians are profoundly devout, and blindly superstitious. The landed aristocracy, most of the employes, and many of the mercantile class, have no having recourse to violent measures, that all will end faith in the popular belief. Ornamented pictures of well. I must now give you some account of the affair. the saints, &c., are in great request. These pictures are in every house, and usually in every room of the house; and before them the Russian is almost everlastingly crossing himself. "Even under the plazzas

of the market-place these pictures, richly chased in silver, and illuminated by lights, gratify the piety of buyers and sellers, and draw from the passer by the sign of the cross, and a five-kopeck piece." The Russian Church, like most other churches, of Constantinople, having travelled for the purpose to has been guilty of many cruel persecutions towards schismatics of its own creed; hundreds of the sect

whose principal distinction was, that they signed the tion was thus peaceable and amicable, and it is only in a cross with three fingers instead of with two were few forms and ceremonies, but not in any of its dogmas, burned alive by the last patriarch and Peter the Great! The Russian Church has, however, never dying creature. Hundreds stood silent there with faces persecuted other communions altogether distinct from its own, such as the Catholics, Lutherass, Jews, &c. Yet the Chapter from which we have taken the above extracts, treats of religious persecution in Russia. Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans have been, and are being persecuted; but not by the Russian Church. The persecuting party is the Tsar. The Greek Church has never been a proselyting church, and therefore, has wanted the motive which usually stimulates religious persecutors. The members of the Greek Church like the Jews and the Scotch Covenanters, believe themselves the "elect;" a comfortable belief, because authority. It acknowledges, as the only rule of its it gratifies their own vanity, and at the same time faith, the Holy Scriptures and the authority of the seven saves them from engaging in the useless task of atfirst general councils; but the interpretation of the de- tempting to convert the non-elect. Nicholas is not so liberal, he would have all his subjects and slaves of one belief in all things; hence, his persecution of the Jews, and United Greeks, and Catholics in Poland and the Lutherans in the Baltic provinces.

The journals have teemed for a long time past with accounts of these persecutions, and some columns of this paper have at different times been occupied with the frightful details of the tyrant's atrocities. It is. therefore, not imperative that we should follow our author in his sketch of these persecutions contained in the chapter before us.

No one need suppose that Nicholas is himself the dupe of a fanaticism which prompts him to these persecutions, proofs in abundance exist that he hold in perfect contempt the creed he makes use of for the promotion of his own selfish ends: here is an illustration:-

A certain monastery in the government of Minsk boasted of possessing the very cross on which the Redeemer of the world was crucified, whereby this fortunate community had succeeded in accumulating untold treasures. The emperor unceremoniously borrowed the life and death over all his subjects; even the united tear | greater part of their funds, and brought the cross with and boyars were always oblized to yield to the patriarch him (on a pious speculation) to be exposed in Moscow to and his clergy. One of the first steps of Peter the Great | the veneration of the faithful. This relic, whole and in-:act. (notwithstanding the number of authentic pieces scattered through the churches in the very city to which it was brought, to say nothing of the rest of the empire, and which collected together might have sufficed to build a shed for the entire one,) when it had done duty in Moscow, was brought to St. Petersburgh, and exposed in the Kazan church, which was besieged day and night by an inceasing stream of devotess. But piety at St. Petersburgh differed in this respect from piety at Moscow, that though it prostrated itself in as humble adoration, and seat its breast with as much compunction and fervour, it did not open its purse-strings. Only some fifteen thouand pounds' worth of offerings repaid the imperial ingeauity, whereas Moscow yielded ten times that amount. This took place about the beginning of 1842.

The emperor has further enacted the farce of canonsing some holy man whose body was discovered in a serfect condition, but this miraculous relic falling to ieces by exposure to the air, after an ukase had given aim place in the hierachy of heaven, and being recognized s the earthly coil of a very disreputable personage, Niciolas by another ukase degraded him from his saintship and banished his bones and dust to Siberia.

So much for the rapacity and hypocrisy, as well as cruelty of the tyrant, Nicholas-Victoria's honoured juest—the pet of Ascot-racing blackguards and base sycophantic English aristocrats.

[Towards the conclusion of the article in last saturday's Star, there appeared the following lines-

"The following extract describes-

THE ENOUT AND THE PLITT. The reader no doubt rubbed his eyes to find the 'extract," for no such extract was there. Although he passage in the book was plainly marked for extract, the compositor had neglected to "set it up;" we observed this in the "proof," but finding it would then be inconvenient to transfer the extract to our columns we directed that it should stand over; at the same time directing that the two lines above quoted should be removed. To our mortification we liscovered, when the paper was printed, that the lines had not been removed; but had been left to spoil the article and mystify the reader. The following is the extract which should have accompanied the two incomprehensible lines :- ]

THE RNOUT AND THE PLITT. The knout is a long, thick, and strongly-plaited whip, at the end of which is a tongue of leather, something the shape of an arrow-head, but hard and heavy. It is principally the skill of the executioner which renders the instrument so formidable. He is always himself a contemned felon, who is pardoned on condition of exercising this calling for twelve successive years. During this time he is incessantly practising, and can generally use his knout with such effect as to smash a brick-bat to powler at the first blow. He has two ways of killing his vicim when required: one is by binding a cord round the neck in such a manner, that by his own efforts the sufferer dislocates the vertebræ; the next is, by cutting into the intestines, which he can generally do at once. This, however, excepting in political cases, or to execute the rengeance of some official, he is nover permitted to do. and it is of rare occurrence that death is the consequence of this punishment; excepting, indeed, subsequently, on the two years' journey to Siberia, whither convicts are marched, chained together, and upon which a large proportion of them perish, whether they have received the knout or not.

The only difference between the punishment of the know and of the plitt is, that the latter, instead of being administered in public, is given within the walls of a siège, with an instrument a little less heavy than the knout, and from the strokes of which it is very questionable whether the culprit suffers one iota less.

A further account of these instruments of torture is given in the chapter from which we have taken

The plitt is a sort of knout, and in experienced hands is no less formidable; and both are not, as it is vulgarly imagined, mere whips or scourges, but the most formidable instruments of torture and of execution ever devised. By the plitt, as well as by the knout, the executioner can at every stroke tear out from the muscles on mittee of citizens, and it was immediately resolved to proeach side of the spine, pieces of flesh the size of a walnut. With a fiend-like dexterity, the little horny tongue of the President and General Van de Lundt, and told them boiled leather, which is fastened on a brass or iron what they thought, advising the withdrawal of the obnoxring at the extremity of the heavy thong, is just so much lous proclamation, and offering to give up their Sunday's softened, by dippingitin milk, as to enable it, after brais- pleasure (a great thing for a Colognois to do), provided Western Railway.—On Monday night, upon the 18th, Mr. Bonell in the Chair. After the reading loaded muskets at the terrified immates. The viling the flesh, to draw out the piece by the power of suc | they would give them a promise in writing that neither and a string, lift up a brickbat. A few more strokes of the plitt than are required from the heavier knout will quiet. If they were refused, and the military allowed to suffice to inflict a mortal injury, or to take life on the

CORONERS' INQUESTS HELD LAST MONDAY .- By Mr. Bedford, at the Grange, Carey-street, on the body of Mr. George Buckley, aged 34, a paper-stainer. of 329, Strand. On the 26th of last June, his daughter fell down stairs, and cut her forehead. Upon sceing the child bleeding, his wife called out to the decessed- Father! Father!" At that time he was upon the steps leading to a loft at the back of the house, and, in hurrying down, he slipped and fell on the stone flags in the yard and broke his leg. Deceased was removed to the hospital. Previous to the accident, the deceased had been very unwell. frequently said that he thought some heavy troublwas hanging over his head. The leg was set by one and to. At the present he is as still as a mouse, possibly of the dressers of the hospital, and Mr. Partridge, waiting till the flame has burned out. The principal one of the professors, saw him the same evening, and the limbs went on very favourably for three weeks, when delirium came on, and mortification followed. Mr. Fergusson performed amputation of the leg on Samuel-street, St. George in the East, before Mr. W. Baker, jun., on John Maclean, aged 44, a sea-man, on board the Victor, lying in the London Docks. On Saturday afternoon, deceased was stand-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

(From the Times.) The following extract from a private letter, which has been kindly handed to us for publication, gives a vivid account of a very serious outbreak at Cologne :--

COLOGNE, Aug. 9th. My dear -, I received your kind letter on Tuesday last, for which many thanks, and reply to it in haste, sooner than I intended, fearing you might all be alarmed and anxious by the newspaper reports of the disturbances in Cologne. We have indeed very narrowly escaped a serious revolution, and although very great excitement still exists, still I trust, by the Government not It all arose from one of the kirmess's, or Saint's-day feasts, and had no political grounds whatever. Last Sunday was St. Martin's kirmess, which is held in that part of the town, near the Rhine, and where the market place is. On the third day of the kirmess, (Tuesday,) some boys wanted to let off some fire-works, which is not allowed here. The police interfered, and the people, who were already much displeased by finding that piquets of soldiers had been placed about the market, bogun to murmer. The soldiers were ordered to clear the market place. This was of course resisted, as no cause had been given for such a proceeding, and in the fray a gendarme out down and killed a man, literally hacking him to death. This was the signal for battle. I have heard from an eyewitness that it was something quite awful to witness the dread silence that prevailed, while the priest administered the last sacrament to the poor white with passion and clenched fists. The battle then the truth? So far, the Free-traders have the game began between the soldiery and the people. The former behaved most shamefully, using their bayonets and swords upon every one they could reach. At last the people began to throw down stones from the tops of the houses. At eleven o'clock the Dragoons came over from Deuts, dashing in amongst the people, and cutting them down without discrimination, shouting out, "Cut the Cologne canaille down," "Down with the dogs," &c. This shameful conduct enraged the townspeople still more, but the military being too strong for them, they dispersed, and the streets were quiet by two in the morning, but not, I am sorry to say, without bloodshed funds! Six were mortally wounded, (four are since dead,) and the latter were several of the principal townspeople who where returning home from the Casino, &c., and knew nothing of the riot until they were attacked and cut down by parties of soldiery, who came dashing up the chants, all shared the same fate. They made twentythe affair. You may imagine the excitement that prerailed the next day. The heads of the town called on the Burgomaster to call a meeting. This he did, at faded, and her most sordid sons will be her prope which all the first citizens were present, thus making it ralers. no longer an affair of the rabble, to assert their rights as citizens of Cologne. The presence of the commanding they dare not resist, they prove that they are not general, Von de Lundt, was required (I forgot to say it was by his orders that the troops fell on the people, and a severe remonstrance was made to him and the president of the town The prisoners were required disinherit the poor-by the enactment of an unto be set at liberty, and also a promise demanded christian and unconstitutional law-they were selfthat the troops should all be consigned to their barracks. that neither the police or the soldiery should pairol the town, and that citizens, the heads of the town, should be permitted to form a guard of themselves to patrol the streets, in which case they would ensure the peace of the town. But they told the military authorities in plain terms, that if this was refused and the military or police acted, they would not answer for the consequences. You have seen enough of Cologne, to know that the people must be in a dreadful state of excitement to dure to ask so much. There was no use in striving with the people, so at 3 in the afternoon the answer was returned League right. from Berlin by telegraph that the terms were to be con. ceded, Upon this 600 of the chief citizens formed themelves into companies, and the town remained quiet, a though thousands assembled at the market; yet by means of a few well-timed remarks and gentle persuasion, the peace was not again broken. It is impossible to describe the anxiety that prevailed until the favourable Government was wise enough to give way; had it been

