the secretary.

Messrs. Evans, Bovay, Pearson, Wilson, and Allaben were appointed a committee to nominate officers and prepare rules for the Convention. Messrs. Parke Godwin, Ryckman, Bovay, Thornbargh, and Moon were appointed a committee to

report resolutions.
The Convention then adjourned, to meet at two 1.3., when the committee reported the following gen-temen as officers of the Convention:— J. D. Pearson, of New York, President.

L. W. Ryckman, of Brook Farm; John Speakman. Philadelphia; J. D. Thornburgh, of Pittsburgh; F. C. Treadwell, of Brooklyn; Ransom Smith, of New York, Vice Presidents.
L. Masquerier, of Bushwick, L. I.; G. W. Roblans, of Hollidaysburgh, Pa.; Dr. Newberry, of New

Tork. Secretaries. The nominations were carried unanimously.
PARKE GODWIN, from the committee en resolutions, reported a series of resolutions. Mr. Godwin supported the resolutions by a few pertinent, though rather general remarks. He said that the time had come when men should neet together with an eye single to the good of all—not to build up this church after some debate, were adopted: nor that creed, but to establish a universal church, embracing all, and having for its object the elevation of man, and his capability of infinite progress, as a tunof poor, fallen humanity. And, although he might differ with the majority of the persons present, yet all who aspire to a better state, and who strive to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men, though differing somewhat in creed, have something in com-

Mr. Allabex, delegate from the Anti-Renters of Delaware county, was then introduced by the President.—My fellow citizens. I am a member of the out by the slow and toilsome labour of an enslaved and Equal Rights Society of Middletown and Roxbury, in Delaware county, and I assure you that the demorrats of the inland counties sympathise with you constantly changing its form, and that such are the in your great movement; and that you may understand the peculiar views of the equal rights men of Delaware, and learn to sympathise with them, it will constantly enanging its form, and that such are the inevitable tendencies of modern society at this moment that the many are more and more subjected to the few.

That the equality of men before society and the State be my privilege, as their representative here, to explain them to you, and show in bold relief the grievances under which they labour: they are opposed to the present leasing system of this state, for it is a relic of the old feudal ages, when the few ground the masses to the earth, with the iron heel of oppression; to the perpetuity of human bondage. it is anti-democratic, for it places the tenantry, who dence, fail to yield its annual supply, and he be un- ties, physical, intellectual, and moral. able to meet his rent, what is the consequence? Why the landlord can re-enter, and the poor tenant be the Scriptures, from the nature of man, from his inability plain. In Delaware and some other counties, land is held by a tenure differing somewhat from the ordinar—it is commonly called the one generation lease. In these leases are reserved to the proprietors of the in these leases are reserved to the proprietors of the land.

or societies which do not recognise this right, and that we consider the great failure of governments to provide Congress, which committee are instructed to urge upon others interested in this movement the necessity of calling the results of your measures in this respect. The August next 1845, but that, as our object is unanimity, if the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state, testifying an extension in the commercial in the state in the state in this movement the necessity of calling the attention that the gravity of the subject merits of the results of your measures in this respect. The state is the state in this movement the necessity of calling the attention that the gravity of the subject merits of the results of your measures in this respect. The state is the state in this movement the necessity of calling the attention that the gravity of the subject merits of the results of your measures in this respect. The state is the state in the attention that the gravity of the subject merits of the subject merits of the subject merits of the attention that the gravit and mill privileges which may be upon the soil; consequently, if a farmer who holds one of these leases is so unfortunate as to discover upon his farm a mine of any description, his farm may be riddled through and through by roads to the mine if it suits the landlord, and the poor tenant has no redress; another explain: if a tenant's lease is unexpired and he wishes, for instance, to move west, he may, upon written permission, under seal from his landlord, sell to him his improvements, but the landlord under the terms of the lease is entitled to one-

but, renew-ritzens, the definitions, the definitions, and it is John D. Wilkins, Louisiana; Thomas W. Whitley, Kenrevert to Le landlord without consideration. (Cheers.)
And for that particular purpose the Delaware Equal
Rights Society was founded. I have never bowed the
kree to a privileged class of men, and I never
the content of the minimums, and it is sound. White, Kenthe content of the minimums, and it is sound. White, Kento Le landlord without consideration. (Cheers.)
The working men are so blinded to
tucky; J. C. Allaben, Delaware Co., N. Y.; Cassius M.
Clay, Kentucky; John A. Collins, Skeneatelas, N. Y.;
George W. Showard, Eastern Shore, Md.; Benjamin
white that the working men are so blinded to
tucky; J. C. Allaben, Delaware Co., N. Y.;
Cassius M.
Clay, Kentucky; John A. Collins, Skeneatelas, N. Y.;
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The content of the particular purpose the Delaware Co., N. Y.;
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Clay, Kentucky; John A. Collins, Skeneatelas, N. Y.;
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Cass will. The landlords are a privileged class. In ing masses have to contend with: it is the commer- Delaware Co., N. Y.; Marshall Pierce, Saco, Maine; J. the first place he is his own witness in swearing out a cial and industrial fendalism which is forming, and writ to distrain for rent, and if the poor tenant believes which will absorb all things—the soil, the workshops. that landlords ought to collect their debts like other and even the implements of industry. We see this people, he has no remedy but to replevin, and thus state of things making rapid strides in England, the matter, after long delay and much expense, comes where the mechanic works from fourteen to sixteen for the first time before a jury, who then decide, hours a-day, locked up in a room where even the Co., Michigan. perhaps a year after the tenant has paid the money | windows are closed, that the light of day may not alleged to be due, if the landlord was warranted in enter. In Lowell we see it, where six thousand cirls. distraining. They have precedence of all other the daughters of freemen, are sweating out their classes of creditors; for instance, and I will suppose lives, that a few rich pious Boston gentlemen may the strongest case—a tenant borrows of a neighbour a sunass fortunes. We see in all this a feudalism like sum of money; this neighbor, desirous of assisting his that of the dark ages. Wealth is the god of our friend, and yet wishing to secure himself, takes a day, and its acquisition the chief end of life. All mortgage for the amount on the goods and chattels of are striving for it; and in the struggle society is torn the borrower—he has it recorded regularly, and thinks and convulsed—selfish, narrow, and fiendish feelings the borrower—he has it recorded regularly, and thinks and convuised—selfish, narrow, and fiendish feelings he is safe; but no, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, down comes the landlord, like a hawk, with a case, down comes the landlord, like a hawk, with a list of a heavenly harmony, making it "a luxury to be," jarring discord sows distrainer for rent in his pocket, and sweeps all away again, suppose a tenant borrows of a neighbour some farming implements to use for a few days; woe betide him, and his poor neighbour's plough; if his landlord has an execution against him that omnipotent instrument covers all, and away they go to sacrifice. The landlords allowed properties and political advancement. It separates of social and political advancement. It separates of seriously to consider of the north. Mr. Channing then went on to say that it would be necessary to call on each delegate to lay before the meeting the sentiments of the operatives in the various localities. There was no distrainer for rent in his pocket, and sweeps all away that is to done? We must organise to stop the farming implements to use for a few days; woe betide him, and his poor neighbour's plough; if his landlord him, and his poor neighbour's plough; if his landlord has an execution against him that omnipotent instrument covers all, and away they go to sacrifice. The land has a necessary to call on each delegate to lay before the meeting the sentiments of the operatives in the various localities. There was no distrainer for rent in his pocket, and sweeps all away that is to done? We must organise to stop the leathy, morally and physically. In the increase of health. As a man obtains of Landshire and Yorkshire to give a brief case, it was suggested a few weeks ago, by one persons connected with the trade (both masters and workmen), that it would be desirable for the delegates from the Central Short-time Committees of Landshire and Yorkshire to give a brief case, it was suggested a few weeks ago, by one persons connected with the trade (

and sines agactly for heppines, he had arrived at the conclusion that all the misery which we see an all contenses sold proper of the contenses at the contenses and the contenses are all contenses as a proper of the contenses at the content at the content at the content at the contens at the content anary, nor any such thing—all men will be kind, than such thing—all men will be kind, than such the such than any such thing—all men will be kind, the such than such that such than such than such than such than such than such and peace. We would repeat an naturalisation laws, And while the capitalist lives in a luxurious palace, when formed, but stated that a National Congress fall industry. He who could prove that he was use | with everything about him that can satisfy the most | would not suffice; we must have State, County, and

essar, in order to effect anything, to discuss the weary load; and were it not for his pale, sickly wife, know the position which every man, woman, and ratious plants fairly, and endeavour, as much as possi- and puny, half-famished progeny, he would long to child, connected with the trades, occupied. He pro-Farious places fairly, and endeavour, as much as possi- and planty, marting about frames, occupied. They were now the conduct of employers towards employed. It is Huddersfield local committee (second subscription), ble, to meet each other's views, and then decide what the per Mr. Bushworth, £1 5s. 6d.; Mottram, in Lonreform, if any, could be carried to the ballot-box. He weary are at rest. But there is still another great said that the National Reform Association maintained principle which rears its evil front between the workthat the possession of the public domain by the people was indispensable to the national prosperity and glory, Legislation is in the hands of a privileged few—the and that to carry out this plan of salvation, they merchant, the politician, and the lawyer; and they Lust elect members of Congress thoroughly impreg-Lated with the doctrine. Mr. Theres, delegate from the Social Reform So- lawyers — are all that is bad. And so much the

Cury, then addressed the delegates.

