





Poetry. THE SLAVE-SONG. By ERNEST JONES. (From The Labourer for June.)

SONG FOR THE EMANCIPATED. In the cold silver vault of the alley, With a low wailing cry to deepen the gloom,

THE LABOURER. A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by FRANCIS O'CONNOR, Esq., and ERNEST JONES, Esq. London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

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treachery of faction, the Law's oppression, and the silence of a venal, a hired, a corrupt and licentious Press. WE WILL MEET AGAIN, MY LORD.

How it is in another column, "an owl to a frog" picture of the fate of too many thousands of the down-trodden people of this country, extracted from this number of the Labourer, entitled "An English Life," "Confessions of a King," and "The Young

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obligation never seems to have presented itself to his mind. into Greece he sought to transplant Bavaria. Bavarian purposes, Bavarian projects, Bavarian prejudices rule despotically in Athens. The Revolution of 1833 ought to have crossed him from his strange hallucinations.

People's Almanack for 1847. A Polish friend has favoured us with the following, translated from the German Almanack for 1847. WINTER.—January, February, March.

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THESE ARE THE CHAMBERS' OF 1846. [We have already shown our readers the Chambers of 1847; we now refer to the previous opinions of these changeable economists. Whence this wonderful change?]

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Miscellaneous. WHILE ENGLAND'S POOR ARE STARVING, AND IRELAND'S POOR ARE DYING—John Lind has only named as remuneration for his services at Liverpool for six months the sum of £2000 a night. Report says he is £500 weekly for three months to live in, and £1000 for her own use, and covers being laid daily at her own expense for twenty persons!

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POVERTY NO CRIME.

METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION against the ACCUSED NEW POOR LAW, and in favour of A NEW ONE more in accordance with the wants, feelings, habits, and customs of the British Nation, will be held at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1847. THOMAS WAKLEY, M.P., will be proposed to the chair at 8 o'clock precisely.

T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; Lord John Manners, M.P.; Sir D. Hall, M.P.; D. W. Harvey, Esq.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; B. Disraeli, M.P.; W. B. Ferrand, M.P.; R. Oastler, Esq.; T. B. Cobden, M.P.; Charles Colver, Esq.; Charles Lambton, Esq.; and the Members of the Executive Committee, will be present and address the meeting.

Men of London attend and show your hatred of Inhumanity, Tyranny, and Oppression.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1847.

Will be published, NO. I. (PRICE SIXPENCE), OF THE PEOPLE'S LEGAL ADVISER.

The object of this monthly publication, is perhaps sufficiently indicated by its title; it may be well, however, to add a few words in explanation. There are many subjects of an exclusively legal character, and bearing peculiarly on the interests of the working classes—on them more than on the other classes of society—is a truth that hardly requires its assertion; and it would, of course, be desirable that they should be brought together in a form, cheap, concise, and intelligible, for the benefit of those to whom they chiefly relate.

NO. VI. OF "THE LABOURER," Now Ready, enriched with an elegant Portrait engraved on Steel, of T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

- 1. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.
2. War, Love and Liberty, by Ernest Jones.
3. The Importance of the Working Classes.
4. The Confessions of a King.
5. Letter to Sir R. Peel.
6. The Romance of a People.
7. The History of the Political Series.
8. The Holy Youth Teacher.
9. The Land.
10. The Monthly Review.
11. The History of the Working Classes.
12. Correspondence, &c.
13. Preface, &c. to Vol. I.

Number VI. will complete the first Volume of the "Labourer," copies of which, neatly bound in embossed cloth, (Price 3s. 6d. each) will be ready early in the month of June.

NO. III. OF "THE LABOURER," Containing, amongst other matters, a Reprint of Mr. P. O'Connell's Letter in the "Northern Star" of January 30th, denouncing the certainty with which an aliottee may support himself and family, and accumulate money, on a "Two Acres" allotment.