It has since been ascertained that the working classes had taken their measures secretly, to act in a most decided manner in case the citizens were not allowed to take charge of the town. All the workmen and boatmen at the Rhine had provided themselves with long knives, and intended to cut off the bridge and sent it floating down the river, so as to prevent the Dragoons from coming near. The common market people had provided themselves with sithes. Other workmen, armed with their working tools, were to attack and storm the of plotters, contriving and working out (under the arsenals, so as to provide themselves with arms and ammunition; another party were to attack and burn the barracks, drive the military out, and take possession of the town; in short, a most fearful revolution was planned, and would have been executed most surely, if the Government had not given way. The citizen guard were unarmed, and yet they kept the rabble quiet by telling them they must now commit any excesses, for the ho-

nour of the town. So much for Wednesday.

On Thursday, the cooper, the man who was first killed. was buried, and the citizens determined to follow him to the grave, not so much on account of the man, as for the purpose of making a demonstration to the Government of the real feelings of the people. I never saw such a eight. Hot as it was (95 deg. in the shade, East Indian heat,) everybody was in the streets. Every window on the line of road was filled with women. The procession was more than half an hour passing the house I was in. | grading erimes. Generally, the processions here are headed by the police to clear the way, but this time there was nothing of the the constitution awards to the concectors of such a kind. Not a ghost of a police officer, soldier, or officer was to be seen in the town. The way was cleared by the | tors of such crimes, as the late Home Secretary and church vergers, then followed two fine bands of music the New Poor Law officials have committed? (not military,) then one of the singing societies, then a great number of priests, with candles, crosses, &c., then nesty enough in the House of Commons to shake the hearse, decorated with festoons and evergeens, and off all connexion with such degrading proceedwreaths of immortelles, then another cross. The hearse was immediately followed by the friends and fellowworkmen. After them, came the "Manner Gesangverein," singing as they only can sing, and they were followed by at least 5,000 citizens of Cologne, in a triple line, with uncovered heads, and in perfect silence, among whom 3,000 were of the most respectable class of the people, as no great house was unrepresented either by the principal himself or some one for him. Those who formal the citizen guard wore a white ribbon in the button-hole. You may judge what this guard is, when I tell you that Engel, the first merchant here, is one of them, besides bankers, &c. Not a word was spoken amongst the dense crowds of people while the funeral passed, every head was uncovered, and you might have heard a pin drop. After it was over, they all returned quietly to their homes. But in the evening there had nearly been an uproar again, through the folly of the commandant, who had ordered the guard to be doubled at the chief guard-house. The people found this out and began to assemble in great numbers, threatening to storm it, and getting stones together for that purpose, but the citizen guard came and persuaded them to disperse, which they promised to do if they would | crat " Daddy Richards." Some of my constituents have let them sing one song. This they were obliged to do, so suggested the propriety of purchasing him a four-acre they sang a sort of revolutionary song and went off. I allotment, while others think, if he had a cow he might of a city or county of a town, barony, half barony or should tell you that the mayor and the citizens sent to the be enabled to get a living, and be in no fear of finishing doubled the guard, thereby exciting the people to riot. went off quietly. Friday night everything was quiet. Knots of the people met here and there, but nothing

Yesterday (Saturday), the citizens held a meeting which by the bye they had done every day for the purpose of receiving the reports of all those who had been attacked Chancellor here, is as enger as any of them in the cause. although he is a Government officer. We were all nut way for the great National Petition for the People's Charter, in a fright yesterday, in consequence of a proclamation from the Government having been sent to be inserted in the paper for to-day, in which the guard of the citizens were ordered to dissolve, and the military were to keep the streets clear. It contained also observations on the Tuesday's massacre, tending to rekindle the anger of the people. The editor of the paper laid it before the comtest against this proclamation. A deputation waited on ion, as we see schoolboys with a piece of wet leather police or military should interfere with the people to-day (Sunday), but leave the citizen guard to keep order and act, then they said the Government must be answerable for any excesses committed by the people, as today there is what they call an after-kirmess in the same parish. After obstinately refusing for some time, the heads of the Government at last gave way, the permission for the quard of citizens to continue their functions was granted, and the proclamation withdrawn, so it is to be hoped that to-night will pass off quietly, though some still entertain fears lest the lower orders, in their cups, which themselves. I shall not close my letter till to morrow. in case there should be anything to communicate. Monday, August 10.—Thank God, the night has passed

over quietly. The streets were of course full of people, excited enough, but more with joy at having for the second time got the mastery than anything else, and I after his admission. trust now that everything will subside into its usual quiet. We are now all wondering what the King will say citizens are drawing up a protocol which is to be presented to the King in person by a deputation of the first people in the town, giving a fair statement of the affair, and also it is said they intend complaining of the exces-Tuesday week, but deceased died on Friday night. sive decreess of everything bere, begging for a diminution Verdict, "Accidental death."-At the Wellington, of the tax es with which Colugne is burdened, on account a distance of seventeen feet, fracturing his skull, break out, it would be no joke in such a low neighbour- of assisting the police in their exertions to trace the time in the house were warned, and verdict, "Accidental death."

time the excitement will doubtless have subsided. The officers are in sad disgrace. There is a talk of sending them all to Coventry, and turning them out of the Casino. When I think what might have been the consequences, if the Government had not given way, it makes one shudder. In England such a thing would cause a few broken heads and be done with, but here every man has been a soldier, and still belongs to the militia till a certain age, so that they well know how not only to defend, but to organize themselves, and these Cologne people when their blood is up are perfect furies. There is but onopinion on the subject in all parts of the country, viz mons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by that the conduct of the military was shameful in the ex- the Authority of the same, THAT from and after treme, and that the citizens of Cologne have behaved the passing of this Act, so much of the said recited the city, and in having left the laws of the land to punish the offenders. Two or three travelling Englishmen got beaten by the military, being accidentally in the crowd. of the costs and expenses of the said Constabulary A: Tradesman Thursday, the 3rd, which gave rise to the scenes of Tuesday. We have also had a shock of an earthquake here, city, or county of a town, barony, half-barony or city, or county of a town, barony, half-barony or year is to be an eventful one. Business is still very bad, Jury in Ireland, or as provides that any part of the and no wonder, with the hot weather and this state of confusion. Adieu.

### WHAT WILL THE PROTECTIONISTS DO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST. Sin-One word more, and I have done. Do the Protectionists" intend to yield to the Freetraders? Or, do they hope to triumph over their foes? Shall the hoax that has been so successfully played upon them prove to be a reality? Or will the "Protectionists" expose the trick, and assert in their hands! Is it the wall of "the country narty" that the Free-traders shall win? If so, let the "Protectionists" sound the retreat, give up the game, and, like men, acknowledge that they are

Be it remembered, however, that the game once lost, can never be regained! Free Trade in commodities. implies Free Trade in institutions! The levellin; spirit will not stop at corn or cattle, or goods. or labour. It will, if not resisted, ride roughshood over crowns and mitres, and coronets - aye, and

The spirit of the Constitution being once broken a very great number wounded more or less. Amongst we shall be governed hereafter by the sordid spirit of commerce, upon the principle of "buy at the cheapest market."

Gain will change place with honour-the high and noble spirit of chivalry will yield to the sordid streets as if they were mad. Clergymen, bankers, mer- trickster's grasping resolution to obtain wealth! The Crown may still glitter, but it will be held in subtwo prisoners, mostly people who had nothing to do with jection by the mean! The coronet may shrine, but not on the brow of the Noble! Well, well, if it must be so, the glory of England is

If her nobles consent, they deserve their doom!

true sons of their reputed sires! How often have I warned the aristocracy of England-"that when, in an evil day, they consented to shorn of their locks-and reduced to feebleness! How feeble they now are, Mr. Cobilen can tell. Still, if justice has a place in the hearts of British Peers - there is hope. Let them give back the paupers' right-and thus deserve their own! If not, they are justly doomed!

Yours respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER.

I am, Sir,

P.S. Take my word, Sir, if the Nobles intend just tice for the people-the people will very soon set the

London, August 4, 1846.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. daily being brought to light by the proceedings of the Andover Committee, will not, I hope, be without a city or county of a town, or district of less extens salutary effect.

We have been accustomed to view the New Poor Law as an engine of oppression, to drive the poor from national relief. We knew that it was a most and unsocial institution. We now find that its internal machinery (irrespective of its baneful influence | they shall think proper, and to remove such Sub-Inspecexternally) is demoralizing to a degree that could not tors, Head Constables, Constables and Sub-Constables, have been anticipated-reducing its chief officers. nay, even the Home Secretary, commissioners, and assistant-commissioners, in no other light than that cover of a false report) the means to silence a mem-) the reign of Her present Majesty should be increased ber of Parliament! Nay, we know that the dishonest scheme (although unsuccessful with reference to the hon. member for Knaresborough) has placed the House of Commons in a most humiliating positionthat of a party in a foul conspiracy against one of its

own members! My present object is not to inquire what punishment awaits the delinquents. It is to ask, will the House of Commons allow its present session to ex- tors, Four additional Head Constables and any numpire without rescinding the resolution which was in- ber not exceeding Two hundred additional Constables tended to whitewash Sir James Graham, and to and Sub-Constables, who shall constitute an shall 'blackball," the noble-hearted Ferrand?