EVENING SESSION. address was delivered by Parke Godwin, on the subject of labour. Moved and carried, that A. Brisbane, L. W. Ryck

and Aaron Kine, be a committee on an Industrial Moved and carried, that Wm. H. Channing, Geo H. Evans, Mr. Moon, G. W. Robbins, Parke God-win, and Daniel Foster, be a committee to prepare

an Address. Adjourned till next morning at ten o'clock. SECOND DAY.

The morning session was consumed in desultory In the afternoon, the President in the chair, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Ryckman:

VOL. VIII. NO. 396.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

After some remarks from Mr. Ryckman in sup-

That the evils which oppress the working classes are not so much the result of individual selfishness or perversity as of the wrong constitution of society, and that it is the highest 'interest as well as the duty of all men to inquire as to the best means of perfecting the social organi-

That the existing form of civilisation has been wrought degraded race, and that from the outset of numanity upon this earth until the present slavery has existed, though inevitable tendencies of modern society at this moment That the equality of men before society and the State is the theory of the institutions of this country, but that this equality has never yet been realised, and is removing more and more from a condition of realisation, and so

long as the masses continue in their existing state of separation, incoherence, and antagonism, there will be no end That every man, by the fact that he is born into the constitute the great body of the population, entirely at the mercy of the landlord. For instance, suppose which are the right to life, and under the law, "do unto some poor fellow, an honest and industrious tenant, should, after years of persevering industry, which had stricted use of his liberty, a right to the use of the matedoubled the value of his farm, be prostrated on a bed rial elements necessary to the support of life, and a right of sickness, or his land, by the visitation of Provi-

stripped of the labour of years, for the improvements to exist without it, and from the deleterious effects which go with the land. This, however, is not the worst eighteen centuries of wrong have shown to be the result aspect of the case, nor the one of which we most com-

Mr. Boyay then offered a resolution, stating in effect that as National Reformers they would use the prin-cipal agent of the State, the ballot box, as a means of effecting elevation and progress. Mr. Boyay said that the National Reform Association was political in its character, and in order that this association

thing, one third of the sale money of the farm improvements must be given to the landlord—let me ballot box. Mr. Brisnane, the apostle of Association, was then introduced by the President, and spoke nearly as spond and co-operate with the aforesaid committee in upwards of a century the kingdoms at present united follows:—This is a Convention called to raise the executing the views of this Convention, and that they be had given for the protection of their commerce and transfer the remainder of his lease to another, and working classes, who now claim a chance beneath God's sun to assert their inherent dignity. When a movement is commenced it behaves men to know of as large an attendance at the Preliminary Convention as ject, and which have found a powerful support in the control of the control third of the money for such improvements. I would, what they are talking, to understand fully the nature possible:—Parke Godwin, New York City; A. J. Wright, friendly mediation of England and France, have however, remark here, that all the leases do not say of their grievances, and seek for an intelligent mode Beston, Mass.; L. W. Ryckman, Brook Farm, Mass.; A. just been crowned with success. An arrangement however, remark here, that all the leases do not say one-fourth, one-fifth, and so of reform. What do the labouring classes want? on. To sum up, the terms are these—twenty bushels of wireat to the landlord per one hundred acres of land, ingress and egress all mines, millseats, &c., with sufficient land about them; and one-third of the purchasemoney for the tenant's improvements—all to the landlord—and for all this the tenant has kind permission to till the soil and breathed here in cheaven. And would you know the arguments the landlord part of parts in their fellow men to the earth in this way? You ought to pay, because you agreed to pay, and because to the lessed dies, the land reverts to his lord, the owner, but, fellow—citizens, the democracy of old Delaware but the died that the land there shall never object and aim—to deceive the millions; and it is

or do what they consider wrong, and yet their minds are fully made up to abide by the principle of anti-rent through good and evil report.

Mr. Rychman, of Brook Farm, then addressed the Mr. Rychman, of Brook Farm, then addressed the minds of their proceedings, from which it appeared they consider wrong, and yet their minds of industrial protection would require their proceedings, from which it appeared ducts, and will bring down the working man of our is constituted, working men are but weapons, merthan that since the opening of the present session they chanised automatons, in the hands of others. The had collected a considerable sum of money from were likely to be instrumental in bringing about a reason why some are not wealthy, is the operatives, which they had exceeded in the trade; they knew that a regulation would require them to pay the same as other masters; and constituted, working men are but weapons, merthan their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared ducts, and will bring down the working man of our black their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared ducts, and will bring down the working man of our black their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of the proceedings, from which it appeared the proceedings, from which it appeared that since the openin Mr. Ryckar, of Brook Farm, then addressed the faculties which God has bestowed upon man, and his capacity for happiness, he had arrived at the ending men. The present false and his capacity for happiness, he had arrived at the conclusion that all the misery which we see and conclusion that all the misery which we see and conclusion that all the misery which we see and conclusion that all the misery which we see and conclusion are conclusion to the chances of oppression, and some are not wealthy, is the operatives, which they had expended in cirrect the chances not being equal. Take, owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, of instance, a man nurtured in poverty, and he must almost necessarily in reference to outside and some are not wealthy, is the operatives, which they had expended in cirrect the chances not being equal. Take, owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, of the fearful energy of iron and brass with the bones and sinews of labouring men. The present false and almost necessarily for happiness, he had arrived at the misery which we see and outrageous system of commerce is the blood sucker of There are some who cry out "education, education, education, who had adopted the system of working eleven hours before related had not taken place. About three

fully complicated, might vote, and none others.

In some instances the hands were fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfully complicated, might vote, and none others.

In some instances the hands were fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfully complicated in that the data can state of the present of the present. To him life is a all came with some favourite reform, it would be negative country, and not sance; we must nave State, country, and fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfully complicated in that the data can state of the present. To him life is a all came with some favourite reform, it would be negative crawls to his unfully complicated in that the data can state of the poor operative crawls to his unfully complicated in that the time is not far distant when such cases of the above description might be fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfully complicated in that the time is not far distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases will be unknown, and more distant when such cases of the above description might be fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfull tasted when the following sums were received:—Per Township Industrial Councils, in addition, wherein getting two shillings a week more for eleven hours the fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unfull tasted without end,—but end w ing classes and their redemption-it is class legislation. audience.

must take out of their hands the legislation of the country, and put it into the hands of productive industry. (Cheers.) The Boston Pharisees make man, Ita B. Davis, A. G. Rudolph, F. C. Treadwell, their hands work fourteen hours a day, and after exacting this, go to church and bless God they are not as other men. A savage in the American wilderness, ferocious as he appears, would not do it. (Cheers.) When I was in Lowell, and saw the pale, sorrowful girl bending wearily over her task, I thought I would rather go to the hell the Christians tell of than work the speech of the King of Sweden on closing the would work the question with a prospect of success. there. All of what are called the great meh of this Diet :-

measures as may be adopted to carry into full effect said resolution of the Lowell Convention, pledging our allegiance to the proposed Industrial Government, provided that the constitution, under which it shall be organised, shall be universal in its philanthropy, Christian and to the soil; these are the fundamental special to the future. Whilst each of you is specially allowed a complete solution to be given to all; but what the present has refused us, will, with the aid of the Almighty, be soon effected in the future. Whilst each of you is going to fulfil in your private circle the duties which the proposed in the future. Whilst each of you is going to fulfil in your private circle the duties which the proposed in the future. rights, because they are the rights of existence. (Cheers.) God made the world, and all that is therein, ture of true, just, and wise legislation: (Cheers.)
The question now arises—how can we carry out our factorily the difficulty of conciliating opinions dithre of true, just, and wise legislation: (Cheers.)
The question now arises—how can we carry out our objects? The ballot-box is a primary means, and then we must establish presses. The press of this country is almost omnipotent, and we must endeavour to secure such an influence in it as will enable sary to make reciprocal concessions. The States General same and gravity of the matter explain satisfactorily the difficulty of conciliating opinions distinct the change. In order to resolve, in the interest of the country, this grand problem, it becomes necessary to make reciprocal concessions. The States General same and gravity of the matter explain satisfactorily the difficulty of conciliating opinions distinct the change. vour to secure such an influence in it as will enable us to disseminate effectively our principles. The spheres of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are open to us, and we can do much to advance our cause if we use them judiciously to that end. The