NO. IV. OF "THE LABOURER," Containing an elaborate Treatise on the NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK, IN ITS RELATION WITH THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Just published, price 6d. (printed from the Short-hand Writer's Notes.) THE TRIAL OF THE MECHANICS AT LIVERPOOL, on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1847. Edited by W. P. ROBERTS, Esq.

A GOOD FID WARRANTED. SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHES made to order at the GREAT WESTERN WORKS, 1 and 2, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, which neither spot nor change colour. Only £1 10s the complete suit of any size. These clothes cannot be equalled at any other Tailoring Establishment.

COCK INN, HEAD OF THE SIDE, NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE. MARTIN JUDE begs most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public that he has removed from the above Inn, and that he has on hand a prime stock of Ale, Stout, &c.

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. MIDSUMMER SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE MID-SUMMER GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the County of the West Riding of the County of York, opened at KEPTON, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of June instant, at TEN of the Clock in the Forenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at BRADFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of the same month of June, at TEN of the Clock in the Forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at NOTTINGHAM, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July, at TEN of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Pleas, and other business, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several hours above mentioned.

THE TERMS for the "Dispatch" are, per Quarter, in Advance, £ 0 7 0 Per Year, in Advance, £ 1 6 0 Ditto on Credit, payable by reference in London, £ 1 10 0

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A SPECIAL GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at Wakefield, in the Committee Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, on Thursday, the 21st day of June inst., at twelve o'clock in the day, to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the application of the subordinate officers of the House of Correction for an increase of their salaries; and also to receive the report of Mr. Holden, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Shephard, on the best method of enclosing and securing the county of Wakefield, and of erecting watch-towers, and other special business.

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those countries. Their next exploit was the driving of Ibrahim Pacha out of Syria, compelling the Syrians to accept the anarchical rule of the Turks, instead of the organised despotism of Mehmet Ali—a change for the worse. The slaughter and destruction at Beyrout and Acre strongly illustrated the boasted policy of Non-Intervention!

But the conduct of the Whig Government towards Afghanistan capped the climax of their duplicity and criminality. Afghanistan was a perfectly-independent country, yet the Whig Government, presumed to interfere in its affairs, deposing the people's chosen Prince, and imposing upon them a dejected creature whose power was only maintained by British bayonets. But that came to an end—awful end—as every one knows. Goaded to desperation, the Afghans rose against the British army and their princely tool, and annihilated both. A large-army was totally destroyed. But one man and a few women lived to tell the tale of England's disgrace, and the wretched end of England's sons and soldiers. The bleaching-bones of the hapless victims of a righteous retribution, whitening in their thousands the gloomy passes of Afghanistan, proclaimed the true interpretation of Whig Non-Intervention."

Again in power, the Whigs have already within a few months exhibited two characteristic illustrations of their precious principle of "Non-Intervention." They have again betrayed Poland, and are now coercing Portugal; crouching to the Tsar, they hully the Portuguese, and in both instances disgrace their country.

If there is any common sense in the phrase "Non-Intervention," it must mean that each nation should be left to the management and settlement of its own affairs, without being interfered with by any other nation. Well, Croatia was an independent state, its independence guaranteed "for ever" by the parties who contracted the treaty of Vienna, England being a principal party thereto. The Republic of Croatia has not merely been interfered with, its independence has been annihilated by an act of intervention and brutal tyranny on the part of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Did the Whig Government forbid that intervention? No! But Lord Palmerston protested. He sent paper pellets to Vienna, which were received with all imaginable politeness. Metternich knew that the Whigs were not in earnest—that they were too much in love with despotism to heartily sympathise with the Croats. The "protest" was intended merely to humiliate the English people; and the "three Powers," very well understanding that, very consistently treated it as a sham.

Any interference in behalf of Poland would have been necessarily an interference in favour of the people and liberty, and therefore, not at all in accordance with the sympathies of the aristocratic Whigs. Accordingly, the principle of "Non-Intervention" was applied as an sufficient reason for declining any interference beyond that of the paper protest.

