ever attended in that town. In fact, I had not enough of rules. Thanks, then, to the obstructors. We have, even in the calm, revived Chartism. The tist Co-operative Land Association; besides the pleasure of imparting farming knowledge to you, that you ifogging newspaper scribes. I shall write more next week; till then, I am, your most faithful Friend.

FEARGES O'CONNOR.

## Foreian In telliaence.

TYRANNY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS INFANOUS GOVERNMENT.—The carpenters still persisting in their strike for wages, we gather from the Debats that Government have resolved upon permitting soldiers to be employed in their place. We need hardly remind our readers that, according to the conscription, men of all trades are to be found in the French army. The Debats of Wednesday has a most atrocious article defending the resolution of the Government.

The Constitutionnel, on the other hand, combats this resolution of the Government; the following is an extract from its columns :--

We ask by what right the military authority should interfere in a subject of competition and freedom of and worse. Every day a contest took place between labour: according to what principle of justice, workmen on whom rests the burden of lodging, clothing, and feed-ing themselves and their families, should see their wages disputed by men whom the budget of the state supports? How could the use of soldiers be justified in private works, completely foreign to their legal destination? We ask, can anything be imagined more dangerous than to place the army in face of a mass of workmen in an attitude of permanent hostility, resulting from this pretension to make it interfere in the quarrels of masters and workmen, in order to break in favour of the former the equilibrium between the demands and offers on which the regulation of wages depends. The army is supported by the produce of the taxes farnished in great part by the consumption of the working classes. For the last fifteen years its wellbeing has been augmented by means of the greatest sacrifices imposed on the tax-payers, and the latter never complain. And when the workmen, whose wages remained the same, even when the conditions of living became more difficult for every one, demand an increase corresponding with the movement which takes place around them, a competition is to be set up against them, of which they themselves pay the expense! When the question regulating the forces of the army was to be discussed, the least and dryness of the few days previous had lating the forces of the army was to be discussed, the committee on the budget, considering that the division for Paris was no longer necessary, in consequence of the completion of the fortifications, wanted to lop off 5000 men; but it was replied that the guardians of the fortifications imperatively demanded that the garrison of Paris should be so much augmented. Now, it is found that this garrison can without inconvenience detach from its service a sufficient number of men to replace 5000 workmen forming the strike. The Chamber complains loudly of the inactivity of our naval dockyards, and still there is some talk of bringing up carpenters from the seaports to place them at the service of private employers!

Such are the bitter fruits of middle-class despotism llow the working men of Paris must wring their hands in agony of spirit when they reflect that it was themselves who, after pouring out their blood like water for liberty, allowed the scheming shopocrats to instal the Government of the hypocrite Louis PRILIPPE on the ruins of that of CHARLES X. And if the working men, driven to despair, should, with cries for justice, madly throw themselves upon the bayonets of their tyrants' myrmidons, there is ready for them the Paris fortifications to draw them to a horrible, hopeless massacre. Be it remembered, too, that the Constitutionnel (the organ of THERS), which just now, for its own purposes, is advocating the cause of the workmen, was the foremost of the French press in demanding the fortifications, with the guilty foreknowledge that those fortifications were useless to oppose, and not intended to oppose, a foreign for, but were solely designed to keep in bondage and misery the enslaved masses. Alas! how the people of France have been cheated by their gore and glory-mongers. Can they not see that it is not foreign, but domestic enemies they have to fear? That it is not "perfidious Albion" they have to contend with but the perfidious scoundrels of their own tend with, but the perfidious scoundrels of their own country; the perfidious middle-class, the perfidious king of that class, perfidious politicians like Guizor and TRIERS, and perfidious journalists, the main sup-porters of all political perfidy? These are the ene-Mies that France has cause to fear; they have caused -and will again cause-her sons and daughters to weep tears of blood through their perfidy and oppres-BELGIUM.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—BRUSSELS, JUNE 21. The Ministerial crisis is not yet at an end, five Ministers continuing to fill only provisionally their respective posts. The Royal acceptance of the resignation of M. Nothomb was officially announced in yesterday's Moniteur. The business of his office is attended to ad interim by the Ministers of Justice and Public Works—the latter taking the commercial department. The resignation of the other Ministers was also officially mentioned; but they will remain in office until the King's pleasure is further signified. Baron D'Huart is still charged with the honourable and difficult mission of forming a new administra-

#### SWITZERLAND. ESCAPE OF DR. STEIGER.

Glorious news has this week reached London from Switzerland, announcing the escape of Dr. Steiger from the claws of the Jesuits and their tools. The New Zurich Gazette of the 20th, says-" Dr. Steiger has escaped from the prison of Lucerne. This morning at two o'clock he arrived at Cironan, and at six o'clock at Boustellen. He was accompanied by two Lucerne chasseurs and some friends who had favoured his escape. At a quarter to nine Dr. Steiger entered our town in the midst of general enthusiasm. The Cafe de la Tour Rouge, where he alighted, is so encumbered, that no one can get near it. The crowd

is thronging to see him." In relation to the above, baugmant s described in the colonel was gives the following letter from a correspondent at Zurich, dated the 20th:—"Dr. Steiger has, with the connivance of three gendarmes who guarded him, the connivance of three gendarmes who guarded him, and the residence of the former inhand, makes £1475 15s. 3d. The meeting was another than the effect was cobring on inflammation in the diseased whole party, accompanied by many friends, arrived lere about eight o'clock this morning. It appears would not extend, but which was entirely consumed, a high or even a fair price for labour, as the in-

# Zorthern

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

and in this costume passed in company of the others taken there for safety, whom it was found impossible out of the town, entered a carriage in waiting, and passed the frontiers. He remained in Zurich till three o'clock, whence he took his departure, it is supposed, for Frauenfield, in Turgovia. I hear the plan for escape had been arranged four weeks since, but no favourable opportunity offered until last night at twelve o'clock, when it was effected in the manner above described.

LATER NEWS .- A letter from Zurich, of June 22, states that the escape of Dr. Steiger has caused general satisfaction, and deputations from different parts have waited upon him to offer him their con-Hill's plan presented no other value to any guns was fired, and at Aarau the rejoicings were kept ceding day, after resting for six hours, Dr. Steiger Another canton sent us a dozen of general passports, not one of which was serviceable; but a fortunate circumstance came to our succour. On Monday last spectators of the destruction, and, returning to the to Hirtzkirch, and entrusted his key of Steiger's compared this key with nine of the twelve others, and found that one of them required only a slight for any other accomplice. We say this only to save Jos. Birrer, corporal; H. Hoffman.

LATER NEWS .- Persecution of the Communists. -A letter from Neufchatel, June 22, states that a Communist Club had been discovered in a village near Lachaux. Two Communists' publications had been seized. Several arrests have taken place in consequence. The wife of Dr. Steiger underwent an ex-Ashton, and we had one of the largest meetings I any part in the arrangements for the escape of her husband, but was immediately afterwards set at

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4 .- A few days back the writers in Hold, and poor O'Brien, have done us old Emir Beehir, of Syria, was banished from the much good. I have bitten the working men with the capital to a small town near Tocat, in the mountains right mania now. Instead of 2,000 members, we shall of Asia Minor—a sentence which was executed after the most approved Turkish fashion of silence, politehave a good many more before the 1st of August—and ness, and expedition. Half an hour's notice or so was then stop us who can. Four meetings at Midsum- given him that he was required to change his abode, mer on consecutive nights, is MY SHARE of the Char, and at the time appointed he was handed into a kaik, landed at Scutari, and thereon at once commenced his pilgrimage to the interior. When the news reached Pera the French Embassy is said to may grow provisions for yourselves, and make your- have loudly expressed its opinion as to the arbitrary selves independent of all masters, tyrants, and pet- nature of the procedure. The Emir, it is well known was one of its select protegés. But there was no remedy. The Porte, on being applied to, produced proofs of a treasonable correspondence having been carried on of late between the Emir and a party among the malcontents in Syria. Situate where we are, it cannot, I think, be said that Turkish usages, though absolute, are at all times objec-

> On the 27th ult, the British Ambassador reiterated in urgent terms in a note to the Porte the request for a firman to permit of a Protestant church being built at Jerusalem. It is easy to explain the long delay which has hitherto occurred in this matter. Syria, as of old, is the battle-field for religious strife, and where the question of empire may still be decided by the conflict of creeds. France and Russia, actuated by political motives, each have vast roligious interests to defend in Syria, and are alike adverse to the progress of a new element. It is this opposition which has hitherto impeded the negotiation; nor does it appear likely that it will soon be overcome.

SYRIA. THE CIVIL WAR .- Accounts from Beyrout of the 24th, represent the state of Mount Lebanon as worse the Druses and Maronites with varying success. The Armenian Christians are represented as undergoing persecution; and, although torture has been abolished throughout the Turkish empire, a young Greek was at Candia lately tortured to such a degree that he died of his sufferings.

#### CANADA. DREADFUL FIRE IN QUEBEC.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Afternoon.-We have two days' later news from America this afternoon, brought by the packet ship Cambridge. We regret to say that we thus obtain intelligence of an awfully destructive fire in Quebec, Canada, particulars of which are thus given in a letter published in the New York Commercial Advertiser:—
QUEBEC, May 29.—At half-past eleven o'clock

vesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, when the tannery in St. Valliere-street, owned and worked by Mr. Richardson, was discovered to be in flames, hood, and those more remote, highly susceptible of ignition. The adjoining and opposite dwellings were soon involved, and in an inconceivably short space of time the burning flakes, carried afar by the then rising wind, had ignited some buildings in the neighbourhood of the St. Roch's church—a considerable distance from the outbreak of the fire.

The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm, and it was soon evident that all to obtain the co-operation of Brazil to force Rosas to human endeavours to arrest the progress of the fire, in a locale studded for the most part with wooden buildings, alone would be useless—an impression but too fatally verified. Onwardswept the flames-street the 22nd April, and it was reported that if Rosas did after street fell before them. A species of whirlwind not comply he would be blockaded. The troops of seemed to aid its fatal advances—for in advance, in the rear, on every side, the raging element developed itself with momentarily increasing fury. Spots that to the shrieking and affrighted refugee were now ap. parently safe, in a few minutes subsequent were in a vast sheet of flames. From eleven in the morning till midnight did this

dread fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles-street-nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak! At the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one-third of

Between 1500 and 2000 houses are supposed to have been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 persons (one third of the population) are this day houseless. Most of those people have lost their ail, the fire seems to nave been in a quarter where property rapid advance, and sudden capricious direction taken is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, rapid advance, and sudden capricious direction taken is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, by the flames, not only rendering it impossible to save and the houses were small. It is said to have been any portion of the property in the dwellings, but in a the work of an incendiary. vast number of instances barely allowing the inmates sufficient time to escape living. The church in St. Roch's is in ashes. The convent is saved. St. Peter's chapel is also burnt. The large

brewing establishments of Messrs. Lloyd and Lepper and M'Cullum are consumed, and the line of wharfs from Munn's to the one at the foot of Hope Hill. On these were an immense quantity of deals, which were At this point the fire was arrested by throwing down the piles of deals, and, on the town side, by

blowing up two houses. This operation was con-

infants clasped to their bosoms. It is feared that the state of things in New England. The more many victims as yet unknown will be soon dis- wealth becomes concentrated in a few hands, the covered. In the Upper Town several houses were on fire.-

also several private dwellings. extended to about 3000 persons.

At an adjourned meeting of that of last night we are informed that the extremely handsome sum of updirecting them to collect donations of every description in aid of the sufferers.

Among the public buildings destroyed are two

Methodist churches. Many persons have been severely burned-among them the Editor of the Canadian, who has lost every thing he possessed. Mr. J. B. Bigaonette. a magistrate, is injured, it

he was provided with a uniform of the gendarmerie, there being at the time many sick persons in it, creased profits and decreased wages in the above to save. The Canadian of Thursday, notwithstanding the sufferings of its Editor, contains full details of the

Canada, £2,500 in the London Phœnix. We have heard of some others, but not considerable. Twelve thousand persons are at this moment de

prived of the means of existence-are homeless famishing, and destitute. The first duty is to provide for their immediate physical wants. The Ca tholic Bishop of Montreal, the Seminary, and the Hotel Dieu, each forwarded, we understand, £500 by yesterday's evening steam-boat. The provincial Government has also acted with a judicious humanity which, we are sure, will meet with general approba in favour of the Mayor of Quebec, and despatched by

In the City of Montreal a feeling of profound sympathy, which we are convinced will not be barren, prevails. The Mayor of Montreal was one of the city yesterday morning, took immediate measures for arranging a meeting of the inhabitants, which will House. A preliminary meeting of the clergy of the different denominations will be held in the morning. EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Quebec, May 29th. Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais, also a new vessel. Muun's shipyard is completely destroyed. The whole of St. Roch's is a mere wilderness of chimneys.

The loss of property has also been attended with

considerable loss of life. It is conjectured that not ess than 100 persons have perished. The value of buildings and moveables may be £400,000, of which but a small portion is insured, say £60,000. The Mutual Insurance Company was in existence in St. Roch's, but all parties are involved in ruin. Dry goods people will be great sufarrival of the vessels. In fact, every person must

#### suffer more or less. (From another private letter.)

QUEBEC, MAY 29, 1845.-Nothing left, from where you begin to descend Cote les Braz at Tourangeau's running down the large street towards the Marine Iospital; everything on the right until you reach the water, thence to the two distilleries. M'Callum's and Lloyd's, these included, is destroyed; the fire ending, or rather being arrested, at the point where the roads St. Paul-street and Hope-hill diverge, The loss in round numbers cannot be easily ascertained, but half a million will not cover the losses, nor perhaps £750,000.

The losses by the mercantile lower town people will e heavy. Almost all the bakers are burned out-M'Conkey, Claribue, Tourangeau, &c., and nothing saved. What renders matters more disastrous is, not one house in ten in St. Roch's was insured, and those insured are principally at the Mutual Insurance Company, which being composed of persons residents of St. Roch's, the company is defunct, for if one man owes his neighbour 10s., and his neighbour owes him 10s., and neither have wherewith to pay, both are ruined. Very many lives have been lost.

Six bodies were, this morning, taken out of the church which fell a prey to the fire. The Convent was saved with great difficulty, although the distance between them is very large, but such was the rapidity

Another letter gives further particulars, acquainting us with pecuniary aid promptly rendered to the

MONTREAL (C. E.), May 31, 1845.—The dreadful conflagration at Quebec is the all-absorbing topic of nterest here at present, the principal details of which will have reached you by this time. Every exertion s making in this city to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate sufferers. The provincial government sent down by last night's mail £2000 for their immediate necessities, the Catholic Bishop, Seminary, and Hotel Dieu each forwarded £500, and it is said that Lord Metcalfe has also sent a donation of 500 dollars. Meetings will be held this day of the citizens, elergy, Odd Fellows, and almost every public body, to devise mmediate measures for prompt relief.

The scene of the conflagration is described by eye witnesses as having been perfectly awful; men, wo-men, aud children, absolutely bewildered by the almost instantaneous combustion of their dwellings. and in their efforts to escape from the flames as often rushing into the midst of danger and destruction as been very great, but as yet only twelve bodies have been recovered

One painful incident was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried, when, melancholy to relate, the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, peished miserably. The total loss has been variously estimated at from 1,600,000 dollars to 3,000,000

# BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The American journals brought to Liverpool or l'uesday, by the Cambridge, contain advices from Rio Janeiro and Rio Grande to the end of April. It is said that Mr. Gore Ouseley had touched at Rio, on his way to the Plata, and that he had endcavoured Brazilian frontier after that chief's defeat at India Muerta, by Urquiza, had been disarmed by the Brazilian commandant on the frontier; but Riviera himself was still at the head of a force of some strength; this force he intended to unite with other bodies of his troops not engaged at India Muerta, and he was expected to resume operations in the Banda Oriental. His recent reverse was a mere dispersion-very few were killed.

UNITED STATES. Fine in New York. — The New York papers, brought by the ship Cambridge, contain particulars

THE FACTORY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.—The annua

statistics of several Factories show the following facts:dols.11,000,000 dols. 10,500,000 Capital No. of Spindles 192,376 204,000 No. of Females Wages per week, dols.175 Yards per week 1,435,450 1,500,000

Dividends The above statement shows that the capital of 11,000,000 dellars employed in Lowell gives employpoorer the great mass becomes. By the opening of a cheap transportation to the East for the agricultural The artillery barrack was three times in danger, as products of the fertile West, the farmers on their poor land could not compete with the Western A meeting was convened vesterday evening, and farmers. The products of their poor land who not only ably advocated the cause of the associathe bakers ordered to commence the supply necessary scarce paying for cultivation, the consequence of those distressed. This day relief was which was, the wages paid for labour became low. sum of £50. The report, which was read by the hon. In this state of things the bounty offered to manufactures by the tariff, induced many of the most wealthy men in New England to invest their capital the committee have so assiduously prosecuted for the wards of 28,600 dols. was subscribed; the list being in manufactures, which, when the tariff has been still open. We also learn that the Roman Catholic high, proved exceedingly profitable, concentrating bishop of the diocese has issued circulars to his clergy, immense wealth in the hands of a few; whilst the labouring part of the community has increased of the present day. The report contained one state-rapidly until the demand for employment exceeds the ment which cannot but prove interesting to every want of the employees which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes where the complexes which have the bounded to be a state of the complexes where want of the employers, which has enabled them to benevolent mind. It is that an individual, whose reduce the wages of the operatives, whilst their own circumstances enabled him to retire from business, reauces the wages of the operatives, whilst their own concumstances enabled in the returned to it with the intention of devoting the profits were very largely increased, and this reduction of wages must continue to go on with the increase whole of the money which he may earn to charitable did he consult you? No; he has worked short time, has worked short time, been labour: As a zealous supporter has worked short time, but wants and circumstances of Conservative principles. The gallant colonel had did he consult you? No; he has worked four or five for some time been labour: ag under a painful local days according to our wants and circumstances. tion of wages must continue to go on with the increase of that class of society who depend on employment for subsistence, until they arrive at a point which beginning of last week, reveal the absence of any exwill barely afford such necessaries as will enable the benefit of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. 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It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which he according to our wants and circumstances.—

It is a constitute of the money which he may earn to chartable duty. It is a constitute of the money which and the consti will parely afford such necessaries as will enable the benevoient individual was £10. It is morthy seriptions and donations, and the result of entertainhumam system to undergo its daily toil. It is worthy seriptions and donations, and the result of entertainwork and the week which was going on, when the colonel was ir duced to walk some distance to

and washing .- Daily Commercial.

increase of the landless population, are enticed or netalist and labourer, each standing on his own soil,

Young America. LATER NEWS .- ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. -LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING, FOUR O'CLOCK. -

oldest citizens, has nature given such awful demontheir upright position; others torn from their beds says, he heard the sound of a 'rushing night wind.' The first intimation we had of anything uncommon

yards, forming a chasm at the point where it started of about 100 feet perpendicular, the whole body containing about 80 acres of land. In its passage it not comply with the just demand of the men. It crossed the Rondout stream, literally clearing the bed | was then agreed to that Mr. Parker and Mr. Leach of all obstructions, and depositing its contents to the attend a meeting in Ashton. Mr. Leach was the whole stream, impervious as masonry could make it. The waters above proved what has always been considered impossible—namely, their powers of running 'up stream.' This it continued to do for the distance of about two miles, to a place called Hixon's dam, where, after finding its level, it recoiled; with the help of human hands, and its own powers, it forced its passage through the adjoining lands, to find its old channel below."

LATER STILL.—ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—LIVER-POOL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Cambria steamer has arrived, having performed the quickest passage known between America and England. She sailed from Boston a few minutes before four on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and from Halifax at twenty minutes past ten on the morning of the 18th, and arrived in the Mersey, abreast of Liverpool, precisely at a quarter past four this morning. In the advices brought by this vessel we do not find that anything has occurred to alter the state of American relations with Mexico; matters remain just as when the Great Western left.

THREE MURDENS .- The Vicksburg Whig of 27th ult. gives the particulars of a shocking affair on the Mississippi River, near Natchez. A river trader, known as Colonel Dawson, or Dorsey, in descending the river with the remnant of a stock of merchandise, and two females, whose names or characters are not known, had picked up somewhere in Arkansas, a man who so far insinuated himself into his confidence as to get permission to travel on the boat, and had continued either as a passenger or sort of an assistant, until they reached the neighbourhood of Waterproof, where they were engaged in a quarrel, which ended in his being dismissed from the boat, with imprecations and threats of vengeance. This occurred some time during the day on Saturday, and on Sunobtaining safety. The loss of human life must have day morning, about three o'clock, the boat was discovered on fire, drifting down. The negroes in the neighbourhood succeeded in drawing it ashore and suppressing the fire, when a spectacle presented it self too horrible to contemplate. Dorsey was found lying in his berth, with his feet burnt off, and his head and face shockingly mutilated, with blows apparently dealt with an axe, and the two girls on the opposite side in a like condition. The monster was pursued, and committed to answer.

# Trades' Movements

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MINERS OF AUCKLAND DISTRICT .- A public meeting of the Miners of the above district, which was called by printed placards was held on Cockton-hill, near Bishop Auckland, on Saturday, June 21st; and considering the disadvantage under which the men were placed by their opcalls himself the "most eminent viewer in the two man, and the meeting separated. counties" (save the mark!), issued out an imperious mandate, that "if any man attended a Union meet-Riviera and their followers, who had passed the ing he should be immediately discharged." Others pulling down the bills calling the meeting, and burn-case came on, arising out of a strike with the men ing them if they could lay hands on one in any house.

As a climax, they set all the colliers to work on the Saturday, though it was pay-day, and though it is Saturday, though it was pay-day, and though it is Saturday, though it was pay-day, and though it is Saturday. though three weeks' wages were due. The owner of of the Union. We understand that this man was at either for the city or county of Oxford. The coalowners can lay their pits idle when they please, and they often do so, three or four days each fortnight. brought by the ship Cambriage, contain particulars of a destructive fire in that city, by which upwards of one hundred houses were totally consumed. This sents himself from the pit when they think proper to set the colliery on, he is fined 2s. 6d. It will, therefore seems to nave been in a quarter where property is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, fore, be plainly seen what their object was in setting fore, be plainly seen what their object was in setting. But even all this did not avail them; for, to their extreme mortification, hundreds attended. Mr. M. Scott, one of the lecturers of the Miners' Association, was appointed to take the chair. He opened the meeting by reading the placard calling thesame. He then delivered a sensible address on the "Utility of Trades Unions, and on the present and future prospects of the Miners' Association." He then introwho delivered a lengthened and energetic address On the advantage of, and benefits to be derived from, a Consolidated Union of the Trades of Great Britain." He also reviewed the report of Messrs. Faraday and Lyall on the ventilation of coal mines, The men thereupon refused to attend to the men to return." It was, however, very difficult Faraday and Lyall on the ventilation of coal mines, the case to stand over to some nature day, which has been to return." It was, however, very dimensional the coalowners' reply, and the rejoinder of the Gotthe coalowners' reply and the rejoinder of the Gotthe coalowners blowing up two houses. This operation was conducted by Licut. Colonel Waree, of the Royal Enducted by Licut. The also teviewed the teptor of the GoThat although the ventilation of coal mines, for the men thereund against the summons, and warrants were granted against the summons, and warrants were granted against the summons, and warrants were densely converted to excess. Even the average of a National Trades Union evidently made a great impression on the meeting, and were well repeated to excess. Even the area to stand over to some future day, which was forused. The men thereund against the summons, and warrants were granted against the summons, and warrants were densely converted to excess. Even the average of a National Trades Union evidently made the ventilation of the GoThat also tevelved the ventilation broke up.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES .- On Monday evening a meeting was held in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute of the friends and subscribers towards the in the most satisfactory manner that the object which last four years will, ere long, be fully realised, and another of those benevolent institutions be erected which reflect so much honour upon the working men

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter A DELEGATE MEETING OF THE UNITED TAILORS' table proves. The prices of labour as of merchandise | PROTECTION SOCIETY, comprising the Manchester disare governed by the relative proportion between sup-triet, was held on last Sunday, at the Wilton Arms, ply and demand, and in the case of Lowell the sup-Mayes-street, Manchester; delegates from the folsufferings of its Editor, contains full details of the ply must exceed the demand, as we think the poor lowing towns attended:—Mr. Jones, Manchester; catastrophe. It estimates the insurance at £25,000 girl can have but little of her 1,75 dols. per week left Mr. M'Namara, Bolton; Mr. Leach, Hyde; Mr. to £30,000 in the Quebec, £20,000 to £30,000 in the to clothe perself with after paying for her board Leonard, Stalybridge; Mr. M'Grath, Ashton-under-Line; Mr. Steple, Middleton. Shortly after two It is not many years since I recollect boasts that o'clock Mr. Barker, general secretary, arrived from the wages of the girls in the factory districts were Liverpool, and took his scat with the delegates. Mr. from three to six dollars a week, and that, too, when Leach being elected chairman, the transaction of paper money was less expanded than now in proportion to the population (and this expansion of paper of his mission to Liverpool, which was most cheer none we could not, and he would be only entitled to money, or charitable agreement of the poor to make ing, when he mentioned that 1,100 men of the trade the wages for the days he worked.—Supposing you the rich richer by paying them interest on what in that town are about to join the Protection Society. discharged the man on a Tucsday, and you had no the rich richer by paying them interest on what in that town are about to join the Protection Society. they owe, must always be kept in mind when speaking of the price of wages). Now, poor men's daugh- were paid to the general secretary. The following ters, being more plenty in consequence of the natural | propositions were then discussed :- First,-" In the event of a strike taking place, according to the the man be allowed to go and seek work elsewhere? cessitated to go to the factories, and toil there twelve eighteenth and nineteenth articles, in any part of the or fourteen hours a day for 1,75 dollars a week; and union, is the Manchester district prepared to obey neighbourhood: do any of the master joiners give nothe daughters of those girls would, inevitably, under the Executive in any levy they may think proper to the operation of the present system, be compelled to make from the Protection Fund in support of such yourself? I was .- Were you in the habit of giving labour for two thirds or half that amount. But this strike?" Mr. Barker arose again to explain the monstrous system must be changed. The "Operatives" will claim the right to go back to the green Manchester for the consideration of the different work at? He should have been laying floors.—Have tives" will claim the right to go back to the green danchester for the consideration of the different work at? He should have been laying floors.—Have earth; the right will be acceded; and then the capi-sections. The men of Birmingham having made you a notice in the office, or did you say anything. application for the toleration of a strike against can make a much more amicable and far more Hyam, the Jew, the delegates evinced a most san- ever any agreement? equitable arrangement than subsists between them at | guine desire to assist the men of Birmingham in any present. All short of this is mere palliative. En. just strike. He wished to suggest that they think strike at present injudicious, inasmuch as the trade is not sufficiently organised to defeat unprincipled capitalists-but, if a strike takes place, the Manchester The Great Western arrived at two o'clock this morn- district will do its duty. Second. "Do the sections ing, having been telegraphed yesterday evening, in the district set apart, according to the third and bringing papers to the 13th instant. ringing papers to the 13th instant. twenty-first articles, the sum there specified to form Wonderful Land Slide in the Town of Warsaw, the Protection Fund?" The answer of the dele-ULSTER COUNTY .- A correspondent, writing from gates was in the affirmative, with the exception of Ulster, says :- "Never, within the recollection of our | the Manchester delegate, who promised that they would comply with the laws in future. Third, -" Is Not at ours. strations of her freaks in this vicinity as happened each section prepared to support the Tailors' Advocate, here a few weeks since. On the night of the 3rd of and what are the probable numbers they can take of Crabtree, and I believe that he has worked full May last a large tract of land, comprising a portion of the farms of J. H. B. Dimond and James G. Bruyn, of copies required by each section was postponed Mr. Roberts: I am fishing, and I will find the lie, no broke loose, and was carried by the force of its own until the next meeting, as the Advocate will not be matter how deep it may be hid.—Witness in answer gravity about 160 yards, carrying with it fruit trees published until October. Fourth. "Is each section to Mr. Roberts: When a man comes to our shop and and var ous others of large size, some still standing in prepared to give a correct return of numbers and starts for the week, we book his time. He may not

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

having taken place was, that the Rondout Creek, be- | the "great bear" of that town, Mr. Bernard, who, in low the slide, on the following morning, was com- defiance of the society, has commenced the cursed pletely dry. On our arrival at the place we found system of "sweating" again. The delegates asked if boro', running parallel with the road for about 120 means except to call a public meeting and make an appeal to the trades and factory operatives of the the next meeting be held at Bolton, in September next. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

> KNARESBRO' TURNOUTS .- The Handloom Weavers of this place are still out, and all are seemingly de- pity he was not in the union? I did not. termined to stand firm until they get their just demands. The masters still continue obstinate. night, and were kindly received, and a liberal subscription was entered into immediately; they further promised to support us as long as our struggle continues. We have received aid from York, Leeds, and Barnsley, for which we return our grateful thanks. We must solicit the further aid of our was called upon to reply to. He had watched the friends, for a week or two, at the expiration of which evidence most narrowly, but it afforded no clue whatwe feel confident we shall be successful. Address, borough, Yorkshire. [We again urge upon our as a charge of "leaving work unfinished." The friends the Handloom Weavers in different parts of charge which he was there to answer was that stated the country, who may have not yet responded to the in the information—that the defendant had absented appeal of their Knaresborough brethren, to do so himself unlawfully from his service, and therein without delay. We know, that no body of men in neglected to perform his contract. Was there England have more boldly contended for the rights of industry than the Knarsborough weavers; they conflict with their enemies, to be supported with all to? that the defendant had worked for the prosecutive resources the trade can command. The struggle tors for the last six or seven years; that at the com-

> To the Trades and Public Generally. The Coal Miners late in the employ of Messrs. Swire and Lees, respectfully give notice that they intend to take a Hut at the races about to be held in Liverpool; they had actually worked: such a contract, if it could and also at those about to be held at Newton in the Willows; and they appeal with confidence to the operative classes generally for their kind support, as the proceeds will be faithfully appropriated towards the support of upwards of 240 men, who, for resisting of master and servant must exist, plainly, fully, and the tyrannical mandates of their late employers, have been compelled to walk the streets during the last the labour of the servant, and the servant must eighteen weeks.

DUBLIN SHOEMAKERS.—A meeting of the Ladies' Shoemakers of Dublin was held in Mr. Lube's room, Golden-lane, on Monday evening, to hear an address from Mr. Smyth, on the formation of an Association ance Association. Mr. Charles Power occupied the it if others had not absented themselves at the same sion. The rules having been read and explained by Mr. Smyth, a discussion followed, which ended in protection. chair, who called on Mr. Smyth to explain his misarrangements being made to call district meetings, pressive employers, was well attended. The "coal kings" exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent their slaves from attending the meeting. One, who their slaves from attending the meeting. One, who the meeting were tendered to the delegate and chair-

IMPORTANT TO TRADE SOCIETIES .-- At the Rochemployed themselves in the honourable occupation of dale Petit Sessions, on Monday, a most important contrary to the established rule to work on that day. masters; and one James Nevill, an aged man, stood Indeed, one colliery refused to pay the men at all, out with the rest of the men, though not a member this colliery is Mr. M'Lean, one of the members that time one of the principal officers of the Joiners' Society, and when the first strike took place, he made himself very prominent, although he would not pay to the funds of the society. The masters agreed to give the required advance, and themen returned to work. Shortly afterwards, Nevill demanded of the men his share of the funds, and taunted them with defrauding him of his proportionate share of those funds which he refused to pay to. The men consulted together, and agreed to pay the demand providing he would join the trade society. He, in an indignant manner, refused, setting the men at defiance. consequence was, the men struck work on the 9th inst., on the ground that he refused to join the society. Messrs. Ladyman and Holt applied to the bench for summonses for thirteen men, for leaving work withpects of the Miners' Association." He then introduced Mr. Daniells, Editor of the Miners' Advocate, on Wednesday last. Mr. Roberts, "the Coal-miners' Attorney-General," was specially engaged for the defence; and from that gentleman's unavoidable abfrom, a Consolidated Union of the Trades of Great sence, application was made to the magistrates for Hunt, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Roberts for the defendants. The case first called on was that of James Dawson. Mr. Ladyman Dawson. This, however, was no easy matter. Mr. building of almshouses for decayed printers. The the firm six or seven years. They had given him was sworn. - He said the defendant had worked for building of almshouses for decayed princers. The firm six or seven years. They nad given the firm six or seven years. They nad given the firm six or seven years. They nad given the firm six or seven years. They nad given the work. We have some reast on to return to their work. We have some reast on the firm six or seven years. They had raised his wages to return to their work. We have some reast on the liberal tion, but was announced as a subscriber of the liberal twice, from 20s. to 24s., which last rise took place on the performance of his may islerial to return to their work. We have some reast on the firm six or seven years. They had raised his wages believe that immediate steps will be taken to relieve the twice, from 20s. to 24s., which last rise took place on the performance of his may islerial to relieve that immediate steps will be taken to relieve the twice, from 20s. to 24s. sum of \$\pmo 0. The report, which was read by the non. secretary, was of a highly gratifying nature, proving in the most satisfactory manner that the object which Monday the 9th inst., at dinner hour, without notice. By the Bench.—We pay wages on the Saturday night, for the number of days he worked. The defendant came on Saturday night, the 14th, and demanded half a day's wage. There are thirteen men

.Roberts. — must throw myself on the course have a duty to perform; and the witness mus answer the question himself.

William Hewitt

By the Bench.—The men turned out on the 5th of May, and on the 7th they resumed work. We paid them for the number of days they worked. Mr. Roberts.—If they only worked two or three days, you only paid them for it? Certainly. By Mr. Kelsall, -Did the men ever lose two days? Yes, by their own neglect.

Mr. Roberts.—When work was slack, did you ever discharge the men? I never discharged the men, only at the end of the week.—Then on a Saturday you told them you had no further need of them? Certainly.—And that was all the notice you gave them? Yes.—When Dawson entered your employ, nothing was said about notice? No.—Nor during the ime he was with you? We do not require any weekly notice, nor do we give any: if we do not want the men we discharge them on Saturday night. By Mr. Royds.—If he had worked till Saturday you would not have complained? No. Mr. Chadwick .- You always pay the men on Satur-

day? Yes; nor did I pay Dawson till Saturday

By Mr. Roberts.-What day do you charge the defendant with absenting himself? On the 9th of June.—Supposing you had no work on a Friday or none we could not, and he would be only entitled to work for him? I should not discharge him.-Would you give him work? I should not if I had none .-If, in the middle of the week, you had no work, would Yes .- You are a good deal acquainted with this tice? I do not know .- You was a working man notice before you left your master's employ? I gave Dawson before he left? Nothing to him. - Was there

Mr. Hunt.—I object to that question: . Mr. Roberts .- Do you object? if you do, I will sit down and hear your argument. Mr. Hunt .- No; you may go on.

Mr. Roberts.—The Joiners did not contract for a definite term from Saturday to Saturday; and I ask again, did you ever ask them to make any agreement? No answer. By the Bench.—Is it a general custom at your shop

and at others in this town to make agreements

By Mr. Roberts.—I do know a man of the name Mr. Roberts: I am fishing, and I will find the lie, no money according to the ninth article, to enable the agree to our wages. We tell him what we give ; that and scattered in most beautiful confusion. What Executive to come to a right conclusion of the amount is all the agreement entered into, and we calculate has caused this rupture no one has as yet of support they can give when demanded?" The his work according to the number of days he works. ferers. It is estimated that £70,000 of new goods ascertained. Nought was heard of the 'move' answer was "yes." The fifth proposition was,—"If by Mr. Royds.—There is a combination amongst any other society in the trade refused to release the the men; and on the Monday, betwixt the hours of protection cards?" The answer was "no." The ten and eleven o'clock, two men came to our yard delegate from Ashton arose and gave an account of and called upon me; I knew them well, as they had worked for me. One of them asked if I would discharge Knevill at noon? I replied to them that I that the earth had broken loose about thirty feet they could devise any means to put a stop to Bernard's and the men would turn-out at dinner hour. I told from the stage road leading from Kingston to Worts-out-door workers? Mr. Leach said he could see no them that I could not help it. Knevill was a good would not. They told me they would strike the shop, workman, and would not contribute to the union Mr. Roberts.-If it had not been for the turn-out

## you would not have brought the men here? I should

By Mr. Royds.-I have not asked the men to come height of about lifteen feet in the bed of the stream elected district secretary. It was then moved by for about 160 yards, forming a dam at one dash across Mr. M'Grath, and seconded by Mr. M'Namara, that never heard him speak to any never him speak to any heard him speak to any person Mr. Roberts.-Will you state the object of the union—is it not to protect their tools? I am not aware.—You have had a fire at your shop; did you ever say anything to one of the men that it was a Mr. Charles Holt, the partner of the previous wit-

ness, proved that the defendant left his work on Mon-Messrs. John Dooker and S. Buck waited upon the day: no notice or request had been sent to him to re-Flax-dressers and others of Clifford on Tuesday turn to his work. This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Roberts then addressed the bench on the part of the defendant. The difficulty he felt arose from

the circumstance, that he was totally unable to satisfy

himself as to what the charge really was which he ever, and it was plain that the magistrates were in Samuel Buck, Secretary, Committee Room, Old | the same difficulty as himself: one had spoken of it Elephant and Castle Inn. Market-place, Knarcs- as a case of intimidation—another had spoken of it deserve, therefore, now that they are engaged in hot | most important point-and what did it all amount of the men of Knarsborough is a struggle not only mencement of his work, and during the whole period for themselves, but also for their trade and their of its continuance, not one word had been said by class. Let that trade and class, then support them. | cither party as to any notice being given, or as to any specific period for working: throughout the whole period the men worked as many days and as few as they pleased; they pleased themselves as to the number of days they would work—and on each Saturday be called a contract at all, was not a contract of servitude-of such servitude as involved the heavy penalties of the Masters and Servants Act. Before these heavy penalties could be incurred the relation completely; the master must have the right to all have the right to wages for his support. The evidence of Ladyman proved the reverse of this. He had asked Ladyman why the defendant, absenting himself this week, was to be treated differently from his previous absences, and the answer was, that nothing would have been done or thought respecting time: here, then, was the real charge—the real obprotection. A magistrate had thought it not inconsistent with his duty to intimate from the bench that combinations were very horrible things; and he Mr. Roberts) at once admitted that they were most offensive to tyranny—awkward customers for despo-tism to cope with; but still they were perfectly legal. Working men had a right to combine and determine not to work in the same shop with an individual who was obnoxious to them; and he who sought to interfere with this right either by openly denying its existence, or interfering with its progress, or even by advising against its exercise, was guilty both of fraud and of falsehood. Mr. Roberts then, after a long explanation of the power conferred upon the working classes by the Combination Act, recapitulated the whole of the evidence, showing that by the testimony of Mr. Ladyman himself, all parties, both masters and men, had throughout recognised the right of each of them to give or withhold employment or lahour; and he contended that such an engagement was altogether different from what was contemplated by the law with regard to the relation of master and servant. As soon as Mr. Roberts had concluded, Mr. Royds the chairman of the bench, and who had been very much excited from the commencement,

gave his decision. He considered the case fully

proved—it was a very strong case—the men had no right to combine—they shouldn't combine—he should

go to the full extent of the law-three months-it was

time to stop such proceedings. Mr. Roberts re-minded the magistrates that his client was not charged with intimidation; but Mr. Royds "didn't

care-not he-they had gone on too long-these

things must be put a stop to." Here his brothers on

the bench endeavoured to calm their leader, and even

even the prosecutors were so startled by it that they

declined proceeding with the other cases, and at last

they consented to withdraw the proceedings against

Royds for a long time refused: the matter was at last arranged by Dawson and the others consen ting

duties. A criminal information would do nim ser-

vice, and would operate even more benefic nally as a

useful lesson to other Rochdale justices. THE LATE COLONEL RUSHBROOKE. - Colonel Rushbrooke was first elected for West Sr fielk in 1835, in By Mr. Roberts.—How long has the defendant conjunction with Mr. II. Watson, and had from that worked for you? Six or seven years.—Has he been period successively been returne a for that county in out of work during that time? Yes; sometimes he the House of Commons. He was a zealous supporter

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Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

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I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., THOMAS TAYLOR. (Signed) A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the "Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

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"Mr. O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that we may readily pro. dace what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than s requisite to preserve physical strength.