> masses. Mr. Brisbane then advised an adjournment of all questions for the disposition of the Industrial Congress when assembled, which would reconcile all differences and harmonise all discordant views. THIRD DAY. The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock, P. M., Mr. Ryckman, first Vice President in the chair. After considerable discussion on the subject of an Industrial Congress, the following resolutions were adopted:-

That the resolution passed yesterday to appoint a committee of correspondence be reconsidered. That a committee of seven be appointed to carry out bank, and the maintenance of the value of the moncit is found impracticable to call the Convention then and movement and a progressive improvement in the inthere, the committee be allowed a discretion to consult terior, has enabled the present Diet to effect a reducwith other similarly appointed committees as to the time tion in the personal taxes. By employing these unand place of holding such Convention, and the mode in foreseen resources in favour of primary instruction, which it shall be called, and the manner of appointing you have again proved your zeal for all that can constitute the state of the That Messrs. Parke Godwin, George H. Evans, A. E. lity. At the opening of this session, I informed you,

Bovay, Ranson Smith, Benjamin J. Timms, William H. gentlemen, of the resolution which I had come to, hanning, and Albert Gilbert, be the said committee. That the following gentlemen be requested to corre. not to pay any longer the annual tribute which for particularly urged to agitate this subject in their various their navigation, to one of the states on the northern Gilman, Augusta, Maine; Warren Dutcher, W. Bennington, Vermont; Rev. Mr. Balch, Rhode Island; Ellis Smalley, Plainfield, N. J.; Horace Greeley, New York districts of both counties. There were thirty-one Messrs. Christy, the well-known hat manufacturers, City; Osborn Macdaniel, New York City; H. R. Schetterly, Alphadelphia, Michigan; Ira Tillotson, Marshall Calhoun

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Channing adverted to the present degraded condition of the working classes. He considered it indicative of a radical defect in the order of things. Here, said he, in this land, where we boast of free institutions—of our democratic principles, we are the

Mr. Times then suggested that Mr. Owen, who was present, be invited to address the Convention. merchant, the politician, and the lawyer; and they combined, control almost every press in the United combined, control almost every press in the United Mr. Evans stated that he would very gladly listen to Mr. Owen, but Mr. Collins, of Skaneatles, who lawyers—are all that is bad. And so much the slaves of precedent are they, that they carry out bell, because the Constitution says so. We out one opinion among the operatives of that moral principle and every humane and benevoicht town. They were fully persuaded that, owing feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be to Mr. Owen, but Mr. Collins was then called for by the meeting. It is session; they were therefore, promoting the measure by agitation at home, and not without effect.

Mr. Collins was then called for by the meeting, and in the course of his remarks, which were general to the formal control almost every press in the United to Mr. Evans stated that he would very gladly listen town. They were fully persuaded that, owing feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be town. They were fully persuaded that, owing feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be town. They were fully persuaded that, owing feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be town. They were fully persuaded that, owing feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be the feeling. in their nature, gave his assent, and promised his One of the largest firms in Bolton had commenced is truly the world's god; the tyrannical master its the General Secretary of the National Charter Assosupport to the National Reform Association.
Mr. Owen, amid vociferous cheering, then took the stand, and briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Evans followed, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

in favour of the institution of an Industrial Congress of the United States, believing that every heart that claims a better future for humanity will receive it as we do, as a almost arrived, and the man now living, who, as the extraord of the sentiment of the American people, shall room all our political institutions, and establish them unted, then the working men must be prepared to measures as may be adopted to carry into full effect and resolution of the Lowell Convention, pledging our large and moderation, of allowing the time that we have laboured together for intree would adopt some means to prevent such during the time that we have laboured together for intree would adopt some means to prevent such during the time that we have laboured together for intree would adopt some means to prevent such during the time that we have laboured depther of the glory and happiness of our beloved country. I your conscientious deliberations have not always succeeded in conciliating opposing opinions, we ought trious class can fix the hours of labour, and demand on the eternal foundation of truth and justice.

That we will, to the utwost of our ability, aid such glaries as may be adopted to carry into full effect in its nature than that of the dark ages. The third important principle which should be inculcated into the mind of the working classes, is equal chances for allowing the time that we have laboured together for during the time that we have laboured together for during the time that we have laboured together for during the time that we have laboured together for during the time that we have laboured together for during the time that we have laboured depoted country. I would be always succeeded in conciliating opposing opinions, we ought to lose sight of the fact, that rarely has an assument of the time that we have laboured depoted country. I would be sent of the glory and happiness of our beloved country. I would be fore long the form in the cause, and he congratulated the proposing opinions, we ought to lose sig going to fulfil in your private circle the duties which Providence has confided to you, I shall devote all my After some remarks from Mr. Ryckman in support of the resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The Convention met accordingly, and the following resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin yesterday, after some debate, were adopted:

The port of the resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The Convention met accordingly, and the following resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin yesterday, after some debate, were adopted:

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The convention met accordingly, and the following resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin yesterday, after some debate, were adopted:

The convention met accordingly, and the following resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin yesterday, after which last great principle is the right dom. The fifth and last great principle is the right dom. The fifth and last great principle is the right dom. The fifth and last great principle is the right dom. The order to be the means of production. The present opticities of the day must be destroyed, and which, in order to be the means of productions were unanimously adopted to the public dom. The fifth and last great principle is the right dom. The order to be the means of productions were unanimously adopted to the public dom. The means of productions were unanimously adopted to the progress the question was naking at the resolutions were unanimously adopted to the progress the question was naking at the resolutions were unanimously adopted to the progress the question may be union and mutual confidence. The total convertion may demand, in the firm conviction, when I shall convok good, and which, in order to be the means of producting a calm and enlightened improvement, ought also to be marked by union and mutual confidence. The question of a modification of the representative system has given birth to serious discussions. The importance and gravity of the pattern and provided the pattern and gravity of the pattern and

are open to us, and we can do much to advance our cause if we use them judiciously to that end. The existing system of politics is the great prostitute of the nineteenth century. My soul is sick with the eternal whine and cant of every-day politicians, and if you wish to succeed in your endeavours you must first of all cut loose from them, and establish for yourselves an Industrial Congress. (Tremendous applause.) This Congress will have for its object the good of all, the cause of universal justice; it will also serve as a head, a rallying point for the working of the ulterior labour which you will have to discuss classes. It will, in a word, be the living law of the at your next coming together, and on which I shall then present to you a new proposition. In placing before you the budget of receipts and expenses, I thought it my duty, gentlemen, to call your attention to the necessity of employing the means that could be disposed of in grants for public instruction, science, and the fine arts, for regularising our system of de-fence, and executing public works to further agriculture and manufactures. Your decisions prove in a satisfactory manner how you have appreciated the constant object of my solicitude—the glory and prosperity of my country. I have been informed of your deliberations to guarantee the solidity of the national in our exertions until our efforts and his

> the presentation of our petitions now in the hands of our friend in Parliament."
>
> Thanks were also voted to Mr. Fielden, M.P., Mr. John Wood, Mr. William Walker. of Bradford, and other friends in and out of Parliament; as also to those millowners in Lancashire and Yorkshire who had voluntarily adopted the eleven hours' system; without remembering the arrears of rent. Yet this also to the chainman and the control convertiges of the employed are reduced upwards of twenty-five per cent; or as, in the present case, the party may substitute dealing, at a loss to himself, and with every chance of getting a tenant who may break the windows, damage the "valuable property," and quit without remembering the arrears of rent. Yet this is said to be "common enough" in Relton. Such thirty to upwards of fifty miles to their homes.

tribute to the progress of enlightenment and mora-

in concert with a neighbouring monarch and ally

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.) Bolton, was unanimously called on to preside.

neighbourhood had adopted the eleven hours' system men for many years past; in short, did time and tin's-lane, Mr. James Grassby, Carpenter, in the with success. In some instances the hands were space permit, cases of the above description might be chair, when the following sums were received :--Per employed more than three-fourths of the whole of the factory hands about Huddersfield. They were now the conduct of employers towards employed. It is advised a system of inutual assurance and life insu- above all, the clergy of all denominations; and many

hours a day. We give, as follows, from the Stockholm journals, only man in the House of Commons who could and The delegate from Preston reported, that since Mr.

as would before long insure success. He had not very latterly attended the meetings on the question, and therefore he was not capable of judging of the improved tone of the friends of the measure: indeed, he never attended a meeting in which he heard so much good reasoning and common sense advanced.