But, behold, how different is the conduct of the Whigs when despotism is in danger! The people of Portugal, weary of the falsehood, treason, and cruelty of Donna Maria, rise in arms to compel her to a due fulfilment of her engagements, they are on the point of complete success, when the British Government engages in a CONSPIRACY with the French and Spanish Governments for the purpose of crushing the popular movement by FOREIGN FORCE, and restoring the Queen to the full exercise of her destructive authority.

The Portuguese Queen has passed through nearly every possible stage of tyranny and treason to her people. She was hardly seated on her throne—a throne won for her by enormous sacrifices—when she commenced frittering away all that was of value to "Charter" she had sworn to uphold. At length, when liberty was almost entirely lost, the Septemberist movement compelled Donna Maria to accept a modified version of the Constitution of 1820, instead of the mangled "Charter." The Queen now swore to uphold the "Constitution," and fulfilled her oath by conniving at a revolt got up by the tax-exacters for resuscitating the defunct "Charter." The notorious Cabral triumphed, "the Constitution" was strangled, and the "Charter" changed greatly for the worse—substituted. The Cabral established a grinding tyranny, under which every law for the protection of public liberty and personal freedom was violated, and the people given over to the plundering exactions of tax-exacters. Excessive taxation at length produced revolt, the peasantry rose in arms throughout Portugal, and, with the certainty of a popular rising in the capital, the Queen gave way, dismissed the Cabral, and appointed the Palmella Ministry. The overthrow of that ministry was accomplished by the vilest means, no less than a midnight plot. The chiefs of the Ministry summoned to the palace on pretence of business, were there informed that their services were no longer needed—that their successors had been appointed, and themselves were prisoners until such time as the army had secured the triumph of the counter-revolution. This was accompanied by the suppression of the public press, the "suspension of the guarantees" of personal security, and the establishment of martial law. What had been left of the restored "Charter" was again utterly violated, and a despotism established more perfect than that of the Russian Autocrat. A popular outburst immediately ensued. The Duke of Terceira, who had been sent to Oporto armed with full powers to repress any manifestations of popular discontent by military violence, was himself arrested by the people, and has since been kept in durance vile. For the last eight months civil war has raged in Portugal. Many hundreds have perished in battle, the dungeons have been crowded with victims, decrees have been promulgated threatening death to all who should be found opposing the Royal despotism, and in many instances the most brutal murders have been perpetrated, sanctioned by these decrees. Anarchy and despotism conjoined have desolated the land from end to end. At length the Queen, deserted by half the army, with the entire steam navy captured by the forces of the insurgent Junta, her own troops paralysed in sight of Oporto, a body of the insurgents menacing Lisbon itself, that capital secured from a popular explosion only by the cannon of the English fleet, pointed against the people;—in this humiliating position, the Queen and her villainous confederates must have speedily succumbed, or fled the country; the people must have triumphed and achieved their deliverance—when, lo! foreign force intervenes, condemning the Portuguese nation to slavery, and restoring to the she-Tyrant her justly forfeited power.

In our foreign intelligence the reader will find a copy of the protocol agreed upon between Palmerston and the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and Portugal, by which it will be seen that an English fleet, pointed against the people;—in this humiliating position, the Queen and her villainous confederates must have speedily succumbed, or fled the country; the people must have triumphed and achieved their deliverance—when, lo! foreign force intervenes, condemning the Portuguese nation to slavery, and restoring to the she-Tyrant her justly forfeited power.

But if there is one grand blotter than the rest in the list of their irredeemable offences against truth, honour, and honesty, that one pre-eminent bludgeon is, their hypocritical use and blood-stained violation of the policy entitled by themselves, "Non-Intervention." In 1830 they proclaimed that Non-Intervention was, and would be, the basis of their foreign policy, yet they were scarcely well seated in power when they engaged this country in a "little war" with Holland, not for the purpose of securing the liberties of the Belgian people, but to place a Courag on the newly-erected throne of that country. They engaged in left-handed wars for the purpose of putting down the "legitimate" claimant of the Spanish Throne, and ousting the actual possessor of the Throne of Portugal. Nevertheless, they pretended to act upon the principle of "Non-Intervention," and, in proof thereof, pointed to Poland and Italy, where they had allowed Russia and Austria to drown in blood, and crush by force, the patriots who had attempted the redemption of