"He also shews that something more than this is requisite to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circum. stances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract curable. When she used to get up in the morning it was notions of justice. For instance, if a community of la impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such bouring men purchase a quantity f land, and hire labour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years woul bein no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; he round world and they that dwell therein;" for after partaking freely of what is good for each order of creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties iadulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, namely, vice, crime, and misery.

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## Ci The Feast of the Poets.

When, when, shortly after the commencement of the ore when, when, snorty after the commencement of the pre-t realest year, we announced our intention to give at tri-mthly monthly intervals a series of poetical selections, under title the title of "The Feast of the Poets," we proposed so do so doing to give a helping hand to those of our ends friends who, contributing to the "Feast," might ce evidence of ability worthy of encouragement. a proba proposition we had the satisfaction of knowing is approved of by many valued friends. We therere hatore had hoped that at each succeeding period we hould should have been supported by such a number of considerable tributors as would at least have imparted a spice of iginal originality to the "Feast." We regret, however, to the sty, that now that we have reached the second stage the of the experiment, we find our expectations disapplicated. The original pieces we have reached. interpointed. The original pieces we have received are of fe but few, and most of them "original" with a venrance grance: As we have no wish to see any of our nends friends figuring in a second "Dunciad," should Por Pore arise to confer upon them such an unarial estable immortality, we must decline giving inserion to host of the favours alluded to. We trust we or no are not uncharitable; nevertheless we must refuse to otar totarn this paper into a "Refuge for the Destitute." thick which certainly it would become were its columns to first space for poetry(?), which we are sure could got a get admission into no other publication in Britain.

"I P., Glasgow," sends us a piece, entitled "Wi "We're a' ae Mithers' Bairns"—the idea good, the execution as common-place and faulty as it well end end be. "J. P.'s" contribution to cur former come communication to cur former least reast was well worthy the publicity it received. His pres present failure therefore must not dishearten him. He mus must try again. Others of the "misches him.

must must ity again. Others of the "rejected" must effuse us noticing them individually: in mercy we forb forbear.

William Jones, of Leicester, whom we are always gial to hear from—for, judging him by his pen, we have him to be a true man—sende us a rice was a rice. American song, the "Star-spangled Banner." Could our friends of Young America help us to it? No matter even if it be not very complimentary to England : we shall not quarrel with the "braggadocia" of Uncle take him to be a true man-sends us a piece which we have decided on inserting, though not without some doubts as to the propriety of so doing. In an accompanying note, the writer says—"Flowery poetr, though pleasing, is not always the most useful. As there no doubt you will receive enough of that sort for your June Feast, I have chosen a subject of an onposite character—namely, the death of a tyrant; into wiese coffin I have not even thrown a sprig of rosemar: " We certainly have no objection to the "use ful even in poetry: nor are we very squeamish as to the particular language employed in describing those who "grind the faces of the poor :" but we must objet to the ruthless spirit pervading every line and word of Mr. Jones' poetry. He will see that we have omitted one verse, which exceeded all the rest in the blackness of its colouring. We hope Mr. Jones will for the future give us something more cheering than the grim and unlovable sketch of THE TYRANT'S DEATH.

The tyrant is dead!—he is dead! The untabernacled soul-it is fled! They have laid him cold and deep, Where the slaves he murdered sleep, And the poor their curses heap On his head!

Each morn, having read a short praver From the altar, like the panther from his lair. He rush'd to his hell of mills, Where sweat, like rain, distils, And sorrow flows in rills

As .Ema out-breathing red vomit, Or baleful, creation-scathing comet. He awed poor fools; his nod Was their law: where'er he trod Barth mourn'd; till heaven's high God Swept him from it!

Proad laid on velvet couch, quaffing nectar, Planning to crush the poor, who've no protector: Athwart Death grimly glid-He, starting, madly bid A golden pyramid!

Laughed the spectre.

His captious tongue, that ne'er spake with joyance, Is hush'd; his blighting eye's fierce defiance Is quench'd; the spectre's grasp Hath stopp'd his simoom gasp; Sepalchral arms now clasp

The annovance! The following sweet piece entitles the author to our best thanks:—

NATURE AND FREEDOM. By D. Wright, of Aberdeen. There is a sweet charm in the valley sae glowin' Wi'a' the bright flowerets blended in bloom; The dew hangs sae pure on the breast o' the gowan, And bright are the tassels that wave on the broom. 0! saft are the breezes, wi' sweet odours flying, The birds sing sae bonny frae braken and tree, had reason responds to their melody, sighing-0: that men, like the birds, were a' happy and free! There is a wild charm where the eagle is soaring Cer mountains where wildness and grandeur combine Where heather is blooming and torrents are pouring, Resistless in might, through the craggy ravine. had we gaze on the torrents with thrilling emotion, That dash o'er the rocks and glide on to the sea, And reason responds to the roar of the ocean-0: that men, like the billows, were mighty and free! 0! sweet is the charm when the morning is breaking, Sae bright in its beauty, unveiling the sun; The dew-studded flowers, which the zephyr is shaking, Unfolds a' their beauty, and day is begun! A' the sweets o' the earth, a' the beauties o' nature, And a that the wisest in wisdom could gie, The Greator gies for the wants o' the creature, And man might be happy if men were a' free!

Some of our "rejected" friends have favoured us with songs and other poetical pieces on "The land." We can only say we hope when they get on the land they will be able to handle the spade better than they have handled the pen. As a specimen of the sort of spirit their Land-songs ought to have, we give the following from the Agrarian songs of the American Reformers:-

> DOWN WITH THE LANDLORDS. Start from the dream of ages, Bowed, rugged sons of toil. House, rouse ye. Hero sages Once, once redeemed your soil. Foreign foes-domestic traitors, Cleared out from hill and plain. LAND-lords, and speculators Call us to the field again. Come from your hills and valleys, Come from Jour ocean-tide-

Come from your lanes and alleys, Come from your forests wide. Come, come, ye hardy toilers, Come in unbroken band; Down, down upon the spoilers, Drive, drive them from the LAND. Armed with their "legal tender,"

Piled gold or pictured rags; Shouting on us to surrender Behind our Cotton Bags; "The soil, sun, dew and seasons, Here's gold we'll buy them all," Crush, crush the sordid treason, Drive the traitors to the wall. "Master Dickey," "Harry," "Billy,"
"Missy Bella," "Caroline!"

One half stupid, 'tother silly, Shall they rule by "right divine ?" Rule our children and enslave them, Trample out their altar firesfreedom their GRAND-sires gave them, Shall they lose it by their sires?

40, no!—never, never! Brothers! freemen heart and hand, Stand by! Guard for ever, Freedom's latest hope—THE LAND. Guard it, and bequeath it, Not to a race of slaves-Sleep! sleep! underneath it, FREE SOIL ABOVE YOUR GRAVES.

While we are with our American brethren, we tion" would be welcomed to this country to put down cannot do better than give a few more of their the English aristocracy, we must be permitted to Patriotic songs :— FREEDOM'S CALL .- 1775.

It broke on the hush of morn-It startled the dull midnight, Like the stirring peal of a battle horn, It sammoned them forth to fight; It rose o'er the swelling hill, By the meadows green it was heard, Calling out for the strength of the freeman's will, And the might of the freeman's sword! The rivers heard the noise-And the valleys rung it out, And every heart leapt high at the voice Or that thrilling battle shout. They sprung from the bridal bed,-From the pallet of labour's rest, had they hurried away to the field of the dead,

Like a tardy marriage guest! They left the plough in the corn,—

They left the steer in the yoke, And away from mother and child that morn And the maiden's first kiss they broke. In the shower of the deadly shot, In the lurid van of the war, Sternly they stood, but they answered not

To the hireling's wild hurra! But still as the brooding storm, Ere it lashes ocean to foamthe strength of the free was in every arm, And every heart on its home. Of their pleasant homes they thought,-They prayed to their father's God,-

And forward they went till their dear blood bought The broad free land they trod. THE BALLOT BOX,

Freedom's consecrated dower, Casket of a priceless gem! Sobler heritage of power . Than imperial diadem!

Corner-stone, on which was rear'd Likerty's triumphal dome, When her glorious form appeared 'Midst our own green mountain home! Purchas'd by as noble blood

As in mortal veins e'er run,

Never needs to strike again!

Mar it with polluted breath?

Let his faithless heart be toru,

And upon the whirlwind borne.

To the carrion kite be given!

Guard it, freemen! guard it well!

Never let your children tell

That their fathers basely sold,

That you bartered right for gold,

Let your eagle's quenchless eye,

Here on Freedom's sacred soil!

Fixed, unstrung, sleepless, bright,

From his lofty mountain height:

O'er this treasure pure and free;

The home and shrine of Liberty.

By the bye, we have never seen the famous national

Sam, bearing in mind the example set in that line by his old dad John Bull.

THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

By Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

When from their galling chains set free,

Th' oppressed shall vilely bend the knee,

That year will come, and freedom's reign

Here is an anti-slavery hymn—

God speed the year of jubilee,

The wide world o'er!

And wear the yoke of tyranny,

Shall cease to flow!

In every clime be understood

Restore.

Each foe,

Go forth.

Be driven.

Like brutes, no more :--

To man his plundered rights again

God speed the day when human blood

The claims of human brotherhood,

Not blow for blow:—
That day will come, all feuds to end,

God speed the hour, the glorious hour,

And change into a faithful friend

When none on earth

Shall exercise a lordly power,

By equal birth!-

If life be given-

Nor in a tyrant's presence cower,

But all to manhood's statue tower,

That hour will come, to each, to all,

And from his prison-house the thrall

Until that year, day, hour arrive-

To break the rod, and rend the gyve,

The spoiler of his prey deprive-

So witness Heaven!

And never from my chosen post,

Whate'er the peril or the cost,

A Christian! going, gone!

Hath in her suffering won?

Is even done to Thee ?

A Christian up for sale!

Her patience shall not fail!

A heathen hand might deal

Ye neither heed nor feel.

Con well thy lesson o'er,

But wisely shut the ray

So shalt thou deftly raise

Thy church shall praise.

Thy poor disciples sell!

Grave reverend men shall tell

Oh, shame! the Moslom thrall,

While turning to the sacred Kebla, feels

His fetters break and fall.

Their inmates into day.

But our poor slave in vain

And rivet on his chain.\*

God of all right! how long

Cheers for the turbaned Bey

Of robber-peopled Tunis! he hath torn

Who, with his master, to the prophet kneels,

The dark slave dungeons open, and hath borne

Turns to the Christian shrine his aching eyes-

Its rites will only swell his market-price,

Shall priestly robbers at Thine altar stand,

Lifting in prayer to Thee the bloody hand,

From the low rice-swamp, from the trader's cell-

From the black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell,

In a late number of the Tyne Mercury we observed

pended to the song, together with the genuine poeti-

to doubt the identity of the author. He is, if we

mistake not, a gentleman to whose enlarged sympa-

thies, consistent patriotism, and intellectual great-ness, the people of England are no little indebted

for the progress towards freedom they have already

made, and that certain triumph over their aristo-

cratic oppressors which assuredly awaits them. Of

course, in transferring the following "melody" to our

columns, we express thereby our concurrence with the

principles therein vindicated, but we do so with a re-

servation. If by the new world regenerating the old, T. D. means that an American "army of libera-

as to excite throughout Europe such a knowledge and love of those principles as would induce the people

of the European states to imitate the example of the

Americans in casting off the yoke of "kings, and priests, and lords;" and in this sense we think there

in which individual slaves, or several of a lot, are recom-mended as "pious" or as "members of churches." Lately we saw a slave advertised, who, among other qualifica-tions, was described as "a Baptist preacher."

And haughty brow of wrong?

Oh, from the fields of cane,

And coffle's weary chain-

Hoarse, horrible, and strong

Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry,

Filling the arches of the hollow sky.

How Long-on! God, now Long !

My God! can such things be?

In that sad victim, then,

With head and heart and hand I'll strive

the occasion of the author reading an account of a

slave auction at New Orleans, at which the auctioneer

recommended the woman on the stand as a "good

THE CHBISTIAN SLAVE.

Who bids for God's own image ?--for His grace

Which that poor victim of the market-place

Hast Thou not said that whatsoe'er is done

Child of Thy pitying love, I see Thee stand-

Once more the jest-word of a mocking hand,

Wet with her blood your whips—o'ertask her frame,

Make her life loathsome with your wrong and shame,

Back on your heads the gathered wrong of years,

No dangerous tale of Him who came to seek and save

But her low, broken prayer and nightly tears,

Thou prudent teacher—tell the toiling slave,

The outcast and the poor. .

Of God's free Gospel from her simple heart,

The market price of human flesh; and while

From northern pulpits how thy work was blest,

While in that vile south Sodom, first and best,

On thee, their pampered guest, the planters smile,

And to her darkened mind alone impart

One stern command-"OBEY."

Bound, sold, and scourged again!

Unto Thy weaker and Thy humblest one,

And each return for evil, good-

The land's Palladium, it shall save

While the stripes and stars shall wave

Watch, when danger hovers nigh,

Spotless as your maidens' fame!

Of your weakness-of your shame!

What was bought with blood and toil,

Scorned and curs'd, be his to share

From his reckless bosom riven.

The traitor's shame, the traitor's death!

Where's the craven that would dare

By the toil of those who stood prayer of, Sir, your humble servant, Thomas Paine."-By the side of Washington-By the hearts that met the foe Letter to Washington, 1793. Tune-O blame not the bard. On their native battle plain, Where the arm that strikes the blow

Mercury's

O! deem not, altho' with war's ensigns we come, And shoulder the musket and flourish the brand, That we love not the fields of our primitive home, Or would strike at the heart of our own father-land. No! her groves and her valleys are dear to us still. As they were ere her tyrants had made them their prey Or ere fell Aristocracy work'd out his will, And drove us, beyond the Atlantic, away! O! how could we hate those dim valleys, so green; Or those streams, by whose margin our forefathers

MOB MELODIES.

There's a charm on the soil where our parents have been-What was dear to the sires, by the sons must be lov'd. O'er you smooth swelling downs, 'twas their flocks gave the fleece: Yea; their's were the fields, where the harvest nov

waves; And if now we could strike-e'en in rage-at their peace, Our fathers, in anger, would start from their graves. No! 'tis not the village we come to alarm-Nor the Sabbath, whose bells calls the toiler to prayer We strike not the cot, nor the cottager harm-Where innocence is there's no prey for us there: But we strike at the halls and the domes of the proud. The Avenger is come—ay! tho' late—of that day.

Vhen fell Aristocracy, lofty and loud, Compell'd us, beyond the Atlantic, away! Phey deem'd we were gone—and gone ne'er to return: That God was a name, and his vengeance a joke; That Liberty, strangled, lay safe in her urn ; That the chain was secure, and eternal the yoke! they deem'd not an Eye still could reach to the soil Where the sires of their exiles lay low in their graves; That an Ear could yet listen the woe and the toil;

We watched them! We saw their reign had its time, Tho' Justice was trampled, and Mercy exiled; Tho' Poverty's cravings were scourg'd for a crime: And tho' e'en in its cradle they'd mortgag'd the child! Tho' Virtue was sham'd with an atheist sneer, And Charity prostrate, and Mammon sublime; We watched them-and felt that their downfall was near We watched them-and saw that their reign had its

And that England had friends cross the desert of

Then deem not, altho' with war's ensigns we come, And carry the musket and carry the brand, That we love not the fields of our primitive home, Or would strike at the breast of our own father-land. No! we come but to punish the treason of those Who have cover'd her bosom with anguish and shame Who have render'd our England the scoff of her foes; Her valour a mockery—her glory a name! As the mail of the spoiler assists but to draw On the head of the robber the sulphureous levin; And the armour of Wrong, by omnipotent law, But serves to conduct the red vengcance of heaven. So the foes of our England shall fall in a war, Thatin guilt and in guile they could only have known, and perish, consum'd in a flame from afar.

That their crimes and their falsehood have kindled

In the May number of the Dublin University Magazine, appeared an article entitled, "Personal Recollections of Thomas Campbell"-one of the most atrocious productions that ever disgraced the pages of any publication. The writer pretends to having met and been introduced to CAMPRELL at one of the annual Polish Balls. He represents CAMP-BELL as a misanthropical, selfish, scurrilous, drunkard drinking brandy to intoxication, and habitually using language the most depraved and disgusting in describing mankind in general, and his eminent con-And here, from the pen of John Greenleaf temporaries in particular. This writer makes Camp WHITTIER, whose poems we quoted from in our last Bell call Byron a "ruffian;" Sir Thomas Chantrey feast," we give the following noble lines, written on "an infernal scoundrel;" and Allas Cunningham 'the most infernal liar that ever left Scotland." He represents Campbell as speaking of the Poles as "expatriated rascals," and sneering at "their immortal demigod, Kosciusko." These veracious (!) "recollections" of the "Bard of Hope" were con-

tinued in the June number of the University Magazine; and in the continuation the writer makes CAMPBELL call Hazurt "a false, vain, selfish, blackguard"-"a blackguard penny-a-liner;" Northcote, "a conceited old booby;" Swift, "an abominable ruffian;" Byron (again), "a blackguard and a liar;" Sheller, "a filthy atheist;" Gray (query Gay), "a selfish scoundrel;" Dr. Johnson, "a coarse brute and tyrant;" and Milton, "a savage-minded wretch." Was there ever before such an accumulation of filthy falsehoods? We say "falsehoods," for though we have no personal knowledge to the contrary of the portrait of Campbell, painted by the writer in the Dublin Magazine, yet are our convictions of the strongest, that it was impossible for a man like him to cherish the malignant feelings, or to give expression to those feelings in the filthy vituperative terms ascribed to him by the Dublin scandal-monger. But were these anecdotes of Campbell as true as we believe them to be false, still the publishing of them would be not one whit the less diabolical. It is with CAMPBELL's writings the public is concerned, not his vices (if he was vicious), physical or mental; and none but a bad-hearted man would have gloated over and made public the (alleged) failings of such a man. We have repeatedly called attention to the yet lingering spirit of envious calumny which has for so many years sought to blast the name and wither the reputation of our great English poet Braon, but we remember nothing so infamous as the abuse of the author of "Childe Harold" put into the mouth of CAMPBELL by the writer in the Dublin Magazine. In

man was inspired by diabolism, it was Byron." He quotes from the "Prophecy of Dante":— 'Tis the doom. Of spirits of my order to be rack'd In life; to wear their hearts out, and consume Their days in endless strife, and die alone; Then future thousands crowd around their tomb, And pilgrims come from climes where they have known The name of him, who now is but a name;

And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,

Spread his, by him unheard, unheeded fame.

addition to the quotations given above, Campbell is

And then adds, "Byron wrote these with a bottle of gin under his vest." If CAMPBELL really gave exbelieve him to be innocent of these odious imputa- friend "Punch." tions. We have for some time past contemplated adopting a measure which would tend to make our readers better acquainted with the writings of Byron what appeared to be one of a series of patriotic songs entitled "Mob Melodies." The initials ap-

triumphs in Liberty's Cause. tion of troops at the Horse Guards parade, St. James's Park, and "the Duke's" dinner at Apsley House. As the writer of these remarks took his usual walk homeward along Piccadilly, on Wednesday week, he noticed leaning against a rail annexed to one of the entrance-gates of Hyde Park, close to the Duke's house, a Chelsea pensioner who in his day had evidently been a powerful man, but was now old and freight intent on offering their congratulations to "the Duke." This effected, they drove away. We believe upwards of seven hundred carriages stopped at the Duke's gate in the course of Wednesday afterwhat guise or pretence, be permitted to desecrate the soil of England. The world has seen more than enough of "liberating armies;" and the French have

noon. The pensioner looked on, but-while we stood is every prospect of Paine's hope and prayer being there—no one of the high and haughty dames, or is the gratitude of the aristocracy! When will the many learn, that when at aristocratical feeds "the Army and the Navy" is trasted, it is not the poor afforded to all other nations a lesson that English-fellows who, in the ranks and in the rigging "brave men, at any rate, will be slow to forget. Nations the battle and the breeze," to whom homage is paid; men, at any rate, will be slow to forget. Nations having to contend merely with a domestic oppressor can best liberate themselves. The emancipation of the English people will be slow, but it will be sure. That emancipation is now going on—the mental emancipation of the masses is in progress, and that is the only sure foundation of all real liberty. The Americans, we fanney, will find quite enough to do to liberate themselves from the tyranny of landlords and rate themselves from the tyranny of landlords and landlords and

working men could put their American friends "up" diers. Breast to bayonet and bayonet to breast was TO THE CHARTIST BODY GENERALLY, BUT MORE to a thing or two, of which the latter seem hardly to the spirit of our brave infantry, and sabre to sabre have thought of yet. With these introductory remarks we give the following specimen of the Tyne artillery destroyed our lines, but devotedly rushed the rear ranks to the front, and filled the places of their slatightered comrades. . The victory of Water-That the New World may regenerate the Old, is the loo was that of the common soldiers, and of their immediate officers;" yet these are the men whose place Field-Marshal Albert usurps—these are the men whom the sycophants of the Duke scorn to notice-

"The broken tools that tyrants cast away." But what has this to do with BrRON? This-that ] as we have decided commencing this week our selections from his poems, we may as well select something appropriate. As Waterloo-day has only just gone by, we select, therefore, his inimitable picture of the British troops from Brussels the night before the battle: to this we add the "Childe's" reflections on that field of "crowning carnage Waterloo."

There was a sound of revelry by night,

And Belgium's capital had gather'd then

Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men; A thousand hearts beat happily; and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again, And all went merry as a marriage bell; But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye not hear it? No; 'twas but the wind. On the car rattling o'er the stony street. On with the dance! let joy be unconfined; No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure mee To chase the glowing hours with flying feet. But, hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more, As if the clouds its echo would repeat;

And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!

Arm! arm! it is-it is-the cannon's opening roar!

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress, And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness; And there were sudden partings, such as press The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs Which ne'er might be repeated : who could guess If ever more should meet those mutual eyes, Since upon night so sweet such awful morn could rise. And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car, Went pouring forward with impetuous speed, And swiftly forming in the ranks of war; And the deep thunder peal on peal afar ; And near, the beat of the alarming drum Roused up the soldier ere the morning star; While throng'd the citizens with terror dumb, Or whispering, with white lips-"The foe! They come they come!

And wild and high the "Cameron's gathering" rose!

The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills, Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers With the fierce native daring which instils The stirring memory of a thousand years, And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves, Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass, Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves, Over the unreturning brave-alas! Ere evening to be trodden like the grass Which now beneath them, but above shall grow In its next verdure, when this fiery mass

Of living valour rolling on the foe, And burning with high hope shall moulder cold and low. Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in beauty's circle proudly gay, The midnight brought the signal sound of strife, The morn the marshalling in arms,—the day Battle's magnificently-stern array The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent The earth is covered thick with other clay, Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent, Rider and horse,-friend, foe,-in one red burial blent!

Stop !- for thy tread is on an empire's dust!

An earthquake's spoil is sepulchered below! Is the spot mark'd with no colossal bust? Nor column trophied for triumphal show? None: but the moral's truth tells simpler so. As the ground was before, thus let it be :---How that red rain hath made the harvest grow! And is this all the world has gain'd by thee, Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory? And Harold stands upon this place of skulls, The grave of France, the deadly Waterloo! How in an hour the power which gave annuls Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too! In "pride of place" here last the eagle flew, Then tore with bloody talon the rent plain, Pierced by the shaft of banded nations through Ambition's life and labours all were vain : He wears the shatter'd links of the world's broken chain, Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit And foam in fetters ;-but is Earth more free ? Did nations combat to make One submit: Or league to teach all kings true sovereignty? What! shall reviving thraldom again be The patch'd up idol of enlightened days? Shall we, who struck the Lion down, shall we Pay the Wolf homage? Proffering lowly gaze And servile knees to thrones? No; prove before ye praise If not, o'er one fallen despot boast no more! In vain fair cheeks were furrow'd with hot tears For Europe's flowers long rooted up before The trampler of her vineyards; in vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne, and broken by the accord

Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant lord. described as representing Bynon as "in heart and ninth canto of Don Juan, which would appropriately manufacturing district, whose very lives are being sacrisoul a blackguard, immensely vain, vulgar, bullying, come in here, we must omit: it will keep for another ing capitalis," which occurs in the book containing the

Of roused-up millions: all that most endears

Glory, is when the myrtle wreathes a sword

"STORY OF AN UMBRELLA."—This is the title of a comic novel, companion to "Punch," announced to appear next week. The author, G. H. Rodwell, Esq., is well known from the laughter-producing farces and songs he has given to the public, among the most popular of which is "I'eddy the Tyler," "My Wife's Out," "Nix my Dolly, pals," &c. &c. He has called to his aid a kindred genius to give graphic delineations of his himself tions of his humourous conceptions—the well-known and admired "Phiz!" Judging from the wit on the illustrated wrapper, and the known talent of the author, we augur most favourably of having a rich pression to these fiendish calumnies, he would be "begone dull care" treat. It is announced to be worthy of the bitterest execration; but we repeat, we published uniform in all respects with our delightful

A PRINCE COMMITTED FOR FORGERY .- A circumthan probably some of them are at present, and we stance has just occurred which has caused the greatest think we cannot do better than commence the carry-astonishment in the upper eir cles of Paris. Prince ing out of our project without further delay. Ex- de B—, twenty-two years of age, married about sponsibility attached to the officers in consequence of the cepting the cheap editions of Don Juan, and the little eleven months back to the daughter of a rich banker, society not being enholled. To this we reply, that the collections entitled "Select Works," usually consist- | was arrested on Thursday, and committed to prison | rules of the society make ample provision for the security ing of his miscellaneous pieces, to which, perhaps, we should add Cain, and the Vision of Judgment,—
excepting these, we are convinced that his works are known but to very few indeed of the class we prin-cipally address. We propose, then, to give an extract stained red, bearing the year on one side, and the of a few stanzas or lines weekly, under the head of signature of the secretary on the other—each repre"Beauties of Byron," which we hope will do somesenting 100 francs. Some time back Prince de B—, thing towards making more generally known the real who is not a member of the club, handed over to his cal ability of the composition, leaves us no room character of the man whose sublime ideas and fault- brother-in-law, also a banker, ten of these counters, to doubt the identity of the author. He is, if we less poetry has done so much to advance the freedom and asked him to give him cash for them. This was of thought, and sow the seeds of future and lasting done, and the banker sent them in the course of sons may have allotments and cottages: but he omits to The papers contained a few days ago the usual ac- forgeries. The secretary immediately proceeded to to each individual for stock, &c.; you have therefore to count of the annual celebration of the Battle of the banker's, and the Prince was sent for. He de- take £5000 as the original capital, and to deduct from Waterloo, now almost entirely confined to the inspection of troops at the Horse Guards parade, St. the races of Chantilly, in payment of a bet, from a ing to Cocker the result would be 0, minus £897 18s. 4d.: Zarlatti, an Italian, whose address he did not know.

A complaint was lodged before M. St. Didier, Juge d'Instruction, who at once instituted inquiries, and plan! Mr. O'Connor does not say that "when the property of the society is ingressed to 627 201 2721 persons omer with min. When I monas I also product the saw by his medal that the old man had the New World might regenerate the Old," he meant, we conceive, to express his hope that the Republican principles practically established in America might so operate there for the happiness of the many, for each selection with the account of Prince de might so operate there for the happiness of the many, for each selection with the account of Prince de might so operate there for the happiness of the many, for each selection with the account of Prince de minute or two, looked on. Carriage after carriage might so operate there for the happiness of the many, folled up to the Duke's gate—their aristocratic many the land from the original capital of the society's property. These may not yet turn Vandals?

This comes of Mr. Barry's endeavours to rob Lord in flat contradiction with the account of Prince de minute or two, looked on. Carriage after carriage minute or two, looked on. Carriage after carriage minute or two, looked on. Carriage after carriage minute or two, looked May the 18th as the day on increase on each sale of the society's property. These may not yet turn Vandals?

Which he had received them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct them, he said, as he could unequivocal. Mr. O' denied in the most formal manner the truth of this metical solution which gives a minus quantity of allegation. The maker of the counters and the £897 18s. 4d., instead of a plus of £27,324. Prince were then confronted, and the former at once realised. In this sense, too, we hope "that the New privileged drones, bestowed even a kindly glance or world may regenerate the Old;" but never, we an approving word upon the shattered warrior whose trust, will a foreign hostile band, no matter under medal made him conspicuous to all who passed. This the twenty five counters to the constitution of the former at once recognised the latter as the person who had given him the order. The Prince then burst into tears, and avowed that it was he who had himself circulated the trust, will a foreign hostile band, no matter under medal made him conspicuous to all who passed. This the twenty-five counters, twenty-two of which had come into the club. He was at once committed to prison for forgery. What makes this case more extraordinary is, that the young man is not only rich, but was brought up most religiously. It is difficult to account for such an act, unless by supposing that his reason is affected.

ESPECIALLY THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAR-TIST LAND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRIENDS,-It seems to be the fate of every measure, whether great or small, designed to improve the people's opposition also of canting hypocrites, who are continually whining over the sufferings of humanity without ever taking a step to effect their removal or alleviation. The each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom. puny opposition of such misanthropes would merit no other treatment than contempt, but that weak minds may be led into error by lying statements and plausible attempts at reasoning. It, therefore, behoves the promoters of every good measure to strike down with energy from "Childe Harold") of the gathering and march | and promptitude the opposition by which their objects are sought to be frustrated.

The Chartist Conference, which recently assembled in London to devise measures promotive of the political and social melioration of the working classes, has concocted as bare as his body, a doghole for a dwelling, and an union boyes for a reference of amendation spens "peasant" with a ph." and matured a plan, by the operation of which, land to a very great extent, upon comparatively easy terms, may be obtained by the proscribed, impoverished, and degraded sons of toil. The project has been but a very short time before the country, and already are the busy curs of faction barking and growling their brutal opposition. Portions of the press too, that potent engine for good or evil, has been made the medium for conveying this insensate opposition to the world.

Being appointed by the Convention pro tempore directors of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society, we deem it our duty to defend the plan which has been confided to our taste to be an English watering-place; and holds management, and to expose the ignorance, stupidity, and the duties of property to be all on the side of the falsehood of its assailants. We will first briefly explain | tenant. the plan itself. Two thousand members are taken as the basis on which our calculations are made. The Orange lodges as a development of the Christian society, however, may consist of any greater number, capital of £5,000 shall be created by the members sub- is a policeman's bayonet. scribing £2 10s. each, which may be paid by instalments, at the option of the subscriber, at the rate of 3d., 6d., 9d., or 1s. per week. With the capital thus realised land will be purchased and divided into allotments of two acres each; cottages erected, and the sum of £15 16s. 8d. forty families in one clearing.

2. A population of paupers depending on what the each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement the lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement the lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement each member to occupy and each member to occupy and each member to occupy. its operations until all its members are each in possession of a cottage and two acres of good land secured by a perpetual lease, at a yearly rent of £5.

Here is a brief outline of our plan, the feasibility and | round one another's necks.—Punch. racticability of which we are prepared to maintain by air argument, in defiance of all opposition. We have support. Having bestowed upon those articles an attentive porusal, we can confidently affirm the impossibility of ing an establishment where "first-class assurance" eramming into so small a space a greater quantity of stale is to be the capital. okes, sheer nonsense, gross ignorance, or wilful and dehis head than to the virulence of his heart.

-the "gilt farthings" of wit about "Adam and Eve;" British Cabinet. the garden of Eden;" "nine tailors making a man; the story of "Alnaschar and his eggs," which are too conemptible for further notice. The first objection of any weight is the impracticability of the project. The writer is as much amazed at the objects aimed at by this society, as much amazed at the objects aimed at of this society, as were the old women of England when travelling by railway was projected; and as the success of the railways has relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women as the society, and has friend the relaxed the wonderment of the old women as the society, and has friend the society, and has friend the relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we have relaxed the wonderment of the old women as the society. trust, by the success of our plan, to remove the doubts from the murky mind of our assailant. The writer deems the plan impracticable, but he fails to point out where our machinery is defective. We ask, cannot land be bought at twenty-five years' purchase? Certainly. Do we re- John Russell, but his worst failure is this: he is quire it cheaper? No. Thus far the plan is practicable. Can from 60 to 100 cottages, contiguous to one another, be completed at £30 each? The opinion of experienced men form the operation for the stone—build St. Peter's decide the question in the affirmative. If the land is or assume (with or without ten minutes' notice) the bought at twenty-five years' purchase, is it not likely command of the channel seet, and no one would disto sell, with the improvements, at twenty years' purchase? Do we ask more for it? Cannot the residue of our means, after purchasing land and building cottages, be equally divided among those to whom the allotments are appropriated? Surely there is here no insurmountable obstacle. These are briefly the operations of which the society guarantee the performance. Where, we ask, are the impediments to their successful result? But the race, but they must be trepanned before they can be Solon, whose lucubrations illume the readers of Lloyd's, and who is shortly to astound the world with a plan so transcendently the superior of ours, that we must ever after at the trifling expense of £2 10s., are, in the fulness of his suckle them." are crammed, a prey to those destructive disorders induced by filth and foul air? Would not such a possession as this society purposes to realise for its members, be a The address to "the Duke" at the opening of the | blessing to myriads of toil-worn, care-worn slaves in the ing capitalist," which occurs in the book containing the rules of the society, does not seem to accord with the fastidious taste of the writer. They are iterated and reiterated by him, which would lead us to conclude that in his opinion they are a misnomer. Our experience, however, warrants the application of the term grinding to the capitalists of this country. We know something of the grinding propensities of the millocrats of the northwretches who, in the majority of cases, had it not been

for the merciful interposition of the legislature, would,

through the terrors of the whip, convert the sweat of

infants into gold, to maintain their unhallowed aggran

disement-remorseless beings, who would doom their

toilers to ignorance, immorality, and decrepitude, in-

duced by fourteen or fifteen hours' labour daily, in the

enervating atmosphere of the factory, that they, the lords

of labour, may slake their raging thirst for gain. Such

is the animus of your mammon-adoring capitalist: and yet we are carped at for applying to them the term grinding." The public are reminded by the scribe in Lloyd's that the funds of the society are insecure; that there is no requestion of enrolment will be mooted and settled. Friends, before we conclude this vindication of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, we must notice an moudent falsehood which is blazoned forth in Lloyd's with an effrontery, a recklessness, which none but an adept could display. He says :- "Mr. O'Connor shows that when £5000 shall have increased to £37,324, 3721 perbusiness to the club, where nine were declared to be deduct the 3721 times £15 16s. 3d., which is to be furnished person on the course, whose name he believed to be Mr. O'Connor, on the contrary, shows plus £37,324." succeeded in discovering the man who had made the perty of the society is increased to £37,324, 3721 persons counters. This person declared he had received the will have cottages, &c.;" but he does say "that 1923 per- (the antique, or antic-which the reader pleases), of order for them from a young man whom he had seen sons will be in possession of their allotments." The the House of Lords, said "that Mr. Barry was not only twice, and whose person he could not well de- rules of the society assert the same, in language the most only a Gothic architect and a dilatory man, but he Prince then declared that they had been handed to rules: hence, while we despise the retailer of falsehood, him by certain of his friends; but these gentlemen we can well afford to laugh at the stupidity of the arith-In conclusion, we would advise the opponents of this plan, before they make their appearance in print again, to endeavour to make themselves conversant with the subject; neglecting this salutary advice they may, like unto

> For the Directors of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society, T. M. WHEELER, Gen. Sec. London, June 20, 1845.

TELEGRAPH OVER THE ATLANTIC.—A writer in the during his earlier days, used to cause a net to be The Great Britain Steamer.—Falmouth, June New York Tribune suggests a plan for bringing old spread every day on the table of his apartment, to relegalish people will be slow, but it will be sure. The poor pensioner stood unheeded and unnoticed; The poor pensioner stood under the poor pensioner stood under the pensioner stood under head sails, itb, foresail, and opened the kinds generally the poor pensioner stood under head sails, itb, foresail, and approached to within seasons to be regled off as fast as the boat goes and to be deplayed within as pensioner stood under the pensioner stood within the pension pensioner stood under the pensioner stood under head sails, itb, foresail, and opened the kind general stood within the pensioner stood under head sails, itb, foresail, and opened the whell within an attempting the order the stood within the pensioner stood under head sails, itb, foresail, and

Tit Bits.

THE PECULIAR BURDENS UPON LAND. - Mr. Ward lately brought forward an unsuccessful motion for an inquiry into this subject. We quite agree with condition, to meet with opposition; not only the opposition | the majority that rejected it—there is no reason for of those in authority, whose sinister interests consist in any inquiry into the matter. We can save the house upholding the present anomalous order of things, but the a blue-book (so called from its effect upon the looks

> ENGLAND. Imprimis, we should say a very peculiar burden upon the land in England is-1. A sporting landlord, in whose eyes partridges are of more consequence than paupers, and who in all his schemes of amelioration spells "peasant" with

union-house for a refuge. 3. An ignorant tenantry, with a confidence in Sir Robert Peel and a blind dependence on protection

and the landlord 4. A non-resident rector, with a taste for Cheltenham waters, and a notion that the working clergy are composed of curates at £80 per annum.