The delegate from keighley was of the same

to the progress the question was making, after which perience and sagacity of Mr. Cullen must render his

Ten Hours' Bill is carried through Parliament, and that they will, from the present time, redouble their exertions preparatory to another struggle in the next session of Parliament, to bring it to a successful termination.—That each district be urgently requested to forward without delay the whole of the petitions now in course of signature, either to the central committees of Yorkshire and Lancashire, or to our friends in the opinion of this meeting, the course adopted by Lord Ashley this session was, under all the oreumstances, the best and wisest, and believe that much has been gained by the course adopted, seeing that the business of the house would not in our opinion admit of a fair trial of the question with any prospect of success. That we hail, as one of the best omens of future success, the support which the cause of our wives and children received last session, and also in the fact, that ment, signed by the chairman, on behalf of the de-legates.—That this meeting of delegates cannot se-

also to the chairman and the central committees of is said to be "common enough" in Bolton. Such Lancashire and Yorkshire; after which the delegates houses, built with the design of being let upon comseparated, many of them having to travel from pulsion, are scarcely likely to be constructed upon

To ALL WHO HATE TYRANNY.—Of all the curses crime are sent to prison and penitentiaries, for punishthat ever scourged the human race, the greatest have ment and improvement, and every attention is paid, been the existence of men, who, to great wealth and power, have united a strong desire to trample on and oppress their fellow-men. There was a time when such characters could continue their fraud, oppression, injustice, and extortion without fear of public opinion; there was no popular press to keep tyranny in check, country his heavenly blessing, I renew to you, gen-tlemen, the assurance of all my Royal behevolence. and but little popular intelligence to mark with reprehension the tyrant. The times, however, are changed. The people are getting wiser. They begin muleted of a quarter of its honourable earnings. to know how to discover and expose the frauds and

(or try to make) poor men suffer, shall be blazoned forth throughout the length and breadth of the land ever reflected that the bondage which he imposes -shall be wafted on the wings of the press, from the On Sunday last a numerous meeting of delegates centre of our island all round to the sea; and every from the various manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire was held at the York Hotel, in Tod-morden, to promote the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill. Todmorden was selected on account of its central other working men, the following statement of a situation, being about equal distance from the factory recent act of tyranny is laid before the public:—The delegates present from the towns of Manchester, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Preston, Oldham, Lees, Rochdale, Chowbent, Astleybridge, Todmorden, Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Keighley, Dewsbury, and has lately experienced an unprecedented brisk-&c., &c. Several other towns were represented by ness; a circumstance that has caused the Messrs. letter. Mr. Samuel Haworth, cotton-spinner, of Christy to increase considerably their number of hands, and also brought into the trade many new The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, ex- manufacturers. As might naturally be expected, the with mischief to the worldly condition and prospects,

ment covers all, and away they go to sacrifice. The laise envious rivary, is another great obstacle landlords obey pretty faithfully one commandment, to multiply and replenish the earth, but they are entirely oblivious of the other—to get their broad by the sweat of their brows. They think the tenantry of their brows. They think the tenantry of their commandment for them. The tenantry of classes from each other—it prolongs the had made since they last met. It would also be of secting wealth—no chance of being happy. If they do produce, they see it flying away from them—whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley becoming known to their masters, were discharged to bring the question forward this session. For his their labour—they have neither honour nor profit. They know that they laboured and toiled; and whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley becoming known to their masters, were discharged to bring the question forward this session. For his their labour—they have neither honour nor profit. They know that they laboured and toiled; and whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley becoming known to their masters, were discharged to bring the question forward this session. For his their labour—they have neither honour nor profit. They know that they laboured and toiled; and whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley becoming known to their masters, were discharged to bring the question forward this session. For his their labour—they have neither honour nor profit. They know that they laboured and toiled; and whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley becoming known to their masters, were discharged to bring the question forward this session. For his own part he thought not.

The tenanty of their broads the discharged they do produce, they see it flying away from them—they do produce, they see it flying away from them—they do produce, they see it flying away from them—they do produce, they see it flying away from them—they do produce, they see it flying away from t own part he thought not.

Mr. Paul Hargraves, the delegate from the Lancashire Committee, then entered into a de-

Messrs. C., whose conscientiousness is so far blunted

was but one opinion among the operatives of that moral principle and every humane and benevolent No. 13 F.S.O.C.; Mr. T. M. Wheeler handed in working eleven hours, and at a festival given to the hands the other night by the master, Mr. Knowles, that gentleman stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, and would insatiable of all monsters—he is heartless, and therecontinue to carry it out, and even go to a further fore cannot feel—he is brainless, and therefore canlimitation; and as to Lord Ashley, they believed he not think—he is destitute of moral principle, and had made many sacrifices in the cause, and was the therefore understands not justice or equity, unless give time to the committee of collectors to get in the ports the worship of his idol.—Droyleden, 1845.

country—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, &c.—

"Gentlemen, when you arrived at this Diet I greeted you with an entire confidence in your patrial these iniquitous principles, and the multitude greeted you with an entire confidence in your patrial that followed the example with Requests, deserves some attention, from its exposing mit all cash raised on behalf of the Testimonial now bow down to the might of their intellect. Now, what have we to oppose to these evil principles? We must oppose to false competition and envious rivalry, color ality of which has been increased by gratitude, that oppose to false competition and envious rivalry, color ality of which has been increased by gratitude, that the members of this we derive the particulars from a magmed. We derive the particular from a magmed. The particular from a magmed. We derive the particular from a magmed. The particular from a magmed from residence in an execution against James Darbishire, green grocer, nesday evening. July way to the sublime resolve of the Lowell Convention among the labouring many. The next great prin- way to the duties of the public good. Several resolve of the Act at defiance, in April, and on last Saturday week a seizure was Testimonial shall be."

340 Shand London made under it of certain articles which Mary Ann Darbishire, his daughter, appeared to claim as her property. From her statement it appeared that her father was sold up about eight months ago, and that her aunt had given her a bed, and she had bought other articles herself. During the hearing of the case Sarah Roberts, an interesting young woman, apparently about twenty years of age, was called, and stated that she let the house to Darbishire's daughter. The following colloquy then took place:—Judge: Did you let the house to the claimant? Yes.—Are you the landlady of the house? · I take it with my work.—Whom do you work for? Mr. Cullen, cotton work.—Whom do you work for? Mr. Cullen, cotton spinner.—How much do you pay a week for it? Three shillings and a penny.—What do you let it for? Two shillings.—And do you lose the remainder? Yes.—How much do you get a week? Twelve shillings.—The Judge: That's one way of making a property.—(Several voices in the court here shouted out, 'That's common enough in Bolton.')—The Judge: That's a great shame.—(A voice: 'They all do it.') Judge: I never heard a more disgraceful case in my life." From this, it would appear that Mr. Culten, of Bolton, who, we understand, is an advocate for, and a professor of, liberal principles, can, nevertheless, condescend to be liberal principles, can, nevertheless, condescend to be a party to transactions of a nature which honest and conscientious men of every shade of opinion must heartily condemn. We have always considered that the best method of forwarding principle was by example,—particularly when the parties concerned were placed in such positions, as, from their prominency, to be rendered obnoxious to the observation and criticism of the public. As a magistrate, sitting upon the bench, and dispensing equal justice to all applicants, there can be no doubt but the experience and assertions. services exceedingly valuable to the inhabitants of Bolton; and there can be as little doubt that his appointment, from his literary acquirements, has added dignity to the bench on which he occasionally presides. These things will have more than justified, in the eyes of his fellow-townsmen, the parties who recommended him to the important office he holds: the exertions of those parties will indeed have secured the gratitude of the borough of Bolton. It is truly

Monthewill Publisher

lamentable, then, to see that, for the paltry considera-tion of a few shillings per week, the tradesman should in Parliament, for presentation this session.—That, court, the severe censure of the presiding judge, who felt compelled to characterize the transaction as "the most disgraceful he had ever heard of." From the statement we have cited, it appears that this gentleman is not the only person in Bolton whose conduct, in this repect, merits the indignation and contempt of every right-thinking man. The offence charged against Mr. Cullen is said to be a common one in that borough. For the honour of the town-for the respect we would fain feel for our neighbours, we hope the Ten Hours' Bill was supported by four-fifths of the members of the manufacturing districts. That a petition from this meeting be forwarded to Parlia
petition from this meeting be forwarded to Parlia
this is not the fact; but, if the statement be accurate, then we ought not to feel surprised that the government, with such facts in evidence before them, icel justified in the interference they every between mill. tified in the interference they exercise between millparate without once more expressing its unabated confidence in the zeal and sound judgment of Lord Ashley in conducting this measure through Parliaowners and factory workpeople. If these who ought to ment.—That every day's experience confirms our pre- law supposes them to be, can we wonder at the dis-Parliament of whom we have any knowledge, the most efficient advocate we can have, and that he be most represented by the operative content so often expressed by the operative content, in this particular, he feels the yoke too heavy for him? most respectfully requested to continue his effort on relation to other similar cases. Sarah Roberts, an our behalf, and that we believe we are but expressing the unanimous sentiments of our constituents in stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his stating that we rely with his st zeal and ability to bring the question to a successful per week; but, as one of the conditions of this emissue, and we once more pledge ourselves never to relax ployment, she is compelled to take a house, which in our exertions until our efforts and his labours are she does not want, at something more than a fourth erowned with success.—That we most sincerely express our thanks to the editors of the Herald, Times, Post, Standard, Northern Star, and of all other papers who so disinterestedly supported us, and that the morning papers be respectfully requested to notice the presentation of our petitions now in the hands of our friend in Parliament."