yard battalion to be drilled 3 evenings a week, that it possible they may be rendered efficient during this summer; 1,600 stand of arms, and 800 cutlasses, and other requisites, have been sent from the Tower. The officers and men at the Clarence Victualling Yard have formed into a brigade of artillery, and will be instructed in the use of the first guns in battery, and in boats. It is settled that the first gunnery school, and the second master attendant and store-keeper and store receiver to be majors; the other officers of the yard, the clerks, &c., to be captains and subalterns.

Therefore the United Service Gazette acquaints us with the following:—

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—The cavalry corps—the head-quarters of which is now stationed at Bristol Barracks, Edinburgh—is to march south in the middle of June, and will be stationed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Durham, and Leeds. This is said to be caused by an apprehension of some disturbances in the West of England. The 5th Dragoon Guards, who have until now filled these out-stations, will throw out detachments to Preston, Bradford, and the west of Yorkshire. Manchester has now become the depot of a squadron (the 11th Hussars). Scotland has so long been noted for its military strength, it is thought, to keep cavalry in that country when it is required in England. It has been discovered that cavalry is not adapted for North Britain, and a troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards, which was stationed at Aberdeen, was lately recalled, and infantry sent in their place. In the north and west of England they are the only branch of our service that act efficiently against a mob. The 5th Dragoon Guards will therefore act a detachment to the new barracks at Preston.

Delightful preparations these for securing comfort and plenty to the famishing people! No doubt all these strong men are being concentrated to assist in reaping the harvest! No doubt they will secure a fair and equal distribution of its produce! No doubt, backed by these, Monopoly feels self-secure, and with a light heart indulges in those vile excesses which our readers see chronicled in another part of this paper. But they are leaning on a broken reed. How can falsehood resist truth? How can armed power strike when its opponents are peaceable? How can law punish when nothing illegal is done? There lies our strength! Thence comes our victory! Nor can the instruments of Monopoly be much in love with her position! Witness the case of a man recorded in this number of our paper, who, though so employed, was forced to steal to save his family from starvation! Ayl the elements of all power are in the hands of the people—they need but to be used. Surely working men can no longer be blind to their future prospects. The famine was a godsend to Government, since they fathered their faults on it. The promise of a good harvest seems another godsend to the Government, since they interpose it as a shield between themselves and popular indignation. It gives them time to surround the people with a mesh of steel. It gives them time to organize their power, that the remotest links of vast machinery are connected by the fineness of the mechanism! But how disappointed they will be when they find it cannot be used! When peace defies violence, when prudence resists excitement, and wisdom baffles fraud. Let the people proceed as they are proceeding. These preparations of Monopoly shows its fear and weakness—reveal our determination and power. Let us go on strengthening our elective influence, and seat a CHARTIST OPPOSITION in the HOUSE. Let us go on strengthening our organization, and thus take from Monopoly its power of intimidating individuals. Let us go on holding great meetings through the country, to rally those who are yet undecided—and who but wait for a display of our power to join us heart and hand. Let us cultivate OUR POWER AMONG OURSELVES, and we shall triumph over the "DIVISIONS" of the enemy!

By way of counterpoise, however, to this pusillanimity, and as if for the purpose of showing that they are not utter cravens, they refused to assent to the amendment of the Landed Estates Bill, which votes £2,000,000 to the Irish landlords, upon loan, for the improvement of their own Estates. The original objects to be effected by this bill were the drainage and reclamation of land, to which the Lords added a proviso that the money might also be employed for the erection of grist mills, and other useful agricultural buildings. Not an unreasonable addition in itself, one would say, and one which could, at all events, have led to little harm, if Sir Charles Wood's statement, that a million and half of the money has been already applied for, for the original object. But on this point the Ministry took their stand, and with a great show of valour and patriotism in the defence of the very privileges they had shortly before surrendered, they negatived the Lords' amendments; upon which a Conference was appointed between the two Houses, to talk over the difference between two twaddles and two twaddles. In a matter where the landlords, by indirect and circuitous methods, are likely to plunder the country of two millions annually, for the support of that poverty which they have mainly caused, our excellent Ministry gave way; but in another, where it is possible that ten, twenty, or thirty thousand pounds might have been applied for the erection of useful buildings, not contemplated in the original plan, they would not budge an inch! This is swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat with a vengeance!

