

ST. STEPHENS.
BY HENRY JONES.
Sufferers and toilers,
Mighty and meek,
Who bend to the speller,
The strong to the weak!
Start from your slumbers
Your wrongs to redress,
Union and numbers
Pledge your success,
In his Parliament-palace
The oligarch sits,
Self-interest and malice
Dictating by fits.
Hate of some faction,
Or longing for gold,
Nerving to action
The listless and cold.
But the People, forgotten,
Are sapping his strength,
A fabric so rotten
Must crumble length.
Not one heart but fires
At the triumph of knaves!
Some of free sin,
Shall never be slaves!
In times of enthralment,
No shrinking was there,
When Hampden was calling
To do and to dare.
But more peaceful your field,
And more easy your task;
Those foes bore the shield,
You wear the mask!
Then hither your voices!
And hither your men!
Then England's voices
In freedom ring.
In the hall of St. Stephen
You battle to fight,
Send the champions of free men,
Apologies of right,
Till conquering faction
You rally a band,
And close them to action
For Charter and Land.

DUNCOMBE AND HIS STAFF.

TO THE INDUSTRIOUS OF ALL CLASSES.

My Friends,—I do not now address you sectionally—making a distinction between that class of labour the most oppressed and that class least oppressed: I embody all who work for a living, whether with head or hand, in one general list; and my object is, to convince all of that order of the indispensable necessity of forming a NATIONAL UNION for the protection of NATIVE INDUSTRY; as, believe me, that no party belonging to any other class will extend other protection to labour than will secure to its own class the largest proportion of its profits.

In the mal zeal evinced by the shopkeepers for FREE TRADE, that class showed great ignorance. How often have I told them and you, that the most natural antagonism was the opposition of the shopkeepers to a system which substituted non-consuming machinery for consuming labour; and yet an unmanly hankering after a bit of social distinction blinded them to their real interest. The Free Traders, with the Dissenting Ministers as a recruiting staff, cunningly enlisted female sympathy in behalf of the suffering poor; and while the husband struggled for anticipated profit, the wife, under spiritual influence, at once gratified her social taste and proclaimed her charity, her generosity, and her love of religion—as those under whose influence women acted as FREE TRADERS, made it a religious question, quoting Scripture as the devil does to serve his purpose.

I mention this fact to show you that the TEA-POT and the DISSENTING PULPIT were the most powerful weapons of FREE TRADE. However, the measure has been carried; and we learn from the fact of the Revising Barristers' Courts being attended by Tory Lawyers, Whig Lawyers, and FREE TRADE lawyers, that the FREE TRADERS see the indispensable necessity of securing such a House of Commons as will insure the legal application of the principle to the interests of all who speculate upon CHEAP PRODUCTION. Now, keep that "bird's eye" view of the ultimate intention of FREE TRADERS before you. The position is only taken; the forces have yet to be recruited; the battle has yet to be fought; the HOUSE OF COMMONS IS SELECTED AS THE BATTLE FIELD; and my object in writing this address is to induce you, the INDUSTRIOUS OF ALL CLASSES, to be prepared for the coming struggle—a struggle upon the result of which the fate of the LABOUR CAUSE—may, of society, must depend. I do not ask you to perform an impossibility, nor do I set you a very difficult task. I do not ask you to return a majority of the House of Commons; what I ask you is, to secure the one FIFTY-FIFTH part of the representation by which your country is governed, and to whose LAWS your lives, your liberties, and your properties are subjected.

I ask but for a junction of both ends of labour: the trades, or aristocracy, led on by Duncombe; and the FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, and UNSHORN CHINS, led on by me; with the co-operation of those who live by mental exertion, and who render a due share of intellectual profit in return for their just proportion of the produce. If the nation sets itself this task, and resolves upon its accomplishment, THE DEED IS DONE. If it rejects the opportunity and the service, labour will have no just cause of complaint against the worst tyranny of its TOLERATED, ACCEPTED oppressors, but must for ever assume the ignominious title of WILLING SLAVERY.