sne does not want, at something more than a fourth of her earnings—a rental, indeed, of £8 0s. 4d. per annum. Under this bargain the master gains everything, and the employed is nearly certain to be a loser. In all probability, during, at least, part of the time of servitude, the tenement taken will be empty, and the consequence instantly is, that the wages of our friend in Parliament."

the very best principles, or with the most scrupulous regard to the comfort and convenience of the people ntended to live in them. Persons convicted of during their incarceration, to their cleanliness and orderly habits, not only to maintain the health of the body, but to improve that of the mind: persons convicted of poverty, at Bolton, are condemned to have their wages lessened, their liberties abridged, and their persons to suffer oppression, if, by their industry, they endcavour to "live honest in the sight of all men," unless they submit to have that industry extortions to which they have so long been subject; and tion and servility, they may starve, or be driven, Should they refuse to succumb to such abject degradathe time will come, when every act of force or deception, oppression or in justice, whereby rich men make to do that which their mind would revolt against. upon his workpeople may force the highest and noblest minded among them—and, consequently, those who, under judicious treatment, would be the most valuable members of society—into dishonest practices, and lead to an abandonment of those virtuous principles, the loss of which, especially in females, produces results which are appalling even to posure of the system would be a sufficient rebuke to deter any other "Cotton Lord" from seeking to avail himself, for the sake of a trifle of lucre, of so mercenary a source of profit—one so fraught in every way pressed his regret that the operatives were comnew manufacturers having had but little experience the independence, and the moral welfare of those who veriest slaves. Even the poor slave of the south, down-trodden and degraded as he is, is better off than we of the north. Mr. Channing then went on to say that he considered it the privilege and the duty of that he considered it the privilege and the duty of the trade (by considerably at different warchouses. In this state of the case, it was suggested a few weeks ago, by that he considerably at different warchouses. In this state of the case, it was suggested a few weeks ago, by the trade (both masters). people; but then, the letting of such places should invariably be a matter of option, as well with the tenant as the landlord. Each should be free to make a bargain, or to decline it, according to his own pleasure and inclination. Coercion in such a case is the worst species of tyranny—a sort of truck dealing, which is as disreputable to the strong, and disad-

> of the money which he obtains in exchange for the goods which have been produced from his capital and machinery .- Preston Chronicle. STRIKE OF MINERS AT BURY.—It is my painful duty to report the strike of the men in the employ of Messrs. Fearnesey and Co., at Jaraco, near Bury. I have been requested to send you a detail of the cir-

> vantageous to the weak, as that of paying wages in goods instead of money. The workman has as clear a right to the free controll and disposition of the

whole of the wages obtained in return for his or her labour, as the manufacturer can have to the disposal

dendale, per Mr. R. Wild, 9s.; the Woolcombers of Bradford, Yorkshire, per Mr. J. Moore, £3 5s. 5d. : pose but to add house to house, field to field, and Mr. J. Grassby handed in 3s. 1d. on behalf of Mr. Mr. Joseph Gregory, of Bolton, said, there money-bag to money-bag—discarding at once every Millgrove, the subscription of a few Carpenters of That this Committee keep open their accounts until Wednesday, July 16th next ensuing, in order to indeed his feeling, thinking, and being just sup- books now in the hands of those who have neglected the calls previously made, and that the secretary THE TRUCK System.—The following case, which cocurred a few days ago, at the Bolton Court of local committees, with a request that they will trans-

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Mr. Storr, of Little Steeping, and Mr. Nathaniel Foreman, of Toynton, were each of them cured of this painful disease, their beards were one continued crust of virulent matter; notwithstanding which they were perfectly cured in a few weeks. DISEASED EYES.

A youth of Mr. Smith's, of Horncastle, was cured by this medicine of diseased eyes, after having suffered severely and been nearly blind for three months. His parents had tried several medical men, independent of all other Several others have been cured of sore eyes in a very short

The above named persons will be glad to answer any inquiry, for the benefit of their fellow-sufferers. For the convenience of parties residing at a distance from Spilsby, Dr. Allen attends every Wednesday, from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, at the Green Dragon Inn, Boston, where he may be consulted (Gratis) in any of the above, or following Disorders:— Viz :—Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma, and all Diseases arising from sudden changes in the Atmosphere, and in low and marshy districts. Prepared only by Dr. Allen, Spilsby.

The Drops and Lotion in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d; the Pills in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; the Ointment at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d,, with ample directions, \*\*\* Sold retail by Rhoades, stationer, Spilsby; Hur-

Proprietor, Dr. Allen, Spilsby, Lincolnshire,

WRAY'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

PATRONISED BY Her Grace the Dowager Sir C. F. Williams, Knt. Duchess of Leeds. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Lady Sherborne. Bart. Captain Boldero, M.P. Earl of Lincoln. Marquis of Waterford. Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. Lord Bantry. Archdeacon Webber. General Maitland. Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of General Gardner. Cripplegate. Mr. Justice Cresswell. General Nisbitt.

And families of the first distinction. THESE Medicines, which are found to possess so great A a power over the respective complaints to which they are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of-His late R. H. the Duke of Lord John Churchill. Sussex. Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.

Lord Charles Churchill. George Byng, Esq., M.P. Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P.

And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holbornhill, and 344, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America, of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's depend-

Strongly recommended by the Faculty.

Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest .- Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually elieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of WRAY'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be with-

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger .- A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints, Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy for Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions, In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Wray's Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders, in boxes, containing powders for twelve glasses, at 2s. each, and in bottles, fitted in cases, with spoon, measure, &c., complete, at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Very convenient for travelling or exportation. Common Seidlitz to make wenty-four glasses, 2s. per packet.

Wray's Improved Sodaic Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders, in packets, for eighteen glasses, at 1s. and 1s. 3d.; or in cases, complete for travelling, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Wray's Antibilious Pills-In boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.—These Pills are an excellent remedy for gentleman and magistrate had to send for it. A servantpreventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently its operation is such as to entirely expel the subtle and of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of cried out what brought her there, and threw her into a feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of the chest, &c.

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours—in the majority of cases, twenty-four-if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions. Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted

for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d. Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly

Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages. pancras, intestines, womb, kidneys, &c., scabs and ulcers | Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with break out in all parts of the body, particularly the legs | their several preparations, according to the Pharmacopogia and arms; the joint bones and viscera become morbid. of the Royal College of Physicians. A large stock of ble the price of their legal issue. The mania has In the fourth stage puirid eruptions and spotted fevers new English Honey of the finest quality, retailing at extendee eastward, and twopence for a penny piece, ensue, which end in atrophy, or else are followed by 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., and the best West India Tamarinds and a penny for a halfpenny, &c., is now asked for A liberal allowance to Merchants and Captains. Phy-

sicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully and accurately prepared by gentlemen regularly quali-Physician's Advice from eleven till one, every day. Surgical Attendance every evening from seven till nine. Persons residing in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their symptoms, age, habits of life, &c., and inclosing a re-

part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WRAY, 118, Hol-

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

orn-hill."

DEAD the following letter from Mr. W. Alexander, Bookseller, Yarmouth :-

Great Yarmouth, March 27, 1845. Gentlemen,-Being recently at Norwich, I called upon a gentleman at his request. He said, having seen your name in a newspaper as an agent for the sale of PARR'S PILLS, and also letters addressed to you testifying their efficacy in the cure of various complaints, I resolved to try them. I had been very unwell for two or three years, my stomach much out of order, and I constantly felt a painful alone we should watch our thoughts, when in society difficulty in breathing; I employed two medical gentle-our tongues, and when in our families our tempers. stomach much out of order, and I constantly felt a painful men, and took a great quantity of medicine, but derived Indeed, upon our properly guarding the last depends no benefit; on the contrary, I found myselfdaily declining much of our social happiness and domestic comfort. and getting weaker, so that I could scarcely walk from taking care to counteract that continued irritability one street to another; indeed I was in a melancholy de- of mind which is the precursor to ebullitions of pas sponding state. Accordingly, I purchased a box, and took them as directed. At the end of a week I was much better, having taken, I think, only eighteen pills; consequently, I continued taking them regularly, and when I had taken two boxes and a half, I became quite well, and to this day I have enjoyed life, having now good health and good spirits. If, however, I feel any slight indisposi- mend with confidence "Frampton's Pill of Health,"

reason to prize, which restores me to my usual good ation. health. This gentleman wished his case to be made public, although for obvious reasons he could not authorise me to give his name. This timid, perhaps in some cases, prudent cautiousness is not uncommon. A neighbouring gentleman has several times admitted to me that he de rives great benefit from the occasional use of Parr's medicines, but will not permit me to mention it to any one.

am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. P.S. The Pills have entirely removed the cough and

ACTOR, now performing in this country, gave the following important testimonial to the efficacy of PARR'S

LIFE PILLS before leaving for America:-To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. SIRS,-Having used PARR'S LIFE PILLS on several occasions when attacked by violent Bilious complaints, Yours, respectfully,

Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. WM. H. HACKETT. The extraordinary effect of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good: licate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will R. Jones, Dolgelley, Merionethshire, auctioneer—divi-completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine.—Sheets Mr. Morgan, Liverpool. of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had gratis, of every respectable Medicine Vender

throughout the kingdom.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. office of Mr. Stanway, Manchester. on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. | CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold wholesale by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh. Retailed by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, druggists, and dealers in patent respectable chemists, druggists, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 19½d., 3s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. 2, J. Bulmer, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant—July 2, J. Cooke, Wem, Shropshire, brewer—July 2, J. and T. Lamb, each. Full directions are given with each box.