On the same evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an account of the condition of Ireland under the Destitute Relief or Soup Kitchen Act, which Sir James Graham truly described as by no means a cheering one. While they fail to bring forward a single enlarged and practical measure, for the permanent improvement of the condition of the Irish people, they are profusely lavish in the expenditure of money on schemes that are neither efficient temporary measures, nor the slightest imaginable future utility. It is clear, that under the reckless extravagance and imprudent policy hitherto pursued by the government, that the sum already advanced for mere temporary relief will not sustain the people until the next harvest, and when that harvest comes we see nothing in any of the measures they have proposed which is calculated to afford the destitute and impoverished peasantry either adequate employment or adequate wages. In short, as we have before had occasion to remark on this particular topic, the whole ministerial policy with reference to Ireland is a large fallacy, and must result, as it has already resulted far as it has gone, in downright and complete failure.

The petty and inefficient character of the Whig nostrums for Ireland found an able critic in Lord Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, in submitting to the House his motion for an extended and improved system of colonization. His Lordship very considerably proved that the real grievance of Ireland had not yet been grappled with, and that all that has been done is mere humbug. So far we perfectly agree with Lord Lincoln, and also that some means must be taken to provide work and food for the more than two millions of persons who will be left totally destitute and idle for at least 30 weeks in the year. His Lordship proposes to do this by means of foreign colonization, on a superior plan to the mere exportation of human beings which has heretofore been carried on. We are not prepared to deny that colonization may become in the history of nations a social necessity. We see in the economy of the beehive, that when its busy inmates become too numerous; a swarm is thrown out, to find in some other quarter a home and the means of self-support. But in the beehive two things are always observable before "swarming," first that there is a real "surplus population;" and second that all work, and all are entitled to receive a fair share of the products of their toil. Is Ireland in this condition? Has she really a superabundant population? Can there be no work, no increased supplies of food found for the Irish people in their own land? These are the questions one would like to ask before entering into any long discussion about the propriety of sending away to foreign lands a whole people, rightly looked at, the real strength of any and of every country consists in the number of its labourers. Labour which is the original creator of all wealth, and every unnecessary subtraction from this invaluable reproductive source of wealth is, prima facie, a positive loss to the Commonwealth. We are, certainly, advocates of colonization as a means—as the means of introducing plenty, prosperity, and contentment into Ireland, instead of the famine, pestilence, and despair, which has for months ravaged that unhappy country. But our colonization would commence in IRELAND, and it is to the people of Ireland we had fully sent the Irish people to work in the draining of its bogs, the reclamation of its cultivated wastes, and the better cultivation of the land now under tillage; it would then be time enough to send out a "surplus population" abroad, but, until then, to discuss it as they may, any scheme for that purpose is merely another form of that inveterate selfishness and rapacity, inherent in aristocracy, which would rather, as it has done, decimate a nation by famine, than permit the least improvement in its privileges and enjoyments. "Ireland for the Irish" will be the best sense of these words! Let us see its soil populated by free and independent labourers, at once beautifying its surface and adding to the wealth of the country by their industry. When this is done, we shall advocate foreign colonization, but not till then. Every ship load that is now transported out of the country would be under a bonus for the emigration, in fact, only be considered a bonus for the emigration of misgovernment and oppression in the island from which the exiles are drafted.

The other business of the week manifests an increased anxiety to get through a Session, which, like the Whig party, has been full of professions, and but few performances. Come when its close may, it will certainly fall before a listless, if not dissatisfied audience.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

TEN HOURS' BILL.—IRISH POOR LAW.—IRISH LANDED ESTATES BILL.—DESTITUTE RELIEF BILL.—COLONIZATION.