Duncombe has struggled long and struggled nobly to sustain a position for awakened industry to rally round; he has kept your claims alive and has just kept you within the statute of limitation, for, believe me, if circumstances should curse the nation with a purely FREE TRADE Parliament, capital will imperceptibly, though conclusively, narrow labour's chance of success until every avenue of representation shall be closed against the friends of a FAIR DAY'S WAGE FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK, which, after all, is our sole—our only object.

In this struggle you will have much to contend for, and much to contend against. It was well enough, in our weakness, to have frightened the enemy, even with the ghost of Chartism. It was a triumph to compel candidates that hated the principle to adopt it as the only means of securing popular support; it was a confession of popular power, but we have passed that stage, we must now have the substance. Gishorne might have been a better STRAW than young Walter to mark the political current—Sturge might be a better member than young Scholefield—or Parson Miall than Molesworth—but none of them are comparable to an un-mixed, unequivocal, undisguised, unsuspected Chartism. I would rather, much rather, see W. P. Roberts, T. Allport, Douglas Jerrold, Patrick O'Higgins, Ernest Jones, Dr. Mc'Donnell, James Moir, Jas. Holliday, W. Wilkinson (Exeter), Titus Brooke, James M'Pherson, O'Gorman Mahon, Wm. Lonsdale, W. Hewitt (of Manchester), and, though last not least, our noble President M'Grath, (and many more whom I could name if the people were prepared), in the house, than six score who swallowed the nauseous pill in the hope of gilding it with the gold of patronage, the profits of speculation, or the reward of treachery. The democratic party must now assume a distinct and unmistakable position, it must secure co-operation from an exhibition of its own strength and not seek toleration by a dangerous and suicidal prostration of its power at the shrine of hypocritical courtship, wooed by the lustful smiles, and won by the four embraces, of its old seducer and betrayer. While some of the foolish of your order were speculating upon the prospect of a proud aristocracy—in the death-throes—resisting Free Trade for labour's sake, you must have smiled at their amiable sim-

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

RALLY FOR THE CHARTER! A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1846, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADOPTING A NATIONAL PETITION TO PARLIAMENT, PRAYING FOR THE ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

The following eminent Reformers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the Meeting:—R. O'CONNOR, Esq., GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., E. MIALL, Esq., E. JONES, Esq., L. HEYWORTH, Esq., Rev. Mr. BURNETT, Dr. Mc'DONNELL, Mr. JULIAN HARNET, Mr. S. KYDD, and the Members of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Notes of invitation have also been addressed to several of the Democratic Members of the House of Commons, but, owing to their absence from town at the present season, the Committee have not yet received answers, and cannot, therefore, speak confidently of their attendance.

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
ADMISSION FREE.

CHEAP SPECULATION, and the Charter, which means A FAIR DAY'S WAGES FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

Let us concentrate our force wherever we have the balance of power, in a borough or town. Let us divide England, Scotland, and Wales into twelve electoral districts selecting in each as our battle ground; that, where we possess most electoral strength and NON ELECTIVE INFLUENCE. Let us then say to either party, here we take our stand give us one Chartism member HERE, and you shall have every particle of Chartism support in the remainder of this electoral district; but OUR BALANCE OF POWER shall be retained as the RESERVE to insure fair play. Let then, the remainder of that electoral district pour in its whole strength to the one place we mean to contest. Let that district have its local committee and machinery, and let the BATTLE GROUND have its Central Committee, acting with the National Committee sitting in London; and even with the present registration we will shake the old bones of corruption. The Executive have provided a good and eligible room in an eligible situation, and the sittings of the National Committee should be for the present one night in the week at least; and, as the day of battle approaches, should be SEVEN nights in the week. Tracts should be printed, lecturers should be employed, candidates should be selected; but the first step is to divide the empire into twelve electoral districts, selecting in each ONE SECURE SEAT FOR A TRUE MAN. We will not dictate to the enemy with whom we may coalesce, nor shall the enemy dictate to us in the choice of CANDIDATES. Let the universal shout throughout the land then be—
Hurrah! for Duncombe
And Twelve—
For Duncombe
And the Twelve—Hurrah!!!
Your faithful friend and servant,
FERGUS O'CONNOR.