From a return just issued, on the motion of Mr. Hume, it appears that the number of soldiers belonging to regiments of the line and depôts in England and Ireland who have been corporally punished a line and depôts in England and Ireland who have been corporally punished a line and depôts in England and Ireland who have been corporally punished a line and depôts in England and Ireland who have been corporally punished a line and depôts in England a and Ireland who have been corporally punished between January 1, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1841 (the last three years), is 1160; of whom 1014 were flogged once, 119 twice, 24 three times, 2 four D. Davis and F. H. Tuckett, Bristol, wholesale tea-dealers times, and I five times. In the course of the same -E. Cockshutt and T. Goodier, Preston, Lancashire, iron-period 15,133 have suffered imprisonment: 11,208 founders-E. and H. Cadman and C. Walker, Sheffield, once, 2464 twice, 834 thrice, 344 four times, 151 five times, 78 six times, 24 seven times, 19 eight times, times, 78 six times, 24 seven times, 10 eight times, 5 nine times, 3 ten times, 2 eleven times, and 1 twelve times. The number of soldiers corporally punished in the Royal Marines during the same period is only 31, and 891 imprisoned. In the Royal Artillery 62 nen have been flogged during the same period, 1281 men have been flogged during the same period, 1281 imprisoned, and I transported for seven years. The number of times is not specified. In our recirrent chester, cotton-spinners—G. Rider and T. S. Rickersteth, number of times is not specified. In our regiments abroad 1820 have been flogged once, 289 twice, 68 Turner, Carnarvon, wine-merchants—A. A. Croll and W. ton, stationer, house, druggist, hoston; cussons, three times, 12 lour mines, o live times, 368 three times, facturers—J. Lister and G. Butler, Welton, loradard ton, Post-office, Grimsby; and all respectable Medicine 366 four times, 181 five times, 87 six times, 26 seven manufacturers—G. Smith and T. Madgwick, Pavement, manufacturers—G. Smith a Venders.

Persons desirous of becoming Agents for the sale of the above medicines are desired to make application to the Proprietor, Dr. Allen, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

John Inventines, 101 live times, 20 seven times, 20 seven times, 30 six times, 20 seven times, and 2 times, 9 eight times, 4 nine times, 8 ten times, and 2 Moorfields, City, cabinet-makers—R. Drely and G. F. De deven times. The corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy were, in 1839, 2007; in 1840, 2006; 1842, 2472; and 1843, 2170.

Moorfields, City, cabinet-makers—R. Drely and G. F. De deven times, 9 eight times, 4 nine times, 20 seven times, and 2 Moorfields, City, cabinet-makers—R. Drely and G. F. De deven times, 101 live times, 20 seven times, 20 se

Freland.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTY LEITRIM. The following threatening notice from Molly Maguire was sent through the post-office of Drumsnow to Mr. William Jeff, the eminent contractor on the Shannon works:-

"Sir,—This is to give you notice, that unless you dis charge (Cooger) Tim Byrne from your employment as watchman, I will sarve you out. This is the first notice I ever sent you, or have occasion to send to you, but if you don't discharge Cooger Byrne you will hear from me with a report, that will prevent you from eatin for some time, and may be for ever. " Still your friend.

" MOLLY MAGGIRE," The only cause that can be assigned for the above is, that Messrs. Jeff were compelled to place a watchman over a quantity of turf, to prevent the robberies of that article that took place nightly; the men they placed having detected several in the act of stealing the turf, and having told their employers of

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MOLLY KAGUIRES. (Extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Mohill. county Leitrim.)

"\* \* \* Since I last wrote we had a regular battle between the Molly Magnires and the police at Eslins. The serjeant with one man were going to investigate an outrage that occurred about half a mile from this on last Thurs. day evening. When they got as far as Drumraggan Hill they perceived fourteen armed Mollys. The serieant sent back the man he had with him for the three others, leaving one man to guard the barracks, so that there were but five altogether, and the Mollys by this time had gained a good deal of ground, as also hundreds of country icople. The police at last were closing them in, when the Mollys wheeled round and commenced firing, shouting, and screaming frightfully. The police fired in their own defence, and killed one man and wounded many; best of all, out one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s. made them run, although the mob had now increased to thousands, it being market day at Mohill. The police thought it best to retreat when the mob were at a distance, and were carrying off with them the dead man, when the mob returned and pursued them. The police had to drop the dead man and run to their barracks, one of them being wounded in the head; he was the only Protestant of the party. \* \* \* \* You would be surprised how such crowds could be collected in so short a time, The man who had been left in the barracks had run into Mohill, and succeeded in getting safe there, nithough the very women were crying out to stop him. In a short time we had a large force of police, and in two hours' time the military arrived from Carrick, and remained at the police barracks all night. \* \* \* It was a fortunate battle, as the Mollys had determined on some murders that night, Happily, for that time, they were frustrated. We have been quict since. We have got a large additional force of police; and there was not a cart in all Mohill could be induced to bring out their furniture, and a neighbouring woman of a gentleman in this neighbourhood was beaten operate as an Aperient, and, by keeping the bowels in a on Sunday, outside the chapel, by a man, and although proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office the crowd were all present, not one would save her; all health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indi- ditch, and tore her shawl; she had to run to the police gestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a burracks, and was escorted home by three men. The priest, in his discourse, said there were people attending the chapels on purpose to tell the Protestants what was said. You see what a state we are in; and not one farthing of rent will any person's tenants pay till November, they say; but, when that time arrives, it will be all the same; they think before that they will have everything their own

> It has been ascertained that the name of the man first killed was \*\*\*-that many more have since died, and that some are still in a dying state.

> EXTRAORDINARY MONETARY SPECULATION -- For some time past the copper coinage of William IV. stated to be 7ews, and a report has in consequence gained ground that gold is contained in it. What reason there may be for this it is impossible to say; but it is a well known fact that agents have been at work for the last two months buying up these partithe "precious issue."-Morning Chronicle. RAILWAY Speed.—The distance between London

and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and forty-five minutes. 110 miles in 105 minutes! QUACKERY IN THE UNITED STATES. - Brandreth with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three-story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloes are carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, nittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any and down everybody's throat. He has expended thirty-five thousand dollars in a single year for advertising. Comstock began with nothing, but, by crowding his patent medicines, has been able to purchase one of the first houses in Union-place, and gives magnificent soirces, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly 300,000 dollars. Sherman, taking the lozengeline, has emerged from his little shop in Nassau-street, into a buyer of lots and houses by the wholesale. I need not mention Swain of Philadelphia, who, by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single pearl head-band for his daughter, worth, 20,000 dollars, to prove that we are pill eating and bitter drinking persons. Your literary man will starve in a garret, while your pill maker will emerge from his garret into a palace.—Albany Freeholder.