IRELAND. 1. An absentce proprietor, who considers hedgeshooting the natural amusement of the Irish pisantry;

church; "Boyne Water" as a hymn; and a national for the more numerous the society the more extensive school as a favourite parade-ground for the Evil One. will be its sphere of operation. It is proposed that a 3. A rack-renting agent, whose favourite argument SCOTLAND.

1. Highland landholder, with a preference for

sheep-walks over small holdings, and a tendency to

estate, thus enhanced in value by improvements and build- of these burdens respectively, and we should not ings, is to be sold with the least possible delay; and the despair of even more wonderful results than a repeal original sum, together with the profit realised by the of the Corn Laws, a millennium in which the Duke sale, expended in buying more land, erecting other cot of Buckingham should play in Mr. Cobden's drying tages, and locating members: such land and cottages to grounds, and Villiers sport over Sir John Tyrell's be again sold, and thus the society propose to continue preserves; when Sibthorp should exchange the kiss of peace with Bowring; and Hume and Herbert sit cheek-by-jowl on the Treasury bench, with the smile of brotherly love upon their faces, and their arms

AN IMPUDENT COMPANY .- Amongst the advertisements in the papers we perceive one headed "Firstobserved in Lloyd's Nowspaper of the two last weeks, ar-class Assurance Company." We understand that ticles written (not by the Editor, but adopted by him) to O'Connell, Roebuck, D'Israeli, and Mike Gibbs are prove that our plan is unworthy of public confidence or support. Having bestowed upon those articles an atten-

RATHER DOUBTFUL.—A man at St. Etienne is said liberate misropresentation. But, as we are desirous of to have invented a five-bladed carving instrument, construing as lightly as possible the errors of the writer, which "being placed in a roasted fowl, and a spring we are more inclined to ascribe them to the weakness of being pressed, the blades will, in a second, separate the legs and wings, and divide the carcase"! This These articles, designed to crush in the bud the Char- is very ingenious, but we defy him to invent anything ist Co-operative Land Society, abound in miserable puns | that can "cut more ways at once" than the present

AN INVETERATE JOKER. - Mathews's attendant in his last illness intended to give the patient some medicine; but a few moments after it was discovered that the medicine was nothing but ink, which had been taken from the phial by mistake, and his friend blotting paper." This was the last joke Mathews ever made. SYDNEY SMITR'S SKETCH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL

-- "There is not a better man in England than Lord utterly ignorant of all moral fear; there is nothing he would not undertake. I believe he would percover by his manner that the patient had diedthe church tumbled down-and the channel fleet been knocked to atoms. \* \* It is impossible to sleep soundly while he has the command of the watch." To this he attached the following note:— "Another peculiarity of the Russells is, that they never alter their opinions. They are an excellent

A "NATURAL" INQUIRY.—A cockney youth, on being shown the apparatus for hatching eggs by hide our diminished heads, sneers at the advantages held out by the Chartist Land Society. A cottage and two acres of land secured by a perpetual lease, at a rental of two ago, remarked that "the chickens would only a contract that the chickens would only the chickens which makes the chickens would only the chickens which makes the chickens which makes the chickens will recollect the chickens which makes the chickens will recollect the chickens which makes the chickens will recollect the c £5 a year, with the use of £15 168. 8d., and all obtained die when they came out, for want of mothers to

ILLUSTRIOUS FISHMONGERS. - Lord Brougham got of rent, more than the value of their cottage. Has the writer forgotten that if they were not on the land, they would have to pay "rent" somewhere else? Has it escaped the perspicacity of this wise wise never would have dreamed of. According to man of the east, that more than the annual rent required by the society for a residence, in which health, indeis keeping an oyster-shop, for his Lordship declared pendence, and comparative competence may be enjoyed, is now paid for dark and dingy garrets in the filthy alloys of the metropolis, or the damp and dreary cellars of Liverpool, into which upwards of 40,000 human beings that statesmen, warriors, and even princes had reason to be proud of being Fishmongers. We should suggest a new order as a sort of companion to the Golden Freeco, to be called the Silver Mackerel.

HINTS FOR THE NEXT STATE BALL. Why carry back a hundred years Whigs, Tories, Commoners, and Peers, For dresses at a fancy ball? How vain to go so very far-To what they were from what they are Would be disguise for nearly all.

Take Brougham as the first (for he First in his own esteem will be), And as in "eighteen-thirty" show him-Down on his knees, suffused in tears, Pressing Reform upon the Peers ;-Sure nobody on earth would know him.

If in disguise you would conceal The great free-trader, Robert Peel, How very easily 'tis done : Why go to George the Second's reign ?-He's only to appear again
As Peel of "eighteen forty-one." No powder'd wig they need prepare For Derby's son and natural hair: Let him assume a bearing mauly, Proud and impetuous, as he

Some ten years since was wont to be ; How different from the present Stanley! How easy 'twere to find disguise Of almost every sort and size, Accumulating now since 'thirty,

In Graham's wardrobe; though 'tis true For fancy balls they'd scarcely do, Most of them are so very dirty. Reason, indignant, asks, "O, why Make gallant Wellington a Guy ?" It was not requisite at all.

Besides, it soarcely was a change;

To him there could be nothing strange— He's used to powder and to ball. He needed not the large peruke Of Cumberland's illustrious Duke, Since Wellington need only range For the last twenty years or so

Over his statesman's life to show A most extr'ordinary change. Now, if another ball of state Her Majesty should contemplate, There'll be variety in plenty

Of character and costume too, If politicians may renew Some year of the last ten or twenty. THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. - Lord Brougham

POPISH RAILROAD.—It is stated that the Pope has "declared against the introduction of railways in the Papal States." Perhaps his Holiness considers Peel is running fast enough in that direction already. According to the Exeter-hall people, Peel is every-

thing but a sleeper on that road. THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- Another Yankee captain lately emptied some casks of rum into the sea. If teetotallers generally follow this example we our adversary in Lloyd's, instead of writing down our plan, write themselves down "fools!"

Sea. 11 coconnecting functions and it will not then be so difficult a matter, as Shak-

speare might have supposed, to "call spirits from the vasty deep."—Great Gun. No Occasion for the Net.—Cardinal Salvi, the

superior of one of the richest abbeys in Florence,

HETHE CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMIT-TEE TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

F1 FRIENDS, -Having been appointed, in conformity with with the resolution of the late Convention, a comnitimittee for the purpose of registering electors and not promoting the return to the House of Commons of men pledged to support the cause of social and political justice to the many, we feel called upon to address you upon the vitally important labours of which at duty imperatively requires the performance on your ari parts and ours. Ere the lapse of many months a gen general election must take place. The felon factions will will then, as is their wonted custom, be on the alert,

struggling for that ascendancy which will give to the sict victor the power of dividing the spoil which unjust aw laws make of the people's industry.

We shall then have the two great Parliamentary leaders, Russell and Peel, and the small fry of nostrum mongers under a variety of aspects, bidding for popular support. We shall doubtless see Russell and his supporters ravenous as wolves for the luxuries of office, soliciting popular support as men of altered views and principles; promulgating a new political faith, discarding the philosophy of "finality," relinquishing their favourite Ss. fixed duty on the importation of corn, advocating a ten hour factory bill and willing to concede to Ireland political privileges equal to those possessed by England. So far, indeed has the film been removed from the eyes of Lord John, that he now perceives what the nation, has long scen. felt, and understood, namely, that the working man does not receive a fair share of the produce of his industry! O wonderful perspicacity! penetrating perception! A noble and learned lord a legislator of more than a quarter of a century's experience; a great statesman discovers in the year 1845 that the handleom weaver, carning five shillings a-week, and the powerloom weaver, getting eight or of Colne, took their stations. On the motion of Mr nine, the agricultural labourer receiving seven or eight, are not equitably remunerated for their toil How was it that Russell did not make this discovery during the ten years that he occupied the watch tower of Britain's destinies? How happened it that he did not perceive this, when from his elevated position his view of the political horizon should have been far more distinct and extensive than at present? Russell did see it; but he lacked the honesty to acknowledge it. He and his supporters were cogni zant of the working man's political and social degra dation; but, instead of meting out to him political justice, elevating him from social thraldom, and securing to him by wise and equitable legislation, a fair reward for his industry, they spent ten years in giving us Poor Law Bills, Coercion Bills, Rural Police Bills; and had plenty of prosecution and persecution-the dangeon and the treadmill for those who, impelled by a love of justice, sought the restoral to the people of those immunities of which they have

attempt this at the forthcoming general election. Friends, under these circumstances, it behoves us to be on the alert. It is our duty, as ardent sup porters of the cause of human emancipation, to seize upon every incident to promote its weal. We cherish hopes, that at the next election, by an energetic and concentrated system of action, we shall be able to se cure the return to Parliament of some ten or twelve advocates of the People's Charter. The exertions of such a little band of patriots agitating for the Charter in the house, battling with the hacks of faction, pro claiming fearlessly the rights of man, filling the press with lucid expositions of his wrongs, refuting the pitiful sophisms by which fraud attempts to prop injustice, would not only give excitement to hope, energy to action, courage to despondency, but would fix the attention of the civilised world upon the grandeur and holiness of the object to the accomplishment of which their labours were directed.

been stripped by the ruthless hand of usurpation.

Russell has seen that the comparatively states manlike

measures of Peel have thrown his dwarfish policy

into the shade; he sees that his only chance of ever

again occupying the treasury benches, is to outbid Peel in the liberal mart. In our opinion he will

Friends, without saying another word upon the importance of the thing to be done, we will at once The Reform Bill, it appears, has more extensively enfranchised the people than was generally supposed We find that the provisions of that bill are couched in language so ambiguous, that it is not yet under stood by its authorised exponents! A rare commentary upon the wisdom and capability of our legis lators! It has, however, been ruled in the Court of Common Pleas, that the occupants of tenements, paying an annual rental of £10, although the taxes should be compounded for, and paid by the landlord, are entitled to vote for a member of Parliament, provided such occupants be duly registered. Now, our object in issuing this address, is to place every man in the country, qualified by the decision aforesaid, in a position to exercise his franchise at the next election. In order to effect this desirable object, let every city and borough in Great Britain have its Election and Registration Committee. The work must be commenced immediately, as all claims to be rated must be made previously to the 31st of July next. Let the Chartist bodies in the various localities promptly bestir themselves in this lusiness. The course of proceeding which we recommend in each instance is first, that a requisition be got up, as numerously signed as possible, and that it be presented to the chief magistrate, soliciting him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of forming an Election and Registration Committee; and furthermore, that he grant for the use of such meeting some suitable public hall, over which he may have jurisdiction. Should the magistrate refuse to convene the meeting, let the requisionists call it on their own authority. Secondly let the conveners be provided with forms of claims to be furnished to such of the meeting as are qualified by rental to be rated as electors. Thirdly, let the local committees immediately communicate with the central committee, whose duty it is to furnish any information required. Fourthly, let the local committees exert themselves to collect funds to further the object, and let especial care be taken to appoint a competent person to attend the Barristers' Court to defend such claims as may be objected to.

Friends, we have now briefly stated our object. We have endeavoured to impress you with the importance of that object. We have, as concisely as possible, pointed out the procedure to be adopted We feel that it is unnecessary to appeal to you for exertion. We are resolved to do our duty; we hope that you will do yours. We now leave your part of the work in your own hands, ardently hoping that your performance of it will be marked with promptitude and energy. Signed on behalf of the com-

Philip M'Grath, Secretary. DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS .- BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday.—A discovery which has created considerable interest and excitement took place in this town yesterday afternoon. A number of workmen in the employ of Mr. P. Smith, the town surveyor, were engaged in sinking what is termed a dome well. at the Public-office, in Moor-street, when about 7 feet from the surface of the ground they met with the remains of a large dog. This created no surprise, but immediately beneath, the excavators found their work impeded by apparently a large box, but which, upon examination, proved to be an oak coffin. On its top was a porcelain pipe of curious and evidently antique construction, and an engraved heart, with the initials "W. S." The coffin, considering the number of years it is supposed to have been in the ground, was in a state of excellent preservation. Curiosity, as a matter of course, was excited to ascertain its contents, and upon being opened and examined, it was found to contain the skeleton of a human being, through which, as in past times in the case of malefactors, a stake had been driven. The remains were submitted to the examination of one of the medical gentlemen connected with the Queen's College and Hospital, and he pronounced them to be the skeleton of a male, about the age of 25 or 26. The only point presented worthy of observation was an indentation of the forehead. from which it would be inferred that the deceased came to his death by violence. There are, however, very plausible reasons for coming to a different conclusion. It is not at all improbable that the fracture of the forehead was the result of the violence of the work-people employed in the excavation; and if the honoured his corpse with an oak coffin, decorated with expensive insignia. Moor-street, in which the remains were found, is now situate in the very centre time, at the latest, it is supposed the body must have been interred, it formed part of an extensive park, belonging, as some say, to the Jennings family, and, subsequently, to the ancestors of the present Earl the neighbourhood at the present time. Meridenstreet, Park-street, Jennings-row, &c., constituted a part of the original domain. The probability is that the body found is the remains of some member of the family to whom the estate formerly belonged, and who, as is frequently the case, even in modern times. was buried within the precincts of the family grounds. This view is confirmed by the fact, that in Oxfordstreet, now standing upon a portion of the same domain, a few weeks ago the workmen employed by the town-surveyor met with the skeleton of a man who had evidently been buried for a great number of years, and between whose thighs was placed a large black bottle containing a black fluid. Unfortunately, however, the cupidity of an Irish excavator employed upon the work, who expected to find something to were never correctly ascertained. It is needless to say that the discovery of the remains of a human being in the immediate neighbourhood of the public prison has led to many vulgar and unfounded surmises. before our eyes, we warned the public that A REVERGE | men are percent organises | liow these notions are to be corrected it is diffiult to | was at hand; that "PANIC" was at the door; that | turn-out, Chartism is defunct! What silly fantasies | was at hand; that "PANIC" was at the door; that | turn-out, Chartism is defunct! What silly fantasies | was at hand; that "PANIC" was at the door; that | turn-out, Chartism is defunct! What silly fantasies | was at hand; that "PANIC" was at the door; that | turn-out, Chartism is defunct! ner, who, during his tenure of office, has been most

for sitting in judgment upon the discovered bones. justified us in so speaking.

LONDON.

Sources Town.—On Sunday evening last a meeting was held in the Hall of Science, King's-cross. Mr. W. Farris was called to the chair, who in a few pertinent remarks alluded to, and called on Mr. Arnott to read. Mr. O'Connor's letter from the last number of the Northern Star, which was listened to with great attention. Mr. J. S. Sherrard then delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture on "The Wealth of Nations;" and ably demonstrated, from the aucient Smith, M'Culloch, and other eminent writers, that the TRUE wealth of nations consisted in the land in a proper state of cultivation: that land justly and equitably divided, the working classes enjoying the fruits thereof, with the franchise for their protection. In a lucid and elaborate style, the lecturer took a rapid view of the commercial, monetary, and speculative ramifications of society; and gave it as his opinion that all nations not founded on the above basis must inevitably come to decay and fall to ruin. Several questions were put, and satisfactorily man, the meeting separated.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE CAMP MEETING .- On Sunday the fourth annua camp meeting took place on Blackstone-edge; it was intended to be held on Robin Hood's Bed, but the lord of the manor sent his keepers to inform us we brave men and women of York and Lancaster congregated together on a pleasant spot of rising ground at the back of the White House. At two o'clock a waggon was drawn up, when Messrs. Christopher Doyle, William Bell, Ambrose Hurst, and Mooney, William Bell, Mr. Edward Mitchell, of Rochdale was appointed to preside. The chairman commenced by singing a Chartist hymn, and in a brief speech he introduced Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, who delivered a soul-stirring speech, exciting much applause. Mr. Wm. Bell next gave a very powerful speech. Mr. Doyle, of the Executive, next, at great length, entered into the Land question, and gave great satisfaction. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a glorious day for the cause of liberty.

HUDDERSFIELD. THE LAND.—The second meeting of the district committee of the Co-operative Land Society was held on Monday evening last, at Turner's Temperance Hotel, when seven new members entered their names, and paid their first instalments. The committee will, in future, sit on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, instead of Monday, when all

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

A SLIGHT TOUCH OF "ADVERSITY" TO SWEETEN PRESENT "PROSPERITY."

Ox the 26th of April last, we sounded the warning note of "approaching PANIC." We showed the combination of causes that had led to the present per ton, such has been the depreciation, that no man preflush of "Prosperity;" showed that those causes were evanescent in their nature: and that PANIC and depression must as assuredly follow, as that night last, only four days after, a corresponding reduction took follows day.

We know that there are in this world those whose constitution of mind and uniformity of conduct fully entitle them to the designation of croakers: the makers of heavy goods, are suffering under the depresmen who can see no good—no stability in anything ; verything. There are such men; men who can never afford a good word, not even for the most pernature" in little things, as well as great. You never life is spent in murmuring. We know also, that some very good, easy, cozy souls, set us down as belonging to this class. Unable themselves to trace effect to cause: blind as bats to the moves on the political chess-board; unable to calculate the 'game' of governing; ignorant of all but that which just is at the moment, these parties, in all "PROSPERITY." to hint at the possibility of "PANIC" and "adversity" breaking up the charm. category with the croakers they affect to despise: that both are but different species of the same genus. The croaker grumbles not on system, unless, indeed, it be a system to be always murmuring. But he obeys a blind instinct of his imperfect nature. Reason has nothing to do with his fault-findings. If the men are better organised than they were at the last turnit had, he could discriminate, and would be able to out. Chartism is, however, defunct, and the leaders of surprise himself at times, by speaking approvingly of that party, who so materially aggravated the differences some body, or some project. So with the good easy and simple. They just take things as they find them, and are utterly unable to look back on what has been, or to judge of what may be. Reason with them is as blank as with the croakers; and anv opinion they may give, on intricate political or social subjects, is just as much worth as the grunt of a most inveterate unreasoning grumbler, and not one

But there are other men in the world-men who have something like heads on their shoulders. Socroaking. There are some who can "put this and been realised! that together;" who "can guess eggs when they see shells;" who can penetrate some little below the surfidently of the EFFECTS that are likely to follow. There is indeed another class—those of "PROFOUND GENIUS;" those whose ipse dixit is gospel; those whose opinions are infallibly correct—to doubt which who modestly set themselves up as the world's THEM to teach—what most folk know—that they are possessed of a great deal more arrogance and self- | describe the condition of every other "interest." conceit than integrity or honour. To the first of the last two classes named, we are impudent enough to have been pretty successful so far, while Dame Forof "profundity," the corruscations of whose GENIUS | their borrowed plumes. have been sufficient to destroy everything he engaged in: and if he can only be prevailed on to meddle him for it)-"old Father Tame" will receive a riots;" "additional bodies of police;" and "the mili- affection for the parent and the "family;" uproot

about our present state of "glorious prosperity"; on man whose remains are found was murdered, it does money or money's-worth abroad to procure it; on the culties and turmoils of "Paxic" and adversity! not appear likely that his murderers would have effects of the recovery from the "Panic" and consternation produced in America by the glorious treaty with China; on the effects of the "disturbances" in Spain, which had enabled our honest merchants to smuggle into that country immense quantities of manufactured goods, almost prohibited by Spanish law; on the effects of the "accommodation" afforded by the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," and the consequent "case" of the money-market: reasoning on these things, and particularly on the reckless spirit of wild speculation they had given rise to, drink, led him to break the bottle, and its contents and which had ramified itself over the whole island : long as the master-class and the slave-class exist. reasoning on these things, with the history of former times and the operation of former similar causes the corresponding scribe of the Times: for though the

named, we adduced the opinion of two "noble lords" ASHBURTON. To the opinion of the last named nobleman we attached much weight. He has the chacautious man. Indeed, the manner in which he ex- exists." The one is the soul of the other. ecuted his arduous mission to America, respecting history of Egypt, Rome, Macedon, Persia, and other the Boundary and Slave questions, shows him to be nations, and also from the writings of Dr. Adam one far from being devoid of judgment or a busing along on the seal tem: and we trust too. that the people at large will one far from being devoid of judgment, or a business-mind. The opinions of this man, therefore, we of "PROSPERITY," wasted by the breezes of good luck, be ready to resist the disorganising efforts of a mere held to be entitled to respect; and when we found him uttering such a solemn warning as follows, we could not but think that there was occasion. The

words of Lord Ashburton were :-

Nothing more important could occupy the attention of Parliament than the present feverish state of the struck on the hidden rock of "PANIC," and the gambling connected with railways. In this case, however, as in many others, it was easier to point out the answered. Mr. Sherrard received a unanimous vote of thanks; and, after a vote of thanks to the chair-sirable, whilst they were putting down the gambling houses in St. James's-street and Jermyn-street, and in the purlieus of Westminster, that they should, at least, consider the gambling which was pervading every country town, every country club, and every family, from one end of the country to the other. They could not prevent the people from dealing in shares: but, at the same time, it did become important to consider the extent to which this should disturb his young birds if we did so, so the gambling was carried on, and, if they could not repress the numbling, THEY OUGHT AT LEAST TO CONSIDER ITS OPERA-TION ON THE GRDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTRY on our monetary transactions, and on the industry of the country. With regard to its influence on the ordinary business of trade, he might give one instance of its effect upon the iron manufactures of the country and, the derangement it caused to the iron trade. There had been 300 per cent, advance in the price of iron during the last eighteen months, and the consequence was, that all the ordinary commerce connected with that trade was disturbed. They found a competition arising in Belgium and other countries, who were unable to carry on their ordinary processes, since they found the raw materials in this country too dear for them. This raised a competition in other countries against us, and opened channels of trade from which they could not afterwards be driven out; so that when iron in this country came back to its ordinary price, we should find that we had lost the markets that had hitherto depended upon us.

Let the reader note well the instance the Noble Lord gives of the influence of the "GAMBLING MANIA" on the ordinary business of trade. Let him note well that the price of iron had been advanced persons desirous of taking shares are requested to by it; that is, iron selling eighteen months ago at £5 per ton, was then selling for £15. Let him mark well also the consequences spoken of, as likely to follow from the unnatural advance caused by the 'gamblers." Let him note these things well; and then let him con over attentively the following, which we extract from the Times of Monday:-

> WEDNESBURY, SATURDAY .- The crisis which for several months has been predicted seems fast approaching. The extravagantly high prices to which iron had reached could not, as was stated in the Times two or three months back, be maintained; and now, instead of being at 14l. sumes to say what is its marketable value. It has been mentioned that in Scotch pig iron there was a rise of 20s. per ton ou Friday week, at Liverpool: but on Tuesday

The unsettled state of the iron trade in South Staffordshire is attended with the most inconvenient, if not rainous, consequences. The manufacturers, especially sion caused by the recent extraordinary advance on the raw material, although there is an abundance of orders 'mission' seems to be to grumble everlastingly at Birmingham, and Walsall, the completion of which can-

same cause. Travellers for factors now on their journeys fect embodiment of goodness, or the best devised in all parts of the kingdom are in many instances unable system ever propounded. These men are "true to to take, and their employers at home unable to execute, orders for manufactured iron goods, on account of the uncertainty in the price of iron. The late rash advance and meet them, but you find them croaking. Their whole THE PRESENT RAPID AND CONTINUOUS REDUCTION have period of five years. We are not friendly to conindeed completely deranged the principal trade of the neighbourhood.

But, bad as this state of things is, the mischief does no end here. At the time of the advance the ironmasters as a matter of course, some of them are proceeding with the reduced price of the article to attempt a corresponding reduction of the price of labour. It has already, too, been attempted in this neighbourhood to reduce wages at the rate single-mindedness and simplicity, set down as a of 3d, per day, and the consequence has been a partial croaker the man who ventures, in the hey-day of turn out around Bilston and this town. Some hundreds of workpeople are to be seen loitering about the roads, and, as might be expected, when such a class of men are unemployed, several acts of violence have been committed. Poor simple fools! They do not perceive that On Monday night a serious riot occurred at Bilston, when they, the blind and ignorant, are in the same alarge body of workmen attempted to rescue a fellowworkman from the custody of the police. It did not transpira whether the man's offence arose out of the strike. but it is nevertheless true, that the colliers and ironmen when not at work, are always ready for mischief, and for the most part entertain a deadly hatred towards the police. An additional body of police, under the command because he knows why he murmurs. He merely the military quartered at Wolverhampton are in constant readiness to act when called upon.

Should a general strike take place, it is thought that between the masters and men on that occasion, will have little influence, should another turnout take place. Combinations and protective societies appear to have been formed, not only amongst the colliers and the iron men but to have extended amongst the nations, the gun-lock makers, and all other descriptions of workmen employed in the make of manufactured goods. If the price of iron is reduced to what it was in 1843, all these trades, and wages of those employed in them, must be affected, AND THE CONSEQUENCES WILL BE SERIOUS INDEED. Let

It will be well to mark the terms that abound in the above description of the present state of the face of things—use their reasoning powers in divining | iron districts. It is almost made up of the phrases ket value;" "unsettled state;" "ruinous consequences;" "uncertainty in price;" "rash advance," and "rapid and continuous reduction." to the iron trade, will before very long be needed to

The "tide of luck" has turned! The "GAMBLERS"

"Old times" are coming again. "Reductions of tary quartered, in constant readiness to act when

cent. price of iron is affected, wages are attacked! debased-degraded-predatory. The "cure." PROFITS they have realised, in the difference between slightly advanced wages of the workmen, for some characteristic of Englishmen, the Love of Home, time at least, 'till it came to the workman's turn to would be a far greater. We must have a care, bear a share of the loss consequent on depreciated therefore, what are the sort of pranks we permit price? But, no. The workman is the first to feel depreciation, though the last to benefit from advance. "Reductions of wages follow as a matter of course." Thus it has ever been, and thus it ever will be, so

One "comfort," however, there is, in the opinion of self of the "great contrariety of opinion," to back sad gloomy depression was sure to follow, and that some men will amuse themselves with! Why extraordinarily industrious in the discharge of its duties, will find in popular clamour a justification | We are now going to see how far subsequent events | Chartism—the essence of Chartism! It is a prac-other. His pertinacity is only to be equalled by his tical application of the theory of Chartism: that lack of comprehension: for he never can learn that

It will perhaps be remembered that on the occasion | what a man earns he ought to enjoy. National | his services are not required. Thus, we fear, it will Chartism would do, nationally, by means of national | be with the descendant of "John with-the-Brightin confirmation of our own—Lords Brougham and institutions, what local Chartism seeks to do locally. The scribe of the Times need not "lay the flattering | cure the social evil of "removal" in particular cases, unction to his soul" that Chartism is defunct, while he may, notwithstanding the present rejection of his racter of being a clear-headed, far-seeing, but "a better organisation for the protection of industry potion, employ the vacation to compound another.

a-head?" We seemed to be sailing along on the sea | tem; and we trust, too, that the people at large will and aided by the tide of fortune. All seemed to be Quack. " As merry as a marriage bell,"

few dreaming of the possibility of reverse. And yet uncertainty and buinous consequences have reached a most important vessel of the service. She has shock is tremendous. The whole fleet is environed by dangers most formidable. The storm is gathering, which will, before long, spend its fury, and drive us on the shoals, or sink us in the abyss.

Well will it be for those who "look out" in time, and prepare for the worst. All former storms of adversity that have been encountered will be light indeed, compared with the next we must experience. BE YE

> THE "GRAHAM SETTLEMENTS" SETTLED! ABANDONMENT OF THE BILL.

THE opinion we expressed last week, that in all robability the "Graham Settlement" Bill, for uprooting the existing landmarks of parishes, and to substitute in their stead great big thundering Unions,

would not be persevered in, at least this session, has received speedy confirmation : for on Monday :— In answer to a question from Mr. S. Crawford, Sir J. Granam said, that not only in that house, but in the country, there existed so great a contrariety of opinion respecting the law of settlement, that it was not his intention to press his proposed alterations during the present session. But, as he believed there was no great objection to

the remaining and larger part of the bill, which related to the law of removal and the mode of trying appeals, he hoped the house would agree to the second reading of the bill, in order that a legislative remedy might be immediately applied to the existing state of the law upon these Thus the REVOLUTION is put off-thanks to the

contrariety of opinion"! We are not to have all existing social arrangements disturbed, that the rule of the Three Kings of Somerset House may be rendered perpetual—thanks to the efforts of the administrators of the existing law, and the representations of the independent members of the House of Commons. These parties have told Sir James Graham that his proposal would produce interminable confusion and every evil attendant on the disruption of social ties. without conferring one particle of good on any party other than the Somerset House conclave; and Sir James has been forced to halt—to cry "back."

It is well it is so. There is now a chance of public attention being directed to the real evils of the present law: and the devising of such an alteration in the mode of obtaining a settlement, without entailing the tremendously evil consequences the withdrawn-Bill would have inflicted, now becomes the duty of the statesman. This can only be done by adopting men who were born grumblingly-and whose special from Canada and the United States in Wolverhampton, the first principle set out with by the Home Secre-TARY—that of making industrial residence confer a ettlement. Whether that residence shall be one, two three, four, or frue years, is matter for deep consideration: but mer REMNCIPLE is the one that must be applied, if we would at all reach the evil complained of. For our own part, we incline to the tinual change. We think that a shifting population is far from being desirable. There is much truth in the old adage—" a rolling stone gathers no moss." This considerably raised the wages of the workmen; and now. is true, when applied to the people of a country, both as it respects wealth, and those other characteristics and qualities which are far better than a mine of mere wealth. Patriotism has been well defined to be a LOVE OF HOME. The "wanderer" has no home; no peculiar spot, to him more dear than all the earth beside; no place to which he is attached, by ties or love and deep heart-rooted regard. All places are alike to him; and he never can experience the ennobling feeling-never can be animated by the exalted sentiment, which would prompt him to "do and dare" everything, rather than permit his home to become the prey of the spoiler! Country even, to such a man. has but few charms-and fewer claims. Not so with murmurs not because he has cause for murmuring of Colonel Hogg, has arrived in the neighbourhood, and the man to whom the word Home speaks to the heartraises emotions which dignify his nature-fills the soul with kind endearment and undying love. With him, country is everything-life itself. His stalwart arm is ever ready in defence of fatherland; and every danger is braved, rather than the sanctity of HOME shall be violated. This is true PATRIOTISM: and the statesman, if he knew his mission, would guard as the apple of his eye all those arrangements and circumstances which tend to inspire the love of HOME. This characteristic has hitherto been more predicable of Englishmen than of any people of which past history treats, or present knowledge knows: and it us hope that the late over-speculation may not lead to was because Sir James Graham ruthlessly attempted to break up the admirable parochial system, which Lord Ashburton spoke, as above, in the month of has mainly contributed to implant and foster this April last. It is now only the end of June: and so holy feeling, that his attempt has been deservedly ciety is not entirely composed of the simple and the soon has the result in the particular instance he quoted met by such an overwhelming torrent of indignation as to cause the withdrawal of his rash and imbecile measure. It is the dread of interfering with this mainspring of patriotism, that inclines us to the period of five years' industrial residence, as the best to the causes in operation-and speak somewhat con- "depreciation;" "no man can say what is the mar- fix on for conferring a settlement. A shorter period would tend, we fear, to induce and encourage a mere migratory habit. This would be an evil to the whole of society, of far greater effect than the evil These are queer terms to use, when describing a in the present law of settlement, which it is desirable is death everlasting (politically, we mean); those whole and important branch of our native trade and to remedy. It is no doubt a case of great hardship commerce during a state of "GLORIOUS PROS- and gross injustice to "remove" a labourer, when "schoolmasters," averring that it has been left for PERITY!" But what are used just now in relation his working days are over, or when he otherwise becomes "chargeable," from the spot which his labour has enriched to a distant place where he is a "stranger" to all he meets, and with whose habits and modes of work he is unacquainted: but here the make pretension to belong: with the last we for | tune (aided by the she-devil of Threadneedle-street) | hardship and injustice are comparatively confined. swear all lot or portion. We candidly confess that smiled on them. But her fickleness has passed into It is only the "removed" man himself and we fully believe it is not in our nature to be able to a proverb. She only lures to destroy. The "tide of his dependencies, together with the parish he is "set the Thames on fire." Those who wish for the luck" has turned! Woeful will be the squalling, and | "removed" to, that suffer the direct evil effects of accomplishment of that feat, must seek for that heap rueful the visages, of the jackdaws, when stripped of the present system: but introduce such a change in the law of settlement as shall lead to universal migratory habits; give to the people a love of change wages;" "turn-outs;" "hundreds of people loitering instead of a love of home; tear from the heart the with the Thames-(and he will if you will only pay about the roads;" "acts of violence;" "serious endearing ties of kindred; supplant the deep-scated that strong and restraining attachment, which leads Reasoning then on the causes that had brought called on !"-why, here are all the symptoms of THE MAN even to love the spot where his childhood "bad times!" We have been fancying ourselves was passed-which stamps every trivial object with the effects of the last two harvests, in giving us securely wrapped in the arms of Dame Prosperity: an interest unsurpassable, and endears the locality abundance of food, without our having to send and here we are, at once plunged into all the diffi- "while memory holds its seat;" do this, and you produce a state of society which must constantly de-Let one thing be noted. As soon as the 300 per teriorate in character; become loose-disorganisedefforts of the democrats there to rid themselves of The ironmasters do not wait for the price of iron to such case would be "far worse than the disease." of Birmingham; but two hundred years ago, at which the "INEXORABLE TYRANNY" of the paper- recede to the amount it was in 1843, before the It behoves us to be careful what new causes we bring money mongers, whose scheming to "absorb the | "considerate advance" of wages took place. We into operation, when dealing with social maladies. wealth out of the hands of the producers into their dare lay a trifling bet, -only that would be very like We can much sooner pull down than build up. That own," had almost upset the Refunder, and creeted Gambling, which we hate,—that the wages have not of good which it has taken centuries to develope and Howe. His Lordship holds extensive property in on its ruins a fell MONEY-OLIGARCHY, whose "tender been advanced 300 per cent., commensurate with the establish, may be uprooted in a generation; and it, mercies" would have surpassed the worst cruelties advanced price of iron! If not, was it FAIR of the therefore, is a duty of paramount importance on all that ever the twin-scourges of Kingcraft and Priest. ironmasters to begin reductions of wages so soon? to beware how far they permit the Social Tinker to craft inflicted on mankind; on the effects of the late | Could they not have been content with the Exormous operate in the way of "mending." The evil of "removal" is bad enough, God knows, in far too the 300 per cent, increased price of iron, and the many cases: but the destruction of the most eminent

" THE BORDERER" to play with our social constitution. For the present we are free from imminent danger. Indignant remonstrance at Graham's proposed ruthless attempt has crushed the crude shallow concention, and made the rash blunderer gladly avail himout of his present measure. But the meddler has the

recess before him. Like a dog, he may return to his

beat off. Defeat his efforts-(all for your good)-at

vomit." Your Social Quack is the hardest of all to

Sworn." Having taken it into his head that he can Should he do so, we trust the parties who have de-Let us ask now, was not our warning justified? clined his present "services" will be alive to the

> GOOD NEWS FOR THE TEN HOURS' BILL FOLKS.

In the Morning Herald of Wednesday we find the following announcement :—

We hear, with the greatest satisfaction, that the pros pects of the "Ten Hours' Bill" never were so bright as at the wesent moment. The truth of the cause has carried it forward: many manufacturers have become satisfied of the real expediency of justice and humanity. The Factory Inspectors observe this, and honestly report it; and an impression is rapidly growing in THE BEST-INFORMED QUAR-TERS, that before long the whole question for which MICHAEL THOMAS SABLER and Lord Asuler sacrificed everything but honour, WILL BE OPENLY AND FRANKLY CONCEDED, as the dictate of truth and righteousness.

The Herald is the Ministerial organ. The time for the general election grows nearer every day. Lord John Russell, has joined the ranks of the Ten Hour advocates. He voted for the measure throughout the recent struggle with the "last two hour" Ministry. He resisted the effort of Peel to cause the rescinding of the vote by which the measure was resolved on. He has since that time, in open public meeting, reiterated his opinions in fayour of "short time." Can it be possible that Peel is about to cut the Ten Hour ground from under the feet of Russell, by giving way on the measure before the general election takes place? The announcement in the Herald looks very like it. The "best-informed quarters," and the "be fore long the whole question will be FRANKLY AND HON-ESTLY CONCEDED," would almost say as much. We trust that it is so. Let us have the Ten Hours' Bill from any quarter, and right thankful shall we be.