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

My dear Friends,—We receive a few letters expressing great anxiety for the purchase of more land. You need be under no apprehension. I have visited six or seven estates since I last wrote to you upon the subject, but your anxiety shall not hurry me into a bad purchase. I will not buy anything the cultivation of which will not repay you for your labour, better than if you were working for the best wages. In a few hours, from this time, I shall be in the train for Birmingham, to visit an estate in Warwickshire, well situated, and if the land is good it will be bought; if it is not, it won't. And I am now tell you, to satisfy your curiosity, that we are about making a very extensive purchase, but recollect, that although there is plenty to be had, that land is not to be purchased like a hat. You are not as anxious as I am to set to work again, although I think I have given you the full benefit of my leisure since the bulk of the work was over at Herringbone, in the improvement of the Star and the circulation of our principles at public meetings. I assure you that the extension of the plan and the anticipations of its success surpass my most sanguine expectations, and the carrying of it out promises to occupy no small portion of my time. Now, turn about is fair play, and if you are very anxious upon one point, I am equally anxious upon another—it is this, we have opened over twenty new branches within this week, and I wish this rule to be read at every meeting of the new and old branches. It is, that the secretaries shall transmit the money each week, without holding it until it is supposed to be of sufficient importance to send. This enables the secretary to keep his accounts more regular, and will be a better protection for the members. The members in each branch should ascertain the exact amount paid within each week, and then by reference to the Star of the following week they can be satisfied as to its correctness.

I give this injunction, because some persons, perhaps not members, hamper us with letters to know why a weekly return is not made, when no remittance has been sent. If, then, this simple rule is observed, there can be no mistake or dissatisfaction. If the amount is not worth a post-office order, it can be sent in postage stamps; but it should be sent each week. Another subject to which I draw your attention is this—you voted so much levy upon every member for the payment of the Directors, and you appointed me Treasurer of the Expense Fund. Now I believe that no men in this world ever earned their wages more honestly or more hardily than the Directors; but it was a vote of the Conference that it should be paid out of a particular fund; and upon that fund, and upon that fund only, can they rely. Therefore, if you are anxious for the purchase of land, I am anxious for the payment of your servants, without whose aid I could not carry out your wish. Those who suppose they have paid in full, and who have not paid their Directors' Levy, may be disappointed upon the next ballot, as no name will be put into the ballot-box unless the levy has been paid; while it will be stopped from those who pay weekly, or by instalments. The sum voted is fully applied for the purpose; and I think that the payment of the Company's servants is just as essential as the purchase of land. It may be, that much more has been paid on account of this fund than we are aware of, as the generality of secretaries send their remittances in a bulk sum, without any instruction as to its application. Now, surely, these simple rules may be attended to, and will ensure the success and integrity of what all are now beginning to look upon as the most glorious project ever undertaken for the emancipation of the working classes.

In conclusion, you may rely upon a purchase not only of the 130 acres that have been allotted for, but of a much larger quantity, being made forthwith; but it is impossible for me to communicate to you every estate that I am going to purchase, or every one that I am going to inspect; but this much

I tell the drunkards—that six out of the last eight estates that I have visited have been brought to the hammer by the dissipation of the proprietors.
Your faithful friend and bailiff,
FERGUS O'CONNOR.

LETTER VI. TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—You have seen by my last letter, which should have been No. 5, instead of No. 7, that the end and object of the Repeal movement was the restoration of the Whigs to power; and that the claims of their friends, the Repeal agitators, on the Government should not be disparaged. It is scarcely possible that any man can be so stupid, so completely destitute of sense and understanding, as not to see, NOW, that the Irish Universal Suffrage Association pointed out to them so far back as 1841. Every one sees, NOW, that the Liberator of the brave Forty-shilling Freeholders; the destroyer of two million and a half of his countrymen, never, for one single moment, entertained the slightest notion of repealing the Union. No, no, my friends; that was the very last thing to be thought of. It was plainly stated, and deliberately resolved, that the Repeal was to be left an open question, to be agitated by the people of Ireland; well knowing that if they would agitate for it to the day of judgment they would not be one bit nearer to it than they were the day they commenced. But then, agitation brought in the sum of £128,021 to the coffers of CONVICTION HALL. Agitation brought in about £30,000 a-year to the O'Connell Tribute; and, therefore, agitation was to be kept up at all hazards. The ejected tenantry—the poor dupes—are the victims of one of the most heinous knaves that ever disgraced human nature.