Surely, after the exposures now daily taking place, my friend will be vindicated, and his traducer condemned! Else, the House of Commons will become a willing party to one of the meanest and most de In due time we must inquire, what punishmen

scheme as the New Poor Law; and to the perpetra-Let what may befal them. I do hope there is ho

I think, Sir, the time is not far distant when w shall be gratified by witnessing the total repeal of the hated New Poor Law.

I remain, Sir, your most obliged servant,

RICHARD OASTLET London, August 13.

P.S.-How humiliating is the reflection-these elf-convicting persons are those who, for so many years, have held in their disposal the rates and the poor of England! making laws, and believing in removed to or employed in any county, county of a their own infallibility! How are the mighty fallen!

# Correspondence.

MATERIALS FOR THINKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR Sin,-I have great pleasure in forwarding you the sum of nine shillings, -for that sterling old democommandant, and remoustrated with him for having his days in the horrid Poor Law Bastile. Under any circumstances, it would be an eternal disgrace to the Char-After much ado he was obliged to withdraw it, and all tists of England to allow him to want. We are willing to act in any way which may be deemed best to render assistance to our aged Patriots.

It is our intention to commence a fund forthwith, to assist Messrs. Williams and Jones, which we hope the people generally will respond to. The memorials in bo- county, county of a city or county of a town to which half of the Welsh Exiles should be proceeded with at the by the military. The Chief Justice, a sort of little Lord | carliest opportunity, backed up by Petitions numerously signed from all parts of the country: this would pave the to be presented early in the next session of Parliament which Petition is to be accompanied to the House by thou sands of the people and their delegates to the next Convention. When bad men conspire, good men ought to combine, let our mottos be "Organize, Organize, Organize," "Onward and we Conquer," "The People's Charter," and "No Surrender."

I am, dear Sir, Your's truly,

SHOCKING AND FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE GREAT arrival of the nine o'clock train from Bristol, the en- of Correspondence, which occupied a considerable lains then went to two or three farm-houses, and got ine, as usual, was stopped within half-a mile of the opportunity of collecting of tickets; when Mr. George | their first month's contribution. Grant, aged fifty-six, of Anne-street, Staple-street, Bermondsey, feeling somewhat unwell, took the opportunity of opening the door of the carriage he was title the trades to the support of the Association." in, being disposed to vomit; unfortunately, at the moment of his doing so, the train went on, and by the sudden jerk thereby occasioned, Mr. Grant was precipitated from the carriage on to the line, when the wheels of several carriages passed over him. He was picked up as speedily as possible, and carried to they always indulge in at these kirmesss, should forget St. George's Hospital, where upon examination it was discovered that one of his legs were broken in two places, and that he was otherwise injured internally. Every attention was paid to him by the surgeons at the institution, but their efforts unhappily proved fruitless, as the patient expired in a few hours

SINGULAR ROBBERY .- On Tuesday, Mr. Inspector Henderson, belonging to the New Cross station, Kent-road, gave information to Mr. Superintendent Mallalieu, at the station of the R division of the Metropolitan Police, in the Blackheath-road, that the galvanic apparatus used for the electric telegraph had been stolen. He had no clue to the robbery, but it was suspected that a party of low fellows frequenting the vicinity of the spot where the apparatus had been fixed were the thieves. It was used lately for the of being a fortress. I hope and trust that all will end | purpose of trying experiments on the cutting through well, for though an absolute monarch, he has certainly the inclined plane between the Kent-road station showr himself to be a good King, and it is to be hoped and Sydenham. It had been placed at considerable that he will show his moderation now. Next Sunday is expense, and would, if sold as old metal to dealers ing on the upper decks, engaged in removing some kir ness in our parish, and I assure you we look forward in marino stores, fetch very little. It could, howwool, with his back towards the hatchway, when he to it with some anxiety, as the St. Giles' of Co'ogne is ever, be made no offer use of. Mr. Eenderson left, eight families were housed in them. Fortunately suddenly fell down to the bottom of the ship's hold. I ituated in our parish, and if any disturbance was to an engraved plan of the apparatus, for the purpose the greater part of the members were absent at the adistance of seventeen feet for the purpose the greater part of the members were absent at the

ABILL

To provide for removing the Charge of the Consta- Continuation of Subscriptions in aid of Mr. John Prost bulary Force in Ireland from the Counties, and for enlarging the Reserve Force; and to make further Amount previously inserted in Star Provision for the Regulation and Disposition of the said constabulary Force. Be it therefore Enacted, by The QUEEN's most

Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-Acts, or any of them, or of any other Act or Acts as provides that One Moiety of the monies advanced out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of any place in Ireland, or by presentment of any Grand costs, charges or expenses of the said Constabulary Force or the said Reserve Force shall be borne or paid by or raised or levied by any such county, county of a city, county of a town, barony, half-barony, or place, save and except as hereinafter mentioned shall be and is hereby repealed, save and except as to any matter or thing herotofore done, or any sum or sums of money hertofore become due and payable and now remaining in arrear and unpaid.

And be it Enacted, That from and after the pass-

ing of this Act, all monies duly payable, and all necessary and reasonable costs, charges and expenses for and in respect of the said Constabulary Force and the said Reserve Force respectively, under the provisions of the said recited Acts or any of them, or any Act amending the same, or of this Act, and also for or in respect of the addition to the said Reserved Force hereinafter provided, shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be charged upon and paid from time to time out of the produce of the Consaidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them to order that all such sun or sums of money as they shall think nocessary tor the purposes aforesaid shall from time to time be ad- Already acknowledged vanced and paid out of the produce of the Con- Collections per T. M. Wheeler, third payment solidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland arising in Ireland. AND whereas by the said first-recited Act it is

amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by proclamation, that any county, county of a city or county of a town in Ireland, or any barony or baronies, halfbarony or half-baronies in any county at large, or any district of less extent than any barony or half-barony to be therein specified, is or are in a state of disturb ance, and requires or require an additional Establishment of Police; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, to appoint such and so many Chief Constables, Constables and Sub-Constables as he or they shall think proper, not exceeding One such Chief Constable, Two Head Constables, and Fifty such Constables or Sub Constables for any one barony or half-barony, or for any county of a city or county of a town or district of less extent than any barony or half-barony which may have been so declared to be in a state of disturbance : And whereas it is expedient that in any case such as last aforesaid the said restriction as to the number of such Chief and other Constables so to be appointed should 'e removed; BE it therefore Enacted. That in any such case as in the said recited provision mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, to appoint, or cause to trict of less extent than any barony or half-barony which may have been so declared to be in a state of Sir,-The state of moral degradation which is disturbance, and also (if he or they shall so think fit,) for or in any barony or half-barony, or county of than any barony or half-barony adjoining to a barony or half-barony or county of a city or county of a town or district which may have been so declared to be in a state of disturbance such and so many additional dangerous innovation, an utterly unconstitutional Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Constab's and Sub-Constables, exceeding the numbers aforesaid, as he or or any of them, from time to time.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Reserve Constabulary Force provided and appointed under the said recited Act of the second and third years of in number : BE it therefore Enacted, That in addition to the number of Sub Inspectors, Ilead Constables, Constables and Sub-Constables, which by the lass-recited Act the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors is or are empowered to appoint as and for a Reserve Force, it shall be owful for the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Covernor or Governors to appoint Two additional Sub-Inspecbe deemed to be a part of the said Reserve Force, and shall be subject to all and every the provisions and regulations applicable to the said Reserve Force under the said Act of the second and third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, or any Act amending the same, save so far as such provisions may be altered by this Act.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That in any case in which, under the provisions of the said firstrecited Act, Seven or more Magistrates of any country at large, at any General or Special Sessions held as therein mentioned, in manner therein forth, shall certify or shall have certified to the said Lore Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors that the number of Chief of other Constables or Sub-Constables appointed for any such county is in adequate to the due execution of the law within the same, and the said Lord Lientenant, or other Chies Governor or Governors, shall by reason thereof ap point or shall have appointed a further number of Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Constables or Sub-Constables in or for such county as so certified to be necessary, or in any case in which any part of the Reserve Force aforesaid shall have been or shall be city or county of a town, barony, half barony or district, by virtue of any such order of the Inspectorgeneral as aforesaid; or in case the number of the Constabulary Force in or for any barony, half barony. county of a city, county of a town or district of less extent than any barony or half barony, shall be increased by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief ing therein or therefore addditional Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Constables or Sub Constables as aforesaid or otherwise, then and in any of such cases, nothing in this act shall extend to be construcd to extend to relieve any such county, county district from the payment of One moiety of the costs and expenses of such further or argumented number of the Constabulary Force or of such Reserve Force as aforesaid, but in either or any of such cases such moiety shall be payable and shall be raised in like number of the Constabulary Force, or as any such part of the Reserve Force, while remaining in that they may be removed by virtue of such order as raised under the said recited Acts respectively, or

either of them. And by it Enacted. That from and after the passing of this Act, the officers heretofore under the proisions of the said Act of the second and third years of Her present Majesty's reign, styled ' Provinciai Inspectors," shall henceforth be styled " Assistant Deputy Inspectors General."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES, FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN The Central Committee met at their office, 30.

Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, August the time, it was announced that the Nail makers of Paddington terminus, for the purpose of affording an | Liverpool had sent in their adhesion, and with it | that thirty more of their comrades were following "That the weekly levies, towards the £20,000 funds,

must be remitted menthly, or oftener, in order to en-

Mr. JACOBS (Bristol) having been appointed Missionary, vice Mr. Robson, who, in consequence of his engagements in the management of the Workmens' own shop, cannot leave the metropolis at present, will proceed on his mission to the following places in the order as they stand; Edinburgh, on Monday next, where he will attend the trades in the Scotch capital, and surrounding towns immediately, and proceed thence to Holytown, Glasgow, Paisley, and thence make his way to Carlide, visiting the manufacturing towns on route, from thence he will cass through Cumberland and Westmoreland, into ancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire. Northamptonshire, to London, visiting all the trades in the districts through which he will pass. Mr. Rosson, at the request of the frame work

knitters, is deputed to attend the three counties meetings at Nortingham, on Monday next, August the 24th. After the transaction of much routine business, the Committee adjourned until Monday August the 24th.