In this feeling we shall be joined by thousands, who are now suffering from protracted and almost never-ending labour-one of the blessings entailed on them by our "high state of civilisation." Let these have the Ten Hours' Bill, and they will duly appreciate the boon. Gratitude is far from being an absent ingredient in the composition of Englishmen: and when the factory workers experience the additional comforts that short-time will confer on them: when they see the wife attending somewhat more to the concerns of her household; when they see a chance for the daughter learning some little of domestic duty; when they have an opportunity, even though it be but for "two hours," to send the "lads" to school; when they enjoy a cleaner and more comfortable home, with father, and mother, and children. on the hearth-stone all together, teaching and learning that which family affection alone can impart and receive; when sickness is comparatively driven from the door, and everything puts on a comparatively healthy appearance; when these things manifest themselves generally in the factory districts, as a consequence of the ten hours' limitation of labour,and they have followed in those places where shor time has been allowed, as witness the case of Mr. GARDNER'S "hands," at Preston; when the good effects that have followed in that case become general, through the "concession" of the Ten Hours' Bill, the factory hands generally will not be insensible to the boon, but will properly appreciate the act and intention of the Minister who so "concedes" the dictate of truth and righteousness," whoever he

may happen to be. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in this case. Old Grandmother "speaks by the card." Every one who has paid attention to the question, must join with her in the assertion, that "the truth of the cause has carried it forward." It is well known that numbers of the "manufacturers have become satisfied of the real expediency of justice and humanity." The success that has attended the praiseworthy attempts of the Messrs, STARKEY of Huddersfield, and Mr. GARDNER of Preston, has had its one effect. It has, by those gentlemen, in both instances, been shown that no loss (pecuniarily) to the manufacturers has followed from acting on the "expedient of justice and humanity," but, on the contrary, a gain to both the employer and the employed. The conviction that short hours of work will be of advantage, has also made great progress since the last Parliamentary battle, in the minds of the trading and shopkeeping classes Witness the strenuous efforts made in almost every large town, from the great wen downwards, to close their shops at a reasonable hour in the evening, to give the young attendants an opportunity for recention and for improving the mind. The laudable desire in their own case has led these parties to look with a favourable eye on the efforts of factory workers for a limitation of toil: and petitions, numerously signed by merchants and traders, praying for the enactment of the Ten Hours' Bill, have been obtained PEEL, therefore, if he be now disposed to "concede" the "dictate of truth and rightcousness," will do so with the feeling of the middle classes in his favour He is emphatically, the MINISTER OF THE MINDLE Classes: and the knowledge that these are in favour of the course, will have no slight influence in deter-

mining him to take it. Whether he does thus determine or not, will not make much difference. "The truth of the cause has carried it forward" beyond the power of any Minister to long withhold the "concession." The NATION has "become satisfied of the real expediency of justice and humanity:" and no man, and no consideration, will be allowed to long stand in the way. The advocates of the Ten Hour Bill have but to de as they have done, since the last open fight: to silently progress with the question in the public mind. Let them not relax in their efforts. There need be no agitation-no noise-no stir. The time for all that has gone by. A deep-rooted conviction has followed the great and strenuous efforts made to rivet public attention to a crying and shameful wrong: and they have but to use that conviction in a quiet and unostentatious manner, to cause it to produce an inevitable result. Whoever is Minister, this measure must be 'conceded." If PEEL is wise, he will be the man to take advantage of the new facts and the new feeling that have arisen, since his last refusal: if not, there will be a good "CRY" against him on the hustings This we fancy he sees, in all its force; and hence the demi-Ministerial announcement in the Herald.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

THE LAND CRY RESPONDED TO FROM ABROAD .-- We crave attention to the following letter, for it is well deserving of it, It shows the working people of England that their efforts for their own Emancipation are appreciated, ever abroad, by their own order, in spite of the interested misrepresentations of hireling scribes and poor bankrupt speculators, who hope to live out of them through the exhibition of an immense "stock" of "assurance." It was but the other day that we inserted a letter from a workman in Antwerp, who had there witnessed the beneficial effects of small holdings of land in the hands of the workman; and who inclosed a goodly sum from a number of English residents there, to show the interest they took in the measure proposed for England's benefit; and to-day we present one of a similar nature, and to a similar end, from Rouen, in France. And let it be borne in mind, that these are bona fide letters : not letters manufactured for the purpose, like those of your "William I-wish-I-may-get-it" fellows. It bespeaks a bad cause when fabrication has to be resorted to, to sus. tain or aid it: and if the bankrupt projector of the "Great Assurance Company" cannot obtain the support of the public without using sush means to decry, not a rival plan,-for it has never been placed in competition with his own, but by himself,-but an effort made in good faith by working men for their own benefit, he is undeserving of success. Let him content himself with going fairly before the public. The public will judge both him and his plan too: and when he can get letters such as the following, from all parts of the continent in support of his scheme, he will not need to "vamp up" any of his "William I-Wish-Imay get-it"'s. Till then, let him act as modestly as his "stock" of "assurance" will allow:-"Rouen, France, June 19, 1845. My dear Sir,-I am happy to perceive by the Northern Star, that the all-important question of the Land is at length beginning to arouse the too long dormant spirits of my brother

June 28, 1845, Chartists of England. It was always my opinion, previous to leaving England, that if the working classes would unite for the purpose of obtaining the land, the hydra-headed monsters of oppression and misrule would 500n bebrought to acknowledge the justice of their claims, and concede anything rather than they should make themselves possessors of a share of that land which an all-wise Creator had given for the maintenance and support of his people. I have said that i was favourable to the Land scheme before I left England: but if I had not, the three years I have lived in France, most of which time I have spent in the country among the independent and happy peasants of Normandy, has been sufficient to convince even the most sceptical, that the land is the only thing wanted to make England what she ought to be. My friends in England will scarcely believe, perhaps, when I inform them that almost every resident in the country has his lot of land. There is scarcely one ramily but what has sufficient clothing to change every week for six months, without washing. They have a practice here when a young woman gets married, to present to the husband dresses and linen of every description to last them for years. This is something worth having the land for. Where is the father who can present his daughter with linen for her use for years in England? Here the son is presented with a portion of hand, according to the means of the parents; and the daughter with clothing for her use. Blush, then, you hard toiling sons of the land of the brave, and avence yourselves from your present state of mental and moral degradation. Avail yourselves of the oppositify now afforded to get possession of the moons of destroying the system which has sent to manch to a writty before their time. Myself and a few fel, wis satend taking shares; and as soon as convenient to be located on the land. Send me, as soon an you can, the rules of the society. I should send you the whole of my share now, and also my father's, but a friend is coming to England in a few days, and I hope by that time to be enabled to send you more. I trust, Sir, that before long, the society may be enabled to make its first purchase. If every member that could, would at once pay up the whole of his share, it would soon be done. What lies in my power to do here, shall be done with pleasure. Let every member do the same, and the work of redemption will soon be accomplished. That that day may soon arrive, when every man can sit under his own vine and his own ag tree, is the ardent desire of yours, in the cause of de: nocracy, John Sidaway. FANCY SKETCH OF WILLIAM CARPENTER BY BIS "FRIEND" AND "CO-PARTNER," J. B. O'BRIEN .- The following precious morsel, from the last number of the National Reformer, will afford no small share of amusement to the readers of the Northern Star. They will find that the most "strange" character of all in this "very strange" world of ours, Mr. "Universally-conspired-against" O'Brien, has, with most "strange" taste and manner, appeared as the DEFENDER of Feargus O'Connor! Now, not to let the readers of the Star know of this fact would be a grievous sin. To acquit ourselves therefore of all biame in this particular, we give the entire article, so far as it relates to the subject we have named. It is true that other matters are contained in the said article-amongst the rest a "fancy sketch" of Mr. William Carpenter, late "friend" and associate with Mc. O'Brien, in the "property" of ing as it does from one who formed a "co-partnership" with the "CORRUPT" and "septrious" Editor, after he had "actually recommended insurrection." Before giving the article itself, we must premise that the occasion of its appearing is Mr. O'Brien's retailing, at second-hand, the paurile nonsense of a writer in Lloyd's Newspaper against the Chartist Co. operative Land Scheme. In the course of his article Mr. O'Brien quotes the following extract from Lloyd's

Newspaper, and then comments on it, as immediately follows :- "The name of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., stands at the head of the society, and it is held by his followers that Mr. O'Connor says, 'enrolment or registry is not necessary to constitute legality;' and that Mr. O'Connor, being a member of the law, 'ought so know.' Being a member of the law, he certainly 'ought to know;' but, unforeunately, his knowledge of the law was not sufficient to protect his disciples from nor even to protect himself from imprisonment in York Castle, at the same period," - Lloyd's Newspaper. -"These remarks are as unfair and unjust as they were unnecessary to the writer's purpose, which was amply effected without them. Had O'Connor and his disciples possessed all the legal knowledge in England, it would not have saved them from imprisonment in 1839-40, and that simply because the Government had made up its mind to prosecute, and middle-class juries were as determined to convict. In fact, there was not a shadow of legal protection for Chartists at that period, nor protection of any kind save in the insignificance or COR-RUPTIBILITY of the parties themselves. Lloyd's editor will understand this. No man knows better than he that legality or illegality had nothing to do with the Chartist convictions of 1839-40. Indeed he has himself recorded the fact, at least scores of times, in sundry newspapers. He knows that in 1889-40, the aucstion with the Covernment and the middle-class juries was not whether the accused parties had violated any law, but whether their talents, or their virtues, or their influence, had made them formidable to "the powers that be." He knows that some of the best men in the kingdom were invrisoned at that epoch without having violated any law; while others, who had committed serious legal effences, were let quietly off without being prosecuted at all. If Lloyd's editor will have proof of this, we need not go beyond the case of himself and Feargus O'Conver. O'Connor, absurd and mischievous as his conduct was at that period, DID NOT BREAK THE LAW IN WORD MCP DEED, NOR RECOMMEND OTHERS TO BREAK IT. Notso, Lloyd's editor. HE, in conjunction with Doctor Taylor and Bussey, drew up the most thoroughly illegal and dange, Jas document that issued from any portion of the Chartistbady during the whole period of the excitement—A DOCULIENT WHICH ACTUALLY RECOMMENDED INSURRECTION—and which, if O'Connor or O'Brien blad drawn up, would have cost them three years' imprisonment, if not transportation. We speak of the Address agreed to at the Arandel, in September, 1839. To that audress O'Brien offered his most strenuous opposition, while t Dr. Taylor and Lloyd's editor were the two men selected to revise and prepare it for publication! With facts like these before his eyes (et quorum pars magna (2001) Lloyd's editor ought to have been ashamed to taunt O'Connor with his imprisonment in 1839-the more especially as that personage had so many other real sins of a graver character to account for. We could po about, in the Southern Star, or in the Political Alphabet, or in sundry other publications, a hundred times more seditious and indictable language from the pen of Lloyd's editor, than ever fell from the lips or pen of Feargus C'Connor. The fact is, O'Connor's delinquency lay not in his violating the law, nor in exhorting others to violate it (for he did neither the one nor the other), but in his publicly caressing and patronising the men that and both, and in his basely aiding them to destroy the influence of the men of mind and principle, who would nave saved the movement by putting down the conspirators. It was not by the violent language of O'Connor, O'Brien, or any one else, overt acts and illegal proceedings of such men as Taylor, and Bussey, and Harn-, and Neesom, and Lloyd's editor, who gave the Government an opportunity of stepping in and laying had of the principal men. And O'Connor's guilt lay not in doing as these men did (for that he did not do), but in basely conniving at their folly and villany, and even publicly eulogising them, in order to make them his tools and adherents, and in his suffering them to destroy the good men of the movement, and even the movement itself, in order to get rid of O'Brien, Frost, and others, whose popularity gave him umbrage, but of whom he always took care in publie to appear the bosom friend. Lloyd's editor is well aware of all these facts (in non more so), and, therefore, Lloyd's editor ought to be the very last man in England to refer sneeringly to the victims of 1839-40."-National Reformer .- Now, some may wonder at this "strange" proceeding on the part of "THE Reformer." If they know anything of the man, and know that in to call in question "THE Reformer's" infallibility, the wonder will cease. We instead above that "THE Reformer" formed a connection with the man he now "falls so foul on," after he had dotte all that he now charges him with. The result of that connection was, mortal that it was the refusal of the conductors of the Northern Star to allow its columns to be prostituted to the base purposes of Mr. O'Brien's deadly hatred against Mr. W. Carpenter, that first embroided us with the former "gentleman:" and even at this day, so long after the uarrel of the till" between them, the rancour of Mr. "J. B. O'B." manifests itselfon very slight occasion. However, between the worthes be it. We shall see how Mr. Carpenter meets his former "friend" and a "partner." Perhaps out of the contest will come a full | II and complete vindication of Mr. O'Connor from the e falsities of both, as there has (in the above) come a re- &futation of many of the insinuations, inuendoes, and d direct charges of "THE Reformer" on former occasions. s.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN WATRINS, BY THE SAME "HAND."- -The Carpenter of Lloyd's is not the only one whose fea- atures our bilious artist endeavours to pourtray. An- nother good "friend" of ours has, by him, been taken in in hand; and the following is the result of the first sitting: g: -"We see by Lloyd's Paper of last week, that the he Editor, not content with demolishing O'Connor's 'cas- asthe in the air,' has EMPLOYED the crudite and fascinating ong pen of our friend Watkins to wite down our doctrines nes on Land, Currency, and Exchanges, and that Mr. Wat- atkins has accepted the EMPLOYMENT. Verily, we we live in strange times. Lloga's Editor has, on scores of ; of occasions, both publicly and privately, professed the the identical loctrines we have preached on Land, Currency, 103, and Exchanges; and never, till the week before last, did did the profound genius of Mr. John Watkins discover wer them to be all humbug, demagoguism, and quackery! ry! Verily, we live in strange times !!" Pretty well so far; ar; but as the "painter in gail" never does things by halves, ves, he adds the following, as a "finishing touch:"- :"-

"Friend Watkins has taken us all by surprise. We We

really cannot account for the sudden change that has has

'come o'er the spirit of his decion,' 'Tis a pity. Forg Forg

though his knowledge is very limited, and his reasonin, min,

powers very defective, he passesses abilities enough to be o be

useful, if he would only write on what he understands, inds,

and could forget SELF when he is writing." There FATAL FIGHT.—On Monday Mr. Payne held a greatest excitement prevails. At the hour of two was a time when me too should have been ready to ex- lengthened inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of o'clock this day the road from Ballinagh to Crossclaim, "Verily, we live in strange times;" but, after the James Boxall, aged thirty-five, a sawyer. It appeared gains "of parties" in the Reformer itself, we cannot be inevidence that early on the morning of Monday week, surprised at anything. There never existed on this deceased, with a fellow-workman, was drinking at earth two men who had formed so mean and so low an the bar of the Rose public house, Westminster-road, orinion of each other, as the two "we's" of the "centre and whilst so engaged a cabman, named William of the three kingdoms;" opinions which they both still Wallace, came in with some women, one of whom saleriain, if there be truth or faith in man. And when we have seen these two unite in a concern "which does when deceased said, "You are no man to strike a wo-NOT pay," we cannot be surprised at "friend" Wat-man." Wallace, turning upon deceased, inquired, tins coming in for it most confoundedly, from him "Can you fight?" and the latter answered, "Yes, who ought to have been the last to have said a word enough for you." Wallaze then struck him on the against one who has been so unscrupulous in serving head, and they closed and fell. They had two more his purpose. The castigation, however, has been ad- rounds, in each of which Wallace both butted and ministered; and we trust "friend" Watkins feels easy of the 14th inst., taking "THE Reformer" most severely to task for his present "notions" on Land and Curincline to think that the assumption of Mr. O'Connor. peners" and "knowledge" on the questions of Land paratory to his apprehension and trial. and currency, both of which "THE Reformer" denies 10 Mr. Watkins. Of course we do not know who is the arthor : perhaps Mr. O'Brien docs. At all events, he wint dank soys it is "friend" Watkins. But even if it should turn out not to be so, the "portrait" will will remain. There it is for Mr. Watkins to look at, drawn for him by his "friend" "J. B. O'B." He now anows the estimate formed of his integrity and powers, in one he has done so much to serve! He now knows that "THE Reformer" thinks him capable of selling him MI FOR FILTHY HIRE—though he also thinks that the larty buying him have but a sorry purchase; for "his knowledge is very limited," and "his reasoning powers rery defective!" By-the-bye, could not our "profound genius" retort back on "THE Reformer," and bid him "forget SELF when he is writing?" We expect this at the least: and a "fancy sketch" of the portrait

this pretty quarrel of the "pan" and the "kettle." THE WHIG-MADE WIDOW, MRS. ELLIS, gratefully acknow ledges the receipt of 5s. from Bilston, £1 from Rochdale. and £1 12s. 6d. from Preston. She informs her kind friends that Post-office orders remitted to her should be made payable at the Burslem Post-office: her address is-"Bleak-hill, Cobridge, near Burslem, Stafford-

painter into the bargain. It would be hard work for

one who lad much less of self in his composition than

Mr. Watkins has, to stand as much as he has got from

2 "friend," without retort; and it would be cruel in

deed not to let the readers of the Star have a laugh a

J. MACPHESON, AREADEEN .- The account of the Aberdeen meeting which appears elsewhere, was in type when his favour came to hand. We thank him for his kindness in sending, and are glad that the brave men of Aberdeen have set an example to the rest of their brethren in Scotland, which it would be well for themselves to follow. Respecting the interest taken in the Aberdeen meeting, Mr. Macpherson says :- "The rain which had been falling at intervals during the day began again shortly after the opening of the meeting, and continued to fall heavily till its close, notwithstanding which about three thousand maintained their position for about two hours, besides all who came and went during the pro ceedings. The new bill appears to be regarded with horror and disgust by all parties in the town."

W. HAYWARD, LOWRE STREATHAN .- At the usual time, the Poor Man's Companion will be published. On reflection, we concluded that it would not be well to break in on the usual form of publication. W. H. Lowe, Leigh,—His favour was received, and shall have attention as soon as we can.

Frances, Lineatheow. -- Any opinion we could give on building in the churchyard. It appears to us to be unreasonable that any or all of them should have the power to demolish or removeit, contrary to the will of the inhabitants; but then we too often find that what is most reasonable is directly opposed to law. Our friends should take the opinion and advice of some "lawyerfriend," who knows all about the "ins and outs" of Scottish law and custom in relation to the management of public affairs. Will our correspondent be pleased to say what we are to do with the amount he forwarded

S. Huntsworth, Macclesfield .- Mr. Hobson duly received this gentleman's communication, dated April 24th, and has patiently waited for the performance of the promise contained in it. He now thinks it time to remind all concerned, that their engagements ought to have been kept : and that he expects to hear from them

RICHARD MARSDEN, PRESTON,—His favour next week.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.
From Milton Mills, Port Dundee, W. Cameron
(second subscription) " " " " LAND. From Norwich, per J. Hurry ... ... ... 2 0 0
From Bilston, per C. Powell ... ... ... 2 0 0
From Barnsley, per J. Ward ... ... ... 1 19 8
A few friends at Coventry, per W. Parker ... ... 0 2 11
RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. s. d. .. 3 0 Saffron-hill (balance Marylebone ... Crown and Anchor .. 2 0 in hand) Holbeck .. .. .. .. .. .. ... 0 Blackstone edge camp .. 3 0 meeting ... .. 1 0 Mr. R. Chute ... Sowerby Longroyd .. 5 0 CAEDS. .. 1 3 Sowerby Longroyd .. 5 Youram ..

DUNCOURE TESTIMONIAL. Mr. Rowland, per Mr. M'Grath.. .. MR. LLEWELYN. Proceeds of an harmonic meeting at the Feathers 0 10 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. PER SECRETARY.

FIRST INSTALMENTS. Greenock ... Salierd ... Sorwich ... Scarborough Sheffield .. Frederick Sale ether Tydvil Henry Stubbs Timothy Balding .. Ralph Lowe... .. 0 9 4 Alfred Giles .. SHARES. .. 10 0 0 Bacup Whittington & Cat 2 11 2 the fields and escaped. The country about is the fields and escaped are the fields are the fields and escaped are the fields are th .. 0 12 0 Sheffield CARDS AND RULES. lewer llamlets .. 0 4 4 Todmorden ... 0 1 4 island ... 0 1 6 Blackstone Edge .. 0 1 2

Har sums have been sent to the treasurer, which will acknowledged by that gentleman on his return to THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

# Amdents, Offences, & Anquests.

THE LATE CHILD MURDER AT GREENWICH .- Since temoval of Martha Brixey to Bedlam, for having, tile in a fit of insanity, murdered the infant son of Finch, the bereft mother has received a letter the matron, stating that the unhappy girl's and hadbeen shaved, agreeably to the practice of institution, and habited in the prison dress. the effect of this has been so much to wound the pride the convict, that she has repeatedly declared she rather have been condemned to die and been than suffer such a degradation. The matron, Lerletter, also declares that the unfortunate crea-'cre is no more mad than herself.

the imminent risk of his own life, to the surface; but not before the tide had carried them under a this how moored at Hore's wharf. After a hard would not be safe at their houses in their absence, but sengers, several have been more or less hurt, but irruggle the child en were brought safe ashore, chiefly that they did not consider their lives safe in it is not supposed that any of the cases will terminate fatally truggle the child en were brought safe ashore, exite exhausted and almost insensible.

struck him with a key. He was going to retaliate. struck deceased with his fist in the lower part of the

great pain all over him; and being unable to walk, to task for his present "notions" on Land and Curthe landlord of the house, after giving him some corrency; an extract from which letter was quoted by Mr. dial, caused him to be carried home. The fight took Occanor in his letter of last week. Now, we believe place whilst the landlord was asleep in the parlour, that "THE Reformer's" assumption is not correct. We and after he had removed twice previously the parties bore fire-arms for their protection, while military prefrom his house. Deceased was brought to the above parations were made on the other hand by Romanists; still worse, and appeared to be wholly unconscious that James Hill is the author of that article, is far hospital on Tuesday last, and died in it on Saturday and, as I have been informed, a large collection of that James The letter itself bears internal evi- from rupture of the bladder, the result, Mr. Colton, guns, pistols, pikes, and every other species of offen- and several members of the nobility, dispatched mesdence of this. It is, as a whole, a "puff" for the house-surgeon, said, of great external violence. sive weapon were collected in the Roman Catholic scheme of "assurance" which Mr. Hill hopes to "get Verdiet—"Manslaughter against William Wallace; chapel of Ballynanaught, or Ballynagh, 'to be kept bread by. It, moreover, betokens "reasoning and the coroner went through the usual forms pre- till called for."

LIQUESTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The following inquests sere held on Monday before the borough coroner:-On Sunday afternoon, John Thomas, a custom-house officer, died suddenly on board the brig Matchless, lying in the river. The pilot, who was in the cabin, heard a fall on deck, and went to see what was the matter, when he found deceased lying on the deck quite dead. The cause of death was ascertained to be serous apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.—On Sunday morning, Bridget Lappen, a passenger on board the Magnet steamer, from Armagh, was brought on shore in a state of ill health, and on being taken to a given, a number of persons, with the police, instituted house in Virgil-street, it was found that she was a search for the husband, and in the afternoon he dead. The cause of death was serous apoplexy.—On was seen in Church Wood, about a quarter of a mile Church, was run over by a cart, and had his shoulder and chest very much injured. He was taken to the ful wound in his throat, the blood trickling down his Northern Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, from laceration of the lungs and effusion of blood on the chest, arising from the injuries he had received. Verdict Accidental Death .- On Thursday morning, Ambrose Fisher, a carter, accidentally fell off his car while loading cotton in Water-street. He was taken some and a surgeon called, but the deceased never rallied, and died on Friday, the immediate cause of the following morning was found dead. The cause and had been unable to work. The jury, without of death was suffocation, probably arising from being hesitation, found a verdict of Wilful Murder against overlain. Verdict accordingly.—On Monday mornon board the barque Blang, lying in the Princes' Dock, when he fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was in liquor when he fell. Verdict Accidental Death.—On Saturday evening, Margaret Langton, a girl nine in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, in consequence years old, fell from the flat Perseverance, into the of an accident, which unfortunately proved fatal, to canal basin. She was got out short ly afterwards, and taken to the Northern Hospital. She was found to be dead on her arrival. Verdict accordingly.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE.—The following versions of a most atrocious murder of a magistrate of Cavan are published in the Evening Mail. It is to be observed that, in consequence of inherited property, to which the family name attached, the unfortunate gentleman, the victim of the conspiracy which now rages in the north, was indifferently named Booth or Bell, or sometimes called both. This is necessary to account for the difference of names in the subject he names would not be worth depending on.

We confess we do not know enough of the law of Scotland in relation to the besieve the names the names the names the names in the several accounts:—" Cavan, Sunday, June 22, seven o'clock, p.m.—Although you will likely hear it through other sources you lost you should not I defined the name of the we confess we do not know enough of the law of Scot in through other sources, yet, lest you should not, I do is in relation to the heritors, the provest, the town of the church, to enable us to say what power they have, either conjointly or separately, over the phave, either conjointly or separately, over the bullding in the churchyard. It appears to us to be un-bullding in the churchyard in the fine should not, I do the churchy and the churchy and the churchyard in the case, which had been several through the case, which had been severa miles of this town. Mr. Booth Bell, a magistrate of tained that severe concussion or fracture of the skull to do what he was charged with, and which he was quite Clerkenwell, to be imprisoned until the fine shoul be this county, was the victim. He was returning had taken place, and that a deep wound had been infinocent of,—His lordship said he had formed a very paid.

from church in his gig, with two of his children beside flicted on the hip joint, which laid the bone bare, and strong opinion of the case. He had searched the several The him, when the ruffian fired at him, and then made his escape. All here are in a sad state of excitement. Where it will end it is hard to say; no one is safe.

Mr. Bell was shot dead on the spot."—" Cavan, June
22.—A very horrible outrage occurred this day. Mr.
George Booth, on his return from Kilmore Church,

with his two young sons, in his gig, was shot. This was done in a very public place, at Mr. Bell's gate—I mean a back gate a few perches above the front gate, and on the same side, nearer to Bingfield. He got the shot through the head, and died in a very few minutes. One of the boys fell out of the gig, by which his thigh was broken. You see what a state of things this country is brought to by the 'Molly Maguires!' This is the most daring occurrence that has taken place in this country, or any other-done in such a public place, and at such an hour-about two o'clock. It appears there was only one concerned in the affair. He got off in the direction of Hermitage, and on by Castlecosby. The police force are out. I fear there is no chance of catching the villain. I cannot conceive the cause of Mr. Booth being shot, except that he may have done some act as a magistrate against some of these 'Molly men,' as they are called. This affair these 'Molly men,' as they are called. This affair has caused the greatest alarm in this town. I am has caused the greatest alarm in this town. I am just told that Mr. Booth's child is not likely to just told that Mr. Booth's child is not likely to compare the following is from a continuous who have a dangerous state. A sudden nature to the cheque produced bore some resemblance to the cheque produced bore some resemblance to survive."-The following is from a gentleman who arrived at the spot shortly after the fatal occurrence: -" Cavan, June 22.—I have just returned, from the village of Crossdoney, in the vicinity of which a most barbarous murder was committed this day. At a quarter past two o'clock, Mr. George F. Bell Booth, of Drumcarbin, was returning from Kilmore church, in his gig, with two of his children, one five, and the other six years old; his eldest son, a boy of about eleven rode behind him on a poney. When he arrived at 'the Rooks,' the residence of the sub-sheriff, Mr. William Bell, he was met by a man, who walked coolly and deliberately along the road, smoking a long pipe. The villain walked up to Mr. Booth, presenting a horse pistol. It is thought Mr. Booth stooped his head, and that, on his doing so, the murderer fired. The ball entered the upper part of the forehead, and lodged within the skull; he fell instantly from his gig-he was dead. The horse, frightened by the report of the shot, ran away, throwing the two children on the road—one of them had his arm broken in the fall, or by the wheel of the gig passing over it. The body of the murdered gen-teman lies in the house of the sub-sheriff, where it will remain until an inquest is held upon it. Mrs. Bell, of 'the Rooks,' whose carriage had just broken down, passed the murderer on foot a few seconds before he fired. On hearing the report, she turned round, and saw the body fall from the gig. There

planted with hedges and hedge-rows, a circumstance ALARMING STATE OF CAVAN.-The following statement, dated Dublin, June 24, appeared in the Times of Friday morning. A hostile collision between the enraged Protestant and Roman Catholic population of this country cannot be long deferred. Matters have nearly reached a crisis,—when, on the one hand, the remains of a murdered gentleman are carried to their last resting place, under an escort of nearly 3,000 the remains of a murdered gentleman are carried to their last resting place, under an escort of nearly 3,000 the remains of a murdered gentleman are carried to their last resting place, under an escort of nearly 3,000 the proposed by the remains of a murdered gentleman are carried to their last resting place, under an escort of nearly 3,000 the superport of the last year that he aspired to a seat in Parliament. When Sir John Seale died he offered himself to the alley, and I saw him there, and the said, "I must go of that corporation; it was not, however, till within the last year that he aspired to a seat in Parliament. When Sir John Seale died he offered himself to the alley, and I saw him there, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in Pope's head-alley, and I was to meet him in the paid to go after my character. And then he said, "I must go after my character. And then he said, "I must go after my character. And then he said, "I must go after my character. And then he said, "I must go after my character. And then he said, "I must go after my character. And then he Ar. Armott .. .. 0 1 9 Secretary .. .. 0 1 4 when a Roman Catholic priest—a popular and respected man—is compelled to fly to the shelter of a
police barrack, to escape the vengeance of those Prohad been for some time previously in the hands of
had been for some time previously in the hands of
Loyd, when I said no; he said it was in Lothbury, near testants who have come to the fearful resolution of Mr. Somes's partner, and he was therefore seated by the Bank, and that I must take a cheque there and bring making the clergyman pay the penalty of the crimes the decision of the committee. Mr. Somes occa-

is as yet no trace of the murderer, who crossed into

the fields and escaped. The country about is thickly

the subjoined letter :-"Crossboner, June 24, 1845.—Nothing can exceed the excitement that prevails, not only in this immediate vicinity, but throughout the county at large. No man feels his life safe at this moment, no matter whether he may have done anything to incur the displeasure of the 'Molly Magaires' or not. A peace- whilst off Lambeth the man tried to mount the padable Protestant, of the name of Abbott, was murdle box, by stepping on the skylight immediately over dered near Arvagh, about three weeks ago. It was the engine. The motion of the boat overbalanced him, found out a few days after that he was murdered by and he fell in upon the piston, which was ascending mistake! He was not the person intended for assas- at the time; the consequence was that it jammed the sinc, which passed over his right leg, crushing round for a distance of several miles from the bloody whence he was conveyed to the hospital. to pieces from the ankle to the knee-joint. He was scene. No trace of the murderer could be found differed without delay to Guy's Hospital, where he One man was taken by the police, on suspicion of for further examination. There were several hundened the speed, and stopped the train before it had dreds of those men at the sub-sheriff's house, and in proceeded a quarter of a mile farther, without causthe neighbourhood of it, all night and yesterday, ing the slightest alarm to the passengers. The drivenings ago in one of the alleys of the Change until the inquest had been holden, when the body ver then proceeded with the engine to Slough, and the leng fringe of the white shawl of a was removed to Drumcarbin, whither they escorted returned with the necessary assistance to replace the it. The funeral of the murdered gentleman was van, which was done in half an hour, and the train fixed for an early hour this morning (eight proceeded to town. Fortunately the van was in the o'clock). Apprehensions being entertained that rear of the carriages, or the accident might have being dame, in releasing her shawl from its hold, there would be a collision between the inhabitants proved of serious consequence. The passengers

consed her captive with a thousand amiable apologies, of the village of Ballinagh—through which the funeral during the delay did not leave the carriages. and ther captive with a thousand amiante appropries, of the vinage of Danmagn—under thousand the funeral, must pass—and the persons attending the funeral, and the persons attending the funeral, application was made to the magistrates, accompanies. the next minute the general application was made to that effect, on which panied by statements on oath to that effect, on which paneous statements on oath to that enect, on which the lady.

PROVIDENTIAL Escare.—On Sunday evening two caves should proceed to Ballinagh, and remain there with the river on the causeway at Herinage-stairs. When the river on the causeway at Herinage-stairs.

o'clock this day the road from Ballinagh to Crossdoney was covered with men and women, the former armed with pikes and pitchforks; all hurrying backvantageously on a hill that commanded a view of the roads and country for some miles around. Mr. Booth has left a widow and six young children to deplore his loss; the eldest child is but twelve years of age. found, is so much alarmed for his personal safety that he has returned to his own house, at Crossdoney, since Sunday morning. I understand that he is staying at the answer given to the numerous inquiries was:—

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1. The answer given to the numero Ballinagh, where there is a police station. When under it! It has been administered on the assumption abdomen and left groin, knocking him down each will peace be restored to this unfortunate, distracted that he is the author of the letter in Lloyd's Newspaper time. After the last fall deceased complained of country?" Another letter says:—"The funeral procession extended above a mile in length, and was attended by a number of the gentry and clergy of the county, and by many thousands of the Protestant yeomanry and tenantry, a vast multitude of whom

WILFUL MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER. The village of Stondon Massey, in Essex, was o Thursday thrown into a state of painful excitement, by the discovery that the wife of a labouring man appears that about six o'clock in the morning the husband wasseen to leave Stondon Hall, the residence of Mr. James French, a farmer, in part of which he lodged, and soon after a daughter of Mr. French discovered the lifeless body of Blackburn's wife lying across the bed in almost a state of nudity, with her throat cut in a horrible manner. An alarm being observed, he went out of the pathway into the standing wood, from which he afterwards came out with a frightbreast. He was unable to speak, but a rattling noise was heard in his throat. A razor and knife were (Friday) morning, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., and the scene, on viewing the corpse, was one of the most appalling character, the floor and walls of the room being deluged with blood. From the state of the body it is concluded that the unfortunate victim leath being concussion of the brain. Verdict Acci- struggled greatly in her endeavours to avert the hand lental Death.—On Thursday night, Jane Martindale, of her murderer. The evidence went to show that child six weeks old, was put to bed as usual, and on the man had been low spirited for a considerable time, William Blackburn. The medical men are of opinion ng, George Sword, a plumber, was mending a pipe that he will not long survive, the sustenance he takes escaping from the wound in his throat. Deceased has left no children.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN DE SALIS. - CONSIderable sensation was caused on Wednesday evening, Guards, under very distressing circumstances. From inquiries made, we have been enabled to ascertain twenty-four years of age, and unmarried.

APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCE. - A coroner's inquest nature to tell.—Belfast News-Letter.

man died a natural death."

ticular attention. FRIGHTFUL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fearful accident occurred on board the Eclipse, Chelsen steam-boat, to a young man named Fenn. The boat was on her way between Chelsea and London, and THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Friday Evening.-

van, which was done in half an hour, and the train

ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILway. - Collision of Trains. - On Thursday afternoon a collision between two trains occurred on this in the river on the causeway at herlife deep water and instantly sunk. Fortunately o'clock this morning. The funeral passed through being completely destroyed, and the other very nearly without mole tation. There were present about 3,000 so, by the shock. One of the engine drivers and one without mole tation. There were present about 3,000 so, by the shock. One of the engine drivers and one of the stokers jumped off, but the former was severely at the control of third attempt greened of the children, and on the second or third attempt greened attempt greened attempt greened or third attempt greened greene econd or third attempt succeeded in bringing them, armed. On being questioned why they carried their hurt, having fallen on his back on the rails: the the intrincent risk of his own life, to the surface; arms, they stated that, determined on attending the stoker was likewise hurt, but not so seriously. The funeral, they brought their arms; first, because they men on the other engine escaped. As to the paspassing through the country without them. The nate fatally.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT .-The answers to inquiries this morning were that Sir no appearance of any change for the better, and, if wards and forwards, in a state of fury that is in-describable. The military were stationed most ad-restless night. The inquiries at his residence in Parkstreet are most numerous, as also at the residence of Mr. Pennell, in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, where the hon, and learned gentleman is now staying. Dr. Bright, who has attended him all through his long and protracted illness, visited him twice this The Rev. Mr. Brady, parish priest of Kilmore, a his long and protracted illness, visited him twice this worthy, respectable, kind-hearted man as can be morning. Up to a late hour this day he was still in

"Sir William Follett continues extremely ill, there

being no manifestation whatever of any improve-

ment."-Herald, Thursday. SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT .- The right hon, and learned centleman appeared much worse yesterday (Friday) morning, having passed a restless night. He was risited several times during the day by Drs. Bright and Chambers. At six o'clock last evening he grew sengers at various times during the day to ascertain whether any improvement had manifested itself. At ten o'clock, Dr. Bright, Lady Follett, Sir William's three brothers, and Mr. Williams, his faithful scrthree brothers, and Ar. Whilens, institution vant, were in attendance upon him, having no hopes of any improvement. On Thursday the Dean of Westminster attended for the purpose of administering the Holy Sacrament, and at that time Sir Wilnamed William Blackburn, had been murdered. It liam was perfectly resigned. The struggle cannot last much longer.