The only excuse that can be made for the Catholic clergy—the natural and chosen protectors of the helpless, the widow, and the orphan—is, that they are not politicians; they have been deceived and cheated themselves; or else they would be highly culpable in wilfully joining, aiding, and abetting, this mad career of wickedness, cupidity, and Whiggism.

Politics are completely excluded from the College of Maynooth; so much so, that if a student gets a newspaper the mere fact is a sufficient ground for expulsion. Besides, all priests teach what they believe, and what I believe, to be infallible truth; they have, therefore, no idea of the tortuous course of a wily, eloquent politician, who has spent a long life in making the worse appear the better cause. The palpable sophistry of the deceitful orator is completely lost sight of in the eloquent and impassioned appeals to their patriotism. It is, therefore, due to them, in common justice, to say, that few, very few indeed, have joined the agitation from corrupt motives.

I shall, for the present, postpone my intended remarks upon the second letter of Dr. M'Haile to Lord John Russell upon the conduct pursued by the Rev. Mr. Hearne, towards the Chartists of Manchester; and upon the political sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Miley in Marlborough-street Church, on the occasion of Mr. O'Connell becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin. It can be demonstrated that this sermon contains rank blasphemy, disgusting adulation, and object slanders; and is a disgrace to the clergyman who preached it, and an insult to the understanding of those who had the patience to listen to it.

You have seen that the Catholic Bishops and Catholic Clergy who joined the repeal agitation, were all enrolled members of the UNARMED VOLUNTEERS. Now, I ask you, does it not follow, as a natural inference, that, as the Bishops and Clergy were duly enrolled members of the unarmed volunteers, there must have been armed volunteers? Unless this were the case why was the distinction made? Why should there be unarmed volunteers? Wherefore, then, this ridiculous fuss about moral force NOW, when the scheme of physical force failed?

"It is enough, or shall be, while a thrill
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still!"

There is not a man amongst you, lay or clerical, that did not expect, that, in 1843, there would be some fighting for repeal. Disowning it NOW, replaces you in a very unenviable position. Neither Priest nor Bishop should ever place himself in a position to have his veracity called in question. Following a false guide has not only placed some of them in that awkward position, but has made them convict themselves.

What is the meaning of that noble expression of the Bishop of Aradagh, which shook the House of Lords, from centre to surface; and made every Free tremble, both in and out of Parliament? "IF THEY ATTACK US IN OUR PEACEFUL MEETINGS, IN THE OPEN AIR, WE SHALL RETREAT TO OUR CHURCHES, AND THERE, WITH OUR LIVES, BEQUEATH OUR WRONGS TO OUR SUCCESSORS!" There is language befitting a better cause and a better leader. Why do these Bishops and Clergy, who embarked honestly and sincerely in the repeal agitation, not come forward like men, and acknowledge boldly and manfully that they were duped and cheated by the arch-deceiver; and no longer run the risk of exposing themselves to the pity, and perhaps, ultimately, the contempt, of honest men, by following the old cheat through all his crimes and contradictions. If their object be to secure for themselves a State provision, and thus become bound by a "GOLDEN LINK TO THE CROWN," their support of O'Connell, through all his vagaries, is quite consistent. But, there is a shameful want of morality in the presence that the object of the repeal agitation is the repeal of the Act of Union, when, in reality, it is the restoration of Whiggery, and a State Provision.

The Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy who are enrolled members of the "UNARMED VOLUNTEERS," either know Mr. O'Connell's object, or they do not know it. If they do know it, they are guilty of aiding him to deceive and cheat their flock under the pretence of Repealing the Union. If they do not know his object (which is the only excuse that can be offered for them) they are guilty of de-