FALL OF THREE Houses .- Yesterday three small houses in the Mint, Southwark, which have been built upwards of 300 years tumbled down in one mass of ruin. They had been for some time condemned as unat to be inhabited; but, novertheless,

the Exile of England. Per Mr. Ross. Dunterlie Mill, Barrhead, per John Campbell Andrew Loudon Gateside, Printfield, per John Tegg Balance of Victim Fund, Barrhead, per Andrew Loudon, Treasurer Book No. 8, per James Clarkson ... 1 15 9

Allon, per James C. Laing ... 3 2 4 P.r Mr. Moir. Robert Perry From Paisley, per Thomas Brown, Per W. Park and Robert Cochrane. 2 8 0 Seedhill factory, per J. Sutherland Garthland factory, per W. Muir Caledonia factory, per J. Duncan 0 5 7 A number of Friends, per A. Gwinnell ditto per A. Wright ditto per J. Gilmour

Ditto ditto per T. Brown Sundry small sums Deduct, previously announced from John Stutt, Greenock, having been intended for the monument to

J. Motherwell

Pinkstone

Ditto ditto

number of Friends, per John

Subscriptions received by Mr. George Rogens, acting Treasurer to the Fund, up to August the 20th, 1846.

### Police Intelligence.

On Monday a very respectably attired middle-aged man, described in the police sheet as Henry Lee, of Haggerstone, Kingsland-road, London, linondraper, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with indecently exposing his person, three distinct times, to nurserymaids, having the care of children, in Greenwich Park, under the following circumstances:—(Mr Hodson, of Commercial road East, solicitor, attended for the prisoner.) J. Long, a very pretty girl, aged 15, deposed that she is nurserymaid in Mr. R. Stedall's family, ironmonger, Nolson-street, Greenwich. On Saturday afternoon, between haif-past 4 and 5 o'clock, she was walking with the children on the lawn fronting the Asylum wall in the park. The prisoner stood near the wall and deliberately exposed his person. Witness walked away, and the prisoner proceeded in the same direction near some trees, and again exposed himself. Had no doubt that he did so intentionally. He turned round to see if any person observed him before the second offence. Witness then made her way up the park, and told a fruit woman whom she met what had token place, and she went in search of a police constable. James Jefries, aged 12, deposed that his mother sells fruit in the park. He was with her on Saturday afternoon, Witness was on Plam-sted-hill, and saw the prisoner by the side of the Royal Observatory next Maize-hill. The prisoner had his back be placed, for or in any barony or half-barony, or for to a tree, and was exposing his person to two ladies with in any county of a city or county of a town or dis- children, and was laughing at them. Witness ran away and told a police constable, who apprehended the prisoner, but the ladies had gone away. A girl told witness's mother that the prisoner had been guilty of similar conduct about 20 minutes previously. Braddick, R 64, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner, who was quite sober at the time. The witness Jeffries pointed the prisoner out, and told him distinctly what he had seen. The prisoner did not deny it, but said he was sorry to have such an accusation against him. Witness took prisoner to Mr. Stedal.'s house, and while there heremarked that he should like to palliate the offence, or some such word. Mr. Robert Stedall, of Nelson-street, Greenwich, deposed that Jane Long is his servant, and has the care of his children. They were directed to take a walk in the park on Saturday last. Witness was in his counting house when the prisoner was brought into the shop by the police constable. The nature of the case having been communicated to witness by the police-constable in the prisoner's presence, he turned and said he was very sorry for what had happened; that he did not attempt to palliate the matter, and continued to apologizo; but, on being told that he must go to the station house, replied, "Oh, I don't mean to acknowledge anything; the affair was merely an accident." The nesses were subjected to a long cross examination by Mr. Hodson, but their testimony was not only unshaken, but more fully satisfied the magistrate of its correctness. The Charge was denied, and a defence set up that the prisoner corner by the asylum wall, when some boys threw stones while so engaged, which caused him suddenly to turn, not thinking for a moment of exposing his person to any one. Mr. Traill said that three separate and distinct charges had been proved against the prisoner. He was sorry to see a person apparently so respectable in life in such a disgraceful situation. If he was a person of high rank, or a near relative, it would be his imperative duty to convict, let the consequences be ever so distressing A clearer case of guilt he did not remember. The prisoner said he had been brought to the station house through a heavy rain, and kept in a miserable cell 26 hours in that state. Mr. Traill said the prisoner was liable, for so serious an offence,

DEATH FROM EATING POISONOUS

to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to

hard labour for three months. He would, however, con-

sidering that he had alroady received some punishment,

mirigate the sentence to 10 weeks' imprisonment and hard labour in the county gool. The priso: er left the bar ex-

claiming that it would be his total ruin.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Lonlon Hospital, before Mr. W. Baker, jun, on the body of Thos. Parks, late proprietor of the Veteran beershop, in the Whitechapel-road, who died in the above institution on Monday last, from the effects of eating poisonous berries, suspected to be those of the deadly nightshade. A child named Samuel Jones, aged three years, died in the same hospital on Tuesday, from a similar cause. There are three other persons in a dangerous state in the hospital, who have partaken of the poisonous berries. On Sunday afternoon the wife of the deceased purchased a pint of berries, for which she paid 3d., of a man in the garb of a countrymen, who had two baskets on his arm, one containing herbs, the other berries, des-Governor or Governors stationing or appoint- cribed as being about the size of a small sice. The man said they were nettle berries, and superior to black currants in the manufacture of home-made wines, tarts, pics and puddings. Mrs. Parker said that Sunday was the anniversary of her wedding-day. She formed the berries into a pie, of which her husband and herself partook. About one o'clock on Sunday, while they were eating the pic, the child of s customer (the deceased Jones) came in, and looked very auxiously at the pie. She gave him some. About two hours after eating the pie, the wifness, her husband, and the child, were violently affected manner as a molety of the expenses of such further | with pains in their limbs, drowsiness, and convulsions. A medical gentleman was called in who attempted to administer emetics to the sufferers, but Parker was unable to swallow it and he became quite delirious. The unfortunate man died on the follow-Lereinbefore recited is now payable, or may now be | ing morning, after enduring great agony. The child expired twenty-four hours afterwards. After a long discussion the inquiry was adjourned, to afford the police an opportunity of finding the man who sold the berries.

> wo privates of the 52d Light Infantry, who were on quard at the barracks, Brecon, descried from their posts, taking with them their accourrements, firearms, and ten pounds of ammunition each. They first of all proceeded to a cottage near Brecon, called Turnpike Bach, and demanded money and victuals, which they succeeded in obtaining, presenting their beer, liquor, and money in the same manner, stating them. Fortunately, however, their career was but of short duration, for the serieant of the guard, upon going his roumis, missed the men in ten minutes after their desertion, and soon went in pursuit; they were found in an intoxicated state in Wern Wood. near Troederharn, about three miles from Brecon. Upon the gnard coming up, one of them levelled his piece and threatened to fire, when they surrendered. The men were brought before the magistrates on forward to presecute the offenders.—Cambrian.

MILITARY OUTRAGE. - Early on Tuesday morning.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—This great aquatic contest, which has created so much sensation, and been the theme of conversation for some time, between Charles Camabell and Robert Coombes, for 2100 a side and the Championship of the Thames, came off on Wednesday afternoon, and terminated in Coombes 'arriving at the winning boat one minute and three-quarters before his opponent, performing the distance in twenty-seven minutes. The attendance was very great, the shere being througed with spectators, and an immense number of cutters, steamers, &c., were on the river.

INCENDIARISH IN KIRKDALE GAOL -On Wednesday forenoon, a prisoner in Kirkdale Gaol of the name of Samuel Greathead was brought before Thomas Rawson, Esq., one of the county magistrates, on a charge of having wilfully and maliciously set fire, last evening, to a part of the gaol known by the name of the Western-holge, in which the warders of the prison usually sleep. The prisoner, who declined to say anything in his defence, or to cross-examine the witnesses, was fully committed for trial at the assizes now being held. (Continued from the First Page.)

We are the aristocracy of labour, thirty-five freemen will soon take possession of this estate; ves, really independent freemen-men coming to take possession of their own land, purchased with their own money and who would henceforth live by the culture of that land. by their own independent labour. (Great cheering.) By examples of this sort, we hope to set the whole industrial population of the empire hungering after the soil. (Cheers.) An eminent statesman, Lord John Russell—(laughter)—has told Mr. Duncombe that he will not give the five points of the Charter—he did not appear to have intelligence enough to know there are six points in the People's Charter. (Hear, hear, and turn him out.)

A gentleman says there have intelligence enough to know there are six points in the People's Charter. (Hear, hear, and turn him out.) trusted with the franchise. (Great cheering.)