The two remaining stages of the Ten Hours' Bill in its passage through the House of Lords have been got over, and the Bill only now awaits the Royal sanction to become the law of the land. The opponents seem to have been thoroughly satisfied by the decisive majority against them on its recent reading, as neither in committee nor at the third reading was there a word of opposition or the slightest discussion. This great and important measure received the final sanction of the Upper House as easily as a parish house bill. It is true that the noble head of the high house of Baring complained that its third reading had been hurried, and thus deprived him of an opportunity of saying a few "last words" of opposition, but we imagine Lord Ashburton did not in reality, feel any serious annoyance at having missed the chance of doing so. As his object was merely to keep up appearances, what he did say will answer his purpose quite as well as if he had made a speech, which would probably have been like all his other speeches—six and one-tenth on one side, and five and nine-tenths on the other—even if the preponderating fraction of reasoning, or bias, had not been more minute than that we have supposed. As it is, the great struggle of one-third of a century has achieved its legislative consummation. The Ten Hours' Bill is henceforth taken out of the list of those vexatæ quæstio, which agitate society and furnish topics for the hustings and the public press. It is even part and parcel of that mysterious thing "the British Constitution," and is fenced round by legislative sanctions, as awful and as powerful as those which consecrate Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights. For the sake of the oppressed and over-worked millions, to whom their law will secure a few restful moments, for the sake of that equalisation and better distribution of labour, which is one of the great requirements of modern times; for the sake of the probable comparatively unrequited recurrence of those periodical panics which resulted from the old system of unregulated labour, and for the sake of the health, the intellectual progress and the moral improvement which may be fairly anticipated among the factory workers, as one of the inevitable consequences of greater leisure, we heartily congratulate all who have aided in carrying this most important, and, as we believe, most beneficial measure. But its influence will not stop with the direct advantages it will confer. It gives to the reformer, who is labouring to achieve other necessary changes, another of those encouragements to perseverance of which history is already full, but which whenever they occur, are always welcome and heart-inspiring. In the success which has finally crowned this long-protracted agitation is contained a guarantee that no cause which has a sound principle for its foundation, and the benefit of the community for its object, will fail, if its advocates be true to themselves, and persevering enough in their exertions. The Utopia of the day become the commonplace of to-morrow; and, among other changes, that extension of political privileges, conjoined with a commensurately extensive and unsectarian system of national instruction, which now seems to be the "wise men of this generation an impracticable dream," will by-and-by take their place among the recognised institutions of the country, as quietly as the Ten Hours' Bill has done.

The amendments made by the Lords on two of the Ministerial Irish measures occupied the Commons for the greater part of Monday night. The fate of these amendments, and the conduct of the Ministry with reference to them, afforded an interesting structural commentary on the nature of Whig statesmanship, and of Whig policy. As the Irish Poor Law went up to the Lords, it provided for leaving rates on the Union at large, when even they exceeded 2s. 6d. in the ren. of any particular district. This would have to a considerable extent put an end to the clearance system, or to the driving of the destitute into town districts, because the landlords, by being called upon to contribute to the rates above