ceiving and cheating their flock, by pretending that they do know it. In either case they stand convicted, and are morally bound to return to their confiding dupes every penny they wrung from them under the pretence of Repealing the Union. It is well known (and I could name the parties) that, even in the Archdiocese of Dublin, the poor people gave butter and eggs to the Repeal Wardens when they had no money to give. How can any Clergyman, who, for the last six years has been guilty of calling upon the people, from the steps of the Altar, to pay the repeal rent, come forward, and from the same altar preach morality and honesty to the people until such time as he sets the example himself by paying back the money which he helped to get from the people under a false pretence? It goes hard with a man who would have sacrificed his life for the priesthood to be forced to speak thus of them; but the truth must and will be told; and must and will prevail at last, though it goes against the bad, and the very confessional made use of to crush it. USE, ALL, THE MEANS WHICH YOUR SACRED OFFICE PLACES AT YOUR DISPOSAL to crush Chartism in the bud; said Daniel O'Connell in an address to the Catholic clergy in September, 1841, and again in January, 1843. To which the unarmed volunteers, that is to say, that portion of the Catholic clergy who joined the Repeal delusion, said—"We shall! we shall!" and sure enough they did.

Every clergyman knew when he joined the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland," that it was composed of four distinct classes:—
First.—The members who pay one pound annually.
Second.—The volunteers who pay or collect ten pounds and pay it in a week.
Third.—The unarmed volunteers, which is composed exclusively, of such of the Catholic hierarchy and clergy as have been enrolled members.
Fourth.—Associates, that is to say those who pay one shilling annually, but who have no right either to speak or to vote at any meeting. They may shout or cheer, but can neither speak nor vote.

Here, now, we have members, volunteers, unarmed volunteers and associates: and the bishops and clergy joined this unmeaning melange! They have a great deal to atone for, and the sooner they make the atonement the better. It is dangerous to forfeit the respect of even one man, no matter how humble he may be. It is impossible to respect men, no matter how exalted their station, who force those who rely upon their wisdom and integrity to join such an infamous delusion. Have not those who have paid their money and taken out an associate's card in a society in which they can neither speak nor vote, become voluntary slaves, and carry about them, on the face of their cards, the badge of their own degradation? And is it a part of the duty of the bishops and clergy to degrade their flock. Let me not be told by some empty flippant knave that the associates can speak and vote; because they may be permitted to speak and vote when such speaking and voting answers the purpose of the nefarious gang of insolvents, bankrupts, swindling gamblers and forgers, who manage that greatest of all swindles—the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland. But should they presume to vote in the opposition they would then discover that none but MEMBERS, VOLUNTEERS, and UNARMED VOLUNTEERS have right to vote.

Now, my countrymen, why have you joined an association of this sort, and why do you continue members of it? Have you not been long enough the dupes of those who profit by your credulity? Do you not see that your leaders have always treated you as mere rubbish, and that the greatest political right they ever promised you was the mere hope of better and more steady employment from your taskmasters? If those whom you trusted, and who have led you for the last forty-six years ever, promised you any other right or privilege than that of working hard for them and their order, and shouting, at the heels of those who dragged you along through mud and mire, what is it? who proposed it? where or at what time was it ever mentioned? I never heard of it. Even the Repeal of the Union, more properly the Restoration of Whiggery, never contemplated any political right for you. Is it not time, then, that you should look for some political right for your own order. Trust no man, support no man or body of men, but that man or body of men whose object is to achieve UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. This is your Charter. Without this you will be nothing but that which you have ever been since you were deprived of it by the Disfranchising Statute, the 8th of Henry 6th. From that period to the present time you have been the sport and spoil of every frothy, canting, speck, making professing patriot, every political knave; men who have treated and will continue to treat you as their stock in trade; men who have sold you and will sell you to any Minister for place and pension. How many hundreds of you have been turned out of the county of Dublin for voting against your landlords and in favour of Christopher Fitzsimon, the Liberator's son-in-law? How many hundreds of you have been turned out of the county of Meath for voting against your landlords and for Mr. Morgan O'Connell? How many hundreds of you have been turned out of the county of Kerry for voting against your landlords and for Mr. Charles O'Connell, another son-in-law of Daniel O'Connell? How many thousands of you have been turned out of the county of Carlow for voting against your landlords, and for Raphael the Jew, who was not a Repealer—for Mr. Maule, now Baron Maule, who was not a Repealer—for Mr. Ashton Yates, who was not a Repealer—and for little Daniel O'Connell, Junior, who was not a Repealer, but a supporter of a Whig Ministry, the pledged opponents of Repeal. Let it not be said that I censure any man for voting against his landlord; far from it. Every man has not only a right, but is morally bound to vote according to his conscience. I merely state the simple unimpeachable fact, to show you how you have been duped and cheated—how you have been wheeled about and turned about by your unscrupulous leader; and how your condition has become worse and worse at every turn.