## Bolice Entelligence.

MANSION HOUSE,

SATURDAY,-THE LATE GAS EXPLOSION IN FETTER-LANE.-William Leonard and John O'Brien were placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor, they having been pre-Monday weck, Michael Galloway, a labouring from Stondon Hall, standing by a gate. Finding himself viously remanded until such time as Mrs. Reeng, who was man, while sweeping the road opposite St. Nicholas observed, he went out of the pathway into the standing much injured by the explosion, and had been in the London Hospital, was enabled to attend and prosecute .- Mrs. Ellen Reeng, who now appeared with both hands bandaged up, and was evidently in a weak state, deposed, that on the 31st of last month the prisoners at the bar found in his pockets. An inquest was held yesterday came to her house, the Black Horse, Fetter-lane, accompanied by a tall female, with whom she was not acquainted, and wished to go into the parlour; when she (witness) said, "Mr. O'Brien, I do not allow females in the parlour." The female then went into the yard. Mr. O'Brien wished her to light the gas. He then, accompanied by Leonard and the female, came to the bar, and Leonard asked for a pot of sixpenny ale, with which she supplied him, and they went into the taproom, where O'Brien very much annoyed the children. She desired him to desist, when he said "they will be more annoyed and persecuted before they go to bed, and you will feel persecution too." Her servant then came down stairs, and she complained to her of the smell of gas, and desired her to open the parlour windows. She afterwards found them open-she was quite sure the gas-pipe was quite safe only one hour before this time (eight o'clock), in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, in consequence and no one, with the exception of the prisoners at of an accident, which unfortunately proved fatal, to Captain Charles De Salis, of the Scots Fusilier into the room to light the gas, shortly after, it exploded, and she made her escape by the window, and was immediately conveyed to the London Hospital,from authentic sources, that about half-past five Timothy Reeng, a boy (son of the landlady), corroborated o'clock, when her Majesty was expected to arrive in the evidence given by his mother.—John Crawley also town from the Isle of Wight, there being several persons, as usual, collected in the streets, Captain De sisted in extinguishing the fire caused by the explosion. Salis was proceeding on herseback towards the cor. - Mary Murphy, servant to Mrs. Reeng, and D. Rourke, a ner of the Vauxhall-road; and in passing along Victoria-row, the animal, seeming to move uneasy in his pal witness .- Leonard admitted being at the house, in walk, broke into a canter, and being checked sud- O'Brien's company, on the night in question, but was denly, as some brewers' drays were passing, he quite innocent of the offence charged .- O'Brien said he stumbled. The unfortunate gentleman made an effort was also there on the occasion; he had been there many to recover himself, but without effect, for the horse fell times previously; he had likewise been there since the violently, and rolled over him. Several persons in- accident, before his arrest, and, as Mrs. Reeng admitted, fendant had his solicitor present. Mr. Bingham, after a of the Cardiff local committee), 15s. 4d. flicted on the hip joint, which laid the bone bare, and strong opinion of the case. He had searched the several also in the knee joint. From the time of being taken Acts of Parliament, and could not find a clause strong William Warren, a journeyman shoemaker, was placed at from under the horse, Captain De Salis remained enough to meet his view of the case; he should, theretotally insensible; and, although recourse was had to fore, commit them to take their trial at the Central Cri- fession with having attempted to murder his wife, by blood-letting and shaving the head, he remained in minal Court for an aggravated assault.—Upon applicathe same state until Thursday evening, about eight tion by O'Brien, his lordship said he would take bail, o'clock, when he expired. The deceased was only themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each. They were then removed in custody. MONDAY .- CHARGE OF FORGERY .- Evan Evans, a man

was held on Monday last on the body of William who has been employed between three and four years in Wallace, who was shot by his master, Mr. John Hamilton, under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a servant of Mr. John Hamilton (of John Forrester, the officer, charged with having pre-Drumads, near Coagh, a most respectable and insented for payment, at the banking-house of Messrs. fluential farmer) for upwards of twenty years, and Jones Loyd and Co., a forged cheque for the sum of £730, his master and he left Coagh fair together on the 13th. on Saturday last.—Mr. John Drake, cashier to Messis. When they had returned home, Mr. Hamilton took Jones Loyd and Co., bankers, stated that on Saturday down a blunderbuss, to which was attached a spring last a cheque for £730 was presented at the counter, at baronet, and proceeded to the fields. The servant about four o'clock, by the prisoner. The witness here persuaded him to return it, and took it into his own produced the cheque, which was made payable to Holt and, but, on putting it down to adjust the barness and Son, and purported to be signed by "Reid, Irring, on a horse close by, it was seized by his master, who and Co." He saw by the character of the writing that it discharged it at him. He survived only a few hours. Was a forgery, and he went round the counter and took He then espied another man, of the name of M'Keon, the prisoner and the cheque into the room of one of the outbreak of insanity can only account for this. Mr. witness's signature of the firm; but it was not a genuine Hamilton has been sent to Omagh gaol. Seldom has signature. He considered it to be decidedly a forgery; our quiet part of the north had a tale of so awful a and it did not resemble the signature of any of the partature to tell.—Belfast News-Letter.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A MOTHER AND prisoner, and had not authorised the prisoner to take any CHILD AT HAMPSTEAD.—On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Wakley, the coroner, resumed for the fourth time, and finally concluded, the investigation into the death of Caroline Hillman alias Gains, and her infant male child, said to have died from the effects of poison administration of the coroner, and man not aumorised the prisoner to that any prisoner, and nad not aumorised the prisoner to the can be child to the fourth time, and finally concluded, the investigation into the death of Caroline Hillman alias Gains, and her infant male that a man gave him the cheque in Pope's Head-alley, with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and take it to the first with directions to get the money, and the prisoner of the course of Jones Loyd and Co.—John For-rester said he took the prisoner into custody at the bank-ing-house of Jones Loyd and Co.—The prisoner of the cheque in Pope's Head-alley, the coroner into custody at the bank-ing-house of Jones Loyd and Co.—The prisoner ministered to her to procure abortion, at the Black | door in the Costom-house. Witness accompanied the and without saying ere a vord, gives him sich a precious Boy and Still, High-street, Hampstead. It will be prisoner to the Custom-house, and used every effort to lick on the nob as makes his eyes see all manner o'gas remembered that at the last sitting of the jury, Mr. Lord, the surgeon, who had opened the body, and Professors Taylor and Johnson, who had analysed the contents of the stomach, distinctly proved that deceased had died from the effects of a poisonous leaf ceased had died from the effects of a poisonous leaf and went in the newspapers some person called ceased had died from the effects of a poisonous leaf and went in the newspapers some person called the ceased had died from the effects of a poisonous leaf and went in the newspapers some person called the contents of the custom-nouse, and used every enor to the custom-nouse, and the custom-nouse, and used every enor to the custom-nouse, and used every enor to the custom-nouse called savin, and that the inquiry was adjourned for the production of the alleged father of the child, Mr. Gains, who was now in attendance, accompanied by his solicitor. The jury returned a verdict, "That brought back the silver to the person who had so emon the 15th of May, Caroline Hillman died from the ployed him, and then that person delivered to him the mortal effects of a certain poison called 'savin,' but cheque, with directions to take it to the second door at whether taken for the purpose of destroying life or the Custom-house.—In his defence the prisoner said, I procuring premature labour, there was no evidence to advertised for the place of a messenger in the newspapers, cal Gardens. Their unruly conduct called for the intershow. That the infant male child of Caroline Hill- and this person called at my laudlady's on Saturday, and ference of the police, and they were, after some resist-Death of Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P. — Mr. No. 6, Ivy-lane, asked him whether he came on account being fully proved, they expressed sorrow for what they somes, the member for Dartmouth, expired on Wed- of the advertisement? He replied that he did, and I was had done, laying all the blame to the drink, and hoped nesday at his residence, Newgrove, Mile-end, after called down to him. He asked me what wages I expected, a very brief illness. He was the architect of his own and I said thirty-two shillings per week, and he said that fortune, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable wealth. His principal pursuit was that of ever, came to an agreement that I should have £80 a year, a shipbuilder, but he took a very active part in the Protestants armed in self defence : and, on the other, ground of his opponent being a contractor, but on in- with the silver he was waiting in the alley, and he said he the amount to him at the second door of the Customcommitted by his flock. Such is, unhappily, the case sionally spoke in the House of Commons, but not house. I said, "What name, sir?" And he said the of the Rev. Mr. Brady, whose name is referred to in very frequently, nor in any manner to attract parname is there on the cheque; they will know it directly you present it. The prisoner was then remanded.

GUILDHALL. TUESDAY, - EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES, - Righard Cook. state in the consequence was that it failtned from the first several parties, and if so, we must take the consequences. The consequences of several parties, and stated they had been at a pertaken of the person intended for assastation. It is the consequence was that it failtned that the person intended for assastation in the person in the person in the person in tender that the bean above before it was found that the person in the person in tender from the person in tender that the bean above before it was found that the person in tender that the bean above before it was found that the person in tender that the bean above before it was found the person in tender that the bean above before it was found that the person in tender that the bean above before it was found the person in tender that the bean above before it was found tending to prove the guilt of the parties. Mr. Mellor, on behalf of Cook, cross-examined the witnesses at some As the express train to Paddington, consisting of four length, particularly the prisoner's shop-boy, who said, attended by Mr. E. Cock, who immediately per being an accomplice. He was heard to swear, up passengers' carriages and a luggage van, had nearly that on the principal witness (James Deane) being disamputation, about the middle of the thigh. wards of three weeks ago, that he would have Mr. reached Salt-hill, the engine-driver observed that the charged from Cook's service, he declared that he would however, progressing favourably under the Booth shot. He has been committed to Cavan gaol huggage van was off the rail. He immediately slack-for further examination. There were several hundless and a maggage van, had nearly that on the principal witness (James Deane) being discharged from Cook's service, he declared that he would huggage van was off the rail. He immediately slack-for further examination. There were several hundless and a maggage van, had nearly that on the principal witness (James Deane) being discharged from Cook's service, he declared that he would huggage van was off the rail. He immediately slack-for further examination. the case should be adjourned until Friday next.

QUEEN SQUARE, STREET DISTURBANCE .- Sarah Allcot, a prostitute, who charged by police-constable 142 A division, with creating

House of Correction

William was much in the same state; that there was apprehended, she ac nowledged that she had pawned, gateway to avoid them. The constable came up and told Vick's husband's bail, if he were a respectable man, for her appearance.

TUESDAY .- DARING ROBBERY .- Frederick Farr, a man about 40 years of age, who was dressed as a waiter, was charged with stealing a lady's reticule, containing a handkerchief, some silver, and some papers of value .-From the evidence it appeared that about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a sudden shower came on, and Mrs. Bayley, of No. 9, Park-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, who was at the time walking through Chester-square, Pimlico, retreated for shelter under the portice of an unfinished house. She had at that time her reticule hanging on her arm, containing her purse, handkerchief, and some securities of the value of £20. The prisoner ran past her, and seized the bag. He was pursued by a young man named Briant and taken, after he had thrown the bag into a garden, whence it was recovered. He was committed. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TUESDAY .- FASHIONABLE RECREATION .- A well dressed personage, with long hair, lemon-coloured gloves, and a arge union pin, and carrying a silver-headed riding whip, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with stealing two knockers. The defendant gave the name and address of George William Lee Plumptre Carter, No. 44, Lincoln's lun-fields, gentleman. The name and address were evidently fictitious .- Police-constable Chilman, C 75, said, about three o'cleck that morning he saw the defendant enter a doorway in Bolton-row, and placing his back against one side of the door and his feet against the other, make an unsuccessful attempt to wrench off the Messrs. Storr and Mortimer's shop, in Bond-street, and there he repeated the same process, but with better effect, for he broke off the knocker, and pocketed it. Witness went up to him, and took him into custody. In the defendant's pocket was found a second knocker-obtained beyond all doubt in a similar way.—Mr. Hardwick: What do you say to breaking off these knockers ?- Defendant : O, it's all right .- Another witness came forward to claim one of the knockers found on the defendant .- Defendant : O. yes. The policeman found one of the knockers in my pocket, which I had broken off. The other knocker I pay £5 for the damage you have done .- The defendant pulled out a £10 note, and handed it to the police constable. When he was asked for his address to place on the note, the defendant replied, combing up his long hair with his fingers, "Don't you wish you may get it ?"

WEDNESDAY .- GENTLEMANLY AMUSEMENTS .- Edward ones, 17, Gloucester-place; Robert Grosvenor, 20, Grosenor-square; and Charles Cobbett, 44, Gower-placethree persons describing themselves as gentlemen, and giving the assumed names and addresses as above, were charged with beating two police-constables. Police-constable Metcalfe, C 133, said that between two and three o'clock that morning he heard a great disturbance in the neighbourhood of the Opera Colonnade. Witness made years. The court adjourned, shortly before six o'clock, to Monday, July 7th. his way to the spot, and found the three defendants conducting themselves in such a disorderly way as to disturb the inhabitants of the street. Witness requested them to behave peaceably, upon which he was seized by Jones, and ultimately thrown down, all three defendants assisting in this assault. When down he was struck with a whip or stick, which one of the parties carried, and his clothes were much torn. The affray attracted the notice of some other constables, and all three were eventually lodged in the station-house. Police-constable Barton, C 93, said, he went to the assistance of his brother constable, who was very ill-used by the defendants, when he was also assaulted. The defendants the flames during the time lost in sending for the enpleaded intoxication, and were each fined £5. The money vas immediately paid.

## WORSHIP STREET.

TUESDAY .- SMUGGLED TOBACCO-Mr. John Wm. Chipenden, a tobacconist, carrying on business at No. 2, Cityroad, ap peared finally before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, to answer a charge of unlawfully possessing a quantity of smuggled to bacco. A clerk from the Custom House Solicitor's office conducted the prosecution, and the deformable that his colicitor was a subscription of the conducted the prosecution. gistrate, to answer a charge of unlawfully possessing a quan-

THURSDAY. - ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged upon his own concutting her throat; and also with having made an attempt at self-destruction. The prisoner, a young man of very decent appearance, had been brought to the court in a cab from the London Hospital, and seemed in such a state of exhaustion that he was allowed to be seated during the proceedings. The affair took place on the night of the 18th inst., in Bethnal Green-road. The prisoner, on being asked if he had any answer to make to the charge, said in a faint voice, that he had been prompted to the commission of the act by the exasperating conduct of his wife, who had repeatedly declared that she had received overtures from another man to abandon her home and two children. On the morning in question, while he was at work with a knife in his hand, she again expressed her determination to leave her home and family, and his feelings were in consequence wrought up to such a pitch of phrenzy, that he instantly seized her by the shoulders, and drew the knife across her throat. She struggled vio lently, and escaped out of the room, and he then made the attempt upon his own life, and staggering into the passage, fell down in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bingham said it was a very deplorable case, but it was his duty to remand the prisoner until that day week, by which time the fate of his unfortunate wife would most probably be decided.

# SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY .- THE RIVAL ROSES .- William Figgins, a coachman, in the employment of a gentleman well known in the neighbourhood of the police-court, was brought up 'smashed" the nose of the said rival in an affray in the at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock Blue Boar public-house. The prosecutor averred that he was saying "nothing at all, when Bill Figgins came up, lights." The witnesses fully attested the fact, and master William having nothing to say in defence, "'cept. ing that he was wery much aggrawated," was fined 10s. and costs. The fine was immediately raised by the

SATURDAY. - JULLIEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .- Two swellish-looking gentlemen with formidable mustachios, and who seemed to be foreigners, were charged this morning with being drunk and disorderly the previous evening, and while in that state endeavouring to force an entrance into the Surrey Zoologimy landlady, Mrs. Rees, to whom I gave the reference, at | ance, captured, and taken into custody. The charge the magistrate would pass lightly over what they had done. Mr. Norton fined them each a sovereign, which was immediately paid, and they were liberated. MARYLEBONE.

SATURDAY .- MACBETH IN CUSTODY .- Two young men, who gave their names as Jefferson and Saunders, were this morning charged with drunken and disorderly conduct in the New-road, near to the Yorkshire Stingo, during the previous evening. The two unfortunate wights presented a very laughable picture, as their habiliments were of a very laughable and ludierous combination of the ancient and modern. Jefferson, who is a tall gaunt youth, was dressed up as the "Thane of Cawdor," being equipped in a tawdry theatrical dress, intended to represent the costume of "Scotland's King," over which he wore a thread-bare great coat, evidently intended for a much larger person. In addition, he sported a pair of Wellington boots. The other was a small, sentimental youth, dressed up to represent the "Ghost of Banquo." He sported a prodigious pair of burnt cork whiskers, and exhibited a large daub of red paint on his neck in the neighbourhood of the jugular vein, intended to represent the murderous gash with which he ink manufacturer, of No. 22, New-street, Cloth-fair, and appalled the great usurper in the banquet scene. John Harding, a servant, in the employ of Messrs. Arnold | The dress was covered partially by a dress-coat, in which and Co., 135, Aldersgate-street, were brought up for re- several large rents were apparent, derived from "the ups examination before Alderman Farncombe, charged, the and downs" the party had played in the street. The charge latter with robbing his employers, and the former with against them was, having been found rolling on the pavereceiving the goods thus obtained, knowing them to be ment, and shouting at the pitch of their voices the favourstolen. From the evidence taken at the former examina- ite passages of the immortal bard. The prisoner adtion it appeared that Cook had been about five years in mitted having been drunk, and stated they had been at a

a ruffianly but powerful-looking young fellow, was charged

with a desperate assault, in cold blood, on police-constable

328 K, who, whilst giving his evidence, seemed to be suffering severely from the injuries which he had sustained. It appeared that the prisoner, having collected a mob of boys about him by his extraordinary behaviour, took it into his head to be displeased, and attacked a man, who stopped to look on, in a most unexpected and cowardly manner, kicking and cuffing him whilst on the ground. A poor coal-whipper who was going by, indignant at seeing such foul play, went up to interfere, but the prisoner, did not appear to be more than 16 years of age, was anticipating his purpose, tripped him up with great violence, and he fell heavily against the kerb-stone, whereby a disturbance that morning in Tothill-street, by which his eye was severely injured. A gentleman named Pershe collected a crowd of people round her. She had got kins, who happened to pass at the time in company with intoxicated, and while in that state she began seizing Mr. Glazin, proprietor of the Queen's Head, Cambridgehold of every gentleman that happened to pass her in a road, called the constable's attention to the fellow's viovery rude and unbecoming manner. A mob having at lence. The officer went across, and touching the prisoner last collected round her, the police interfered, and she on the shoulder used a few words of remoustrance, upon was taken to the station. After a very severe reprimand which the latter drew back a couple of paces, and stoopfrom Mr. Burrel, she was committed for ten days to the ing his head like a ram about to but, sprang forward and pitched right into his stomach, levelling him as if by a MONDAY .- PLATE RORBERY .- Emma Wilmott and shot, and at the same time catching him tightly round the Sarah Vick, two respectable-looking young married loins fell with his full weight upon him. When down he women, were placed at the bar, the former charged with changed his hold, and caught the officer by the throat, stealing a large quantity of silver plate from the residence and compressed it until he became quite black in the face, of W. P. Jervis, Esq., of No. 59, Cadogan-place, and the Mr. Perkins, and his friend Mr. Glazin, approbensive of latter with feloniously receiving the property -Ann fatal consequences, hastened to the rescue of the officer, Chamberlaine, housekeeper to Mr. Jervis, said that the and endeavoured to disentwine the prisoner's fingers from prisoner Wilmott, with whom she had been acquainted his throat, which they found to be a task of no little diffivisiting her at her master's house, during his absence in ultimately took no less than six men to rescue the con- ing, in the Pasture; and the second in the evening, the country. After availing herself of the opportunity stable from his perilous position and secure the prisoner. at six, in the Market-place. V. Woolley, Secretary.

thus presented, she took five table spoons, six dessert The prisoner, in his defence, said that he had a drop spoons, and a pair of asparagus tongs, which, on being to drink, and as the boys were hooting him he got into a Mr. Bond committed them for trial, but he would take him to go on, but as he did not go on quick enough, the officer made a "wonderful blow" at him, and after that he (prisoner) did not remember anything more about it. Mr. Broderip told the prisoner that he must not be surprised to find in this country a natural indignation excited against brutal and cowardly conduct. The poor coalwhipper, whom he had so severely injured, though but a labouring man, with the prompt instinct which always actuates an Englishman under such circumstances, interfered to prevent a savage attack upon a fallen man, and was grossly maltreated for his humanity. For this offence the prisoner should pay the fullest penalty, namely, £5, or suffer two months' imprisonment; and for the assault on the constable, he should be sent to the House of Correction for one calendar mouth.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—Robt. Maelean, a Custom-house agent, surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take his trial on an indictment charging him with fraud, preferred against him by the Commissioners of Customs. The trial terminated in the acquittal of the defendant.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- James Quantock, aged 13, cab driver, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding James Dowling, with intent to do him some grievous bedily harm. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had been charged by the prosecutor (a private watchman) with stealing a purse from a drunken man, whom the prosecutor was conducting home, which had caused great ill feeling knocker. The defendant then deliberately proceeded to on the part of the prisoner, who had been discharged from Bow-street police court for want of sufficient evidence, since which time he had been heard to utter violent threats against the prosecutor. In reference to the present indictment, it appeared that about six e'clock on the morning of the 19th of May last the prisoner entered the bar of the Red Lion public-house in company with a temale, and commu-nicated to her the charge which five months before had been preferred against him by the prosecutor, and again vowed that he "would slip his wind." During these threats the prosecutor entered the can't recollect anything about.-Mr. Hardwick: You will public-house as he was leaving his beat. The prisoner at once sprung upon him, and seizing him by the neckerchief, threw him n the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face. The barman interfered, and the prosecutor was assisted up. An angry discussion ensued, which ended by the prisoner stabbing the prosecutor in the chest with a pocket knife, and immediately running out of the house. The prosecutor was assisted home: on arriving there he was found to have been severely wounded. The same morning the prisoner was apprehended. Mr. Baldwin, who appeared for the prisoner, having addressed the jury, they returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baron Platt sentenced

> FIRE AT SHACKLEWELL .- On Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. C. Soltnow, chemist, in Wellingtonstreet, Shacklewell. The flames originated in the shop, and the inmates being aroused, they fortunately effected their escape. Information of the outbreak was furnished to the fire stations; but the inmates, neighbours, and police having exerted themselves to the utmost, they succeeded in extinguishing gines. The damage notwithstanding is considerable, nearly all the stock in trade being injured by fire, smoke, and water, and the building damaged by fire. The occupier is believed to be insured in the Atlas. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADES, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Wednesday evening,

the prisoner to be transported for the term of fifteen

on Wednesday morning when the archers assembled on Knavesmire, to compete for the different prizes, The company on the ground was very numerous, and the grand stand exhibited a brilliant appearance, being graced by the presence of many of the most respectable and influential families of the city and county. The shooting commenced at eleven o'clock, when six dozen arrows were discharged by the different bowmen. During this period of the sport the female archers were in front of the grand stand. They were attired in beautiful green dresses, and attracted considerable attention. The competitors afterwards partook of a luncheon together in a large pavilion on the ground prepared for the occasion. After the lunch, the ladies shot a certain number of of arrows; and the gentlemen then resumed their contests. In the evening the archers and a very numerous company partook of a sumptuous dinner together in the Guildhall.

# Forthcoming Alcetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriaus-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 halfpast seven .- Somers Town: at the Hall of Science. 19, Cumberland-row, King's-cross, at half-past seven. -Spitalfields: at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, at seven o'clock precisely.—Emmett Brigade: MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth,

at eight o'clock precisely.

# TUESDAY EVENING.

Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock. -Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock. LONDON .- CITY HALL, 1. Turnagain-lane. - The ad-

ourned discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning. At three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the dispatch of business. At five o'clock, the Victim Committee will meet, pursuant to adjournment. At six o'clock precisely, the City Chartist choir will

CITY LOCALITY .- The members of this locality will meet on Sunday evening, at the Hall, Turnagainlane, for the transaction of business. The chair to be taken at half-past six.

Somers Town.—Hall of Science, 19, Cumberlandrow, King's Cross.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture in the above Hall—subject, Priesterate"—at half-past seven o'clock. CITY CHARTIST HALL,-A public concert and ball,

and distribution of Art Union prizes, will take place in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of a CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriars-

road.—Mr. C. Bolwell will deliver a public lecture subject, "The Land"-on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

LAMBETH. - REGISTER! REGISTER! -The inhabitants of the Borough of Lambeth are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with forms of claim, and all necessary information, gratis, on application to Mr. Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell.

HAMMERSMITH. A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tues 'a evening, at

WESTMINSTER.—Feargus O'Connor, E.q., will deliver a public lecture—subject, "The Land and its capabilities, and the means of obtaining it"—at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening next, at eight precisely

Whitegraphi.-Mr. Wheeler will letter on Sunday evening, at the White Horse, St. Mary's-street. STRATFORD-ON-AVON .- A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, July 7th, at the Temperance Rooms, Great William-street, Stratford on-Avon, on the all-absorbing question of the Land. The com-mittee meet for enrolling members every Monday evening, at the Stratford Arms, Henley-street.

CHARTIST WATER TRIP. The shareholders of the Marylebone locality have entered into an engagement with the proprietor of a boat, to run it every Sunday, during the summer months, to Greenford-green and back ; the proceeds to go towards a fund for procuring a hall to meet in. The fare, there and back, is sixpence each. The boat starts at eight for nine clock, from the Weighbridge, Paddington.

Westminster. — Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane. On Sunday evening Mr. John Sewell will deliver a public lecture. Subject, "Labour's Rights." Doors open at half-past seven.

HAMMERSMITH. - The Lewellyn Hat Society will recommence at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening. Persons desirous of assisting a persecuted patriot, are requested to be in attendance at

LEIGESTER.—The Committee of Mr. Cooper's Relief Fund, having engaged Mr. T. R. Smart, of Markfield, to deliver two lectures on Sunday next, will thank you to announce it in your pager of Sunday next, on behalf of Mr. Cooper. The first lecture upwards of two years, had of late been in the habit of culty, as they seemed to have the tenacity of a vice. It will commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morn-

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, July 1st, 1841. Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert. near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean. of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"Can you keep a pig? You will find a pig the best save-all that you can have about a garden; and he will pay you well for his keep."-The Rev. R. W. Kyle's lecture.

Note.-The school farms are cultivated by boys, who

MONDAY—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and ma-nuring with tank liquid for white turnips after spring tares. Eastdean School. Boys digging, and planting cabbages, watering them, weeding and hocing sotatoes. Piper. Hocing lucerne; hoe it deep. Dumbrell. Sowing soot and lime on the turnips, to drive away the fly, cutting up tare

primary elements or materials from which have sprung every living thing; every beast, bird, fish, and insect; every tree and green herb, and into which they all return when bereft of life.

R Again: water as we shall see consists of two

Tuesday — Willingdon School. Boys doing the same as yesterday. Eastdcan School. Boys planting cabbages, manuring and watering, weeding mangel wurzel, cabbages, and turnips. Piper. Applying tank liquid to the lucerne. Dumbrell. Cutting tare

stubble for litter, planting cabbages.
Wednesday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and applying tank liquid for white turnips after tares.
Eastdoon School. Boysemptying pigstye tank, sowing rape and tares for green food, hoeing potatoes. Piper. Hoeing potatoes; remove the bloom as you go on. Dumbrell. Transplanting mangel wurzel, cutting up rye grass.

Thursday — Willingdon School. Boys sowing white turnips and harrowing. Eastdean School. Boys

hocing potatoes, nipping the blossoms from them, weeding oats and barley. Piper. Hocing potatoes; do not break or bruise the haulm. Dumbrell. Earthing up potatoes, transplanting parsnips.

Friday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and applying solid manure for white turnips after spring tares. Eastdean School. Copions rain, boys in the

school or platting straw, and learning to make bee-hives. Piper. Digging tare ground. Dumbrell. Earthing up potatoes, transplanting mangel wur-SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys earthing up potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys transplanting potatocs, sowing white turnip seed, cleaning out piggery, portable pails, and school-room. Piper.

Same as before. Dumbrell. Hoeing carrots, digging up tare ground, digging up rye grass. Slaithwaite Tenants. C. Varley, sowing swede turnips, planting swedes, manuring for and planting turnips, mowing grass. John Bamford, weeding

and hocing swede turnips, earthing potatoes, and planting swedes. COW-FREDING.

Willingdon School. Cows fed on tares in the stall. Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with tares till Friday, afterwards with clover.

C. Varley's. Stall-fed on peas and grass. NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

FRUITS OF FIELD GARDENING AT EASTBOURNE. ["Providence never sends mouths but it sends meat,"-Old Procest.]—I have been favoured with a letter from House a new years ago, with his wife and seven children, last Michaelmas-day, the very day it became due, paid the last rent of his land of five acres; after which I saw his two cows, which are thriving in the stable-one pig nearly ready to kill-another with thirteen pigs a month old-a stack of oats-six pits of potatees in the field—turnips, mangel wurzel, rape and clover growing. It being Saturday, his sons were thrashing out his wheat in the school-room, while his scholars were digging his land, much of

I select another instance in Jesse Piper. He evidently with much satisfaction, at Christmas last, being out of debt, described the treasures of his little farm, more precious to him than the rich man's abundauce. From an acre of wheat, except two or three rods, he had thirty-seven bushels of grain and 130 trusses of straw: and ten stray oxen had destroyed him several bushels just before harvest. He has 250 bushels of potatoes, from three-quarters of an acre; four tons of turnips; two tons of carrots; his lucerne he has cut five times, the worth of it 30s.; onions ten bushels, worth £2; carrot seed £1; turnip seed 10s.; barley, four bushels, 12s.; four bushels of peas, worth 12s.; hay, one and three-quarters tons, worth £5; one cow, worth to him quite £10 a-year, and last year he bought one for £4, which will calve in three weeks, and sell then for £8; and to crown all his riches, three hogs, each weighing twenty-six stones!! Much better situate was this poor but intelligent man, than if he had been in the Union house, as might have been the case, at the cost of his own maintenance and that of his family broken down in spirit, discontented, and unhappy.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. Agricultural, like every other branch of industry,

is capable of great improvement, from the application of well-established scientific principles. It can never claim to rank as a separate science, but must be considered as one of the most ancient, most useful, and most honourable arts. When we review the numerous and wonderful discoveries of modern chemistry, and their successful application to every other art of life, we cannot repress the hope and belief, that agriculture will advance in the general march of useful knowledge, and not merely receive, but reflect back, some rays of the light that now beams from so many points. Impressed with this hope and belief, the attention of the reader is invited to a few facts in chemical philosophy, which appear to be the most fully established the most easy to be comprehended, and the best calculated to reward inquiry by their application to agriculture,

1. Plants and animals, being endowed with life, constitute what is called the organic kingdom of nature, because they are furnished with organs or intruments adapted to the maintenance of that life. The material of which they are constructed—that

There is, however, one proposition of physiology now generally admitted, which we shall take for granted, otherwise all the inquiries of agricultural chemistry will be vain. It is this: that animals and plants can owner may be burned in the workers that an owner of much light and even iron-wire may be burned in the workers that animals and plants can owner may be burned in the workers that animals and plants can observed. They had allowed the workers that their miseries might be traced. They had allowed the manufacturing market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in striking market in Hanty, would go to America to hold attotic in the following in the hold attotic in the hold attotic in the following in the hold attotic in create nothing; that every thing entering into their create nothing; that every thing entering into their composition, how much soever it may be modified and long; it burns life away too fast. But with this we the society is "to remove the surplus labour from laters had first deprived them of the franchise, and long; it burns life away too fast. But with this we the society is "to remove the surplus labour from laters had first deprived them of the franchise, and long; it burns life away too fast. exalted, so to speak, by the marvellous powers of life, is derived from their food, or from the air or soil. A cow, for instance, supplies us with milk and beef; but shederives the elementary matter of which milk and beef are composed from the food taken into the stomach, carried into the circulation, exposed in the lungs to the air, &c. How the food of the cow is converted into beef is a question of physical market of the cow is converted into beef is a question of physical market of the condition of the franchise, and the two the store is to remove the surplus labour from the society is "to remove the surplus labour from the society is but with this we then despoiled them of the franchise, and their trade, &c;" the plan he proposes is to send the their trade, &c;" the plan he proposes is to the cow is converted into beef is a question of physiology; it is a vital process, which chemistry cannot imitate or explain; chemistry can decompose, but cannot recompose, organic matter. The chemist, indeed, can put sugar, gum, starch, or sawdust into his flasks and alembics, with acids, alkalies, and the like, and can convert something like one into something like another: he discovers at last that these are mere charcoal and water in different proportions, and nothing more; but supply him with charcoal and water, and set him to work, he will confess himself still in want of the "Promethean fire." He cannot

change or loss of weight; but whenever we make it red-hot in the open air, it consumes away, and in its place we only find a few ashes. Wood, therefore, consists, 1st, of something volatile which flies off of itself, or exhales away by heat; 2nd, of charcoal; which, in tilled water, from what source or what climate soever its left in the search of th

5. If we treat in this way seeds of wheat, or bits of from a thunder-cloud-or deposited from a mist. carrot, beet, potato, sugar, gum, cotton, flax, flesh, hair, silk, &c., &c., we resolve them all by fire into air," because it is combustible in oxygen gas or in volatile matter-charcoal, ashes.

these volatile products. Chemists have concerned the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours' teaching in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools self-supernense. We believe that at Faruly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths of the produce of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, and tried upon them an infinite number of the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these them, assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to the success of his inquiries. Such, however, is not reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christnass may be divided, after paying rent and levy, among them in proportion to their scruces, and beyond the interpretation of the case; it is enough for him to learn, that the sum sixteen.

21. It this, that every material part of everything that has among them in proportion to their scruces, and beyond the interpretation of the case; it is enough for him to learn, that the sixteen.

21. It this, that every material part of everything that has the case it is enough for him to learn, that the sixteen. be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.] hydrogen, nitrogen, and charcoal, which last is termed ov chemists carbon

7. Now, oxygen and hydrogen constitute water; oxygen and nitrogen form the air we breathe: so that water, air, charcoal, and a few ashes, are the primary elements or materials from which have power, or the no less admirable laws of chemical

they all return when bereft of life.

8. Again: water, as we shall see, consists of two kinds of air, oxygen and hydrogen; charcoal, as we have just shown (par. 6,) is easily burnt away in the open air, being dissolved into carbonic acid gas; so that, in point of fact, plants and animals are nothing more than air and ashes. A contemporary philosopher of the first rank (M. Dumas) goes, however, rather too far, in concluding that "plants and animals come from the atmosphere and return into it." Those substances which enter the juices of plants in very minute quantity, and which constitute their ashes, are proved more clearly every day to be of vast consequence in vegetation, and of commensurate interest in the operations of agriculture. Nor must we forget the bony skeleton of animals, though the latter,

9. But, in the first instance at least, we cannot apply ourselves to any subject of chemical inquiry so profitably, in every sense of the word, as to the lour cardinal points—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. These four elementary bodies are diffused above, below, and on every side; by their unceasing above, below, and on every side; by their unceasing their actions and re-actions, their combination. influence, their actions and re-actions, their combina-tion and decomposition, they minister to the life, growth, death, and decay of all organised beings. The study of these elements the illustrious Lavoisier appears to have selected with admirable sagacity, and to have pursued with unremitted perseverance, inspired and supported by the conviction, that by the agency of these elements all the stupendous changes manifested on the face of the globe, and all the inscrutable operations of animal and vegetable life, have been and are accomplished.

THE, ATMOSPHERE. 10. The atmosphere is supposed to be about fifty of Ireland. This fallacy is often put forth by ignomiles high, gradually decreasing in density or specific rant and interested persons against the small farm gravity, as it rises above the surface of the earth. At the level of the sea, the atmosphere presses with a force of 15lbs. upon every square inch of surface when the barometer stands at its average height. 11. Atmospheric air consists principally of two

gases, named oxygen and nitrogen. 12. Besides oxygen and nitrogen, atmospheric air always contains the vapour of water, carbonic acid, and other gaseous matters (par. 8). But chemists, speaking of atmospheric air, or common air, suppose a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, free from all impurity, and in every 100 measures, containing 21 nothing to say. The chairman was about to dissolve measures of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen. It is a the meeting, when a Mr. Carruther, the leading man Mrs. Davies Gilbert which shows, in a most striking general opinion among those who have attended to of the League in Macclesfield, commenced an attack manner, what has resulted from Belgian farming on the subject, that the constitution of the atmosphere, on Mr. West for his opposition to the principles her estates, and inspires hopes of its success elsewhere.

So far as regards the proportion of oxygen and of that party; and insinuated that the motives nitrogen, is nearly uniform at all quarters of the which prompted such opposition could not be pure.

To this Mr. West for his opposition to the principles of that party; and insinuated that the motives nitrogen, is nearly uniform at all quarters of the which prompted such opposition could not be pure.

To this Mr. West replied in a good-humoured and face of the earth: this view of the subject has been called in question by Dr. Dalton, but may be admitted at present as sufficient for all practical pur-

13. There is an elementary substance called phosphorus, in appearance not unlike wax or tallow. Like these matters, it is combustible; but they can be decomposed—they can be resolved into carbon and hydrogen. Phosphorous contains no carbon, no hydrogen nothing many elementary than itself it. drogen, nothing more elementary than itself; it is was the accredited mouth-piece of the League, he which was ready for the next crop." How remarkable the contrast with what follows, contained in the same letter. "I had a maid who lived with me thirteen years, and married my coachman who had therefore deemed a simple or elementary substance. If we set a piece of phosphorus on fire, and hold a bell-glass over it, the phosphorus burns a short time, and is then extinguished. It has the property of contieve, 100 acres, he sunk his own money, and his relations say died of grief for the loss of it, leaving his widow with three children, who is come into my house, and I hope will live well as schoolmistress on five acres:"

I Man is the masterpiece of reation: he is better than money, house, or land."

I aking a farm of, I besuming all the oxygen of the air, confined by the bell-glass over it as heart was amore time, pect a treat, and the League a dressing. God help them!

—On Monday morning I left Macclesfield for the Potteries, the distance being about twenty miles, partially through the most delightful and romantic district of Cheshire, famous for the fertility of its soil and the abundance of the crops produced from it. If any argument was wanted to convince the bell-glass over it as bell-glass over four-fifths will be found entirely altered, not in apwould die for want of breath; hence it is sometimes called azote, or azotic gas-lifeless air. It is now, however, more commonly called nitrogen, because it

> tain the proportion of oxygen; and as they consider oxygen the purer portion of air, they term the instruments by which it is measured, "Eudiometers," tests of purity or virtue. To effectuate this object, there are many other contrivances, which, like the experiments above described, abstract the oxygen and leave the smoky and murky atmosphere of the Potteries, the nitrogen behind. But no ingenuity has yet accomplished the abstraction of nitrogen from atmospheric air, so as to leave the oxygen pure. Nitrogen is not merely shy, reluctant, and furtive, in forming combinations (indeed it is often hard to say how it does come to be combined at all), but it seems always on the watch for an opportunity to regain its free and that I should prosessorily have a great deal of prain. on the watch for an opportunity to regain its free and independent condition, and frequently bursts away dice to contend against, as I was not only to oppose with violence. Some of the most dangerous chemical compounds, those which explode on the slightest touch, derive their formidable character, their fulminating property, from this element.

may be obtained from nitre, or saltpetre.

15. Nitrogen, combined with another element, hydrogen, will be found worthy of deep attention and study in the state of ammonia, and its compounds. Combined with oxygen, nitrogen forms nitric acid, one constituent of the nitrates of soda and notash. But ammonia and the nitrates must be postponed for

16. Oxygen constitutes more than a fifth of the ing, like the two former ones, was crowded to excess, atmosphere in which we live, eight-ninths of the Mr. Evans travelled over the same ground he had 16. Oxygen constitutes more than a fifth of the whole quantity of water on the surface of the earth. and, besides existing in great quantity in all animal and vegetable bodies, if forms at least one-third of the total weight of the crust of the globe. On oxygen, the processes of combustion and respiration are depen- had both been victorious. Many however observe, dent; the functions of animal and vegetable life are that as a proof that Mr. Evans feels he has lost

but it may be taken as a general principle, that all the execution of at home. Certainly Mr. Evans and first place, instead of the society being dead, the articles of food are enhanced in value by the proportion of the Potteries as enemies of union for refusing to hundred members that it may be taken as a general principle, that all the execution of at home. Certainly Mr. Evans and first place, instead of the society being dead, the district to which he had the honour to be secretary of introgen they contain; and that among the substances which, acting as manures, yield food to tolerate such trash as this. I would tell Mr. hundred members (loud cheers); and at each meetlants, those which contains the largest quantity of the society being dead, the district to which he had made such progress that it now numbered one hundred members (loud cheers); and at each meetlants, those which contains the largest quantity of the society being dead, the district to which he had made such progress that it now numbered one hundred members (loud cheers); and at each meetlants, the proportion of at home. Certainly Mr. Evans and first place, instead of the society being dead, the district to which he had the honour to be secretary being dead, the district to which he had made such progress that it now numbered one hundred members (loud cheers); and at each meetmost to enrich the soil.

and resolve it into its elementary constituents, which are few in number—admirable in their properties.

4. If we put a piece of wood into a gun-barrel, or other iron tube, closed at one end and lossely plugged of the end of the en close vessels, is not volatile, but fixed, yet is combustible in the open air; 3rd, of ashes, that the fire leaves behind.

20. Hydrogen (sometimes called "inflammable atmospheric air) is the lightest substance in nature.
When oxygen and hydrogen are burned together in 6. If, instead of a gun-barrel or iron tube, we employ a suitable glass retort and receiver, with some other apparatus easily procured, we can collect everything driven off by the fire, can separate and examine these volatile products. Chemists have collected these volatile products. Chemists have collected these volatile products. The same reportion to the same properties and the same properties. exactly. Whenever water is decomposed by voltaic clectricity, the two gases are invariably collected in sixteen times heavier than hydrogen. The combining equivalent of oxygen is therefore said to be

21. It would seem that, by the process of vegetation, and in many operations connected with agriculture, water is resolved into its two gaseous elements, and that sometimes the oxygen, sometimes the hydrogen, sometimes both together, produce, by composition and decomposition, effects which at first sight could hardly be expected from clear, bland, tasteless water acting upon nitrogen or charcoal whether under the mysterious influence of vital agency. As we proceed, we shall gradually learn to appreciate the results of this never-ceasing activity of the elements of water.

(To be continued.)

## Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

Friends,-I last week gave you an outline of my proceedings during the preceding week, and shall now proceed to narrate to you the course of my subsequent MACCLESPIELD.

on the usual spot,—Park green. Mr. Allen, who consisting principally of lime and phosphorus, may be kept out of view for the present.

Then, who consisting principally of lime and phosphorus, may be kept out of view for the present.