It behoves us always to be on our guard: when sion. But our mental disposition is so intimately connected with our physical condition, that what is frequently considered ill-temper, or pecvishness, is in reality but the result of a derangement of the digestive or other organs of the body, and requires medicinal not mental remedies. To such we recomtion, I have recourse to the medicine I have so much as being certain in its effects, and gentle in its oper-

# Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette, June 10th, 1845.) George Estall, Holywell-street, Westminster, plasterer—Robert Fish, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, plumber and glazier—James Fisher, Lynn, spirit-merchant—Charles Dalton, Old Kent-road, stonemason—Charles Thomas Hicks, Upper Thames-street, drug-grinder—Thomas Payler, Pudsey, Yorkshire, scribbling-miller—George Byford, Liverpool, grocer—George Goodall, Ashton-under-Lyne, victualler—Benjamin Samuel Jones, Wrockwardine Shropshire, grocer.

shire, grocer. July 1, L. J. B. and L. O. B. Vaudeau, Wood-street, Cheapside, dealers in artificial flowers—July 1, J. W. Mardall, New Shoreham, Sussex, insurance-broker—July 1, T. Gorton, jun., Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, bookseller-July 4, J. Woollett, Gould-square, City, merchant-July 3, J. 4, J. Woonett, Gould-square, Ory, merchant—July 9, J. Graham, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant—July 3, T. Revely, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber—July 3, J. Fletcher, Maryport, Cumberland, boiler-manufacturer—July 9, T. Robinson, Eccleston, Lancashire, lime-burner—July 9, J. Kewley, Liverpool, tailor—July 2, J. Hadfield, Manchester, horse-dealer—July 2, J. Holroyd, Whoeslay, Voyleching action ways maker. Wheatley, Yorkshire, cotton-warp-maker — July 2, E. Clegg, Waithland, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. B. Reynolds, Mitcham, silk-printer-first dividend of 28 in the pound, on Saturday next, and the two following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, J. Jones, Chester, fellmonger—first dividend of 114d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan,

J. Metcalf, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer-first dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hobson, Manchester. J. Potter and W. Maude, Manchester, calico printers-

third dividend of 41d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the

Kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers—July 1, S. Tavener, Sovereign-mews, Paddington, bricklayer—July 1, J. CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS AND IMPRISONMENTS IN Harley, Wolverhampton, plumber—July 1, J. Dalton, Salford, Lancashire, joiner—July 1, T. Griffiths, Blaenfed, ford, Lancashire, auctioneer—July 1, J. Chrisp, Great Tower-From a return just issued on the motion of My

> file-manufacturers; as far as regards C. Walker-T. and J. Hawthornthwaite, Manchester, drapers-W. H. and H.

### Poetrp.

MY MITHER'S KIST. It's nae to get a grander hame That I maun flit the morn-Mann quit the sward which first I trod-The bield whaur I was born. The comforts o' its cozy hearth Will a' be sairly miss'd ;-

This only remnant gangs wi' me, My ain auld mither's kist. Next to hersel', my infant hopes On this auld box were built;

And now, though manhood marks my brow, My heart lies lithely till't. The hand that spares not made me heir-Far sooner than I wist\_\_

O' much; but nought that pleased me mair Than this-my mitier's kist. I mind my merit's first reward-Though sma', yet 0 ! how dear-Was gi'en me frae the weel-hained purse,

That aye lay hoarded here. Man's meed o' praise I've got since syne-By Fortune's hand been blest; But nane prized like that ae bawbee Frae out my mither's kist.

I kent nae wish but what I thocht Its stores could weel supply: We lang had lost a father's love-A husband's industry; Yet woman's ever eident hand.

Wi' nae ane to assist,

Held aye the fangs o' misery far Frae aff my mither's kist. And sae its nae what's in it now-Though that be a' my store-That links me to the auld oak kist, But for its worth of yore.

I doubt this heart will ken nae mair A joy of sic a grist, As when a bairn I've danced me roun', Or on my mither's kist.

Edinburgh Weekly Register.

Reviews.

ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c. By C. Waterron, Esq. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row. (Concluded from the Northern Star of June 7th.) Our first extract this week describes a singular COMBAT BETWIKT TWO HARES.

On Easter Sunday, in the afternoon, as I was proceeding with my brother-in-law, Mr. Carr, to look at a wild duck's inconceivable fury on the open ground, about a hundred and fifty yards distant from us. \* \* \* \* We staid in the wood some ten minutes, and on nearing it we saw the hares still in desperate battle. They had moved along the hill-side, and the grass was strongly marked with their down for a space of twenty yards. At last one with the pond to which the swan had retired. He inconceivable fury on the open ground, about a hundred at last, quite enfeebled and worn out, his head fell gently on the grass, his wings became expanded a trifle or so, and he died whilst I was looking on. This was in the last one with the grass was strongly marked with their down for a space of twenty yards. At last one without detriment to its more serious fortune, his intelligence, and his character for sanctity, had acquired very great fame and influence among the highly of its execution. By-the-bye what has become of Cooper's negro—"Him no man, massa; him only four of the 90 had acquired very great fame and influence among the highly of its execution. By-the-bye what has become of time the pond to which the swan had retired. He single conceptable with the fact that the fact inconceivable fury on the open ground, about a hundred of the sylvan warriors fell on its side, and never got upon its legs again. Its antagonist then retreated for a yard or so,-stood still for a minute, as if in contemplation, and then rushed vengefully on the fallen foe. This retreat and advance was performed many times; the conqueror striking its prostrate adversary with its fore feet, and clearing off great quantities of down with them. In the meantime the vanquished hare rolled over and over again, but could not recover the use of its legs, although it made several attempts to do zo. Its movements put in mind of a drunken man trying to get up from the lake-house. It now lay still famel is attacks upon it with the fight was over, we approached the scene faced by the condays. Seeing that the fight was over, we approached the scene faced in the fight was over, we approached the scene faced in the fight was over, we approached the scene faced in the fight was over, we approached the scene faced in the fight was over, we approached the scene faced by the moonday. It now has slumbered there the finding his hope abundantly revived. There have been, and are, unfortunately, too many causes to induce the simple suffering son of toil to despair of a better future, and the out line and one daughter by her; and though it was asserted that she was delivered of a boy on the very day on which the estings—devolving from father to son, the ground, effectually subdued; whilst the other confined its attacks upon it with the fight was over, we approached the scene faced by the noonday. Seeing that the fight was over, we approached the scene faced by the moderated by the moonday of their huts and kail-yards. Their due the simple suffering son of toil to despair of a better future, and down the rarities. It is families are of older standing in the district than the one of the lairly and one daughter by her; and though it was asserted that she was delivered of a boy on the very day on which the event was assured and one daughter by her; and though it was asserted that she was delivered of a boy on the very day on which the event was asserted that the well-well are district than due the thirty believe to introduce the simple sufficiency of their huts and kail-yards. Their due on, on the core of the despair of a better future, and been well-lairly of their huts and thealt-yards. Their due on, on the very day on which the straygle for justice hope, the form the banks of the O meantime the vanquished hare rolled over and over weighing, I should suppose, some seven or eight pounds. THE ROBIN.

Pretty cock-robin, the delight of our childhood, and an

is plenty of shelter for him, his song may be heard throughout the entire year, even in the midst of frost and snow. In the whole catalogue of British birds, cock-robin is the only one which in his wild state can be really considered familiar with man. Others are rendered tame by famine and cold weather, and will cautiously approach the spot where food is thrown for them, but the robin will actually alight upon your table, and pick up crumbs on your own plate. When I have been digging in the pleasure ground, he has come and sat upon my spade; and by every gesture and after that all went right." He then informed me proved his confidence. You cannot halt for any moderate time in the wood, but cock-robin is sure to approach, and cheer you with an inward note or two; and on such occasions he has more than once alighted on my foot. This familiarity is inherent in him, and not acquired. I am not acquainted with any other wild bird that possesses, and happy with the thought that the first volume, is likely, we understand, to be remetiated from happy with the thought that the lady who had lately become his guest the first possible," said I to the vender, "that you can kill and eat these pretty songsters?" "Yes," said he, with a grin; "and if you will take a dozen of them home for said. "Never," said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in a bed?" said I will never more sleep in morrow." It is the innocent familiarity of this sweet ranks of the people in England. Nobody ever thinks of if we had more of fortitude and less of self-love things doing it an injury. "That's poor cock-robin! don't hurt would go better with us, both night and day, than they poor cock-robin," says the nursery-maid, when her infant do at present. charge would wish to capture it. Mrs. Barbauld has introduced coek-robin into her plaintive story of Pity; and, when we study the habits of this bird, and see that his intimacy with us far surpasses that of any other known wild one, we no longer wonder that the author of that pathetic ballad, the Children in the Wood, should have singled eut the redbreast amongst all the feathered tribe, to do them the last sad act of kindness. They had been barbarously left to perish, and had died of cold and want. Cock-robin found them, and he is described as bringing leaves in his mouth, and covering their dead bodies with

"Their pretty lips with blackberries Were all besmear'd and dyed; And when they saw the darksome night

touch the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps the window, and take a few turns in the room, there is not a village or hamlet in England that has not can be no doubt but that sweet sleep, placidissime somme the Criminal is an article of the highest order of what's Miss Prettyman to me? Oh! You've met her servant arrested and taken to the Prefecture of Police. there is not a village or hamlet in England that has not can be no donor out that sweet sleep, placetized sound of the lands of every least what befel the babes in the wood; and how poor Deorum, would return with him arm in arm to bed. We would that we could place it in the hands of every least horse or twice at her brother's house? Yes, I dare say In consequence of the information extracted from heard what befel the babes in the wood; and how poor Deorum, would return with him arm in arm to be the cock-robin did all in his power for them when death had wooderful is the degree of heat which is generated by the cock-robin did all in his power for them when death had wooderful is the degree of heat which is generated by the community. Societies formed for the community of closed their eyes. I wish it were in my power to do only human body, when prostrate on a soft bed. Those parts member of the community. Societies formed for the

robberies committed on the poor by the aristocracy in the enclosing of the common and waste lands of of the country. "Heath Common," a place which our own eyes have feasted on, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, being threatened with an inclosure Act, Protest to the inhabitants of the town :-

HEATH COMMON. Wakefield,-once Merry Wakefield :-why art thou so no longer? What envious hand hath smote thee, and changed thy garland of roses into one of rue and wormwood? Formerly thy fair face must have beamed with many smiles; for thou wert known throughout the land by the name of "Merry Wakefield."