If your condition has not become worse and worse by every movement into which you have been led by Mr. O'Connell, I call upon you one and all, collectively and individually, to let me know what you have gained in any way by enabling your friend—Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., the Repeal Member for the county of Dublin, and son-in-law to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., your Leader, to sell the electors of the county of Dublin to the enemies of Repeal, and leave them to the tender mercies of their landlords for the sum of £1,000 a year, as clerk of the township?

What have you gained, in any way, by enabling your friend Charles O'Connell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Kerry, and son-in-law of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., your chosen Leader, to sell the electors of that county to the enemies of Repeal, for the sum of £300 a year, as a stipendiary Magistrate, including house, coach, candles, and servants?

What have you gained, in any way, by enabling Mr. Morgan O'Connell, the second son of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., your chosen Leader, to sell the electors of the county of Meath to the sworn enemies of Repeal, for the sum of £300 a year, as Deputy Clerk in the Registry Office?

What have you gained, in any way, by voting at the bidding of your "august Leader," Daniel O'Connell, Esq., for Alexander Raphael, Baron Maule, Ashton Yates, and little Daniel O'Connell, who was not long ago kicked out of a hall room in Florence for bad behaviour, and pitched into the representation of the rotten borough of Dundalk, for similar conduct?

Now, my countrymen, as I am at a loss to know what you have gained, or are likely to gain, by those twistings, and turnings, by which it appears to me, as well as to every other man who feels anxiously desirous to secure the political rights of the working classes, and thus raise them, at once and for ever, in the scale of society, that your condition is now twenty-fold worse than it was thirty years ago, why is it that you still follow a man who has deceived you so often, and who never yet proposed any one measure for your interest? He has proposed none whatever. No, not one single measure during his long life has he ever proposed for your benefit: but on the contrary, has always made use of you to promote his own immediate interests. Society has become so corrupted and contaminated by the vile teachings of this bad man, that not one of his followers, either lay or clerical, can endure the very sound of any political truth. Truth has become hateful in their ears. And that love of fair play, truth, and justice, for which my countrymen were so pre-eminently distinguished, are now banished from the land, and low trick, falsehood, cunning, cant, deceit, and hypocrisy, substituted. It grieves me to see society reduced to this abject state of degradation. It rests with you, in a great measure, to restore society to what it once was, and what it ought to be. Withdraw your support, at once from every man, set of men, society, or association, whose primary object will not be a Complete Radical Reform of the House of Commons, by the extension of the Electoral Franchise to every male inhabitant of this empire; (the fane, insane persons, and criminals only excepted).

In my next letter you shall have the promised extracts from Mr. O'Connell's writings, evidence, and speeches.

William Hewitt, Esq.,
10 41, Windmill St., Manchester.

Patric O'Higgins.
Dublin, September 20th, 1846.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, the merchants on "Change and the members of the underwriters' rooms were thrown into a state of some excitement by the receipt of an express from Captain Hosken, stating that his noble ship, the Great Britain, had run ashore in Dundrum Bay, and reaching the rooms alluded to we found the following notice posted:—

"The Great Britain Steam Ship, from Liverpool to New York, ran on shore on the main, near the Cow and Calf, in Dundrum Bay, on east coast of Ireland, Sunday Down, in 94 hours after leaving Liverpool. Passengers all landed, and the vessel will be got next springs. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the vessel was perfectly tight."

The particulars so far as they have been learned, are extremely meagre. The following summary, condensed from *Gore's Advertiser*, comprises all of importance:—
"The Great Britain left Liverpool for New York at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, with the largest number of passengers (upwards of 180) that ever crossed the Atlantic in one vessel. She made extraordinary way after clearing the harbour of Liverpool; indeed, all accounts agree in showing that she went at the unusually rapid rate of 13 knots an hour. There can be very little doubt that she steamed most rapidly, for in nine and a half hours after leaving our quays she struck on the Irish coast."