Then, who consisting principally of lime and phosphorus, may be kept out of view for the present. marks, introduced our old and faithful friend, Mr. the necessary consequence to society of the usurpation of the great raw material by a class, particularly when idle and vicious, such as are those from whom our governors are selected; and concluded a most effecand not the small farm principle, was the great operating cause against the happiness of the people of Ireland. This fallacy is often put forth by ignosystem. After Mr. West had concluded, I was called upon, and explained the Land Plan of the Convention, which seemed to give much satisfaction. I took up the objections urged against the plan, and replied to them. This brought out a person who had mounted the hustings evidently for the purpose of opposition. He stated that he was a stranger in the town, but having read the objections put forth, and hearing of the meeting, he had resolved upon attending and hearing for himself: but Mr. Clark had anticipated his objections, and replied to them, so as to leave him happy manner, announcing his readiness to meet any man the League could produce, and discuss the ques-tion with him. In reply to this, Mr. Carruther stated that Mr. Timothy Falvy was about visiting Macclesfield for the purpose of lecturing in opposition might take his word that Mr. Falvy would meet him, to which Mr. Carruther assented. Should this "setfeathered tribe in the full enjoyment of liberty, inviting the contrast that their relative positions could not fail to provoke. Here and there, though thinly scottered and dotted over the scene, stood the white-washed cottage, the emblem of peace and concolour which indicates the prospect of a "good crop." Indeed, the whole face of nature presented a most promising appearance. From this enchanting and enrapturing prospect, a short time introduced me to that I should necessarily have a great deal of preju- with his two shillings and sixpence. Arrived at the o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the their "pet man," but also their darling measure, which, as it had been represented to them, would put them in possession of a paradise, as compared with anything that could possibly be done at home. However, I had full reliance on the superiority of my which I had, on the two former occasions, fully satis-Emigrationists, that with the means it would take to hear.) He could not agree with the idea of the might be made comfortable in England. The meettraversed on the previous occasions, and I of course sustained through its agency; and dead organised ground, he has, in last week's Examiner, promised matter, uniting again with oxygen by the process of his friends that if they will but attend to him that pledges itself, individually and collectively, to supdecomposition, becomes the food of a new race of what he failed to do in the discussion he will try to port the Charles Co-operative Land Plan." Mr. 18. Chemists, as we have already noticed (par. 147) benefitted by sending out a number of persons to He unhesitatingly asserted there could not be any attach more importance to oxygen than to nitrogen: America to execute those orders which they now have such person as that letter would represent. In the

old friend, "Daddy Richards," addressed the meeting at length, and with considerable effect. The result was the formation of a branch of the Land

BIRMINGHAM. On Sunday morning I addressed a numerous meeting (numerous, seeing that it was a Birmingham one), in Duddeston-row, on the measures of the late Convention, and was listened to with much attention. Mr. Williamson also spoke on the subject of union, severely lashing the working classes for their callous and disgraceful apathy.

BILSTON. I attended here again on Tuesday, for the purpose of delivering a second lecture on the Land, but on my arrival, I found the whole population of the district in a state of high ferment, in consequence of the ruffianly conduct of a party of the "Rural Blues," who had, as far I could learn, made a savage attack upon some working man, who resisted; and several other working men interfering on his behalf, they were all arrested, and duly committed to Stafford, to be tried at the sessions: the committing Dogberry being a tyrannical coal king. I saw a number of brave (!) policemen armed with cutlasses, taking the men off to Wolverhampton, amidst the most dreadful groans I ever heard. I addressed a meeting in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, "Daddy Richards" in the chair, and he joined me in pointing out the folly of such petty interferences as had taken place with blackguard policemen. We

both recommended them to steer clear of such conduct, and the meeting separated.—Thomas Clark. Birmingham, Wednesday. Birmingham, Wednesday.

GREENWICH.

The Enclosure of Commons Act and the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.—The assembly room of the George and Dragon Tavern, Blackheathhill, was on Monday evening last completely filled with a highly respectable audience to take into consideration the above subjects. Mr. Firth was unanimously called to the chair and having briefly opened for even Rut Mr. Hill said it was not processed. mously called to the chair, and having briefly opened for ever. But Mr. Hill said it was not necessar, the proceedings, called on Mr. J. Morgan to move that the shareholder in the "National Land and the adoption of a petition. Mr. Morgan read at Building Association" should have paid up the whole length a petition against the Enclosure Bill of the of the £20. A person at the age of 60, who has paid On Tuesday the 10th inst., at half-past seven in the evening, I attended a public meeting in this place, hoped that the audience had strength of mind hoped that the audience had strength of mind hoped that the half-past seven in the evening, I attended a public meeting in this place, sufficient to think and act for themselves. Sir Robert to the Prime Minister: by all who lived by the la-Peel had recently attributed our present anomalous bour of others. Under the present system, it is a diffi-condition—a condition which showed the extreme of cult question to ascertain, "What is man?" There it into the back of a Greek in the cookhouse; and wealth and the extreme of poverty-to our high state | was no saying now marks, introduced our old and faithful friend, Mr.

John West, to the meeting. He entered into a lengthy and elaborate exposition of first principles as applied to the land; shewed the manner by which the aristocracy became possessed of the vast estates of which they now proclaim themselves the indisputable owners; elucidated in clear and forcible terms the necessary consequence to society of the usurpation the great results of class legislation. (Loud of the great results of class legislation. (Loud of the great results of class legislation. (Loud of the great results of class legislation.

cheers.)—Mr. Benington cordially seconded the motion.—Mr. P. M'Grath, in rising to support the petition, was received with much applause. tive address by exposing the ignorance of those who adduce the state of Ireland as a proof that parcelling adduce the land out in small allotments must necessarily be the land out in small allotments must necessarily be the land out in small allotments must necessarily be derived when the land out in small allotments must necessarily be distresses—when we find people sturid enough, or ration amongst the working classes; for neither the stoker. The crew now agreed, came up, and the land of ours will not grow food enough to support its inhabitants; when we find Lord John Russell telling the British House of Commons that nothing but a national system of emigration can effectually remedy our ills, it is time for us to look round and see if our own native soil will not sustain in plenty, comfort, and happiness the whole of our population. (Cheers.)
Able men, staticians of great renown—men who do not hold Chartist principles—these men, whose authority has been admitted by the Government, have given testimony that the lands of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales will support more than three times the amount of their present inhabitants. (Cheers.) Strange as it may appear, we meet here to ask the Parliament of the United Kingdom to restore the land that has from time to time been stolen from us. Aye, my friends, it is a fact, that the land has been stolen from us; and did you now venture to set your foot on what was once yours, in pursuit of the wild animals that run across it, or the wild birds that fly over it, you would subject yourselves to imprisonment, or, perchance, seven years' transportation for "poaching." Could we only obtain a restoration of the stolen lands, and employ the people thereon, it would at once relieve the labour market of its surcharge, regulate the wages in the artificial market, and surround the mass of the people with the blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness. (Great cheering.) He was a "first principle man;" and as such looked upon the earth as man's inheritance, the gift of the Creator to his creatures in common. (Loud cheers.) How was this precious gift lost? Look back to the time of the Norman Inva-sion. Behold the "heroes" cutting the throats and murdering the inhabitants, and then parcelling out the land to their retainers. But did murder and pillage confer a "title?" Did it justify the descendants of the perpetrators in starving the industrious millions to death? (Loud cheers.) When a Scotch nobleman was once asked what "title" he had to his estate, he drew his sword, threw it on the table, and said, "There is my title deed." (Hear, hear.) some a minute or two, then put it into a wine-glass. If any argument was wanted to convince me of the Set the foot of the wine-glass in water, and invert the bell-glass over it as before. By slow degrees the water will rise in the inside of the bell-glass, and at the expiration of a few days, in warm weather, the phosphorus will be found, by slow combustion, to have devoured about one-fifth of the air, and the remaining of a luxurious foliage, the found approximately allowed to the foreign slave works for one master, who looks to his welfare as he would to any other the foreign slave works for one master, who looks to his welfare as he would to any other the foreign slave works for one master. The trees were bend-difference between slavery at home and slavery abroad is, that the foreign slave works for one master, who looks to his welfare as he would to any other time requently told that we have "a glorious confliction in Church and State (laughter); and that superiority of the rural over a "rattle-box" life, I stitution in Church and State (laughter); and that superiority of the rural over a "rattle-box" life, I stitution in Church and State (laughter); and that superiority of the rural over a "rattle-box" life, I stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of the chest of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of the chest of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of the chest of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of the chest of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of store of slave. The only side, and then passing through the region of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a stitution in Church and State (laughter); and the region of slave. The only side, and then passing through the region of labour in the artificial market. Thank We are frequently told that we have "a glorious conpiece of property (hear, hear), while the slave at home works for any master who will be graciously pleased pearance, but in properties. It will no longer support warbling their notes of gladness, looking proudly works for any master who will be graciously pleased flame of any kind, and a small animal confined in it down on the "Lord of the Creation," and as it were to allow him. (Hear, hear.) The life of the savage of the desert is far preferable to the "civilised" 'free-born" Englishman. The savage rises in the morning, takes his bow, and traverses majestically his native forest in quest of prey, without the least dread of the accursed Game Laws, and returns 14. When chemists analyse air, they mostly find it sufficient for the purpose they have in view to ascerby the "ivy green." The corn was sending forth its at night laden with the spoils of the chaco, to enjoy it tain the proportion of oxygen; and as they consider nutritious shoot, and the grass were that healthy in his own wigwam, surrounded by his own free and healthful family. O, how different was the lot of the poor English man or woman, stewed up in the un-

healthy atmosphere of a factory, and whose only lot was—work, work, work. (Hear, hear.) Perchance the English labourer is employed on some Governgrocers, he essays to spend it. Here he is taxed fifty per cent. He next strolls into the public-house to be taxed seventy-five per cent.; and alas, while exmotion of Messrs. Morgan and Bigg, it was unanimously resolved, that the petition be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and that it be forwarded to Admiral Dundas for presentation to the Hause of Commons. House of Commons.—Mr. Stallwood moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting view with delight any attempt made to restore the soil to the

a factory slave, was unanimously called to the chair, who said, that he was proud to preside over so large a O'Connor, amongst them (loud cheers); more particunor's) letter, from the Star of Saturday, as in that letter was given Mr. James Hill's plan of the National Land and Building Society. This would be they would now be able to judge of the plan pro-

£11 12s., would be entitled to one room in a well-

"A man's a man for a' that." Mr. Dixon, of Carlisle, had 3000 men employed under him and his partners. Every man of these 3000 was at the mercy of Dixon. So it was with the Holdsworths, the Binleys, and all the rest, whether they employed 1000 or 100 men. An individual employed by these parties could not exercise the independence of a man. He was bound both by the caprice of the employer and the necessities of his fellow-workmen. He therefore wished to place a band of them on the manufacturers nor the aristocracy would help them They, therefore, must help themselves. The object of all the Hills and others was to rob him of that confidence which the people placed in him. But he thanked God the more he was attacked the more confidence they had in him. (Loud cries of "We have," "we have.") He would pass over the doubts of Mr. Hill, "that the directors might die;" or "the treasurer might be unwilling to give up the money." But there was not one word about Mr. Hill, or the possibility of that gentleman's going to America with the funds of the Na tional "Seventy-five Assurance Company." He (Mr. O'Connor) had refused to become either the Land Society. He had refused to touch a farthing of the funds: but whilst he did not handle the money

himself, he would be like the dog in the manger, he would take care that not one farthing of it should be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was subscribed. All that he would have to do with the society would be to take the whole of the trouble; and when they were located on the land, he did not think they would grumble even if he did go to ground of insanity. America, with his bag full of trouble on his back. Loud cheers.) Mr. Hill had not mentioned the imlecture by calling on all present to consider the ques- not intended to kill Powell, and was glad he did not." tion. He sat down amid long, loud, and oft-repeated cheers. Several questions were asked of Mr. O'Connor, which he answered to the entire satisfaction of

the inquirers and the audience. Mr. O'Connor then remained until a late hour enrolling members and disposing of cards and rules of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society. HANLEY.
STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—The committee of the Hanley and Shelton Working Man's Hall beg mos respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that a second deposit of £31 5s. has been made towards the Land fund; making in all the sum of £50 and upwards, which has been paid. They request that all who are friendly to the above object will at once come forward and assist them in this

laudable undertaking. A general meeting of the shareholders will take place at Mr. J. Yates's, Miles

Bank, Shelton, on Monday evening next, at seven ensuing year.

LAND.—Another meeting was held here on the 24th inst. of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, when more new members took out shares and paid their entrance money. We shall continue meeting principle over that of my opponent; in addition to did not bestir themselves, and that quickly, the Earl every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, for the purof Lincoln and the mania for enclosing would not pose of enrolling members and transacting the genefied not only the general public, but numbers of the leave them a vestige of their common lands. (Hear, ral business of the society. We have no doubt but that this town would be one of the first and best in transport themselves and families to America, they people transporting themselves, whilst there was so all Lancashire if we had some of our worthy friends much land at home in want of cultivation.—The to give a few public lectures on the subject. We petition was put and carried unanimously. On the shall meet at Mr. George Nurton's Temperance Hotel,

JOINT REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES. Factory Office, London, June 4.—Sir,—We, the undersigned inspectors of factories, appointed under the Factories Regulation Act, and the Act (7 Vic., c. 15) to amend the laws relating to labour in factories, have now the honour to report to you that we met here on the 27th of May, according to previous met here on the 27th of May, according to previous the laws relating to the laws relating to previous and the laws relating to previous the laws relating to previous the laws relating to previous and laws relating to previous the laws relating to la The material of which they are constructed—that which forms the roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds of plants—the blood, flesh, &c., of animals—is termed organic or oganized matter.

2. Physiology is the study of the living powers, or vital functions of animals and plants. This is a very vertensive and fascinating branch of science, but we can only touch upon it incidentally as we proceed. There is, however, one proposition of physiology now

There is, however, one proposition of physiology now

The material of which they are constructed—that which forms the roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds of plants—the blood, flesh, &c., of animals—is termed of plants—is the columns of the examiner. In the correct of the flame of a taper, or that sort of combustion which is called respiration, and is essential to animal life. We may expect, therefore, that pure oxygen is a constructed—that the corn to be grown by the flame of a taper, or that sort of combustion which is called respiration, and is essential to animal property of the canton of Serrieras, and Member of the could see no reason why any man should se ing Act, of which we have had seven months' experi- for these sanguinary acts is stated by the Courrier de ence, the factory law is now much more easily and la Drôme, from which we derive the account, nor is it effectually enforced. We have the honour to be, Sir, said whether the assassin has been arrested. your most obedient servants, LEONARD HORNER.

T. JONES HOWELL, ROBERT J. SAUNDERS. J. STUART.

The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham. Bart., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c.

A Man's Face Saved from Being Eaten away. BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - James Webb, | quence was that it was cut to atoms by the engine residing in Robin Hood-court, Leather-lane, Holborn, and the first carriage, which, however, maintained had a large hole through his cheek, and several other | their position upon the rails; the succeeding carriage plants, those which contain the largest quantity of Evans, however, that he may write himself black accessions were made. Only let accessions were made. Only let accessions were made accessions were made. Only let accession were made. working men of the Potteries that Yates, Be shape, and attend the next meeting of his district. Hospital for six months, under surgeon Partridge, without the slightest injury to any individual.

THE LAND! THE LAND!!—A public meeting was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, Manchester, on the evening of Sunday last, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the all-important question, "The Land," by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. The hall was crowded in every part by a most respectable audience, amongst which was a goodly sprinkling of the middling classes. Mr. John Smith, a factory slave was unanimously called to the chair. When the engines were got to work it was found impossible to save Mr. White's dwelling, so the attention of the firemen was directed to the preservameeting of his fellow-townsmen, but prouder still at seeing their old and tried friend, Mr. Feargus house is not only gutted, but the front walls on Monlarly as they had seen objections made, during the last day morning about five o'clock fell inwards with a few weeks, to the plan of the Chartist Co-operative | fearful crash, and the gable at the castern end is so dangerous that it must be taken down. How the Land Society, in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, by a man who did not give his name. Mr. O'Connor, no doubt, would reply to that gentleman, and likewise explain the principles of the plan. He would therefore introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. O'Connor with the principles of the plan. He would therefore introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. O'Connor with the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage, which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fore introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. O'Connor with the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fore introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. O'Connor, no in the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fore introduced that gentleman to the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fore introduced that gentleman to the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fore introduced that gentleman to the sun below the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the fire originated has not been ascertained. O'Connor, on rising, was greeted with several rounds of applause, which having subsided, Mr. O'Connor considerable damage to contents and building; consaid, he had a request to make, and that was, that they would allow Mr. Grocott to read his (Mr. O'Con-Mr. S. Stroud, chandler and general dealer; contents

Explosion of Gunpowder.—Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday an alarming explosion of doing more justice to Mr. Hill than that gentleman gunpowder took place in the proof-house of the Gunhad shown towards him (Mr. O'Connor). Mr. Gro-cott then read the whole of the letter, which was repeatedly cheered, after which Mr. O'Connor said, they would now be able to judge of the pian propounded by Mr. Hill; or, as he (Mr. O'Connor) designated it, the "Seventy-five Assurance Company." He had to stand the whole of the opposition of the press; of that of ambitious individuals, and that also of pot-house coteries. Much of his time that also of pot-house coteries. Much of his time charging one of the barrels. There were several charging one of the barrels. There were several charging one of the barrels. great damage to the glass of the houses in the neigh. vessels containing powder on a bench where the lad was at work, and which exploded at the same time. The men escaped unhurt, but the lad had one of his fingers blown off, and he is otherwise seriously in

FRIGHTPUL TRAGEDY .- CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4 .-Last week a fearful tragedy took place on board the Austrian commercial steamer Imperatrice, on her way from Trebisonde to this port. She touched in coming down at Samsoun and Synope, and at the latter place received, on Thursday night, amongst other passengers, two Candahar dervishes, brothers, Hoo!" (the cry of dervishes in allusion to the name of both, dagger in hand, began roaming about the deck like demons, killing or wounding all who fell in their way. The firer of the pistol being seized by one of

the crew, Captain Clician, who commanded the steamer, went up to disarm him, when the brother of the fellow made a lunge at him from behind with his dagger, which fortunately passed between his left arm and his body, cutting his clothes without touch-ing his person. The captain on this retreated, but as arms had in the meantime been brought on deck, he seized a musket and instantly transfixed one of the stoker. The crew, now armed, came up, and the writhing dorvishes were quickly dispatched, but unfortunately rather too late, for they had already killed one man and wounded seven others, of whom two are since dead. whilst others lie in the greatest danger. A Turkish imaum (priest) received a slight cut, but it may have been accidental, as the men brandished their weapons in all directions. Among the victims mortally wounded was Mr. Marinovich. agent of the steamers at Trebisonde, a gentleman well known there, highly esteemed and universally regretted. He has left behind him, unprovided for, two lovely daughters, aged twelve and fourteen, who lost their mother (a woman of extraordinary beauty) some seven or eight years ago, by that cruel malady treasurer or the sub-treasurer of the Co-operative the plague. The mate of the steamer received three very severe wounds, but it is hoped that he will recover.

> MR. SMITH, the proprietor of the shooting gallery in Holborn, expired on Thursday morning last, from an abscess caused by the wound in his back. It may be remembered he was shot last July by the Hon. Mr. Tuchet, who was tried, and acquitted on the

Murdering in Jest.—A very singular circumstance, portant question of raising a natural standard of wages by taking the "surplus labour" out of the artificial market. What he (Mr. O'Conner) meant was simply this: if it took 300 men of any trade to do the work of a particular town, and if 100 more workmen in that trade came to the town, the result boasting of his skill. From shooting at a mark the involving a duel and death, took place at Cincinnati workmen in that trade came to the town, the result would be that the 400, in less than one month, would receive less in wages than the 300 did previously. In answer to those who said, do you want to send all the people on the land? he said, no: but if the could determine the point by a trial of skill. As they look had the change of going on the land, the 300 less than one month, would subject turned on duelling, when Bland went behind the bar in his tavern, and took up a pair of pistols, letting Powell take his choice, signifying that they could determine the point by a trial of skill. As they all the people on the land: he said, no: but it the look had had the chance of going on the land, the 300 would have the chance of keeping up their wages. And if an "improvement" should take place, so that 250 could do the work of the 300, then he (Mr. steps, but after ta king their positions, in the manner of dualists, they each walked two or three pages. O'Connor) wanted the fifty to have land to go to, by which they could support themselves, and at the whooled, and both fired! The result of this was, that same time enable their brethren to keep up the price Mr. Bland was shot, the ball entering the right wrote letters to the Irish landlords on the question, and again in 1841. Mr. O'Connor concluded an able the night following Mr. Bland stated that "he had

> A PENALE FIRND .-- A Mrs. Reed, under sentence of death at Lawrenceville, Indiana, for the murder of her husband, after several ineffectual attempts to hang herself, has confessed not only the poisoning of her husband, for which she was condemned, but two other persons before, as well as the murder of a nephew, for his money; and, as though these enormities were not enough, she has also confessed having caused the death of two children by starvation.—New

-New York Paper.

Accident.—On Saturday a frightful occurrence took place in the ship-building yard of Messrs. Wigram, Blackwall, by which a fine young man, named George King, aged 18, has received such serious injuries that his life is despaired of. It appears that he was employed in oiling some portion of the machinery, when by some means he became entangled in the straps attached to the drum of the engine, and he was whirled round and round with fearful velocity for three or four minutes. The poor fellow was extricated in a dreadful condition, when it was ascertained that his left thigh was completely smashed, his left shoulder dislocated, and his right arm broken, besides having received several cuts and contusions about the head, face, and chest.-Evening Paper.

DESTRUCTION OF SEVENTREN Houses By FIRE. - Ou Thursday evening week, about six o'clock, the inhabitants of Southmalton, Devonshire, were alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" which proceeded from the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Tout, builder, or a house contiguous to it, situate in East-street, and burnt with great fury for several hours. Notwithstanding three engines were quickly on the spot, no fewer than seventeen dwelling-houses were entirely destroyed, and others partially so, and many others

AWFUL AND FATAL FIRE. - BRESLAW, JUNE 14 .-

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The down train upon the Eastern Counties line which left London at a quarter past four P.M., on Monday, was detained for about twenty minutes at Margaretting, under the following circumstances :- On its arrival near Peacock's, Margaretting, a horse, the property of Mr. Hardy, strayed through a gate which had been left open at a level crossing, and at the instant the train came up the animal attempted to cross over the line; the conscand nothing more; but supply him with charcoal and water, and set him to work, he will confess himself that the eye of an old potato; it is organised; it possesses the living principle, which is "not the cause of organisation."

In water in amerent proportions, water in amerent proportions, and nothing more; but supply him with charcoal and a host of other noble and he (Mr. Gathard) would undertake to return have shown their devolution to union by twelve months on the treadmill). Sir Isaac Newton conjectured that water constituted the next meeting of his district, and host of other noble but met with no cure, until he cured himself by means of the above extraordinary and miraculous medicines, who were fortunately at hand, have always when have shown their devolution by twelve months on the treadmill). Sir Isaac Newton conjectured that water constituted the next meeting of his district, and he (Mr. Gathard) would undertake to return have shown their devolution. There is life in the organisation when are an an injury to any individual. A nington, Oldham, and a host of other noble have shown their devolution by twelve months on the treadmill), without the slightest injury to any individual. A nington, Oldham, and a host of other noble have shown their devolution by twelve months on the treadmill), without the slightest injury to any individual. A nington, Oldham, and a host of other noble have shown their devolution by twelve months on the treadmill), with any sum he may have advanced on account of a line with no cure, until he cured himself by means of the above extraordinary and miraculous medicines, which are with no cure, until he cured himself by means of the and have extraordinary and miraculous tenderic nearly and miraculous developments on the readmill). Cloud cheers. He would however assure that meet of the next week shown their devolution by twelve months on the readmill). It is to not not only the current of the next meeting of the next with no cure, until he curred himself to the next with no cure, unt

"And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-desds). With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES. Mr. Gone Ouseley appears to be very tardy in his movements; at the latest accounts from Brazil he had been at Rio, from which port he sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 22nd of April. So that to the beginning of May the miscreant Rosas had been allowed to coninue his atrocious war against Monte Video un-

checked and undisturbed. That city yet defied its besiegers, but its champion RIVERA had experienced a defeat at the hands of the Buenos Ayrean General Leguiza. The accounts of the battle which have reached this country are so conflicting that no dependence can be placed upon them. According to the Buenos Ayrean version the defeat of RIVERA was complete and most sanguinary, 800 of his followers having been slaughtered and 350 taken prisoners. complete and most sanguinary, S00 of his followers in a sanguinary, S00 of his followers in the land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For some accounts Rivera is stated to have taken refuge within the Brazilian territory, where himself and followers were immediately disarmed by the authoritians are in our lives."—Thomas Spence.

"The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For there is no living but on land and its productions; consequently, what we cannot live without, we have the same of the said country or neighbourhood, as a mere "check," of no great importance. By the extension of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. ies. By other accounts it is stated that a few only of his followers have sought that refuge, RIVERA himself remaining at the head of a considerable force within the Banda Oriental. One thing is certainthis unnatural and fatal war yet continues. Blood is poured out in torrents, commerce is destroyed, and civilisation is retarded, because the British and French governments will not say "stop" to the mis-

In the articles which appeared in this paper of April 26th and May 3rd, we urged the intervention April 26th and May 3rd, we urged the intervention of the British Government to put a stop to the war in the river Plate, on the grounds of humanity and justice. We demanded this intervention that an end justice. We demanded this intervention that an end justice. This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark the right of all to the soil. For as the soil has not been created by every impartial mind, a body of evidence most dam-

In the articles to which we allude we said nothing about the commercial view of the question, the great injury done to the British trade by the continuance of this desolating war: this is a view of the question which is, however, much more likely to interest a large and influential class in this country than any consideration of political right or moral justice. We are sorry this should be the case, but we believe it to injury done to the British trade by the continuance

commerce should of itself be sufficient inducement to them to insist on the intervention of the Government of this country. The only extract from this pamphlet we can afford

teem for, is the following description of the capabilimeir tributary streams, which are at present blockaded, or access denied to them by Rosas :-

"It is not generally known, although it is very important that it should be, that this trade amounted in 1842. including both imports and exports, to upwards of three millions sterling, at the port of Monte Video alone. It is still, however, in its infancy, and requires nothing but a iew rears of peace, with the introduction of steam navigation on the Parana, the Uruguay, and their tributaries, to give an extension which will render it of vital importable to the merchants and manufacturers of England. navigable to Assumption, which is fifteen hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, to vessels drawing nine feet water, and there is every reason to believe that both those rivers night be navigated a thousand miles higher by iron steamers, such as those recently built at Birkenhead, by order of the East India Company, for the navigation of the Indus and the Sutlej, the former of which, when carrying guns and troops, draw only four feet water, the latter of which, when loaded in the tame manner, not more than two and a half. The Urnguay is equally navigable for several hundred miles to the Salto Chico (the little leap), and if a short canal was est, to turn that rapid, and the much more formidable one of the Salto Grande, it would be navigable for many hundred miles above the Falls. Several of the tributaries of these gigantic streams are larger than the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Tagus, and great numbers of them than the Thames or the Mersey, and the whole of this vast network of waters is connected with the still more stupendthe fiver of the Amazons, by a short portage to the Madeira, one of the principal tributaries of that king of rivers. The natural products which these unrivalled lines of river communication might be made the means of bringing to the ports on the rivers Plate and Amazous are varied and inexhaustible. In addition to the large supplies of hides, wool, tallow, and provisions, which these countries now furnish, Paraguay and Corrientes there is scarcely a field without men and horses in it are capable of supplying the finest timber for shipouilding purposes, sugar the growth of free labour, the the women get wages of 6d. to 8d. a day. The two rest kinds of tobacco, cotton-wool, dyewoods, drugs, the chief towns of Caithness are large and populous and tea of Paraguay, and the precious metals from Bolivia town-like; and, besides the herring-fishing, there and the back provinces of Brazil. It is now only twenty is rope-making, flag-cutting, stave-sawing, tubor thirty years since steam navigation was introduced on the Mississippi, and the consequence of its introduction extent, carried on." The writer then gives some tahas been an extension of cultivation and population, such as the world never before saw. The natural resources of the great valleys of the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, year 1801, proving that Sutherlandshire under uevely require to be developed by the same means to make Monte Video and Buenos Ayres as flourishing as New for twenty-seven years in its rental, and, for forty Orleans, and to make the commerce of the River Plate rival that of the Mississippi. It is perhaps vain to hope culture and small farms, has more than doubled its that anything will induce the present Governor of Buenos Agres to abandon the suicidal policy which is at once im-1-ding the intercourse with the interior, and depriving writer, "is conclusive enough as to Sutherlandshire that city of the principal benefits of its unrivalled position; 'improvements,' without taking into account the this only renders it the more necessary to keep open the only other course, namely, that through the Uruguay,

trenght into activity. What may be Mr. Gone Ouseler's instructions we Ender the mediation of England, shall be sacrificed, with those committed to his care. Would that there and along with it the peace which it has so long been means of preserving between two of the most "aportant states of South America (Brazil and Buenos) Aires); neither is it a mere question of whether the Erez: continent shall be carried on without impediit is not now even a question of whether a ited with it ruined: these considerations, great as are, yield to the consideration that the honour his country has been pledged by its aurepresentative, and that promises have been which cannot be violated without deep disgrace hitherto unsullied honour of the English

INITED STATES.—THE ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

he have received No. 8, of the Albany Freeholder, by May 20th: by-the-bye Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of the fresholder have not been received at this office. The w and by bring landlordism to the dust. Antide the following paragraph:

TROUBLE IN IOWA.—There is trouble on the half in lowa. A great excitement prevails among

## THE LAND!

Within that land was many a malcontent. Who curs'd the tyranny to which he bent; The soil full many a wringing despot saw, Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.

"A people among whom equality reigned, would possess everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional wealth or territory? No man can cultivate more than a certain portion of land."—Godwin. "No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his

neighbour."—Paley.
"There could be no such thing as landed propert originally. Man did not make the earth, and, though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as his property in perpetuity any part of it; neither did the Creator of the earth open a land office, from whence the first title deeds should issue."—Thomas Painc.

The land shall not be sold for ever .- Moses. "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."—Blackstone. "The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood

peers, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it from them, held it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—Feargus

"My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cultivate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so vare, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have the right to the soil—but if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle upon it. Nothing can be sold, but such things as can be carried away."—Bluck Hawk.

"Every individual possesses, legitimately, the thing which his labour, his intelligence (or more generally), which his activity has created."

might be put to the effusion of blood in the Monte Videan territory, and Monte Video be saved from the footons which would certainly be its doom should it fall into the hands of Rosas, and that the treaty securing the independence of Monte Video should be enforced and maintained, seeing that England was a party to that treaty, indeed, its principal author, and therefore bound in honour and justice to guanteness integrity.

Of all to the soil. For as the soil has not been created by man, it follows from the fundamental principle of property, that it cannot belong to any small portion of the human race, who have created it by their activity. Let us then conclude that the true theory of property is founded on the 'creation of the thing possessed.'"—Fourier.

"If man has a right to light, air, and water, which no one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the land, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of the soil, poverty would be unknown in the world, and crime would disappear with want."—Mike Walsh. crime would disappear with want."—Mike Walsh. "As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is

are sorry this should be the case, but we believe it to The people, the only creators of wealth, possess know. be so. To all, then, disposed to inquire into the effects of the La Plata war on British commerce, we recommend a perusal of an able pamphlet by the Editor of the Liverpool Times, published at the office of that paper, Castle-street, Liverpool, which cannot fail to satisfy them that a regard for the interests of British and properly directed."—Author of the "Reproof of Brutus."

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW SYSTEM. The exposé of his lord-godship the Duke of Suther land, given in our last, will, we doubt not, have fully ties of the rivers La Plata, Uruguay, Parana, and satisfied our readers—supposing them to have had any doubts on the matter—as to the utter heartless-ness, unmitigated selfishness, and grinding tyranny of the "order" of which "his grace" is so eminent a member. It is, therefore, not necessary that we should travel from Dan to Bersheba-from Johno'-Groat's to the Lizard point-exposing the mal-administration of the soil on the estate of each particular landlord. To attempt this would be to engage in an the "evictions" in Ireland: to which we may occasionally add some facts illustrative of the condition of the peasantry on the southern side of the border. In setting down the Duke of Sutherland as a representative of his class, it would, however, be unfair were we to leave the reader to infer that all landlords have pursued and do pursue the same course of "extermination" which characterises the rule of the northern autocrat and his deputy-dictator, Loch. On the contrary, there are exceptionary instances highly honourable to the character of the parties concerned For instance, the Duke of Sutherland's neighbour, Sir George Sinclair, by acting on a system the reverse of that acted on by "his grace," has proved himself—so far as the system will admit—a worthy steward of a public trust: the portion of the land of which he is the holder. The Times' "Commissioner' says:-" Instead of the wretched bothies crowded in clusters, and then some twenty miles without a cottage, which is the characteristic of Sutherlandshire, and scarcely a man to be seen employed, throughout Caithness, a dozen miles from Sutherlandshire, there is scarcely a bothie to be seen, but every 500 or 600 yards there is a good stone cottage. often with a little garden to it, and evidences of comfort about it. The whole land is cultivated, and labouring, and women weeding and stone picking: bular statements, showing the progression of Caithness as compared with Sutherland since the sheep-farming and clearances has remained stationary years, in its population; while Caithness, under agrirental, and its population has increased above onethird during the same periods. "This," adds the vast mass of misery and the wretched population they have created." The Times "commissioner" in which the resources of these vast countries can be adduces numerous instances of the warm-hearted and active benevolence of Sir George Sixclair; and three "points" of that report we beg to make a few though in Caithness, as elsewhere, the aged, infirm, know not, but we do know that two years and a half and helpless suffer from the want of an efficient sysbedged the assistance and interference of his Go-the "good landlord, Sir George," does his part in Frament to aid the Monte Videans from being alleviating what any one individual must be powertrushed, and to put an end to the war; and that less to altogether remedy. The conduct of Sir that pledge, up to this time, has never been fulfilled. George Sinclair is the more conspicuously admir-The reason given by Sir Robert Peel for the non-lable from the aristocratical selfishness which blalment of Mr. Mandeville's promises is, that he characterises the greater number of his "order;" tad exceeded his orders in giving them. Be that as and that, too, in his own neighbourhood. When Sir may, those promises were most influential George Sinclair was a member of the House of children, whether orphans or foundlings, are considered out respect to the number of poor in either, or in any stimulating the Monte Videans to protract Commons, we judged him by his acts and speeches proper objects of relief. There is great repugnance to district; and the amount deposited as a central fund

were more Sinclairs! And there are more—we cannot doubt it: and to them be all honour. We certainly have no veneration, no love, for the present system of land-holding, wamercial intercourse with the finest regions of that no matter what the character of the landlords: but where good men are found at the head of a bad system-a system which was not framed by themfittedly Government shall be destroyed and all con- far be it from us to write one word derogatory to their good name. We, of course, do not consider women working in the fields for 6d. or 8d. a-day a very admirable state of things, even with the superintendent benevolence of a Sir George Sinclain; still we fear whilst the present system of land-holding lasts, such a state of things is likely to last too: and consequently the more necessary and the more grateful s the kindliness and benevolence of such men as the Caithness karonet.

Having done justice to Sir George Sixchair and the minority-"few and far between"-of landholders-not land-owners-of whom he may be considered Hent Movement is by no means put down. At the representative, we would now desire to forthwith Pizet called Livingstonville, the sheriff of Schoharie address ourselves to the great inquiry of these artisanty, attended by a force of sixty or seventy per- cles-" To whom does the Land belong, and who are strength of the serving personal distribution of the serving personal distribution of the serving him of house and home. At therewith, presses for immediate consideration—viz. there place—Tagheanick, Columbia county, (N.Y.) the Scotch Poor Law system and its proposed amendwhilst engaged in tearing down the house, laws providing for the relief of the Scottish poor is table as taking place in Republican America. One wearisome agitation to procure its amendment—and fancy that we was reading of Ireland, or the God knows it will need no little amendment if it pass in its present shape: it is therefore indispensable that The Anti-Renters are, how- we devote to it as much attention as possible while known to be high, there are many other parishes in Mr. Duncombe. Would to God we had a score like gaining municipal and legislative power, and passing through the Legislature. This question once passing through the Legislature. This question once actual state of the paupers on the roll, and comparing the doxology is—"Gold is the Gold we adore!" in the meantime the rights (?) of the land plunderers : in the meantime the seem to exist in other places than New rights (s) of the land plantacies in the freatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the facts relative to the facts relative to the treatment of the facts relative to the treatment of the facts relative to aristocrats have abused their power and privileges.

The Scottisk Poor Law Amendment Bill should The Scottish Four Law Agreat exchement prevents having The Scottish Four Law Annual Agreat exchement prevents having The Scottish Four Law Annual Agreat exchement prevents having The Scottish Four Law Annual Agreat exchement prevents having the Scottish Four Law Annual Agree on Monday night, but on have gone into committee on Monday night, but on have gone into committee on Monday night, but on have gone into committee on Monday night, but on the sale of the lands by the Sheriff, under a that evening, "on the motion of the Lord Advo-cate, the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill was and taken arms at the last accounts. Those lands committed pro forma, and ordered to be recommitted committed pro forma, and ordered to be recommitted The southern parts of Iowa, very valuable, and in- on Thursday se'nnight." So that the discussion of pauper may be in fully as good a condition, compared other districts to examine the subject, and you will Archively, a place probably destined to be larger the measure, clause by clause, is again postponed to with the independent labourer, as he would be with two receive the thanks of all classes—except dukes, lords, Thursday next, the 3rd of July. This delay is of shillings a week in another, value to the people of Scotland, if they will but take value to the people of Scotland, if they will but take the same paper is an able editorial article in advantage of it. Again, therefore, we must urge the writer argues that "no human conclave, upon them the necessity of moving in the matter for must be able to live on 1s. or 2s. a week, under any the writer argues that "no human conclave, upon them the necessity of moving in the matter for incommendation of the circumstances." The "high allowances" in "the life resembled in the palace of the Czars, or in the obtainment of as good a law as they possibly can be reader will be allowances in "the palace of the Czars, or in the obtainment of as good a law as they possibly can be reader will be reader will be reader as the circumstances." The "high allowances" in "the palace of the Czars, or in the obtainment of as good a law as they possibly can be reader as the circumstances." the obtainment of as good a law as the palace of the Czars, or in the obtainment of as good a law as the provided the Govern-Border parishes," our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes," our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes," our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Govern-Border parishes, our readers will understand by a supplication of the Legislature to adopt the Legislature ment is bent upon forcing the Lord Advocate's only through Parliament this session. To us it appears the simple principles of justice incul-by God and nature." That laws founded on be made law this session. The Lord Advocate's being founded, and that "this thin this table that no Act on the subject should be made law this session. The Lord Advocate's body knows that the "paupers" have other "rebute that no Act on the subject should be made law this session. The Lord Advocate's body knows that the "paupers" have other "rebute this thin thin this thin thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin thin this thin thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin thin thin this thin thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin this thin

made law during the present session. But, however Lord Advocate's deforming scheme should become law-a scheme calculated to make bad worse, if worse be possible. We would advise, then, that the Scottish constituencies should instruct their representa- of the community!

tives to do their utmost to delay legislation on this question until next session. If this be done, the public mind will, no doubt, by February, 1846, be so fully informed on the defects of the Lord Advocate's bill, and so fully enlightened as to what ought to be the amendments to take the place of those defects, that something like a decent measure may be obtained from the Legislature. But, as the bill may pass this session, we must add to the above advice what we insisted on last week, the necessity of immediately getting up petitions to the Commons and Lords, pointing out the defects of the Lord Advo-cate's bill, and praying for such amendments as the petitioners may deem to be in accordance with the principles of justice, and necessary to meet the wants of the Scottish poor.