A gentleman says turn him out, had we been consulted he never would have been in. (Lond cheers.) However, was he present on this occasion, he, perhaps, might alter his mind, and think you fit to be their own rivers beneath the range of our artillery .-The Chairman then introduced Mr. Ennest Jones, who was received with a hearty welcome. He said: We have recently celebrated the birthday of renewed Chartism in the north-I think we may call this its christening. Her Majesty's children are baptized with water f om the river Jordan, which they therefore call holy water—at the great christening we baptize with earth instead of water—and this indeed is holy earth, since it is the land devoted to the purpose for which God designed it, the maintenance of those who till it by the sweat of their brow. (Cheers.) When I left London this morning. I thought I was only going some seventeen or eighteen miles out of town; I now begin to think must have made a very long journey indeed, for I have come to a land, that at one time I scarcely ever expected to see. I have come from the land of slavery, to the land of liberty-from the land of of our youth, and the comforts of our age ?- How poverty to the land of plenty-from the land of the dare they preach : thou shalt not murder! when Whigs, to the great land of the Charter! This is the they have purpled the tissues of their splendour with promised land, my friends! and all honor to those, the blood of little children,—cast their sailors into who not only promised us the 'and, but, unlike some the seas, and their soldiers on the deserts, for the men in the huge Whig land beyond, have actually kept their promises. We have come to the first province of a great empire—the Chartist empire. (Loud) which I see, and some things which I do not see, excite my surprise. -for I look upon you as being a community by yourselves, with invisible, but mighty barriers around you; open to all the good, without reference to creed or class, but firmly closed against the ministers of tyranny and monopoly. In the first place then, where is your workhouse? Can you possibly hope to get on respectably without a workhouse? What will you do with your poor, your aged, and your infirm? Why, I actually do not see one fat overseer among you to take care of them! (Laughter.) No poor law guardians to minister to the comforts, and improve the morality of the young! Oh! my friends! if you go on as you have now begun. I think you will have no poor; and if, by any chance, you should have, you will be able to take care of them yours elves,-place them under the best guardians for the p wr, the affection of their brethren, not the usury of their taskmasters—netheir do I see the factory breeder of poverty and crime—that strange alembie. from which issue the splendour of the rich and the rain of the poor. Side by side they grow out of each other, that infernal trinity of factory, jail, and work-house; the factory—belching forth fire and smoke from its tall chimner. like a hellish torch lighting the ruined to perdition. The workhouse-that punishes men for growing old, instead of rewarding them for having toiled when young! The jail-that visits on the oppressed the crimes of the oppressor-neither do I see the parsonage or the church as yet; but then I see an alter upon every hearth of the beautiful cottages; I hear a sermon in every cheer of emncipated labour—and I read a prayer of thanksgiving in every smile of a liberated people. Neither do I see the stately mansion and farspreading park, with closed gates repelling the weary wanderer from shade and rest. So many trees, so many streams, so many pastures for the use of one man, while his brethren are footsore, thirsting and Oh! surely he must spare! Those stately places could not beautify this scene. I see more beauty in these smiling cottages, than in the frowning fortresses of the great, for I see "welcome" written on every doorlatch, and hospimore beauty in these little orchards than in the deerstocked park and preserves of the millocrat, for come to! A land, that will dispense blessings on mean to be the death of Hertfordshire, as some have said. (Laughter.) You will be glad to see others forth your heads, down into the slavish ranks of unemancipated labour, and raise them up to the aristocracy of freedom. Nor do you mean to stop here either, I presume. You will keep extending of these days, perhaps, you will become lords of the Or do you really mean to let all have a share of what God meant for all? Stranger and stranger still! finest in Old England, how great is the contrast in our favour. There is a landowner in Dorsetshire. farm. This farm is so well managed, that the farmer received for it the first prize at the hands of the Blandford Agricultural Society; think what his profits must be from such a farm so managed, and the majority of them are obliged to seek parochial relief. (Shame.) But what is this, compared to the lot of the poor mechanical operative? I have but just returned from the manufacturing countiesand there I have heard tales of misery, that would astonish vou. I will give you an instance—one out of many. There is a factory-lord, who can employ about 2,000 hands in his factory, but, in order to be week (in some cases 7s.). But even this is merely a nominal pay, since, whenever a machine is damaged, he makes them pay for the injury, makes them pay as much as 3d. per week each, to make good the wear and tear of that which has been worn out in his own service. More than this:— I have told you that he works partly by steam. This what he calls the balance of power, this is what enables him to create competition for work-and keep on an average 500 half-naked, starving fellow beings shivering in his yard, hoping that some large order may come down from London or abroad, to give them a chance of employment, since they have no prospect of finding it in other factories, where the same scenes are enacting, and famished crowds would drive the hungry interlopers away. Then, when he does want a few additional hands, this British slave-driver comes out of his lair. and stalks through the ravening mass outside; they crowd around him, imploring him for work, under bidding each other, desperate gamblers for their own ruin,—while he is calculating in his mind the amount of their distress, thence estimating the lowness of their offers, till the 7s, are reduced by a third, and they choose a lingering torture, instead and daughters, crushed by labour, it is true, but by nature as beautiful, and as gentle and as noble, as the silken dolls that sparkle at the Court of St. James's. The eye of pampered tyranny falls on these, and they are often bartered as the coin with which labour buys a respite from capital. (Shame.) My friends! this is no solitary instance—this is the general rule. Neither have I heightened the picture, but I have spoken in the plain language of truth.
Oh! think then,—think, that you see this mass of agonized humanity standing in the factory-yard of looking on, with a smile of supreme contempt, to they are beaten down beneath his golden lash—think, by no servile tenure from no grinding landlord, but had snared a hare, and a third had been found some (Loud cheering and waving of hats.) Ah! the tyrants may follow those that would enrich the poor. (Loud the 17th inst, in commemoration of the first jubilee) direct from God, by the title of their labour and the charter of their freedom—think, I say, what a deli- yards off the path in the squire's land. (Shame.) months for advocating labour's rights and labour's other man living would have sunk beneath the with what a look of unutterable triumph they would return the insulting scorn-glance of the tyrant,—and how, full of their great thought of liberty, they would go marching on to the land of promise, and leave the bafiled wretch alone in his mouldering prison, to morn the fall of monopely and the redemption of the human race. (Immense applause.) Let us persevere, my friends! and we shall purchase that redemption. And, remember, you are not fighting your battle alone, but that of your poor crushed bre-thren in the North, as well. Let that inspire you to increased exertion.—Every step taken onwards in son if the labour and credit market were closed he would use the opportunity of merely recapitulating gratulate you, while I have not words to express my these fields is one more step away from the gin-palace and the hell,—from the workhouse and the against him, and who could blame him to prefer the what the six points of Chartism were, and he would re- own gratification, but this is nothing to what you goal, for them as for us. Every sod you turn upon this soil, is one more spadeful hollowed out for the worst to starvation, or the attractions of a prison to pectfully invite any opponent to the principles to come | shall see, -I now proclaim the 17th of August a a cold-blooded Poor Law Bastile. (Tremendous forward manfully on that platform and state the Sacred holiday throughout the land, a feast, not a

grave of monopoly. (Cheers.) A great mechanic of old

move the earth! We have that spot-we are stand-

ing on it now, and, greater than the machanic of old.

we shall be able to lift the dead-weight of capital.

hood, doubtlessly, Whig hirolings have been endeayouring to poison the minds of our brothers in Hertforshire against us. Doubtlessly, they have resuscitated old, worn out calumnies. They should have remembered the Persian saying: that calumnies, like young chickens, always come home to roost. They have accused us of that, of which they themselves are guilty, (hear hear). They accuse us of being mere physical force destructives—men of bloodshed, anarchy and violence. These are rather peaceful cottages for such terrible men of war. We-men of boodshed? We?—who set our faces against an the men of bloodshed? Those who prevent it,or those who slaughter flying Indians, drowning in batter the vast cities of China into dust, for the sake of merchants, profits,—can trample on undisciplined barbarians in New Zealand and the Cape, but dare not raise an arm in vindication of a nation's honor, when its treaties are violated in Poland, by their powerful brother-tyrant, the autocrat of Russia? -(loud cheers.) They accuse us of being infidels, and the enemies of religion. We are not the enemies of religion into a trade, and love upon its perversion. It is they, who are the infidels, not we, since they profess a creed they do not follow. How dare they preach: Do unto others, as thou wouldst that others should do unto thee? If we were to do unto them. as they have done unto us, where would they be tomorrow ?- How dare they preach: thou shalt not steal!-when they have stolen from us the harvest of our fields, the produce of our hands, -the brightness triumph of their merchant princes, -and hold the lash yet reeking in their barrack yards? How dare they say: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain—when they have used the name of their no enemies of religion-we war with no man's creed -we respect every man's opinion! The advocates of civil liberty are not the men to encourage religious intolerance, (cheers). They accuse us of being mere levellers-of wishing to pull down all above us, to the level of our degradation ;-we are not levellers, my friends, we are uplifters ;-there is misery enough already, of their making, without our wishing to inin our power. (continued cheering.)