"Many rumours prevail as to the cause of the accident. Some say that the reckoning was badly kept, and others that the light off Dundrum Bay was taken for some other light. We believe, from what we have heard, that the latter was the real cause of the disaster."

"The passengers and crew were all landed in perfect safety. By means of janting cars, horses, carts, and other conveyances, the majority of them reached Belfast, and several of them arrived in Liverpool and Fleetwood on Wednesday morning, by the Sea King and Maiden City Steamers."

"There was naturally very great confusion and consternation on board when the vessel struck, but through the active exertions and timely counsel of Captain Hosken all fears for personal safety were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances would admit of."

"The Great Britain, it is thought, will be got off, but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly tight."

"We cannot conclude this account without expressing our deep regret that such a dreadful catastrophe should have occurred, and that the fame of this noble ship has unhappily been so greatly tarnished, when she appeared to be in the commencement of a most prosperous career."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The inquest on the bodies of Paul Broome Sargeant, and James Bonner, the two persons killed by this accident, terminated on Thursday. Some of the jury strongly advocated the view that the brackets which connect the carriage with the springs having been, in the luggage van, made of cast iron, These brackets, as well as the springs themselves, were snapped across by the force of the collision.

The carriage in which the deceased men lost their lives was also inspected. Three of the four compartments were completely demolished, and it appeared that Mr. Sargeant, who is supposed to have been standing upright at the moment of the accident, was actually forced through the partition into the next compartment, where he was held in an erect posture, while his head, which was completely torn from his body, was forced backward nearly to the extremity of the roof of the carriage.

Mr. Bushe, the engineer, accounted for the accident by supposing that the engine and tender got away from the train unobserved by the driver, and that, presently after the train struck the tender, and over the bridge. As the train would have a greater velocity than the engine, the effect of the concussion would be just what has taken place. The common tendency in such cases is for one of the carriages to run under the other, and it is most likely that the luggage van ran under the tender, and that the tender was thus raised over the passengers carriage behind it.

The Coroner, in summing up, observed, that considering the great weight of the luggage vans, provided as they were with iron sides and wheels, he thought the foremost passenger carriage placed next to one of them ought to have been stronger and more solid, and not be left trusting to the usual light materials of these carriages alone. It was most proper, that if there had been a piece of iron, or some other protection between the passenger carriage and the luggage van on the present occasion, the melancholy results which had brought them together would not have occurred. Verdict—Death by accident in both cases.

A MELANCHOLY WEDDING.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at Bow, on the body of Elizabeth Johns. The deceased, who was twenty years of age, was married on Sunday last at Poplar, and after spending the day with her husband, returned with him to her father's house, and was taken very ill immediately afterwards, so much so that her husband slyly on the floor. She continued to get worse, and expired on Tuesday morning about two o'clock. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor did she complain of anything, but a severe pain in her chest. Some of the jury thought a post mortem examination ought to be made, and the inquiry was then adjourned for that purpose.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The Grand Jury having ignored the Bill against Captain Richardson, late Chairman of the Worcester, Ludlow, and Tenby Railway, charged with having committed a forgery for £5,000 on Counts' Bank, Mr. Bodkin applied to the Court on Thursday morning, to make an order that the prisoner should be detained until the grand jury were discharged, in order that the gentlemen for whom he appeared might have an opportunity of conferring with the shareholders in the undertaking, and deciding whether another bill, in a different form to that which had been presented by the grand jury, should be presented to them, or what other steps they might consider advisable to be taken under the circumstances. Mr. Baron Platt granted the order.

A SPECIMEN OF FREE TRADE LIBERALITY.—A manufacturer of Bradford, Yorkshire, sent a large sum to the Poor Law Commissioners, and was accused by one of his workmen whilst inspecting the man's work. "Well, master, ye told us that we were to have cheap bread and good wages when the Corn Laws were repealed, when are we to get it?" The answer was, "The master is a great stickler for religion, and has given a large sum to support the chapel he attends. Let the working men draw their own conclusion from this."

A BOILER EXPLOSION took place on Tuesday at the factory of Messrs. Thompson, of Loughborough, where one man was killed and others much scalded, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

NEW EVENING LONDON PAPER.

FROM THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.