We now request the attention of our readers to a further consideration of the existing system. sion) in 1838, the Lord High Commissioner communicated a letter from the Home Secretary, having for its object to obtain returns in regard to the mainte-This could not be resisted, and accordingly the returns were made, compiled in a report given in to the General Assembly in the year 1839, the returns being made by the ministers of all the parishes in Scotland. natory to the character of the landlords and clergy, the self-appointed "guardians of the poor," and most convincing as to the wretched state of the "panperised" portion of the population. The Report proved, in the words of Captain Thomson, treasurer to the Edinburgh House of Refuge, that "the grand object kept in view, by almost every parish, is the possibility of cvading the duty of relieving the poor. The point most earnestly sought after by them (the Kirk Session), is not whether there is a certain amount of pauperism, calling for an equal amount of definite relief, but what is the smallest practicable amount which they can possibly be obliged to give."

We cannot afford space to extract from this report; but as a specimen of its general contents, taking the extreme south and the extreme north of Scotland, we may notice the returns from Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, and Criech, in Sutherlandshire. In the returns from the former parish we find it stated that a woman eighty-one years of age, and feeble, received £1 58. a year. A woman of eighty-five, with no means of support, £1 28. a year. An old blind woman, £1 19s. a year. A feeble woman of seventy-four, with a daughter deaf and dumb. £1 9s. a year. A paralytic woman of sixty-one, £1 9s. a year. A woman of eighty-nine, feeble and blind, £1 5s. This is in one of the parishes where the poor are best treated—a parish situated in one of the richest agricultural counties in Scotland, the "model parishes." Come we now to the opposite extreme, Criech, where, according to the return made to the General Assembly, 137 "paupers" had [1835-36-37] divided amongst them £17 4s.10d. yearly. one farthing. The English reader may rub his eyes, and refuse to believe what he reads. We cannot help parishes!" it; we merely repeat what the General Assembly un-

Scotland, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of what was the general character of the returns on on the paupers. Witness has proposed to the heritors which the General Assembly's report was founded. Preceding and following this report, the publications of Dr. Auson tended much to rouse public attention to the subject, and make known the wretched condition of the Scottish poor. Seeing that the Whig Government gave no sign of legislating on the General Assembly's report, some time in 1840 an association was formed in Edinburgh to promote a further inquiry into the causes and extent of the alleged suf- when in the receipt of wages. fering, and generally into the management of the poor of Scotland. At this the Scottish heritors took alarm; a meeting called by circulars, issued to all parts of the kingdom, was held in Edinburgh, of which the Earl of LAUDERDALE was chairman, and at which as many of the nobility and gentry as could be mustered attended, to protest against any further inquiry that should not be conducted by themselves. The Earl of Lauderdale appeared the meeting in a "decided" graph, the Earl opened the meeting in a "decided" speech; the Earl of Dalhousie "followed on the same side," and the

meeting, "cordially approved of its object." Speeches were made by other landlords, and resolutions passed denouncing the threatened inquiry. Amongst other worthies who were present was a Mr. Dempster, one of law that may be passed containing them, just in its the principal heritors of the unhappy parish of Criech, objects and efficient in its practice. From this meetwho made a furious speech, denouncing all inquiry, and declaring there was no necessity for it; impu- though late in the day, really mean to do something. dently adding, that there might be some distress in To the people of every other town in Scotland we the country, but that it was much "exaggerated." say, look to the example set by the men of Abordeen, Next the Tories came into power, and the public and go ye and do likewise. opinion in Scotland in favour of some change and amendment in the existing Poor Laws gaining ground, the Ministry at length consented to institute an

official inquiry: accordingly, in January, 1843, a commission was appointed to institute "a diligent and vily, to take into consideration the Scotch Poor Law observations.

The commissioners state the following as to the

been met by other means, such as subscriptions, &c." cautiously expressed:-

raised for their relief, is, in many parishes throughout Scot- and infirm from the face of God's earth-which has land, insufficient.

whilst engaged in tearing down the house, laws providing for the relief of the Scottish poor is Such are the terms in which the commissioners excruel and expensive devil-commissioners and managed in tearing down the house, laws providing for the relief of the Scottish poor is Such are the terms in which the commissioners excruel and expensive devil-commissioners and managers in ludian disguises) and driven away: the in a few weeks, for good or evil, may become the law of the grinding cruelty of the poor's "natural guar-usage, and as many from self-destruction, rather than surrounded by a body of linear season of

gives, in most cases, but a very imperfect notion of a

Let our readers imagine how well a "pauper Border parishes," our readers will understand by of ounded, and that "this thing, this land mono- most necessary that it should be fully com- lie one farthing or even three farthing or e where the constraint of this thing, this land mono- most necessary that it should be fully confirmed and that "this thing, this land mono- most necessary that it should be fully confirmed and the course has other means of living—those means being he had no reason to be ashamed to speak before any man.

amount of wretchedness unrelieved in Scotland, and which must remain unrelieved until the present system be altered, together with the fact of another in many places is but "little inferior to that of the sent could tell him how to manage this for all to have cer-July 16, J. Brain, Winchester place." Pentonville, winter necessarily intervening before that system can independent labourer:" if this be true, what a pic-be changed, if the bill now before Parliament is not ture does it disclose of the state of the "independent made law during the present session. But, however labourer." How truly pauperised, how wretched great the evils of the present system, better that sys- must be the lot of the industrious toiler when his tem should continue for another year than that the condition is scarcely one degree superior to that of the law-made "vagrant!" What a commentary on the system which robs the wealth producer of the fruits of his industry to pamper the useless drones Of the law, as applied to the rural population of

the Lowlands, the commissioners say :-This law works admirably at the present time, nor can we foresee the likelihood of any such change of circumstances in the agricultural districts as should render its material modification necessary, or even desirable.

Now, against this, we will content ourselves with quoting evidence given before the Commissioners as to the state of the poor in Dunbar and Haddington, towns in the highly favoured county of East Lothian— a district described as a place of "fertile plains, well manured, and teeming with produce, where cattle, sheep, and horses are equally fat; everything, in short is well-fed and well-housed, except worn-out ploughmen, widows, and orphans." In the evidence the Provost of Dunbar states that he

Has been connected with the council for sixty years. During the sitting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (before the Free Church seces-The magistrates have not taken any charge of the poor the Kirk Session. Witness considers that the poor of the town are very scantily provided for. He cannot think that 2s. or 3s. a month can be sufficient for them. Many nance of the poor in Scotland for the year 1835-36-37. of those who have only 2s. or 3s. a month have nothing to depend upon except the charity of the public. His opinion would not be altered if he knew that some of them had is. or 6s. a month.

What is the provision for the sick poor, we hear Though furnished in every instance by interested from Mr. Turnbull, surgeon, who is paid indeed, but parties—no poor man, no labourer, no Dissenting at the rate of six guineas a year for attendance and

> Has been a medical practitioner in Dunbar since Sepember, 1832. Has been employed by the session of Dunbar to attend the paupers upon the poor-roll ever since he commenced practice. Is paid a salary of £6 6s. a-year for so doing, which includes medicine, as well as attendance. Sometimes there is a good deal of fever among the poorer classes. Last year there were about fifty cases of fever, but only two of them were fatal. In visiting the houses of the poor, he finds them in many cases very insufficiently provided with the necessaries of life. They have always beds, but the bedding is always insufficient. Witness considers that the poor are more liable to disease on account of the insufficiency of their food. Typhus fever is the most frequent disorder amongst them. Witness can hardly distinguish the poor on the roll from the other classes of poor. There is no dispensary in the town, and they all come to him alike. There is one thing which tends greatly to aggravate disease amongst the poorer classes generally—that when they are ill, there is great difficulty in procuring for them the necessary quantity of common food. A certificate is required for every loaf of bread that is given out by the session in cases of illness. There is also the greatest difficulty in procuring land," for which he is willing to give "the same rent wine or cordials. In the fever with which the town was visited last year, wine and cordials were more necessary for the cure even than medicine.

Come we now to Haddington, the Provost of which

Has been seven years Provost of Haddington, and has been forty-five years resident in the town. He is in the and which was the first in that country to enjoy the habit of attending the meetings of the heritors and Kirk benefits (?) of s|h|aving banks, introduced by the Session relative to the management of the poor. He has parish minister, Dr. Duncan. So much for one of always been of opinion that the allowances to the poor

These are the "high allowances" of the "Border

With regard to the neighbourhood, Mr. GRAHAM, blushingly proclaimed: themselves proposing no re- minister of North Berwick, shows the same neglect medy for this monstrous scandal on their country and of the sick poor; and though the place is famous for creed. This picture of one of the best and one of the its farming, there is great distress even among the worst—we should think the very worst—parishes in able-bodied labourers:—

Nothing is paid by the session for medical attendance that this should be done, but it has never been adopted. There is a doctor resident in the parish; he supplies both medicines and attendance out of his own pocket. There were a good number of men unemployed in the parish

So much for the districts where we are told the law works admirably," and any interference with which this report we must defer till next week.

The above article was already in type when we received the following report of a highly important meeting held at Aberdeen, to consider the Lord Advocate's Poor Law Bill. We beg our Scottish Marquis of Tweedale, who could not attend the friends to carefully read the report, and weigh well the "amendments" which are demanded by the people of Aberdeen. To us it appears that these 'amendments" are admirably designed to make any ing we begin to hope that our northern friends,

ABERDEEN. - THE NEW SCOTCH POOR LAW. -

full inquiry into the practical operation of the laws Amendment Bill now pending. Mr. James Mac which provide for the relief of the poor in Scotland." Pherson was called to the chair, who, with Mr. The report of that commission, dated May 2, 1844, A. B. Henry and Mr. R. Lourie, were the principal was presented to Parliament last cassion. was presented to Parliament last session. On two or speakers. They acquitted themselves admirably, going over the history of the management of the poor, rior to and since the enactment of Poor Laws, both in England and Scotland; contrasting the first enclass of persons entitled to relief. These persons actments of Poor Laws with the amended English "are those who are either wholly or partially disabled on law and the intended new Scotch one. The resoluaccount of age or infirmity, cruiked folk, sick folk, im- tions moved, and the petition founded thereon, were potent folk, and weak folk; those who are broken down unanimously adopted; in which petition numerous or disabled by old age, those who are afflicted with any amendments in the bill pending are prayed for. disease of a permanent nature which incapacitates | The most prominent were—that all property, both in them from work; those who are insane or fatuous, and towns and country, should be equally assessed, withafford relief for illegitimate children; the burden of from which all the poor may be equally supported, afford relief for illegitimate children; the burden of from which all the poor may be equally supported, maintaining such children being, in the opinion of many, according to their necessities, wherever located; the are to learn that his public was but the index of his properly thrown on the authorities, at the same time, rate-navers to elect the local boards from time to where denied in case of necessity. Such persons may regard to the amount of his assessment; the local be called permanent poor, and are placed on the parish | boards to report the number and circumstances of the | pronounced fatal as soon as the case was submitted roll, but, to the able-bodied poor, except in cases of fever applicants to the general board of commissioners of to him. or other epidemics, relief is seldom afforded; and when given, is rather, ex pictate than ex lege,—more a matter of compassion than of right. It has been laid down that such persons cannot have recourse to any compulsory | decide, both as to the right to support and the means to enforce their claims, and that they depend amount of that support, and failing his awards not entirely on the voluntary charity of the public. In Edin-burgh, Glasgow, and some of the larger towns, this prin-ciple seems not to have been so rigidly observed, and ablebodied persons, labouring under temporary sickness, are lent, and practice, with a salary from Government, not unfrequently relieved. The recent depression in trade to plead the cause of the poor, not as at present, caused the question as to the right of able bodied persons where, in each district, one of the youngest, and conto demand relief, to be frequently agitated; but we find sequently of least practice, without salary or fees, is that the universal practice, with a few exceptions in one generally selected for that purpose. A general asor two country parishes, has been to refuse relief in such sessment would require no parish settlement, as it cases, and the pressing wants of the able-bodied have would not matter where the applicants resided, who ther in towns or country. It would also do away the despicable and expensive process of hurling them The commissioners were forced to acknowledge that in some places the relief given to the poor was inadequate for their support; this, however, is very wasting the poor's funds, and filling the pockets of wasting the poor's funds, and filling the pockets of the poor's funds, and filling the poor's funds, a we are of opinion, that the funds raised for the relief also be a means of putting a stop to the cold-blooded of the poor, and the provision made for them out of the funds and inhuman practice of sweeping the poor, aged,

been and is still prevalent in the rural districts; and The relief "in many parishes is insufficient!" it would also save to the country the expense of erectating those bastiles called workhouses, with their cruel and expensive devil.commissioners express their sense of the workshop and workhouses. the coroners' juries in England. You will be at no It is undoubtedly true that, without referring to the loss to judge the class that got up this meeting, when Border parishes, in which the allowances made are well known to be high, there are many other parishes in various parts of Scotland, in which, on examining the house called St. Stephen's, where are many other parishes in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where him in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where are many other parishes in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where him in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where the daysday is—"Got a state of the payment of the p Border parishes, in which the allowances made are well I tell you that our petition is consigned to the care of various parts of Scotland, in which, on examining the him in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where their condition with that of independent labourers, we The conductors of the Northern Star and the Times have found it little inferior. The amount of the money newspapers deserve all praise for the interest they allowance made by the administrators of the poor fund have taken in the cause of suffering humanity, in exposing the cruelty practised in Scotland and her pauper's resources and actual means of livelihood. There Glen-Calvics. If you have not received a more deare very few of those receiving relief in the country tailed account of our meeting, I hope you will give | dend of 4d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. parishes who are not able, in some way or other, to earn this a place in your first impression of the Star, it a little towards their own subsistence: besides which, being read from John-o'-Groat's to Maiden Kirk; the standard of living varies so much in different parts of embracing a larger circle in Scotland than any of our Scotland, that with one shilling a week in one parish a local papers. It will be the means of arousing many &c., who, if they could see you and the editor of the

THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

The following account of the condition of part, at

Republic: both, must fall throughout this whole version of it, is made law. It is a repulsive task for us to advise delay, when we know the begging, vagrancy, and, perhaps (in some cases), He had no reason to be ashamed to speak before any man. In oxfortion, Stockport, Cheshire, payriore, and the had no reason to be ashamed to speak before any man. In oxfortion, Stockport, Cheshire, payriore, payriore,

he did not like to meet him. These were not the feelings of an honest man; but what could he do? If there were not some good and charitable people in the country he should be starved—[voices—"The same here," and "Tis too true."] He was thankful God had spared him and his family to the present moment. This day he had walked three and a half miles to his work. He took a bit of bread with him, and had a drink of water; and had a little when he got home. ["We all know that's true." A voice—"What makes you tremble so?"] If I had been home to a good supper and a quart of good ale, I should not tremble. He wished every labouring man to Yorkshive.surgeous—A. C. Harris and T. Bell. Alexandria. should be starved—[voices—"The same here," and

Ozias Sealey, a labourer, also came forward, and began by saying he was going to speak the truth. He had eight children, and his wages were 7s. a week; he had laid out 50s. during the past winter in potatoes; that was enough to pay for an acre of land if he could get it. The chillven would jump across the house if they saw a couple of [ potatoes, and quarrel which should have them. It was enough to drive a man mad. When he came home at night, and found them crying for food, and he had none to give them, it almost drove him mad; he could not stand it another winter. What would the gentlemen think of this, filled as they were with the roust beef and sherry wine? When the poor man was happy in heaven, he knew not where the rich would be. (Several people exclaimed that every one with families was in the same state, and many others would have come forward to speak, but were kept

more. This speech was received with loud marks of ap-

Here is the disease, the cause, and the remedy, clearly pointed out by the victims. The disease is misery-almost unparalleled misery, as evidenced by men tilling the earth for 7s. a week-able-bodied labourers "trembling" with hunger—Englishmen "almost driven mad" by the cries of their hungry children for bread! The cause is as plainly evident the monopoly of the soil in the hands of a few to the exclusion of the many, which, preventing the working man toiling in the "sweat of his brow" for bread raised on his own plot of land, compels him to pay 50s. for bought potatocs. The remedy is equally plain the restoration of the land to the labourer. All WILLIAM PERRY wishes for is "three or four acres of as the farmers give;" and others in the meeting added they "would give a little more than that."
Ozias Sealey would gladly pay 50s. (rent) for an acre of land if he could get it, but he cannot get it. Here are the fruits of the large farm system, the commons inclosures, and the other agricultural "improvements" of the last fifty years, so much lauded by the political economists! But is this a state of things safe for the community? Is it not, on the contrary, highly dangerous that a class should exist even for one day in a state rendering them careless of any change—nay, ready to welcome any convulsion, believing (and rightly so) that whatever may happen they might The ordinary allowance to a single old person is one be benefitted, but could not possibly be injured? endless task, compared with which all the labours of Hercutes combined were a joke and 2 pastime. We shall probably, therefore, content ourselves with exposing any new atrocities that may arise from time to time, similar to the "weeding" at Glen Calvie, and the worst had less than to each were not all alike: some got some may anowance to a single old person is one formularly anowance to a single old person is one factorial person is o motives and objects) are alike banded together to destroy their power. Their only safety—their only hope of maintaining their existence as a class lies in the attachment of the agricultural body—or at least the indifference of that body to political discussions and political reforms. Any love for the aristocracy on he part of the agricultural labourers has, we fancy, Malt for some time ceased to exist. The ignorance of the agricultural masses was therefore the aristocracy's only remaining safeguard. That ignorance, thank Oats God, is fast being dispelled. Perry and Sealey speak out. They care little for what the "roast beef and sherry wine" gorged gentry think—they will be heard. Applauding hundreds ratify the truth of their assertions; and though many are not so bold as to speak out like Penny and Sealey, yet they cherish the like feelings—they feel the like misery, and they protest against the like injustice. There is more meaning in one of these simple speeches of the downtrodden peasantry of England, than in three fourths of the commissioners denounce as the "veriest wan-tonness of innovation." The further examination of hustings, or on the platform of the lecture hall. Lords of England, high and haughty aristocrats, beware! If you will break up the monopoly of your farms; if you will think less of your game, and more of your labourers; if you will let the peasant have a bit of land, even at an exorbitant rent, you may perhaps stave off the evil day—you may for yet a little while maintain your gigantic usurpation—though not for ever, nor for long: for the handwriting is on the wall, predicting your doom. But if you will not do this, swift will be your destruction, and signal your fall. At present the labourer, in all probability, dreams not that the land, for a little bit of which he supplicates on which to grow food for his children, belongs to all, and not to you lords and gentlemen only. The labourer has been brought up to believe in the "right divine" of landlords; that the earth was made for the privileged few, he being merely placed thereon to till it and pay rent for it to the born aristocrat: a comfortable belief for you, public meeting was held on Tuesday last, in the large square called Castle-street, in this city, which lords and gentlemen—but which you are taking most effectual means to disabuse the labourer of. If you will not grant him the little bit of land, for which he

is now desirous of paying you an enormous rent, may not the question at length break in upon him whether God and nature could possibly have intended the land to be monopolised by a few, that few condemning their brethren to unrequited toil and ingering starvation? Yes, the day is coming when the labourer will make the inquiry; when, scorning to beg for land—when, denying your right to rent, he will demand the restitution of what you have im-

of the late Minor Canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. R. II. Barham, were interred on Saturday in the Recand we fully agree with the author of the large to learn that his public was but the index of his lamphet before us, that "It is no longer a question of England chall be committed to his case of necessity. Such persons may be clearly supported, the medical property in the such case of his assessment; the local beared in the senate he acts upon in his social relations were well according to their necessities, wherever located; the deciding to their necessities, wherever located; the supported. The veal trade was again firm, at the late rate-payers to elect the local boards from time to like index of his apported. The veal trade was again firm, at the late rate-payers to elect the local boards from time to like index of his improvement in value. Pigs moved off slowly, yet time, each rate-payer having an equal voice, without the side of his four children. His disease was a their prices were supported.

Such presents the local boards from time to local boards from ti

piously and wickedly defrauded him. Instead of

then asking for four acres at an exhorbitant "rent."

he will say:—The land was made for all—the land

must and shall be restored to all.

Exorcism Extraordinary.—A Spanish journal states that the curé of Ministrol de Caldes, in Catalonia, in exorcising a woman possessed by a legion of devils, succeeded lately in forcing out of her the trifling number of 79,991. Unfortunately, the last devil of all, more cunning than his comrades, was able to resist all the attacks of the cure, who always recommenced his operations every, fete day. The civil and ecclesiastical authorities at last put an end

# Bankrupts, &c.,

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 24th, 1845.) William Morton, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, gasfitter-William Rickman Lejcune, Southampton, cornmerchant—William Mossman, Clarke's place, Islington, fancy-stationer—George Rowles and Joseph Pain Pocklington, Newgate-street, meat-salesmen-James Walker, jun., Leeds, butcher - Francis Ridd, Nether Stowey, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, surgeon-William Hilditch, Fachwen, Flintshire, grocer-Matthew Colledge, Brinklow,

DIVIDENDS.

J. and T. Hill, Isle of Ely, merchants—July 16, J. and T. unted, without variation in prices. Our market this Lamb, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers-July 16, W. B. Briddick, Durham, dealer in iron—July 16, J. Briddick, jun., Durham, bookseller—July 16, W. and J. C. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

L. C. Lecesne, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, first dividend of 1s 102d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman R. Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal-dealer, second divi-

Cazenove, Liverpool.

J. Johnson, Liverpool, merchant, first dividend of 3 d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazeno Liverpool.
T. Wilson, Liverpool, merchant, dividend of 4s 21d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan,

Liverpool. J. Blake, Sunderland, edge-tool-manufacturer, first dividend of 10d in the pound, next Wednesday, or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-Times dangling on the gallows tree, would dance your "dairgy" at the foot of it.—Correspondent. pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

W. Attwater, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, dyer, first dividend of 1s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street to the sarticles. Beans, barley, and peas have moved only in small quantities.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—

The supply of stock at market to-day has been much

T. Pearson, Liverpool-road, builder, first and final division of 14d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. M. Oxborrow, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker, divi-

others of the age of eight, six, four, and three. He had 7s. a week to maintain this family. If any person present could tell him how to manage this for all to have enough he should be glad. There were twenty-one meals to be provided out of 7s., leaving no provision for clothes, firing, candles, and soap! When he came home two or three of the children were generally gone to bed, but when he came in they began crying, "Father, bring, me up a piece of bread." He had often heard this cry during the winter, and even within the last week. What could he do?—he had no bread to give them. Then there was rent and shoes to be paid for at Michaelmas. How could he do this in an honest manner? His desire was to live honestly, in a Godly way, but he could not do it. Perhaps he met a man to whom he owed money; of course he did not like to meet him. These were not the feelings fancy cloth manufacturers—July 18, W. Gadsby, jun. Cheetham, Lancashire, joiner—July 15, J. W. Sprague. Poole, grocer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. I should not tremble. He wished every labouring man to Karaman and T. Henris and T. Bell, Alexandria, have three or four acres of land at the same rent as the farmers Egypt, merchants—C. Smith and T. Hunter, Bishop gave. They would pay this and be glad. [Loud cheers, Wearmouth, Durham, wholesale tea-dealers—H. Raine and cries of "Yes, yes; and we would give a little more than that."] Yes, said Perry, we don't mind 10s. an acre spinners—J. and C. Turner, Church-street, Bethnal-green, more. This speech was received with loud marks of ap-plause, and repeated confirmation of the truth of the shire, leather-sellers—E. and J. Withinshaw, Shelton, Stafford-shire, leather-dealers—C. College and S. Kenningham, statements contained in it.

Birmingham, engravers—G. Sangster and J. F. Melliss, Queen-street, Cheapside, cotton-factors—E. Meredith and C. Parker, Liverpool, linendrapers—C. and W. Bedells, Leicester, manufacturers of elastic fabrics—E. W. and R. O, Coulborn, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers—R. Barlow and B. Edwards, Wrexham, Denbighshire, ironmasters J. and T. Taylor, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, gold-beaters—R. and A. A. Debenhan, Upper Clapton, drapers—D. Gill and T. Wainwright, Leeds, fron-founders—J.

#### Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 23 .-The arrivals of English wheat were tolerably good during the past week; but of barley, oats, beans, and peas, the receipts coastwise were very scanty. From Scotland only a few hundred quarters of oats came to hand, but from Ireland the supply was larger than has been the case for some weeks past. From abroad a fair quantity of wheat, large supplies of barley and oats, and moderate arrivals of beans and peas, were received. At this morning's market there was a good show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the neighbouring counties, scarcely any barley of home growth, and not many cats, beans, or peas fresh up. The weather continuing exceedingly favourable for the growing crops, the trade opened languidly. Only the very finest qualities of English wheat were taken by the millers at last Monday's currency, and it was necessary to submit to a decline of about 1s. per quarter before any progress could be made in the disposal of the common runs. In foreign wheat there was little or nothing doing either free or in bond, and quotations must for the present be regarded as almost nominal. Town-made flour, though very dull of sale, was not cheaper, but for ship marks rather less money was in partial instances accepted. The continued arrivals of barley from the Continent have hitherto prevented any advance in the value of this article, but good qualities of English were held very firmly to-day. Malt was also quite as dear as on this day se'nnight. The increased arrivals of oats failed to have any influence on prices, indeed the trade was more active, owing to a better choice of quality being afforded. On the whole a fair amount of business was done, and previous rates well supported.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—British. 8 8 8 8 8 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 43 49 White 48 55 Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 44 48 Ditto 49 52 Northum, and Scotch white 43 48 Fine 49 52 Irish red old 0 0 Red 43 45 White 47 48 | Rye Old ... 30 31 New 28 30 Brank 34 35 Braley Grinding . 24 26 Distil. 27 30 Malt. 30 33 Malt Brown ... 52 54 Pale 55 59 Wave 60 62 Beans Ticks old & new 35 37 Harrow 37 39 Pigeon 41 42 Peas Grey ... 35 36 Brale 37 38 White 38 40 Oats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 26 — Scotch ... Angus 23 25 Potato 26 29 White 31 25 Black 21 28 Per 280 lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s s Nerfulk & Stockton 33 34 Essex and Kent ... 35 36 brish ... 35 36

Essex and Kent 35 36   Irish	35 3
Free.	Bone
Foreign. 8 8	8
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c	38 4
Marks, Mecklenburg 51 52	33 2
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 43 45	28 3
Russian, Hard 44 46 Soft 44 46	28 2
Italian, Red 47 48 White 51 52	32 3
Spanish, Hard . 46 48 Soft 48 52	31 8
Rye, Baltic, Dried, 28 30 Undried 28 30	22 2
Barley, Grinding , 24 26 Malting , 28 32	19 2
Beans, Ticks 34 36 Egyptian . 34 35	28 3
Peas, White 37 39 Maple 36 57	28 3
Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick 25 26	'21 9
— Russian feed 21 22	15
-Danish, Friesland feed 21 23	15
Flour, per barrel 24 26	19
Tanna Comming Comming Manger M	lovn.

June 23.—The past week's importations of live stock for our market have been again extensive, they having consisted of 169 oxen and cows, 6 lambs and 6 calves, all from Rotterdam, per the Columbine, Batavier, and Giraffe. At the outports, upwards of 200 beasts have been received from Holland in good condition. We had on offer, to-day, 55 Dutch oxen and cows, the quality of which—though not to say first-rate—was good; hence the sale for them was active, and the vhole found buyers at improved quotations. Notwithstanding there was an increase in the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, and the quality of that description of stock was superior to that exnibited for some time past, we have to report a decided improvement in the beef trade, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last, of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb., and at which a fair clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1200 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns; from the northern, western, and midland counties, 300 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 500 Scots. Although the epidemic is still complained of in the grazing counties, we observed very few serious cases here to day amongst either the beasts or sheep. For the time of year we had a very limited number of sheep offering, owing to which the mutton trade was steady, and last week's currencies were supported in every instance, the primest old Downs readily producing 5s. per 8lb. Lambs, the numbers of which were comparatively small, moved off freely, and previous rates were well

By the quanti	ties	of 811	o., s	inkin	g th	e off	al.	
· -			Ť	•	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior coarse beas	sts				3	2	3	8
Second quality					3	10	4	Ō
Prime large oxen					4	2	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.					4	6	4	Š
Coarse inferior she	q9	•		•	3	4	3	8
Second quality					3	16	4	4
Prime coarse wooll	ed				4	G	4	8
Prime Southdown					4	10	5	0
Lambs			•		5	Ü	G	0
Large coarse calves			·		4	0	4	6
Prime small .			·		4	S	5	0
Suckling calves, eac	eh:				18	0	30	0
Large hogs .					3	Ō	3	8
Neat small porkers		·	·		3	10	4	2
Quarter-old store p	igs,	each	•		16	0	20	0
uean	OF	CLETT	rr	0 V 0 L	t D			

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,594 - Sheep and Lambs, 22,170 - Calves, 211-

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 21 .-We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, but the sale was rather dull. Wheat sold from 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; oats 2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d.; barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans 4s. Cd. to 4s. 9d. per bushel. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

-In the early part of the week we had a considerable fall of rain in this neighbourhood, continuing the whole of Wednesday almost without intermission; subsequently the weather has been delightfully fine July 15, W. Williams, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright— and the crops having consequently received material uly 21, G. Barron, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, builder benefit, the demand for every article of the trade has noted, without variation in prices. Our market this morning, influenced by the circumstances noted above, was of an exceedingly inanimate character; market day.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 23 .-There has this week been a moderate supply of British grain, meal and flour. Several cargoes of wheat are reported from the Baltic, and we have the first arrival of Canadian produce and manufacture. No alteration has occurred in the duties this week. The amount of business since this day week has been very limited: the millers and dealers, influenced by the improved state of the weather, have only taken off wheat to supply their immediate wants, and there have been no speculative transactions going forward. Our last quotations have been barely maintained for either wheat or flour. Oats and oatmeal have participated in the general dullness, but as holders have not been pressing sellers, fully last quoted prices had I. Hagg, Colchester, Essex, first dividend of 4s 6d in the | to be paid in the few sales which have occurred in both

The supply of stock at market to-day has been much smaller than last week. A numerous attendance of customers, and a brisk market. Beef 6d to 61d, mutton 6d to 63d, lamb 64d to 63d.—Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23d June :- Cows M. Oxborrow, Stockport, Uneshire, pawnoroner, unit dend of 20s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of 1653, calves 42, sheep 6993, lambs 1165, pigs 694 horses 83

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 23. Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Right Hon. W. Nevill took the oaths and his seat as the Earl of Abergavenny, on the demise of his brother

sion—a proposition to which the right rev. prelate imme-

diately acceded. The amended Small Debts Bill was then read a second its favour, passed through committee.

The Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Scotch Banking Bill, and briefly explained the nature of the measure, which, in his opinion, would be of great advantage to the general banking operations of the empire, because it would bring about an assimilation between the systems pursued in different parts of the country. The Earl of RIDNOR considered the measure a most

this instance the old maxim "let well alone," might be very fitly applied; besides, the bill would create a mono poly, for which reason he would move as an amendmen that :.. till be read again that day six months. After a few words from Lords Kinnaird and Dalhous the luli was read a second time.

Several other bills were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

A strong opposition was made to the third reading of the Oxford and Rugby Railway, but it was eventually car-

ried by a majority of 132 to 95. Mr. HUTT moved the following resolution-" That the course pursued by Great Britain since 1814, for the suppression of the slave trade, has been attended with large life to the caval forces of this country, and that it has not mitigated the horrors of the middle passage, nor diminished the extent of the traffic in slaves." The hon, genmotion, that all the exertions of this country had been proper course would be to cease all further interference. and withdraw our graisers from the coast of that quarter of the globe.

Sir G. Cocketan thought such a course would be very unwise at the very moment when the first chance presented itself of effectually crushing this odious traffic. Lord Howick agreed in most of the observations of Mr. Hutt, but thought he would act with discretion in not traffic. They were, in fact, already terrified in Cuba Mr. J. O'Connell, of being an anythingarian, and not a lest too many slaves should be imported. Still, as the Roman Catholic. treaty with France had been concluded, he saw no Mr. John O'Connell would not say anything on this

Sir A. PEEL admitted that the efforts of this country horrors. He had no doubt, however, that if this country were to withdraw its cruisers and to relax its efforts, they would have a renewal of all the horrors which enabled Mr. Wilberfore to rouse the feeling of the country to the successful exertion which was made for the extinction of slavery in our colonies. He was of opinion that it would be most enwise of us to withdraw from the convention just concluded with France for watching the coast of Africa, more particularly as at the present time America and l'ortagal were, as well as France, cordially acting with us to attain the great object in which this country had always felt so deep an interest.

After some observations from Sir C. Napier. An Hon. Member moved that the house be counted and only 29 members being present, an adjourment ne-

cessarily took place. THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

Lord STANLEY moved the nomination of twenty-one ttee to which the land) Compensation Bill should be referred. After some discussion the committee was appointed. Lorô Portman moved the second reading of the English Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was opposed by Lord Beaumont, and after some discussion was negatived on a division by a majority of 11 to 7.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27. The Report on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill gave occa-

sion to a protest from the Bishop of Salisbury, who thought such an important bill should proceed from her Majesty's Ministers, instead of from an individual member of the house. (The bill was introduced by Lord Cottenham.) The report was ultimately agreed to, and their lord-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 23. The house met at four o'clock.