crease it. We do not wish to pull down the prosperous, to that gulf of wretchedness to which they have so long consigned us, but to rise ourselves up to the level of their prosperity. We do not wish to build our cottages of the stones of shattered palaces or broken churches,—but of far more lasting materials, those of right, peace and liberty. We are willing to live upon our labour, but we are not willing to starve upon it.. (cheers). We are determined to respect of their task-na-ters—netheir do I see the factory—the rights of every man,—but we are as determined that parent of the workhouse and the jail—that that our own shall be respected too. We are determined mined not to assail any man unjustly, but we are as determined to repel unjust aggression by every means Mr. O'Coxnon next presented himself, and was received with cheers and waving of hats that surpassed any thing ever witnessed at a public meeting. He said. Mr. Chairman and my friends, I venture to assert that I am the first conqueror that ever was people's victory. (Loud cheers.) I was aroused This question of labour was well understood in prove that individuals having spare capital can withthis booming, this cheering intelligence. There are struggling friends had so long expounded it; as any column for arrears, and without an individual many here who have heard the roaring cannon pro- yet, it was but an A. B. C. question with the in twenty years being a defaulter, while they claim the tyrant's victory—there are many who have agricultural labourers. Were they aware that would also confer an everlasting benefit upon Society. witnessed the jubilee in honour of faction's triumph the interest of the farmer's capital, the means He would now ask if the world had ever witnessed —there are many who have participated in those re- of educating his family, the fortune he amassed, and such a spectacle, such a prospect, and such a demonstration blood, and proclaim the triumph of the strong and and solely furnished, by the profit upon labour. wily over the weak and artless-(Cheers)-but for (Cheers.) He was not now speaking against the the first time in this country's history, nay, in the farming class, he liked them better than the proud tality waiting on every threshold. There will be world's annals, the FIREBRAND, the DESTRUC- aristocracy of the mill. He found them more gene-TIVE, the LEVELLER, can say, 'Turn right and rous, more kind hearted, and better employers than instead of the poacher's whistle and the gamekeeper's left, and behold the bloodless victory of right over the manufacturing class; but, at the same time, the gun, will be heard the laugh of merry children and the b'essings of contented age. (Great cheering.) It has been said that there of their order. (Cheers.) When he came amount to the plan ever did present. Nay, it held out a strange, new land is this, that we have is nothing new under the sun; but 1 have lived to of their order. (Cheers.) When he came amongst its vicinage. For, I presume, you don't mean to produce a novelty in labour's refuge from its hunter them first, few of the little squires would condescend destroy the surr unding country, after all, you don't and oppressor. (Loud cheers.) Although there are to speak to him. (Laughter.) At length they vouchthousands now congregated around me, yet I venture safed a nod, and, finally, they condescended to hold then occupied, but the man declined. (Cheers.) prosper around you,—thrive and make others thrive! to say that few even of these present understand the out a finger. (Cheers and laughter.) There was [Here Mr. Linney, of Bilston, stepped to the front of that is the motto of the Charter. You will stretch real cause of this gathering. It owes its origin to one exception, which he was bound to make. He the platform and said the man told me to say that the mind's progress, rather than to my exertions. (Cheers.) For years the mind of this country has young gentleman from whom he had received a great then, is not that a chance for the poor been marching on with rapid strides, until at length | deal of useful local information, as well as the most man, and as Section I, which is now full, goes on your territory—conquering fresh provinces, not by faction finds it impossible longer to resist the rush—unremitting kindness and attention—he meant Mr. balloting, there will be £10, £20, and even £30 the sword of battle, but by the power of reason. One ing torrent. (Cheers.) There are three parties in manner. When you are, let me ask you, what do you mean to do with your game? Do you mean to genius of the age called upon each to develope the open arms, as he would undertake to instruct them One thing only could frustrate the object, and that is transport a man for shooting a sparrow? (Laughter.) real meaning of their respective theories. The in the only means by which they could the directors allowing themselves to be pushed too fast, mind of the country was in advance of the phantom save themselves from the perils and dan-Not only the land of promise, but the land of per-formance. How unlike the old, is this New England enthusiasm of Chartism, and the universal echo now rejoicing in being the best abused man, not in prudence and caution. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, of Whiggery, the moonshine of Toryism, and the gers of free trade. (Cheers.) He stood there the very safety of the association depends upon our is, Proclaim, develope, declare the result of your several theories. (Cheers.) Whiggery had a long no man in the world before that day could say, fidels, unbelievers, and firebrands; but I now reiterate who owns an entire parish, and lets it all out in one life of "Wait and you shall see." Toryism has exhausted, "You shall see what you shall see," and from every county in England, and from Scotland the democratic party. I tell you that I am neither the wisdom of Chartism required to see the promised fruits of its continuous enthusiam, its religious and Tet the wages he gives his labourers are so low, that | indomitable perseverance, its manly suffering and undying endurance. Thus propelled by genius and forced by its growth, Russell proclaimed the policy (Cheers.) He was called a leveller, but he laughed upon the affections of the people, instead of of Peel as the fruit of Whiggery—(Cheers and the name to scorn; he was an elevator. (Cheers.) the caprice of an aristocracy. I wish to see the cottage laughter)—and straightway free trade was embla- He sought to debase no man, his object was to elevate the castle of the freeman, instead of the den of the zoned upon the Whig banner. (Cheers.) Peel, more those whom tyranny had debased. (Cheers.) He had slave. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats.) shrewd, a better seer, an abler diviner, and more heard much of the ancient land marks of the consti- But, if any should go, if any must go, perish the more independent of his slaves, works partly by steam and partly by human power. 1,500 hands, however, he constantly employs, since he finds flesh and bone to be cheaper materials than ste land iron.

These 1,500 hands and bone to be cheaper materials than ste land iron.

These 1,500 hands and bone to be cheaper materials than ste land iron.

These 1,500 hands are the present tution, but they were no bounds for the present throne and perish the altar, before the cottage that mind, of which the constitution should be the reflex.

He required new land marks for a new population as though I have had but little sleep this week, my These 1,500 workmen he pays at the rate of 6s. per that the struggle of both was for the LION'S he required new books for new minds. (Cheers.) labours are not yet over; to-night, while you are SHARE of labour—(Cheers)—said The LAND— Fences nine yards wide, occupying over six acres of amusing yourselves, I start upon a journey of 98 (Loud and continued cheering)—that being the only this farm, were the old land marks; a post and rail miles, (and will return before I sleep,) to purchase 456 raw material to which individual labour could be would be the new land marks. (Cheers.) An old acres of land, whereon I hope to knock down the old applied for individual comfort. (Cheers.) You farm house built of lath and plaster, and tiled, was landmarks and erect new ones. (Loud cheers.) But young and healthy men turn out of their conveyhave then before you the choice of Free Trade, which the old land mark; the labourer's cottage built of before we part, let me again remind you that I have neither Queen, Lords or Commons, merchant, brick, of the best bricks, stuccoed outside, and with produced a novelty—that I have brought together banker or farmer, political economist, statist, or gutters, were the new land marks. (Loud cheers.) men from every county in England, Scotland, and shopkeeper, editor, reporter, or mortal man can de- And herein is the anomaly that statesmen confess Wales, and that I have shown you for the first time in fine—(Cheers and laughter)—as the principle of their inability to solve. They are engaged in an im-Russell and the Whigs. You have 'Stop where you safely can,' as the principle of Peel and the Tories -(Cheers)-and you have 'Cottages, landand capital,' are narrowing the foundation. (Loud cheers.) Would still stood here, and not a brick was laid, and you as the principles of Chartism—(Tremendous ap- it be possible to widen the walls of those cottages, will be more astonished when I tell you, that up to plause.) Now, as the name Chartist sounds as without, at the same time, widening the foundations, this time, the buildings, now nearly completed, and the musically, and, to my ear, more pleasingly, than that of Whig or Tory, you have to choose between their several results; you are to choose between phantom, moonshine, and a home on your own land. (Loud cheers.) No man living can define the meanof a rapid death. (Shame.) Or they can buy employment with a more horrid bribe. They have wives results. It is a problem much more difficult of so-weight that oppression places upon the monster's the general approval with which it is held. lution than even the CRIMINAL LAW-(Cheers) back. (Great cheering.) We are told that labour is than re-pays me for all. (Loud cheers.) Nor can I fail solution of the other. For the last week I have been litical power, and is the man to be esteemed a cri- been prosecuted by government seven times within engaged fifteen hours a day in preparing for this magnificent, this surpassing, this astounding demonstrat labour to increase the resources of the country, and still resolved to beat that government into the acception-(Cheers)-and I have arrived at a critical so- to secure those increased social blessings by increased tance of my policy. And, Gentlemen, while demalution of the criminal law. I derive much knowledge and great information from my intercourse with all ceded here by ill-fame, but it was beginning to vanish and great information from my intercourse with all control of the criminal law. I derive much knowledge political power. (Cheers.) They had been pre- gogues, while traffickers and political pedlars have marks of your recollection; it will yet be a landmark for his insolent military ruffians. Evidently the in the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world, at least I think so, but royal, puritanical, pietistic perjurer was in a second him the history of the world. that proud man,—father and son, by famine turned to strangers, trampling on each other in their franmany of those who worked early and late, and who tic race for employment;—think that you see him were compelled to work hard—(Laughter)—for a all parties to govern by division. They had taught I have never travelled a mile, or eaten a meal, or looking on, with a smile of supreme contempt, to mark the pitch of abjutness to which man may be living should have been treated as criminals. I the agricultural labourers to believe that they had no received the fraction of a farthing for any poor reduced,—think, that an order has just come,—that learned from three fine stout, able young fellows, he is reckoning his immense prospective gains—while who worked abreast in a gang, that each of them had tives, but what would Lord John Russell say when any individual during the whole of my life. (Trebeen imprisoned, and to my surprise not one appeared he learned that he (Mr. O'Connor) had added this mendous cheering.) It is my pride to say, that I if in the moment of despair, suddenly a whisper was to steal through the crowd, telling them, that each had a Chartist cottage,—had a freehold farm, held he said he had SNARED A RABBIT; another mind, to the grand army of Imperial Chartists. pursuits that would have enriched myself, that I

grave of monopoly. (Cheers.) A great mechanic of oid a cold cheering and waving of hats.) There, then, is the grounds of his objection, and he would undertake to fast. (Cheers.) The poor have fasted long enough,

problem of the Criminal Law stated for Lord John promise him a patient, calm and respectful hearing. and upon this-day-twelvemonth you will not know