THE EXPRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the "DAILY NEWS" has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish a similar paper, containing Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on the day of publication. The Proprietors of the "DAILY NEWS" have resolved to comply with the wish of the Publishers, and to publish a paper under the name of THE EXPRESS. The EXPRESS will contain, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared REPORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS will be the marking feature.

As, however, the interest in such a paper must necessarily be limited to a Class, or a Locality, the Proprietors cannot hope that either the sale or the circulation will be so extensive or remunerative as those of a Morning Paper. They propose, therefore, that THREEPENCE shall be the price to the public of THE EXPRESS.

The Proprietors believe that every respectable news-agent will transmit the new Journal, on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 18s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. HENRY WALLIS, 39, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

THE EXPRESS will be published every Afternoon, at Four o'clock, with the latest details of the Markets of the day.

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

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue his memoirs—*Literary Gazette*.
An unassuming and successful history—*Ossianic*.
It is quality—*Morning Herald*.
Lady Caroline and her Lord are portraits true as any that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, tender, pathetic and glowing in the affections of the heart, the author's pen is not without a turn for satire—*Norfolk and Norwich Gazette*.
It is a course of lectures on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes—*Court Journal*.

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, vigorous and poetical conception. The careful breaking down of the dyes is beautifully brought into the mind's eye—*Morning Post*.
This work gives us an author's immediate and very high rank in literature—*Court Journal*.
Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippocrene. He will want neither readers nor admirers—*Morning Post*.

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyrical 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 than the scenes between Philip, Warren and Clara—*New Quarterly Review*.
Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Molesworth-street, Cavendish-square.

Orders received by all booksellers.

In the Press and shortly will be published,
MY LIFE, PART II.

By the same Author

THE WOOD SPIRIT.

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols.
In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it possible, gladly see the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood Spirit" with a feeling of surprise to those of those "weary travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour to continue their journey."—*Review*.

Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and startling features of romance, it abounds in situations the most dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and the kindliest affection, are depicted with a majesty, sweetness, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and imagery, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating—*Quarterly Review*.

The phenomenon of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animated world, the feelings and passions of man, are all depicted with a majesty, sweetness, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and imagery, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating—*Quarterly Review*.

DAGUERROTYPES PORTRAITS, HALF PRICE.
At 188, Fleet-street, opposite the late "League" office, Mr. EGBERTSON begs to inform the public, that from the great improvements he has made in the art, he is now able to furnish exquisitely finished portraits at half the former price. Minute likenesses for brooches, rings, lockets, &c., and the requisite gold mountings, furnished by Mr. E. equally low—*Illustrated* and engraving copied—*Illustrated*. The improved German and French Lenses, Apparatus, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, and all other requisites for the art to be had, as usual, at his depot, 1, Temple-street, West. A complete book of instruction of this art, 7s. 6d.—Descriptive price lists sent gratis.—The art completely taught for £3.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

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Mr. still be had at the Office of Messrs. McGowan and Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London; through any respectable bookseller, or country agent; or at any of the following London or provincial engraving establishments. The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the subject, and has the inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

USSELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a complete set of Superior Black, any size, for the Supreme West of England, Black, 18s. 6d.; and the very best Superior Saxony, 22s. warranted not to spot or change colour. Juvenile Superior Cloth Suits, 21s.; Liveries equally cheap—at the Great Western Emporium, Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers; and can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The a. of cutting taught.

T O T A I L O R S .

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1846-47.

By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London;

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May be had of all booksellers, where ever residing.

now ready,

By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Royal Household, the late "League" office, Mr. EGBERTSON begs to inform the public, that from the great improvements he has made in the art, he is now able to furnish exquisitely finished portraits at half the former price. Minute likenesses for brooches, rings, lockets, &c., and the requisite gold mountings, furnished by Mr. E. equally low—*Illustrated* and engraving copied—*Illustrated*. The improved German and French Lenses, Apparatus, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, and all other requisites for the art to be had, as usual, at his depot, 1, Temple-street, West. A complete book of instruction of this art, 7s. 6d.—Descriptive price lists sent gratis.—The art completely taught for £3.

A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, including 5 full size bottom pairs, price, post, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, Eight Shillings, the set; the greatest improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns to measure, of every description, sent to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Gaiters, Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual.

N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being sent.

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