2s. 6d., could not have escaped the consequences of these reductions, and would still have been liable to the support of the poor. This, however, did not suit the "Irish Par" in the House of Lords; and they, therefore, passed an amendment by which the rates will, in fact, fall on the electoral divisions. The amendment is very ingeniously contrived for the landlord's object. It provides that no person shall be considered resident in an electoral division unless he has occupied a tenement in it, or usually slept in it for 30 months during the three years previous to his application for relief. It creates two kinds of settlement—one on the Union, and another in the electoral division; and once a man is more than six months away from the place where he has lived all his days, he ceases to belong to that division, and must live at least 30 months in some other place before he acquires any right to a settlement a. n. According to Sir J. Graham, most of the speakers in the House of Commons, and even the confessions of Ministers themselves, and even the effect of this clause will be to encourage the landlords to turn the pauperism on their estates adrift. It will, most probably, flow to some open township or town district, which will become a more solid destination; it will be impossible to raise rates to support them in that division, and one of two things will happen, either the poor victims of landlord rapacity will be sent over here in shoals, in the way they have already been sent this year to Liverpool, or the means of supporting them in Ireland will have to be taken from the Consolidated Fund, to the tune of £2,000,000 annually; the landlords meanwhile will escape scot-free. It will be seen at once how effectually this neutralizes one of the grand pressed objects of the bill, namely, that the poverty of Ireland shall be supported by the property of her land; and, also, that it virtually infringes upon the privileges of the House of Commons, by which that House alone is empowered to pass money bills, and tax the people. But, though all this was freely admitted, it is Whigs, could not screw their courage up to the sticking-place, and say so to their Lordships. They were certain the law would not work well with this plucky hitch, and fully expected that they would have to mend its rickety framework in session, but for the sake of peace, (query place) and of getting any Poor Law at all, they were content to "eat humble pie," bow down in submission to the Lords, and surrender up the privileges of the Representative House as another sacrifice at the sacred shrine of Irish landlordism. This is the mode in which they legislate where the poor are concerned.

Every promise is given of a plentiful and abundant harvest, and this promise is the head-pacifier of England. Men bear their present famine and privations with great patience, in the belief that a few months will set all right, and that those who survive till the "grass has grown" will be able to flog care to the winds, and live on the fat of the land. We see in the redundancy of vegetation that which we beheld last year, and for many years, the fertility of nature, the beneficence of Providence, and the industry of man; but, alas! we see no guarantee of plenty for the poor, or bread for the hungry. Instead of lulling the people into a state of listless apathy, the signs of a good harvest ought to rouse them into energetic measures for preventing forestallers and monopolists from again robbing them of that which God is willing to bestow. Already the forestallers are in the field, as witness the following, from the Western Liberator:—

REGULATION IN CORN.—A farmer in this neighbourhood, who is a large grower, has sold all his wheat in the ground at 15s. per bushel, to be delivered between harvest and Christmas. Already the evil effects of pernicious laws are extending their blighting influence over the coming year, as witness the following:—

DOOR OF THE GAME LAWS.—From the very large quantity of game preserved on the Duke of Marlborough's estate at Blenheim, some of the corn-growers in the locality will not produce a bushel of corn to the acre. His grace has some hundreds of acres of arable land in his occupation now unproductive, and which has not this season been cultivated. Already the anticipated supplies from abroad are being forestalled in the same way, as witness the following:—



Metropolitan Intelligence.

Mr. Harrison: Did you ever hear the prisoner threaten the deceased? Witness: Yes; the night before last I heard her call her an old wretch, and said she would do for her.

Home News.

ENGLAND. PARSONS.—DESTRUCTION OF THE MILL BELONGING TO Mr. Baskall, at Preston, who was quickly on the spot, but was reduced to a mass of blackened ruins.

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LANCASHIRE. PARSONS.—DESTRUCTION OF THE MILL BELONGING TO Mr. Baskall, at Preston, who was quickly on the spot, but was reduced to a mass of blackened ruins.

Ireland.

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTS TO MURDER. Unfortunately, familiar as the public have become with details of murders which have taken place in various parts of the country, we have this week the painful task of recording events of the kind, which, from their extraordinary character, and from the appearance of the records of crime, are not to be paralleled in the records of any other country.

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Rich and Poor.

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In reply to questions from Sir J. Graham... The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would not answer...

enjoying comfort and happiness in the colonies. This being the case, was it to ask the Government to grant a commission...

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WESTMINSTER.—THE ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—The prisoners, John Gorman, Dennis Gorman, James Coffey, John Gilbert and Catherine Gorman...

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last load cries of "police," and "murder," were heard from one of the houses in Flower and Dean-street...

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REPORTS.—In foreign wheat comparatively little business was doing, yet we can notice no extraordinary value...

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