advantage of the rich and privileged. (Cheers.) of twenty-one years of age, should have a voice in condition requires great improvement. I deny that order to prevent the influence of wealth or the dread children all in their proper places and elements, state (cheers and laughter.) Then as to the educatits 200 electors, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, hats. tional question, I have solved that. Behold that with its 30,000 electors returning two representatives stately, that heavenly edifice, 75 feet long, erected each. The fifth was, that the representative should for the education of the children of the free labourers require no other qualification than the confidence conducive to the maintainance of peace. Who are on this estate, (great cheering;) that has been done of his constituents; and the sixth was, that without Whig aid or Government patronage. the people, instead of the minister, should pay duty, and to prepare it for a freeman's life. (Cheers.) the Payment of Members, and such were the six To make it hate slavery and love liberty. (Cheers.) points of the People's Charter. (Loud cheering He had been charged with making the working and waving of hats.) And he would ask those of classes too proud, (cheers)-he pleaded guilty. His the higher orders and middle classes around him, object was, not to make them too proud to work for whether they thought that more honourable ser themselves, but to make them too proud to allow vice would be performed by the honest servants of religion, but we are the enemies of those, who turn others to fare sumptuously upon their labour, while the people, or by the paid tools of the Crown. they were quartered upon what privilege pleased to When wages are not stipulated, necessity compels aspiration is that you may speedily be blest with spare. (Cheers.) He asked no man to live in idle- the hard pressed minister to allow the Janissary ness, and the value of the plan of which he was to name his prize. (Cheers.) Now was not that a the propounder, the father, and originator, (loud constitution worth living for, and dying for. cheers.) was that it would hold the idler up to ridi- (Cheers.) He had been frequently asked if he cule and scorn, while it would distinguish the indus- meant to reduce the English people to the servile trious. (Cheers.) As he saw many about him be- state of the small farmers in Ireland ?-his answer longing to all classes of society, he would take that was, that there were no small farmers in Ireland. opportunity of explaining its value to each. To the that those who tilled the soil were mere dependents farmer he would willingly admit that its effect would for their very existence, upon the caprice of their be to raise the standard of wages in the agricultural landlords? Herein consists the difference. In market, but then, in return, it would spare him the Ireland the small farmer has no lease, and coninfliction of poor-rates, the tax imposed upon him sequently no inducement to improve his holding for the prosecution of system-made criminals—the or to make other improvements than will se-God to cloak this mountain of iniquity? We are tax upon him for a standing army and a rural police cure him from the wrath of his landlord. If he -and all the other taxes that were consequent upon | takes twenty acres of land at a pound an acre, and the mal-administration of the law, and the unequal increases its value to 30s. an acre, the tyrant and capricious distribution of property. (Loud landlord will set the improved value up to competilandlords to take the item of increased wages into pocket £10 a year for ever, which rightfully beaccount of rent. (Cheers from the farmers.) Thus longed to him whose labour has thus increased the it was more as a terror to griping landlords than to value-(loud cheers)-whereas if that poor man had would take the picture that they saw before them as worth, not 10s, an acre, but £2 an acre more than an illustration of their share in the change. He when he took it, and this is just the difference that would ask them, whether it would be more profitable exists between day labour and piece work—the man to their order to have two customers, badly paid, who works at day labour works as little as he can, upon that farm, or thirty-six customers well paid. and small blame to him, because another gets the (Loud cheers.) He would take a wide district, and profit—(cheers)—but if he works piece work, he will ask, whether it was more beneficial to society at work from morning till night, and by moon light, as large, that a thousand acres of land shall be badly the labour, the produce and improvements will be all cultivated, by fifteen or twenty badly paid labourers, his own. (Loud cheers.) If he is sick he lies down in the hands of one individual, or that it should be in his own house, and when he is dying he has the well cultivated in the hands of five hundred indi- solace and gratification to know that it goes to those viduals. Who, he would ask, would be the best cus- whom he loves best, instead of into the coffers, of tomers with the shopkeepers in the district, the one | those who, while living, have been grinding his face. farmer and his twenty badly paid labourers, or the (Cheers.) Not only must this plan succeed upon the awakened by the sound of cannon proclaiming the live hundred well-fed labourers. (Loud cheers.) principle of Co-operation, but he was prepared to this morning from my slumbers at four o'clock by the manufacturing districts, where he and his out risk make ten per cent. by following it, without the losses on speculation, were one and all furnished, stration before? (Cheers and never.) And yet Estate had concluded,—and thus ended the greatest took that opportunity of expressing his thanks to a he declines taking £400 for it. (Cheers.)] Well Weedon. (Cheers.) But after this day he confidently offered for the transfer, not of the house and land, England, but in the world. But he could say what we have been termed levellers and destructives, innamely, that he and his friends had addressed men what has frequently subjected me to reproach from and Wales. (Loud and continued cheering.) Yes; leveller nor destructive—that I am for the altar, for week. The Chartist Co-operative Land Society own its herald to labour's demonstration to carry back a altar the footstool of God, instead of the couch Canny Thomas, and answer me, is there no virtue in pardoned wholly or in part 502 prisoners, consisting true and faithful account of labour's victory. of Mammon. I wish to see the throne based possibility, they are endeavouring to increase, to de- bourers to live in ; and perhaps you will be astonished corate, and beautify the superstructure while they when I tell you that 10 weeks ago the old landmarks without the danger of their tumbling. (Cheers, and No.) Well then, how can you with safety go on year after year extending palaces without the danger of £2,700: a sum which a source would not be source with the source with No.) Well then, how can you with safety go on year short of £2,700: a sum which a squire would expend but we could the better judge of them, they are after year extending palaces without equally improv- upon a stable, (Loud cheers.) Nor can I lose the substantial, roomy, airy cottages, oak floors—exing cottages, upon which they must rest (Loud) opportunity of the presence of so many who have cellently lighted, with every convenience for the the press. A project is spoken of which, amongst cheering.) They are putting too large a body upon heard so much evil of me, to announce to them that weight that oppression places upon the monster's the general approval with which it is hailed, more -for I can solve the one. but I cannot guess at the the source of all wealth, and the only source of po- to give vent to my pride in telling you that I have minal who would endeavour by the application of these seven years, cries of shame) and that I am vards off the path in the squire's land. (Shame,) had consigned him to a felon's cell for eighteen cheering.) I am not yet a pauper, although any said, How do you support your families? The answer cause, but he stood before them with as little shame weight of half that I have borne. (Cheers.) I have was. Why we get work. Well, but if you can't get as the poor man who had been sent to St. Albans for yet land, I have profession, and I have intellect, work? Well, we get into debt. Well, suppose you snaring a rabbit to keep his family from starvation, and such a lover am I of what is natural, that if I can't get credit? Why, then, we get into MISCHIEF (cheers) and he lived to tell the Whigs, though they was obliged to surrender two out of the three, I would transition from willing industry to ignominious de- higher and of the middle ranks of life, who had heritance, which may yet conduce to the unbounded

(Cheers.) There is the asylum to teach youth its members for their services. This point was called some foolish sceptics affected to doubt the ultimate Jubilee ever witnessed by the sons of toil comsuccess of the plan, but he (Mr. O'Connor) proclaimed from that spot, and in the face of all opposition from the silent hireling press and all, that he would conouer and the plan should succeed. Yes he would rather die than that it should fail. This plan prepremium for confidence. He had offered the successful allottee £40 besides a share in the second section for the house with four rooms that he but that we will contend against, as the success and

persecution at the hands of those who lived by false-system which well accommodates events to the meant, that every man untainted with crime, and Indenriched by man; and if I live to make one Russell, after ten years' unopposed possession the election of his representative. (Lond cheers.) field to field, and from garden to garden, to see the of power, has discovered that your sanatory The third was, that the Vote should be by Ballot in industrious husband, the cheerful wife and prattling Government can, or will, make the alteration. You of retaliation upon the poer voter. The fourth and it they tell me that they are prosperous, conbehold what may be done in the way of wholesome was, Equal Representation, which meant that tented and happy, I will bless God for making me self-it is his intellect that is in a woefully defective tricts, instead of seeing the farce of Harwich with retired amidst tremendous cheering and waving of Mr. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, was next introduced .-He said he was not surprised to see such an immense of the people."

gathering on the present occasion, as doubtless they were allanxious to see Labour's estate for themselves. Society? Is it a society to benefit the aristocracy or as some would say the nobility, (much laughter). No, for these people it would be admitted had not got their estates by their ability or industry, and had you possessed property by the same means it would be called robbery. (loud cheers). Mr. Doyle entered into a minute and most lucid exposition of the principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which elicited the loudest applause. My friends, said the speaker, you attend here to day on your own land, purchased with your own money! without any many more estates of your own. (loud cheers).

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Charter. Three more on the motion of Mr. O'Connor for

the Charter and the Land. Three for O'Connor and O'Connorville. Three for Frost, Williams and Mr. Stallwood, then moved a vote of thanks to

which was carried by acclamation. The CHAIRMAN in acknowledging the compliment, said he was much more indebted to the meeting for the excellent order they had observed, than the meeting could be to him; better order he had never seen preserved, and congratulated his brother Chartists on their general decorum and propriety, and defied the aristocracy to point out one single meeting of theirs conducted with a greater degree of decorum than that had been. (Great cheering.) He again thanked them and respectfully bid them farewell—and all that remained for him now to do was to declare this meeting dissolved. The company then dispersed over the estate, to admire the villas, and with the cheers.) And more than that, it would compel the tion, he will ask and get 30s. an acre, and thus numerous parties with whom we had the honour to meet, we did not find one but was loud in their praise of these delightful villas and the charming spot on which they were situated.

on the estate, the surrounding towns and villages within a circuit of ten miles, having liberally supplied their quota of visitors. The company, from the Williams, Jones and Ellis," &c., &c. In the course industrious farmers. Then as to the shopkeepers, he his twenty acres for ever he would have made it on the estate, the surrounding towns and villages experience they had gained on their journey from the of the evening it was suggested that a subscription "Great metropolis" to "O'Connor Town," found it necessary to leave the "Estate" earlier than they had Williams, Jones, and Ellis, to present each of them originally intended, and nothing could better demon- with a four acre share in the Land Society, that the strate the kindly spirit of good feeling and the cor- next Conference be requested to give them their dial unanimity that prevailed than this one incident— allotments as speedily as possible, and that Feargus at half-past six o'clock not one vehicle remained on O'Connor, Esq., be the Treasurer, to receive subthe ground, notwithstanding the Terpsichorean and scriptions. The sum of eight shillings was subscribed Pyrotechnic attractions, but all departed, highly deighted with what they had seen and heard, travelling Londonward in a right merry mood, making the several towns and villages resound with the songs of "The People's First Estate," and "Those Beauti

At dusk two monster bonfires were lighted upon the hills, east and west of the People's Estate, and the volumes of flame must have been seen distinctly from the neighbouring counties, whilst skyrockets, blue-fire, catharine-wheels, roman-candles, and all the different description of fireworks brightened the atmosphere till twelve o'clock at night; the cannons still keeping up a continuous peal until the same hour, while the dancing and show booths, and the that Cards, Rules and Northern Star's, can be obseveral places of entertainment, were crowded with tained and members enrolled by applying to John the merriest of the merry; and by that hour the Sidaway, Sub-secretary, and general agent for London visitors had safely returned to their respectively. No. 2 Navarre street, Germains Press. tive localities before the amusements at the People's Eureux, department De l'Eure, France. memorative of their own triumph.

A JOURNEY TO THE PEOPLE'S FIRST ESTATE, AUGUST 17th, 1846. (From a Correspondent.)

It is seven o'clock and a most lovely morning it is, the air is pleasant and refreshing. See you procession of vans, men, women and little ones, packed together, all clean, cheerful, and happy. They are la-bourers, yes working men and working women arrayed in holiday attire. They are journeying to the has given the greatest satisfaction to the members country resolved on one day's pleasure. Farewell in this district. He received a unanimous vote of for a few hours, yes, one whole day, nature smiles on thanks for his services to the Chartist Cause geus. We say farewell to the dingy dull monotony nerally.