In moving that the Speaker leave the chair, in order

THE IRISH COLLEGES BILL. that the house might resolve itself into a committee on the Colleges (Ircland) Bill, Sir James Granan availed himself of the opportunity to answer the questions which had been put to him on the subject of this bill. Mr. Vernon Smith had asked for whose benefit this bill was intended. Considering the spread of useful education among the humbler classes of the people of Ireland, as evinced by the facts that 500,000 children were now obtaining an excellent education in the public and private schools of that country, and considering also the ample provision made for the education of the children of the higher classes in the University of Dublin, he had no hesitation in replying that these new colleges were intended for the benefit of the large class of children belonging to the middle classes. The education given at them would be such as would be eminently useful to the manufacturing, commercial, and trading classes in Ireland, and also to the sons of the gentry in the different counties of that country. Lord J. Russell had also asked him a question as to the appropriation of the money to be voted to these colleges. With regard to the capital sum of £30,440 for their erection, he did not expect that Lord J. Russell wished him to enter into any details; but, with regard to the appropriation of £7000 a year to each of these colleges, he would tell the noble lord that in each of them he proposed to place a president and vice-president, and to make £700 a year the maximum of salary for the first, and £400 a-year for the latter. He calculated upon placing twelve or fourteen professors in each of these colleges. The salaries of each would not be less than £200, or more than £300 a-year. The librarian would have a salary of £300 a-year, the bursar of £100 a-year; and the college servants would divide among them £300 a-year. In this manner £5,000 a-year would be expended. Out of the surplus of 2,000 a-year which would then remain, the library, astronomical and scientific apparatus, and at first a large expenditure for indispensable purposes must be provided. By the charter of incorporation to be granted to these colleges, Government intended to provide for the annual examination of their students. To the first twenty among the students of the first year it was proposed to give exhibitions varying from £25 to £20 a-year each. The same regulation would apply to the students of the second year; and to the first twenty among the students of the third year, exhibitions of £36 a-year each would be awarded. In this way from £1,000 to £1,500 a-year would be expended in exhibitions. This brought him to the consideration of another question of great importance, which had been put to him by Mr. Sheil. Consistently with the principles of the present bill, Ministers could not propose the administering of any religious test either to the students or Crown had the appointment to the professorship. He was not prepared to rellinquish that power in the appoint. new colleges. With respect to the first nomination of the tory over himself. professors, which would give a momentum to these institu tions, he thought that it was advisable that the Crown was a necessary supplement to it. Leaving the arrange- vided for them.

arrangement would be adverse to the principle of the bill, and they could not consent to make any concession upon treated their opinions with respect. In alluding to the

that point. The Marquis of Normanny moved, that the name of religious instruction of the pupils by means of lecture the Bishop of London be struck off the protest entered on fees, till such time as private benefactions for that object the journals of the house against the third reading of the may have taken effect." That amendment asserted a goon had been injured by attending the lectures of John Maynooth Bill, as he had not been present on the occa- principle, without which no system of education could be valuable-namely, the necessity of combining religious with secular instruction. He was justified in bringing it forward, not only by the 15th clause of the bill, but also by time, and the standing orders having been suspended in the amendment on it contained in clause C. What security could be given that the benefactions contemplated in those clauses would be made at all, or would be made within any definite period of time? This species of education, therefore, was made contingent on private charity. But even if it were certain that this contingency would be at once supplied, he should object to establishing such a precedent as was contemplated in this bill. It took away all parental care from the pupils, and did not substitute

unnecessary interference with the Scotch system. In for it any academic rule. He showed that the importance of joining a religious with a state education had been inculcated as a principle by l'ascal and Fenclon, as well as by Hooker and Wesley; and contended that there was nothing in the condition of Ircland to forbid the ap- attempt would be made to undermine their religious faith plication of that principle to that country. In order to He did not despair that the Roman Catholic prelacy of carry it out, he proposed that there should be in each of Ireland, when they felt assured that every opportunity these new colleges professors of theology-one for the would be afforded them for teaching the tenets of their students of the Established Church, another for those of the Roman Catholic religion; and in the province of walls, would yet hail this bill as an inestimable boon, well Ulster a professor for the Presbyterian pupils. These calculated to lay the foundation of a kinder and better professors should not be named by any act of the Crown. union among that youth which must form the future The professor for the Established Church should be appointed by the bishops of that Church; the professor for the Roman Catholic students by the Roman Catholic bishops; and the Presbyterian professor by the Synod of expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of Ulster. The freest choice should be permitted to the proceeded, by way of episode, to vindicate the Papal Gostudents as to which of these professors they would attend; but the college should demand from them a certificate of their attendance on the lectures of one of these tlemen contended, in accordance with the spirit of his professors as a necessary conditionto their taking of a degree, or even to their continuance in the institution. A productive of much greater mischiefs to the natives of power of giving special exemption from such instruction Africa than they were before exposed to, and that the should be lodged in the board of visitors, and that exemption should be granted to every class of separatists only in the Inquisition. So far, likewise, was he from who asked for it. The noble lord then entered into the minor details of his scheme, of which the most material was that he would leave the amount of the lecture fees

of visitors of each college. Mr. Wyse seconded the amendment; but in doing so expressed the insuperable objections which he entertained pressing his motion to a division. If they withdrew all against placing theological professors in these colleges. interference with the trade, the authorities of Cuba would He then proceeded at some length to defend himself from themselves be compelled in self-defence to check the a charge preferred against him in Conciliation-hall by

immediate use in pressing the resolution before the bill at present, as he hoped that Sir J. Graham would allow the house twenty-four hours to consider the propriety of the amendments which he had just proposed. had met been hitherto successful in abolishing the slave Adverting to the observations of Mr. Wyse, he said that asked Mr. B. Escott what other measure relative to Iretrade, and that it still existed with much of its usual he had not charged that hon, member with not being a land there was for him to support. The state of Ireland in England, but the peculiar state of Ireland rendered Roman Catholic-he had only said that he was in a state very closely allied to not being a Roman Catholic. If Mr. Wyse differed from the Roman Catholic Bishops on this subject, his sole appeal was to Rome; and yet he brought his differences from his Bishops prominently forward in years after the passing of the Union. Assassination for the House of Commons, and thus placed himself in practical rebellion to his religious pastors. Mr. Wyse had talked of his (Mr. J. O'Connell's) intolerance; but the gross intolerance. It outraged the conscience of every Ireland before they undertook the duty of educating the cry of Repeal, would create an irritation and opposi- Ministers what they were going to do for Ireland.

ment had experienced for the last twenty years. Mr. J. O'Connell's speech in which he declared that Mr. of England to insist that the Irish landlords should do dependently when it was opposed to that of his Bishops. that he was friendly to British connection. He should despair of the future condition of Ireland if he could believe that Mr. Wyse had forfeited the respect of his constituents by the plain avowal of his sentiments. He then proceeded to complain that Lord Mahon, in bringing forward this amendment, had violated the spirit, while he had adhered to the letter, of the rules of the House of move that proposition as an instruction to a committee, which without an instruction it was not competent for a committee itself to make. The motion of Lord Mahon was in spirit an instruction to the committee on this bill ; and the departure of the noble lord from the usual course of proposing it nominally as such had placed the house at present in a position of some difficulty. Lord Mahon had sketched out a faint outline of a scheme which he deemed important, but of which he (Sir J. Graham) knew nothing till he came down to the house. If Lord Mahon had moved his scheme, as he ought to have done, in distinct clauses, he (Sir James Graham) should have known his plan, and could have deliberated upon it. At present, on the best judgment which he could form on the scope and tendency of it, he could not give it his support. After He hoped that if it failed, the committee on the bill would pointing out the difference which existed between the not be pressed that night, as events of great importance nover and seconder of this amendment on the subject of might come to their knowledge within a few hours. theological professorships, he asked Lord Mahon whether the attendance at their lectures was to be voluntary or compulsory. If it were to be voluntary, then Lord Mahon's amendment was superfluous; if it were to be compulsory, it was at variance with the principle of the bill itself. Ile then entered into a detailed criticism of Lord Mahon's plan, and a lengthened defence of his own; and after an elaborate defence of the national system of education, of which the success was now almost incredible, declared who condemned Galileo (the sovereign reigning at that that in the present amended shape of the bill every se- time, he said) that enabled Copernicus to publish his obcurity which the circumstances of Ireland permitted was afforded for providing religious education out of the walls the lack of memory, not to say of knowledge, of other of these colleges to those students whose parents and guardians were at too great a distance to exercise any control over them. He considered it to be highly inexpedient to adopt the resolution of Lord Mahon-which, though it was clear in some points, left many which were far more important in great ambiguity-which was at va-

riance with the principle of the Government Bill-and to Scripture and to the church. (Hear, hear.) It which, if carried, must inevitably lead to its defect. Lord MAHON defended himself from the charge of having violated the rules of the house in bring forward his amendmentin its present shape, by referring to the amoudment which General Gascoigne had moved upon going into commmittee on the Reform Bill.

After a few words from Lord Clive, who supported the

amendment of Lord Mahon. Mr. M. MILNES declared his intention of opposing the proposed by her Majesty's Government. He showed that man of science, for the topic was introduced in reference the Government of France—a Roman Catholic country— to the encouragement or discouragement of science, could not intrust the Roman Catholic hierarchy and Now, did not the hon, and learned member know that clergy with the duty of educating its subjects; and de- when two of the most learned mathematicians of the clared that it was painful to him to find that the Roman | early part of the last century published Newton's Prin-Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, in now coming cipia, they were obliged to state in the way of apology forward to oppose this liberal grant for education coming from a liberal Government, were doing all in their power to justify the French Government in the position which it had taken with respect to the Roman Catholic clergy of felt it necessary to pay to the authority of that great en-

that country. Mr. B. Escorr defended this bill as a bill for the better to the professors in these new colleges. To that principle advancement of learning among all classes of her Mathey intended steadily to adhere. But when they con. jesty's subjects in Ireland. He denied that it was a sented to the exclusion of all religious tests, Ministers | gigantic scheme of godless education. He believed it to thought that securities ought to be taken that the pro- be a religious bill. He called upon Mr. O'Connell to rise not touched the real question before the house. (Hear, fessors did not in their lectures attempt to sap and superior to his prejudices, and to join the Government in hear.) undermine the faith of the students. He knew of no supporting this measure. Why should he not teach the security that would be efficient for such a purpose except | people of Ireland to refrain from agitating further a questhe vesting of the appointment of the professors in the tion of which the success was hopeless, and why should Crown, whose Ministers would be responsible in Parlia- he not aid the Government to carry out a bill which was of the cardinal, for he was only a cardinal then. ment for each appointment. In the colleges of Eng- absolutely necessary for the future improvement of his land and Scotland, wherever the State endowed, the country? His career must in the course of nature be drawing to its close; and he (Mr. B. Escott) called upon ances, but he must protest against the doctrine he had him (Mr. O'Connell) to crown all the victories which he heard that night. If hon, members were to be called to

should have the power of making it. But he was not unwill. | port the measure as proposed by her Majesty's Govern- | tion, free from the domination of any ecclesiastical au- | constructed or in progress of construction into uniformity ing to meet the objections of the Dissenters from the Esta- ment, yet he should consider himself as pronouncing a thority, Catholic or Protestant. (Hear, hear.) The hon. of gauge. blished Church on this subject. If it should, meet the pleamost ludicrous satire upon the bill, if he were to call it. and learned member had spoken, too, of the "senseless Sir G. CLERK, on the part of the Board of Trade sure of the house, he was not unwilling to insert a clause in as Mr. B. Escott had called it, a religious bill. Even the cry against the Maynooth bill." He (Mr. S. Crawford) once acceded to the motion, which was unanimous the bill that after the year 1848 it should be open to Par- Government had not vindicated it as a perfect plan; and belonged to a section of that house who had opposed it agreed to. liament to consider in what way the future professors as no improvement on it had been proposed, he had no from motives as honourable as those of any gentleman in should be appointed. He thought that this measure other option but to accept it. The best course was to ad- the house, feeling bound by the voluntary principle to do would be incomplete if these colleges were not hereafter here to the plan of Ministers, and to give to the people of so; and the Catholics of Ireland ought to have adhered the defendant should be directed to sue out a writ of neatness, and had been repaired in some places, neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except absilincorporated into one university. Such an incorporation | Ireland the best secular education which could be pro- to that principle, and not have been parties to taking error.

ment of an university under the controll of Parliament, Sir R. Peel reminded the house that the question behe thought, that after an university was founded, it ought fore it was whether they should adopt or reject the systo be left to the governing body of it, after examination tem proposed by Lord Mahon. It was quite true that he against what had been said of the state of Fermanagh. or otherwise, to recommend to the Crown the professors | did not vindicate the Government measure as a perfect | There had not been a murder committed there for many to be appointed, leaving a veto upon them in the Crown. plan. He admitted that it would have been a better mea. years. In the assendments which he had proposed and printed sure had it had religion for its basis; but that was renfor the purpose of giving a more effectual moral controul dered impracticable by the peculiar circumstances of over the students, considerable alterations had been Ireland. Looking, however, at the necessity for extendmade of the original draught of the bill, for the purpose ing education there, and thinking it better to have a of meeting the wishes of the house. Where students mixed than an exclusive system of education in that resided with their parents or guardians, no further con- country, Government had introduced its present plan, treul could be provided. But if they did not reside with not as the best that could be devised, but as that which their parents or guardians, then, as those parties would was the most practicable. He then contrasted the merits be at a distance, it was necessary that some precautions of the Government plan with those of that proposed by should be taken. An annual license would therefore be Lord Mahon, and showed that the former paid more required for all persons who took boarders. With respect homage to the principle of religion than the latter, which to the foundation of halls, every-encouragement would be discouraged benefactions for the endowment of theologi- public. He concluded by stating that he felt himself without the intervention of a jury. given to it. A loan of money would be made by the cal professorships by proposing to support them by en-Board of Works in aid of their erection. He had also forcing a fixed fee from every pupil who attended their been asked who were to be the visitors of those halls. On lectures. At the cost of the State the Government supthat point he could not pledge either the present or the plied buildings for these new colleges, salaries for the future Government, considering how much the success of professors, premiums for the more distinguished students; the present scheme depended upon it; but it appeared to and accompanied its proposal with an appeal to the relihim that the heads of the religious establishments in gious of all classes to take upon themselves the duty of on the senselessness of the clamour raised against the He pointed out the anomalies in the existing law as suffi- his natural element. The ascent was a very magnifithose quarters ought to have the power of visiting them. providing for the endowment of those professorships by bill for the endowment of Maynooth, read a quotation cient reasons for amending it. An indictment for steal cent one; the balloon took a south-easterly direction. He had new answered all the questions which had been which religion was to be taught. The Government had from a speech of Mr. O'Connell, for the purpose of showing ing a dog worth £25 would fail, unless a count were and passed over a portion of the metropolis, making and passed over a portion of the metropolis, making

question, Ministers were of opinion that any such minister to Sir J. Graham, it would have been impossible either to have complied with their advice, or to have memorial of the Roman Catholic Bishops, in which they Lord Manon then rose to move his amendment, that declared that the Roman Catholic pupils could not at-"it is the opinion of this house that in the establishment | tend the lectures on anatomy of a Protestant professor of colleges in Ireland provision should be made for the without exposing their faiths or morals to imminent danger, he asked whether any intelligent Roman Catholic would contend that the faith of any Roman Catholic sur-

Hunter, or would be by those of Sir P. Crampton? Mr. O'CONNELL objected that the latter gentleman had attered a gross calumny against the Roman Catholic religion in accusing the head of the church of having persecuted a celebrated anatomist for an important discovery; but

Sir Robert Peel observed, that it was possible that a Protestant philosopher, in speaking of Galileo, might bear hard on the Pope; and argued that, if that Mr. O'Connell had stated were true, it was a strong argument in favour of mixed education. He thought that the ecclesiastical denunciations which had been directed against this bill would be of no weight. He thought that they would create a reaction productive of a spirit more consistent with the Christian religion. That spirit would lead men to receive secular instruction from persons of every religious creed, provided they had security that no Church to the students of these colleges without their manhood of their country.

Mr. O'CONNELL repeated the statement which he had made respecting Sir P. Crampton, to whose character and genius he paid a just tribute of applause; and he then vernment from the charge of having treated Galileo with extreme severity. On this point he said :- "The right hon, baronet introduced an allusion to Galileo in his speech (hear), and the general idea with respect to this philosopher is, that he was imprisoned for a long time for having maintained and taught the Copernican system of astronomy. Now, Galileo was confined for three days having been cast into gaol for promulgating the Copernican doctrines of the heavens, that the Pone, or rather the ruling ecclesiastical authority at Rome, was the person who enabled Copernicus to publish his discoveries. under these theological professors to be fixed by the board Galileo was imprisoned for saying and teaching that the fact of the sun, the moon, and the planets having a circular motion could be preved by the Scriptures. He was admonished upon this, and was told that the Scriptures were not to be referred to for such a purpose; and he was enjoined not to promulgate such doctrines. He broke through this prohibition, and he was sent to prison, as I have stated, for three days, during which he stamped with his foot, and exclaimed, 'Still it moves!'" Believing that Ministers intended to pursue a concilitatory course towards Ireland, he regretted that they were determined to adhere to this bill in its present shape. He

was at the present moment frightful, and could admit of no delay. Its population, according to the report of the Land Commission, was badly clad, badly fed, badly housed, half-starved. That was its condition forty-five agrarian oppression was increasing, and was proceeding through the county of Fermanagh into the north. And yet Ministers were talking of this measure as a boon to measure which Mr. Wyse supported was a measure of Ireland! He recommended them to feed the people of Roman Catholic in Ireland, and so far from diminishing them. The last time he was in the house he asked tion more formidable than any which the British Govern- He repeated the question now. He asked Mr. B. Escott what he (Mr. O'Connell) could do for Ireland, or Sir J. GRAHAM observed, that this was neither the time | what he could assist Ministers to do for his unfortunate nor the place to discuss the extent of the authority which country. The bill which had been introduced in the a conscientious Roman Catholic owed to his Bishop. It House of Lords would be of no avail in relieving its destimust have been painful to the house to hear that part of tution, and he therefore called upon the country gentlemen Wyse, in his supreme legislative capacity as a member of justice to their miserable victims—the Irish tenantry that house, was not at liberty to exercise his judgment in. Reverting to the bill before the house, he insisted that it could not have been productive of any harm if Ministers He expressed only what was due to Mr. Wyse when he had consulted the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland declared, that he had never been guilty of any deception respecting its provisions. The people of England, he towards his constituents. His orthodoxy as a Roman knew, would not give their support to such a gigantic Catholic must be known to them, as he had lived nearly scheme of godless education, and before it could obtain all his life among them, and he had invariably declared the support of the people of Ireland it must be made a religious measure. The Presbyterian religion for the Presbyterian-the Roman Catholic religion for the Roman Catholic-the Protestant religion for the Protestant—fair play and justice to all—that was all he wanted. If Ministers failed in their present scheme, they would make themselves the ridicule of the world; if they failed in attempting to give a religious education to the people Commons. It was not competent for any member to of Ireland, they would at least fail in a majestic undertaking. Ministers ought to have consulted the Roman Catholic bishops, and seen what precautions would satisfy them. They had denounced it as dangerous to faith and to take their opinion upon such a point. After denouncing the agitation against the Maynooth Bill as a senseless and atrocious cry, which had vanished without leaving a trace behind it, like the snow of last winter-and after expressing his gratitude to Ministers for that bill, which had, he said, been proposed and passed by them in the kest spirit, he expressed himself anxious for the success of the present measure, but declared that it never could succeed without the approbation of the Roman Catholic bishops.

He felt bound to vote for the amendment of Lord Mahon, as it contained sentiments in which he cordially coincided. Sir R. H. Inglis said, that knowing the purpose for which the refutation, such as it was, of the statement of the persecution of Galileo was made, and observing the tone of triumph in which it was announced, as if it were conclusive as to the toleration of the Church of Rome, he hoped he might be allowed to inform the house that the hon, and learned member (Mr. O'Connell) was totally in error. He had begun by stating, that it was the Pope servations. In this he must have trusted very much to hon. members, for Copernicus died in 1543, and Pope Paul V., who reigned in the time of Galileo, did not reach the Papal chair till 1605. (Laughter and cheers.) Moreover, Galileo was not sentenced for resting his doctrine on words of Scripture which did not sustain it, but for holding a doctrine which was said to be directly contrary

was not worth while to quarrel with the hon, and learned member as to whether Galileo was three years, or three months, or three days, in the prison; three days would dispose of his argument, and would be quite sufficient to satisfy any individual. (A laugh.) Galileo was in prison in 1615, he believed; and certainly he was there in 1616. (Hear, hear.) But the real point of the argument was the spirit and temper of the church which, as he (Sir R Inglis) believed, persecuted Galileo, and which the hon mendment of his noble friend, and of supporting the bill | and learned member contended did not persecute any that they could not maintain the doctrine of Newton's Principia except by maintaining tht doctrine of the motion of the globe. (Hear, hear.) It was a deference they courager of science-(a laugh), and a respect rendered to the decrees which had condemned Galileo. (Hear, hear.) The hon, and learned member began by insisting that al others were wrong, and he would set them right; but,

> Mr. O'CONNELL explained, that it was not a Pope who was concerned in the publication of the works of Copernicus; he would next day give the hon. baronet the name

> except in a single half-sentence at his conclusion, he had

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said, he would always be ready to aid his countrymen in obtaining a redress of their grievment of either the presidents or the vice-presidents of these had gained over former Administrations, by gaining a vic- account by any ecclesiastical body, there was an end of sion of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether, their independence. Was not every hon. member there in all future railway bills, it would not be advisable to time ago, a man, named George Hogg, was engaged use, the whole system horse for his Protestant and Catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be stablish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be advisable to time ago, a man, named George Hogg, was engaged use, the whole system horse for his Protestant and Catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be advisable to time ago, a man, named George Hogg, was engaged use, the whole system horse for his Protestant and Catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be in "catholic constituents alike? He establish one uniform gauge, and whether it w

money out of the pockets of the people of England for the promotion of a religion they disapproved. (Hear.) Sir A. B. BROOKE, amidst much noise, protested

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON observed, that Mr. O'Connell had not on this occasion been equal to himself, and was afterwards recommitted, and after several amendattributed the fact to his consciousness that he was doing ments were made in it, the report was ordered to be re- that the skeleton is that of a female. From the a desideratum, the bidding of others, whose orders he did not approve. He was certain that Mr. O'Connell would not have mentioned the distressed condition of the population of Ireland, if he had recollected that from that ill-fed, ill-clothed population, the Roman Catholic clergy derived a larger revenue than that which was paid to any other clergy in It was monstrous to give two justices power to punish bound to support the proposition of her Majesty's Go-

Mr. Shaw briefly explained the reasons why he, too. must vote against the amendment of Lord Mahon, and in favour of the motion of her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. HINDLEY, in reply to Mr. O'Connell's observations

the Government prepared to appoint a Roman Catholic on this bill. He thought that it had acted wisely in so he was a supporter of the voluntary principle. The petichaplain, to be paid by the State, to officiate in these doing; for if he might judge from the letter of Archbishop tions which he had presented from 1,500 different public tion for stealing such a dog, but he had been indicted for church, in Essex.

halls ?" Having given their best consideration to this M'Hale to himself, and from the letter of a Presbyterian bodies were all founded on that principle. He, therefore, stealing its collar, and had been convicted of that offence, wished to know whether Mr. O'Connell still professed to and no other. be a supporter of the voluntary principle?

the Roman Catholic religion. The house then divided, when there appeared-For the amendment ... ... Against it ... ... ... 189

Majority against it ... ... ---140 Mr. Wyse then postponed his amendment till the report of the committee was brought up. Mr. O'CONNELL said, that he should have no objection to have the bill committed pro forma, and to have the amendments inserted in it which Sir J. Graham had proposed that evening, provided he would postpone the bring-

ing up of the report till Monday next. To this suggestion Sir J. Graham, upon the recon mendation of Lord J. Russell, agreed, and the bill was made, and considerable discussion took place upon its accordingly committed. On the motion of Lord Ashley, the Lunatic Asylum and

Paupers Lunatic Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday next. On Lord Lincoln's motion that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Commons Enclosure (allowances, &c.) Bill, the house was counted out.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24. Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

After a conversation as to the duty of Noble Lords to attend committees, brought on by the absence of Lord Gardner from the Glasgow Bridge Committee, The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from the Marquis of Breadalbane, defended the conduct of the Government with regard to the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, and declared that the treatment which that

gentleman and his converts had met with at the hands of the Portuguese Government was quite sanctioned by the laws of Portugal. Lord STANLEY then moved the second reading of the

rish Tenants' Compensation Bill. The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he had in his and a protest signed by thirty-six Peers, complaining of the measure, as destructive of the rights of property. In his opinion, the bill contained some most objectionable clauses, particularly that providing for the Commissioner at Dublin and his assistants, who were to exercise inquisitorial powers over landlords, and could not fail to excite their utmost jealousy. It would be much better to leave Ireland to herself than to force measures such as this against the landed interest. The noble lord concluded by reading the protest, and expressing his most decided hostility to the bill.

Lord STANLEY did not think that the objections urged against the bill were strong enough to induce him to withdraw it; the best plan would be to refer it to a select committee without further discussion on the present

The Earl of Wicklow, in spite of the protest signed by the thirty-six Peers, was convinced that the principle of the bill was just and sound, and considered that many of its suggestions were great improvements on those in the Earl of Devon's report. It might be said, indeed, that it involved a violation of the rights of property, and he was ready to admit it did, and that it would not be tolerated such a violation indispensably necessary. If the compulsory clauses were struck out, the great object of the measure would be defeated.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE thought the speech o Lord Wicklow not calculated to induce many of their lordships to support the bill, which involved an entirely novel principle—that of the violation of all the rights of property. The people of Ireland, he believed, were unanimous against the measure. What was there in the as those complained of really existed, on complaint to state of Ireland to require, any more than England, a violation of vested rights? The proper course of legislation was to assimilate, as far as possible, the laws of the two countries; and, if the union were to be preserved, hat policy must be steadily pursued.

Earl FORTESCUE said he should not do justice to the pointion he had long entertained of the defective state of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, if he did not give his cordial support to the bill. While he tion with a commission for the conservation of National admitted that considerable improvements were already in | Monuments. rogress, he -thought that the measure was neces encourage tenants in carrying them out. He certainly considered the compulsory clauses as most essential, and could not support the bill if they were excluded.

The Duke of RICHMOND would support the bill, becaus of the compensation it afforded to tenants. He only regretted that it could not be extended to England. Lord Monteagle thought there were insuperable ob stacles against going into committee on the bill. So far was he from thinking the compulsory clauses essential,

that he considered them fatal to the success of the measure. This compulsory principle would go far to neutralize all the improvements now going on in Ireland (which the noble lord here proceeded to specify); nor would he ever give his consent to the bill till the Government, acting on the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, applied its principle to the three kingdoms alike.

The Earl of Devon, without wishing to mistrust every Irish landlord, thought it clear that throughout a great to morals; and every sincere Roman Catholic was bound part of Ireland there was no co-operation between landlord and tenant with regard to improvements. The Commission over which he had presided had been accused at one time of favouring the landlords, and at another the tenants, but it could not be denied that it had collected a vast amount of unimpeachable testimony, upon which the present bill was founded, and to that mass of evidence he begged to refer their lordships. The noble lord then proceeded to defend the compulsory clauses, and urged the house to accede to the avowed principle of the bill at once, and to leave its machinery to be settled in the select committee.

> After a few words from Lords Carew, Essex, and Salisbury, Lord RODEN said, he thought his tenantry would rather look for justice to him than to any government officer, and he should vote against the measure, because it set up such an officer between landlords and their tenants. The Marquis of NORMANBY observed, that the Earl of

Devon seemed doubtful whether this were the best measure on the subject that could be proposed; if so, it should be a question with the Government whether the bill might not be postponed, and brought forward in a better form next session. Lord CAMPBELL objected to the bill, as interfering with

he rights of property. Lord STANLEY could perfectly understand why the bill

should excite such repugnance in the minds of landlords like the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Roden, but they were the exception and not the rule in Ireland, and town, which had been closed for 150 years against that was the reason why the principle, which was fit for Ireland, should not be extended, as had been suggested to England and Scotland, where the relations of landlord and tenant were on a totally different footing. The noble lord then proceeded to enter at length into the details of the bill and the objections made against it, and concluded by declaring that the Government would incur a serious responsibility if it abandoned a measure founded on the ecommendation of the best men of every political and

After a few words from Lords Essex and Roden, The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE said, that while he enter-

ained a strong objection to the bill, as containing the new principle of compulsion, he felt for the position of the Government, which had excited hopes in Ireland destined to be disappointed. He admired the candour with which Lord Stanley had declared his intention of giving up the compulsory clauses rather than abandon the bill. Lord STANLEY denied that he had made such a state

ment; what he had said was that he would not pledge those of their Lordships who might vote for the second reading to adopt the clauses in question, as they might be better discussed in committee, it being understood that the Government would reserve to itself the right of then considering how they would proceed. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, this was an entirely

new statement, which the House heard for the first time. As for the bill itself, it contained clauses liable to serious objection, but he agreed in thinking they would be best liscussed in a select committee. After a few more words the House divided, when the

Against it ... ... ... ... ... 34 Majority ... ... ... — 14

The bill was then read a second time, and their Lord-WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Mr. Cobden moved for the appointment of a commis

The Solicitor-General gave notice that he should move to-morrow that in the case of "Howard v. Gosset,"

On the motion of Lord Ashley the Lunatics' Asylum, and the Pauper Lunatics Bill, went through a committee pro forma in order to enable his lordship to insert several amendments in it. The report was received forthwith, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. GREENE, the report on the Statute Labour (Scotland) Bill was brought up. The bill ceived to-morrow. On the motion of Mr. Liddell that the Dog-stealing Bill

Mr. D. Dundas opposed the measure on the ground that it was unnecessary, and if necessary, too severe. the world, and that he himself received an income larger a second conviction for dog-stealing with transportation was effected by the well-known preservative proper and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be for than that which was paid to any other servant of the for seven years, especially when that conviction was made ties of peat-moss .- Carlisle Patriot .

After a few words to the same effect from Mr. Hen-

be committed.

ley, Sir J. GRAHAM considered that the penalty of transportation for seven years for a second conviction for dog- evening; he was accompanied by seven fellowstealing was too severe, and therefore recommended Mr. Voyagers in the regions of air, and cheered as he assteaming was too severe, and therefore recommended air. To ogets in the legions of air, and therefore as he as-Liddell not to persevere in the clause which imposed it. eended into what has from long habit almost become put to him by Mr. Sheil except one; and that was, "Were been accused of not consulting ecclesiastical authorities that he had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground the grant of the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground that the had voted against that grant on the ground the grant of the

Mr. O'Connell answered in the affirmative, but said of Sir J. Graham. He did not consider the clause to this day been elected Member of Parliament to rethat fifty of the petitions which Mr. Hindley had pre- which objection had been raised to be necessary to the present the country of Edinburgh, without opposition, sented contained the most abominable calumnies against success of his bill, and he was, therefore, prepared to instead of William R. Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, the Roman Catholic religion.

trusted that at any rate Mr. Dundas would take the Crown, and 27,000,000 belong to private persons.

Thus there are in Russia only 11,500,000 subjects

The house then went into committee. Several amendments were made in the bill. The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to

be brough! up on Wednesday next. On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Smoke Prohibition Bill was committed. Several amendments were clauses in committee. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be

brought up on Friday next. Lord JOHN MANNERS postponed the second reading of the Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill till Wednesday, the 16th of July. The Arrestment of Wages (Scotland) Bill, the Mer-

chant Seamen Bill, the Scientific and Literary Societies Bill, and the Scal-office Abolition Bill went through com-Sir II. Pottinger's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at twelve o'clock. THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

the case of "Howard v. Gosset,"

sary to give any of the wordy warfare, as the people, being denied the right of electing the house, can care not one

straw for its privileges. Finally, the motion of the Solicitor-General, that the house should sanction the writ of error, was carried by a majority of 82 to 48.

The house soon after adjourned. FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on the reading of the order of the day for a committee of supply, moved that returns of Nos. 72 and 248, made by the General Post-office, be referred to a select committee, with a view of inquiring into the accuracy of those returns; also, into the present mode of remunerating by fees and perquisites certain officers of the General Post-office, and how far the duties of that establishment may be rendered more satisfactory to the public and less unequal and oppressive to the persons engaged therein. The hon gentleman enlarged upon the abuse of allowing certain officers of the Post-office to fling all the labour of compiling the addresses for the Post-office Directory on the postmen, who were frequently dismissed from the Post-office for errors in doing that which formed no part of their business for the Crown,

whose servants they were. Captain Pecuals seconded the motion Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion, on the ground that i was not an efficient mode of proceeding. If such abuses the Postmaster-General they would be quickly remedied. After some observations from Dr. Bowring, Mr. Wil liams, Mr. F. Baring, and Mr. Curteis, the house divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 106 to 80. Mr. Wyse then moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions for the establishment and maintenance of a Museum of National Antiquities, in conjunc

The house then went into committee on the Estimate the discussion of which occupied the remainder of the

THE MERCHANT SEAMENS' FUND BILL.-A meeting was held on Saturday, at the Guildhall Coffee House, Liverpool, of representatives from the ports of Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Plymouth, Yarmouth, Boston, Allon, Bridgewater, Colchester, Dover, Rye, Whitehaven, Weymouth, Wexford, and other outports interested in opposing this measure, the objects of which are to introduce a system of centralised management of the Merchant Seamen's Fund in the place of local management, which exists at present, to consolidate in one common fund the separate funds of the different ports, - and entirely to change the principle on which the payments out of the fund have hitherto been regulated, by depriving the widows of seamen of most of the advantages which they at present enjoy. Mr. W. Potter, of Liverpool, was called to the chair—an honour to which he was well entitled for the steady and intelligent opposition which he has given to this unjust measure, and as one of the guardians and trustees of the large sum (not less than £50,000) belonging to the seamen of this port, which is now threatened with confiscation. The delegates, of whom about thirty were present. were without exception all opposed to the measure. Resolutions protesting against it were agreed to unanimously, and a committee was appointed to sit

daily for the purpose of opposing the measure.

Limerick Shoemakers Meeting.—On Wednesday a meeting of this body was held in the Trades' Hall Charlotte-quay, to hear an explanation of the rules of the English Association; Mr. M. Cauly was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business and introduced Mr. Smyth, of Bradford, who read the rules, explaining the mode adopted in England for carrying the principles into effect. At the conclusion, a long discussion was entered into on the difference of trade between the two countries. The meeting adjourned to the next day, when the questions were again entered into, and answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. A resolution was unani-mously adopted to join the English Association. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Smyth, with a cheer for his being a native of the city, and for his having succeeded in opening the

BARNSLEY.—TURN-OUT OF COLLIERS.—The men of the Oaks Pit, belonging to Micklewhate and Co., are now "out," in consequence of their corves laving been considerably enlarged; so much so, that the men had to get nearly two ton more coals in the day for the same amount of wage. The men were told that these corves were to prevent accidents to them in descending and ascending the pit; and that they manent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, would only have to put the usual quantity of coals in pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheuthem; but the poor fellows soon found out that the matism, lumbago, gonorrhoa, gleets, local debility, irritamode in which their taskmasters meant to save their tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the lives was to increase their burdens. There was an explosion of fire-damp in the pit on the 14th inst., attended the administration of these pills, since they were when three men were killed, and three severely made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive burned. The men, having a few days' idleness from than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the cirthe above melancholy accident, communed together, cumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of and came to a resolution to work no more until the having recourse to those disgusting, nauscous, and in extra weight was either taken off or paid for. They many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, accordingly sent one of their body to acquaint the &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in employers with their determination. The masters the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these were astonished to think that the men could enter-tain suck a subject at a time when three of their cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand comrades were lying dead! And exclaimed, "It cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to appears you can think of number one amidst all this produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced trouble." Of course they never thought of number while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually one when they increased the size of their corves, and resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges made the men get two tun of coal a day for nothing! himself that not one particle of copaida, either resin or The men earnestly appeal to their fellow workmen balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their in the neighbourhood for support: but, above all, that composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the

none will be base enough to take their places. it is requested that every society will send a delegate, modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a meas business of importance will be brought before the dicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after

lowest stratum of black peat. They were wrapped in what appeared to have been the skin of a deer, which was formed like a garment, and had evidently the Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above obbeen worn, as the hair was rubbed off it in several jections; they act specifically on the urinary passages; places. It was composed of different pieces, united and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the by seams, which had been executed with considerable system and improve the general health. They require though in a manner inferior to the original workman- nence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation ship. The whole was bound together by thongs of exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will strong tanned leather. As the person who discovered effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous results the remains supposed them to be those of some ani- of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well known mal, unfortunately but little care was taken to pre- to need comment), or any other medicine in present use serve them. From the size and appearance of the and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacions bones, the writer infers that they must have been remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to those of an adult, of a slender form, and low stature; these advantages, the very convenient form in which this if a conjecture may be hazarded, he thinks it likely invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also bones being buried so deep in the ground, and their Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and being wrapped in a skin, which in all probability retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot

the remains were those of an Ancient Briton, and that their preservation through so many centuries treated successfully, on describing minutely their cases Mr. Green's Balloon.—This gentleman made his carefully protected from observation. 301st ascent on Wednesday from the ground of Cremorne-house, Chelsea, in the presence of upwards of Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmills and the ground of the grou 8,000 spectators, shortly after seven o'clock in the

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO RE-PRESENT THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH. - MAINBURGH.

posing it.

Mr. B. Escott concurred in the observations of Mr.

Dundas, and was prepared to divide with him, if he should press his objection to this bill to a division. He series, 15,000,000 of whom are the property of the who enjoy civil rights.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION OF CATTLE, - Four hundred and thirty-three head of neat cattle have been landed at this port since Friday last-viz., 92 by the Hanseatic steamer Hamburgh; 78 by the Transit; 64 by the Queen of Scotland; 43 by the Leeds, all from Hamburgh; and 46 by the Emerald Isle, from Rotterdam, besides a few calves and one fat sheep. From Scotland the numbers have been 51, including 10 Orkney heifers, by the Martello, and 18 by the Glenalbyn, on Wednesday, from Leith.— Hull Packet.

STRAND THEATRE.

Douglas Jerrold's Story of a Feather has been dramatised for this theatre, but we cannot say with success. The play-wright has made but poor use of the excellent materials he had to work with, and nothing but the good acting of Mr. H. Hall and his supporters The Soliciton-General brought in a bill to amend the could have saved this piece from irredeemable conlaw against advertising foreign and other illegal lotteries, demnation. By far the best portion of the storyand to discontinue certain actions commenced under the that where the Feather becomes located with Garrick and his troop of actors and actresses-is altogether omitted; and the story throughout is so patched and tortured as to make its relation with Jerrold's beauti-In the House of Commons, on the order of the day for ful production scarcely discernible; hence those taking into consideration the report of the committee in who have not read the book will form a very erro. neous opinion of its worth by merely seeing the per-The Solicitor-General moved that a writ of error be brought upon the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, pronounced in the above-mentioned case.

This brought on a discussion on "the privileges of the house," which occupied the worthy legislators till two in the players, all of whom performed their parts admirably. Mr. H. Hall, as Mrs. Gaptooth, exhouse," which occupied the worthy legislators till two o'clock in the morning (Friday). We think it unneces- was well played by Mr. Laws, as was that of Peter Flamingo by Mr. H. Lee. The part of the heroine, Patty Butler, was also admirably sustained by Mrs. C. Boyce (from the Theatre Royal Edinburgh—her first appearance in London). This lady's face and figure seemed to have been moulded on purpose for the sweet and gentle Patty. The after-pieces were She's mine for a £1000, and Mr. Webb's drama of Secret Memoirs. The company at this theatre is an excellent one; it is, therefore, to be regretted that their talents should be misapplied in the performance of pieces below mediocrity.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, June 27.)
Samuel May and Pryce Mottram, Shrewsbury, drapers —Richard Carr, Fore-street, Cripplegate, cheesemonger— William Greenwell, Redcross-street, Southwark, wheel-wright—James Forrester, Hampstead, baker—Charlotte Paine, Lewes, plumber and glazier—Robert Westmore, West Derby, near Liverpool, joiner—William May, Liverpool, draper—Fenwick Loraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne bookseller—Edward Thomas, Bristol, grocer.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, AND EXPEDITIOUS PRINTING.

"OMMITTEES, Managers of Exhibitions, Concert. orooms, Theatres, Benefit Societies, and public bodies generally, will find it much to their advantage to give their orders to T. STUTTER, 3 and 4, Church-row. Bethnal-green, London. Cards, 1s. per hundred; Hand. bills, by taking twenty thousand, 2s, per thousand; Posting-bills, 5s. per hundred. Orders from the country, containing a remittance, promptly attended to. Goods delivered within five miles of Loudon. Give your orders to T. Stutter, 3 and 4, Church-row, Bethnal-green, and save at least fifty per cent.

> FREE TRADE. "Buy in the cheapest market."

A LL Persons who wish to save their money, will pur-chase their HATS at DUNN'S MANUFACTORY, 82, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, where there is only one profit from the maker's hand to the wearer's head. Silk Hats from 2s. 9d., Beaver ditto from 3s. 6d. All goods warranted to be made from the best materials.

POR 12s. 6d. the half ton, very best Wallsend, well screened, every sack invariably weighed on delivery, and warranted : Hatton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's. two tons at 24s.; Newcastle or seconds, 23s.; Kitchen Coal, 21s. 6d.; Coke, 17s. Delivered within five miles at the above prices, or within twelve miles for 2s. extra per ton. Orders by letter promptly despatched. Metropolitan Coal Company, 279, High Holborn, nearly opposite Red Lion-street.

TO SUFFERERS—INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN. JEAN LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE.

HIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases by one application, those formidable and tormenting maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most severe paroxysms. Patients who for years had drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rhenmatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found worse than useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glandular swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints. It may be used at any time by the most delicate person with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption on the most tender skin.

Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in metallic cases, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

N.B .- A post-office order for 5s. will pay for a 4s. 6d. case and its carriage to any part of the united kingdom. It can be sent to any par of London carriage free.

2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s.,

COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permost commonly employed medicines in the above com-YORKSHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate plaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together meeting of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining the house of Mr. John Brown, the Old Punch Bowl in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms in Inn, Beeston, near Leeds, on Saturday, the 5th of variably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the July, 1845, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when early stage of the complaint, many of the most able having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but pain-A Skeleton Found in Scaleny Moss. - A short ful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its mains of a human body, firmly embedded in the violent effects are not experienced as w, we taking copails.

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above ob-

was the clothing of the age in which the deceased lived, we are forcibly brought to the conclusion that medicine venders in town and country.

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be warded to any part of the world, securely packed, and

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esquand published WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newing ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 36 Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand,

City of Westminster . Saturday, ne 1845.