On Monday last, the members and friends of the

plain flag, "The Charter and no surrender." Think over these words "The Charter and no surrender." songs, toasts and sentiments upon the all prevailing Read them Sir John Cam Hobhouse and think of the topic—the Land—were given. Votes of thanks to future! Read my Lord John Russell and remember the directors, also to our highly respected treasurer, Chartists our own Land bought with money saved Williams, Jones, and Ellis was heartly responded from the scanty earnings of the "poor oppressed to. The company which were very numerous, did honest men" Who talks of vicious nabits, &c.? Herringsgate Farm, it is to us for one day our one idea. Brother Scotchman, Thomas Macaulay of Edinburgh, remember the fact when our next petition begs from you an enfranchisement of the peo-ple. Remember that the average wages of the weasuch a saving? Answer me also, who supports the of thieves and other criminals; the political pripalace-looking brothels in the new town of "Modern soners were excepted from this act of royal elemency!

It is ten o'clock, the day is beautiful, the fields are bare, the stack-yards are filled, but there is still one field of barley, it is cut but yet remains on the field. Every eye gazes on it anxiously, all love to see it, how black the straw is, yet it seems well filled in girls. It is a village, the astonished villagers rush to their doors, they wonder, enquire, smile, and look pleased. We bait, man and horse rost for the moment, we breathe the fresh air and think ourselves younger. All is right, "off we go," one general "hurrah" at our starting. Women in the field rest and cheer with us. The horses climb a hill, the ances, and journey on foot; the women and children are prevailed on to remain seated.

It is half-past eleven, our attention is attracted by a banner flying in the air, it is placed on the top of a tree rich in all the verdure of summer, we read "O'Connorville." Look around, see thousands of women, men, and children, all is orderly and happy, 'Donkey-racing," nine-pin playing," old friends shaking ing hands, and new friends making enquiries for 1833, proclaiming that "worthy" King of Portugal,

ordinary necessaries of life, excellently cast grates, with every appurtance for cooking, in short, they are cottages for the labourer, but such cottages, they pression. Secret associations of the students at must be seen to be appreciated. Fancy such a Leipsic are exciting alarm. In our seventh page cottage with two acres of land for an annual rental will be found a long account of the insurrection at them, one of them told me such a cottage was a account is written by a correspondent of The Times,

hovel and a small garden. it is late, you and I may meet again, so good bye. A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF A SHOEMAKER'S GARRET.

FESTIVALS ON THE 17th OF AUGUST.

CARLISLE. LAND FESTIVAL.—The members of the Carlisle CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society to the 16th of June, states that a battle has taken held a festival at the house of Mr. James Clarkson, Royal Oak Inn, Caldewgewgate, on Monday evening. held at the Chartist Estate-O'Connorville. The number who met to partake of "The good things of this life," which were provided with great taste, was numerous and respectable, and the proceedings of the evening were conducted with the greatest hilarity and decorum. As soon as the cloth was removed. Mr. Gilbertson was called to the chair, who opened -(Cheers and laughter.) Now, there was the proper were in office, he was still in power. (Tremendous say take the land, take the profession, which may Land Plan was first mooted, it was met by every opposition which malignity could invent, but it had lived to convince even the most prejudiced, that it was most practicable. He concluded by proposing gradation. (Cheers.) He got into work if he could. heard of Chartism as the accepted doctrine of de. advantage of mankind. (Loud and tremendous as the first sentiment—"The People the legitimate into debt if he could not, and into mischief and pri- structive firebrands and plunderers, and, therefore, applause.) I am now drawing to a close, -I con- source of all power".

> Which was responded to by Mr. Fish. The Chairman then proposed—"The Charter, and may its principles, which are admitted by all to be just and reasonable, soon become the Law of the

This was ably responded to by Mr. Blyth. The Chairman then proposed-" The Chartist Co-Russell. The able-bodied industrious man is made (Cheers.) The first point was, Annual Parliaments. this spot, then made much more lovely. Those who the same success it has hitherto done." operative Land Society, and may it continue to meet But, doubtlessly, as the cause of truth always suffers; a criminal, that others may live luxuriously upon a The second was, Universal Suffrage, by which was visit it will see it a perfect garden, blessed by God

Mr. Roney in a neat speech responded.

Mr. Blyth then proposed-"The Executive, and the whole of those who attended the Demonstration at O'Connorville, and may they separate without

accident or harm." Drunk standing. Mr. Coulthord then rose, and in a pithy address moved—"That the thanks of this meeting are due. and are hereby given to the People's Champion in the British Legislature, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, ventilation, when man is allowed to labour for him- England should be divided into equal electoral dis- the instrument of so much real bliss. Mr. O'Connor for his straightforward and manly conduct during the last session of Parliament, but more particularly the last fortnight, which has strengthened our convictions in his ability as a leader—as the stern advocate of justice—and as the unflinching advocate of the rights

Mr. James Arthur, seconded the resolution, and in doing so fully concurred in what had been said (cheers.). What was the Chartist Co-operative Land respecting Mr. Duncombe. It was unanimously

> derers of the truth and justice of the cause he advocates. Mr. ARTHUR responded and passed a high eulogium on his character. Mr. Lowny then rose, and after a few observations

Mr. Lower, proposed, "The health of Feargus O'Connor, and may he live to convince his slan-

moved :--"That the thanks of this assembly are due and hereby given to Thomas Wakley, M.P., and the fear of molestation, or expulsion, my most ardent whole of the jurors, who sat on the inquest over the body of John Frederick White, who was flogged, and died of his wounds, at Hounslow Barracks, for the ability which they displayed, and the searching inquiries they made on that occasion.

Mr. Armstrong seconded it, and it was unaninously adopted. A subscription was also entered into, to purchase the discharge of private Matthewson, and we trust it Mr. Knight for his excellent conduct in the Chair will be an example to other places to do the same. The health of the host and hostess were then

drank, and the assembly separated highly gratified with their night's proceedings. P.S. At the commencement of the proceedings, a letter was read from the Wigton friends, who apologised for their non-attendance on the occasion, They stated that they would have attended had the harvest not been on, and the most part of them en-

gaged in consequence. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The members of this branch of the Land Society assembled on Monday evening last, at the Sun, Turnaside, at 8 o'clock, to celebrate that important event, the taking possession of the first estate purchased by the said society, by a public supper. After the cloth was removed the neet, we did not find one but was loud in their raise of these delightful villas and the charming pot on which they were situated.

There could not have been less than 15,000 persons of the estate the surrounding towns and villages of the surrounding towns and villages.

The could not have been less than 15,000 persons occupants of the people's land." "T. S. Duncombe, occupants of the people's land." "T. S. Duncombe, occupants of the people's land."

as a commencement.

CARRINGTON.-A Convivial meeting was held on Monday evening. The entertainments gave great satisfaction. NEWARK-UPON-TTENT .- A Tea party and ball took lace here on Monday evening.

NAVARRE, FRANCE.-The members and friends of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, celebrated the taking possession of the people's first estate, on Monday August the 17th, by a public Tea party at Mr. Paul Rozeuthall's Hotel De Chemin, De Fer. Grand Rue, Navarre St. Germans. After Tea a

Sheffield.—A supper was holden on Tuesday evening, the meeting was a very happy one. HULL.—On Monday a Tea party was held at the Ship Inn, Church lane. Among the toasts were "F. O'Connor, Esq." "the Charter," and the Northern Star."

STOCKPORT.—A Tea party and Ball was held in the Chartist Institution, Bambers Brow, on Saturday evening, August the 15th. On Monday a goodly number of the Land Society, met at Mr. Pollett's and partook of a repast, and enjoyed themselves in the large room till a late hour in the evening.

NOTTINGHAM. The report of the delegate to the late Convention

tropolis itself. We feel freedom, yes, we are free.

Land Society, celebrated the taking possession of the "People's First Estate." Mr. Sweet was unanimously called upon to preside, Mr. Wingfield offici-39 and York Castle. There is another banner cheers for O'Connor, Duncombe, The People's Char-'The Land and common rights for the people."— ter, and the speedy return of our exiled friends, Frost,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE there was not a county in England that had not sent the throne and for the cottage; but I wish to see the an Estate, have a capital of £12,000, think of it, sary of Louis-Philippe's accession to the Throne, he we learn, that on the occasion of the 16th anniversoners were excepted from this act of royal elemency On Monday, Louis-Philippe opened the newly-elected Chambers, and delivered, on the occasion, the usual hambug about the "prosperity," "grandeur," "freedom," and "happiness" of France; and his own disinterested labours and sacrifices! Of course the Bourgeoisieshouted" Vive le Roi!" The National the ear. Children run along the road-side laughing, ventures, at some risk of being "seized," sundry happy little fellows, and mirthsome music-making sarcastic remarks on His Majesty's hobbling gait, as he ascended his temporary throne, and on the extra-ordinary activity with which his head, arms, legs, and cocked-hat simultaneously saluted his own new

Chamber of Deputies.

we have nothing but "rumours" of coming revolts, and attempts at revolution. The Spanish Government is trying the bullying system to force the Pertugueso govornment to give up the Spanish re-

PORTUGAL

we are in receipt of a proclamation from General Macdonnell, who commanded Don Miguel's army in your welfare. There is a freemasonry between all, and summoning all classes to re-instate Mister and all feel the better for it.

we hear that the Diet intend to still further fetter

other enactments, is to again subject to the censor-ship all writings of more than twenty pages of imof £5. The agricultural labourers greatly admire Cologne, The reader will bear in mind that the palace compared with his house. He pays £5 for a and therefore the working men are called "rabble," &c. But for the Eourgeoisic it is very evident that Reader, were you at the Peoples' First Estate? the working men would have gone to work in earnest, are you one of the many I saw? It was a memora-ble day in the history of your life, one of the land-have found the "rabble" more than a match cold sweat at the prospect of such a "flare up" and, remembering Jack Falstaff's doctrine that discretion is the better part of valour," wisely withdrew the troops. Germany is in a state of everincreasing ferment, a spark like this Cologne at may at no distant day fire the train.

Intelligence from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. place, of some hours' duration between the Kaffirs

and the force under the command of Colonel Somerset, in the vicinity of the Fish River, in which the Kaffirs were completely defeated. The loss of the Kaffirs is stated to be between 300 and 400; the English have lost one killed and 16 wounded. The overland mail from

INDIA AND CHINA.

has arrived, bringing information that the Cholera was raging with great fierceness, hundreds dying daily. There is likely to be trouble again in the Punjaub ere long, the natives hate their English masters, and will give their conquerors some trouble yet. In China the hatred towards foreigners is on crease, and a Chinese mob had expelled foreign residents from the city of Foo-chow-foo.

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Saturday, August 22, 1846.