And very merry must have been thy days: for thy merchants were prosperous, thy people happy, and thy prison empty; ay, so empty, that time was when not one single captive could be found within its walls. There was Westgate Common open to thy people and to all the world besides,
and the Outwood too; and here it was that thy merry
some daughters came to be the historian; nor has he unfaithfully nary to select committee appointed to inquire into the chert.—Ibid.

Interval the firms is walls. There was West tion of the Act of last session with respect to debts

The concluding chapter of the work is "On Tight to be the historian; nor has he unfaithfully nary to suith their dought that the open and their proceedings. With their energy he sympathy and their proceedings. By likely; but I did. Very daughter face!

The concluding chapter of the work is "On Tight their proceedings. By likely; but I did. Very daughter face!

Th captive could be found within its walls. There was Westdull care away. But these once-famed rural haunts for been enforced times without number, but his war much and give are now no longer thine: theiron hand of against Crayate is competing new. His arguments a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is much and give are now no longer thine: theiron hand of private interest fell heavy on them; and they were lost to them. It is proposed, that if any person a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is proposed, that if any person an instance of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn therefore ever. Oh, how cruel and unjust it was, to sever the reverse. No; hesides costs of cuit for the recovery of debts due to them. It is proposed, that if any person a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, there for ever. Oh, how cruel and unjust it was, to sever the recovery of debts due to them. It is proposed, that if any person an instance of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn their centers and ment proceedings, and has come through all that paint. No—I'm not a censolated to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, therefore ever. Oh, how cruel and unjust it was, to sever the recovery of debts due to them. It is proposed, that if any person an instance of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn their centers and ment proceedings, and has a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, and the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed it is indebted to any other in a sum of the proposed from thee those delightful walks which the foresight and ood sense of our ancestors had fare and left at thy command!

All, all is now changed for the worse: and sad and sor-

which lead to once Merry Wakefield. terrible, and so appalling with solitary cells, that in view- so that when a man falls down in a fit, the first ating it the soul of man recoils within him, and he begins tempt at relief on the part of the bystanders is to to doubt if he is in a Christian country. Things were until his cravat. Indeed, the windpipe, the veins,

not so in the gone-by days of once Merry Wakefield.

the Court of Bankruptcy comes within the category but the category of sorrow is not yet filled up; another better remaining rural sports which are now within thy the filled common is to be enclosed! Then adieu, the control of some unsightly rose-buds having fashion on account of some unsightly rose-buds having of offences mentioned, he may be committed to New-and the just estimate of the work of some unsightly rose-buds having fashion on account of some unsightly rose-buds having fashion on account of some unsightly rose-buds having of offences mentioned, he may be committed to New-and the just estimate of the work of some unsightly rose-buds having of offences mentioned, he may be committed to New-and the just estimate of the work of some unsightly rose-buds having of offences mentioned, he may be committed to New-and the just estimate of the work of some unsightly rose-buds having of offences mentioned, he may be committed to New-and I we for offence

a long and last adieu, to thy delightful walks, and rides, like wild-fire, and warmed the throats of all in high life. wholesale condemnations of the critic in Jerrold. What you always say. You're tired of asking me, and manly games on the ever-anchonting wilds of Heath A connection of mine placed so much stress upon the Destavity however will be indeed because I always stay some objection? Of

I would not have a hand in the projected enclosure of wire snares. I cannot possibly understand why westrong reviews and other articles we have not read. From it out! Oh, I don't mind your swearing, Mr. Caudle! could come back, and were to give his roral canation and healthy men should be doomed by fashion to bind a notice in the "Literary Register" of a work entitled The Remain to the following Part the foll

ducing a single inflexion of the voice that can be pronounced melodious. \* \* \* Once I had

necks free. Indeed, man alone is the only being to be found in the whole range of animated nature who goes an opportunity, which rarely occurs, of being with a swan with a ligature on the throat. in its last illness. Although I gave no credence to the extravagant notion which antiquity had entertained of melody from the mouth of the dying swan, still I felt we hope that he will reconsider this determination.

Abd-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and This poor swan was a great favourite, and had been the hope it will not be long before we shall have the jet black, and he wears a small mustachio, which gives a pride of the lake time out of mind. Those who spend their life in the country, and pay attention to the ordinary movements of birds, will easily observe a change in them.

The pride of the lake time out of mind. Those who spend pleasure of again introducing Mr. Waterton to our martial character to his soft and delicate face, and becomes him vastly. His hands are small and exquisitely with the children.

"Here," says Caudle, "I could endure it no longer, martial character to his soft and delicate face, and becomes him vastly. His hands are small and exquisitely with the children."—Punch. whenever their health is on the decline. I perceived that DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA- of them is quite coquettish: he is constantly washing pearance, and that the bird itself no longer raised the feathers of his wings as he passed through the water before me. Judging that he was unwell, I gave orders that he should be supplied with bread and boiled potatoes. Of these he ate sparingly, and in a day or two he changed his quarters, probably for want of sufficient shelter from the wind. Having found his way down to the stables, he got upon a small fishpond there, out of reach of storms. From this time he never fended for food, but he continued to take a little white bread now and then from my hand. nest in an adjacent wood, we saw two hares fighting with and then nodded again, and again held up his head; till

> which is lost in the shades of antiquity. There is an excellent chapter on "Fresh Air," from which we give the following extracts:-

never even uttered his wonted cry, nor so much as a sound

to indicate what he felt within. The silence which this

bird maintained to the last, tends to show that the dying

song of the swan is nothing but a fable, the origin of

last. Both its sides had been completely bared of fur. vellers, of whose health, or the want of it, not the slightest enfranchisement. The public journals—so powerful and large patches of down had been torn from its back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, back and belly and who seemed to have scrutimised the general state of dormitories with a considerable rampant capital, to the exclusion of, and in opposidegree of attention, once told me, that he had not passed a single hour in bed for fourteen years. He said he was eligert of protection in our riper years. Wherever there he thought fit. He added, that his aversion to enter a his own master in that respect, and could suit himself as men whose one idea appears to be strange bed was extreme. He did not know who had have brought discouragement to the ranks of the been there before him, or what impurities might be lurking patriots, and disgrace on their name. The friends in the region of the feather bed, or whether it had been of freedom, therefore, contemplating the strength aired by Phoebus or by Bacchus; and that the possibility and resources of the system against which they war, of getting into a damp bed acted upon his nerves more terribly than did the operation of Sir Robert Peel's incometax. "And how do you manage," said I, "without a bed?" if, sometimes they feel inclined to waver in their the Debtor Laws;" and an article on the celebrated following amusing story:—"About three weeks ago French writer, Montaigue. This last is the cream of a young and pretty woman went to a maison-de-sante the number and forms a fitting companion-nices to and asked to be taken in as a boundary. She stated and after that all went right." He then informed me Yet are the grounds for hope—nay, certainty of that the advantages which he had acquired by abandoning future triumph,—many and indisputable. the bed for ever were incalculable. He said that so long as there was a current of fresh air in the place where he which this magazine may be regarded as the type. interesting to those readers who have not the advantrection and for a week lived alone in the apartment for a fair spell of sleep. Travelling had no longer any your dinner to-day, you will come back for two dozen to- has accommodated herself to me, and I to nature. What sity the victim and the slave of the demoralizing more can I wish ?" He ceased on saying this. I entered warbler which causes it to be such a favourite with all fully into his fellings; and cre I retired to rest I thought

SICK ROOMS AND SLEEPING ROOMS. If we turn to a sick room, we are apt to surmise that the doctor in attendance never once takes the state of the clusion, that an equal educational guardianship of lungs under his serious consideration, except in cases of all the children of the commonwealth, accompanied apparent consumption. Although he has learned from anatomy that pure air is most essential to them, still he and distribution of the products of labour, are the allows his patient to be in a tomb, as it were, walled round only means by which the vices incidental to both with dense curtains, where the wholesome breeze can gain poverty and luxury may be annihilated; and society, no admittance, and where the foul vapours issue from the being purged from social outcasts and uscless drones, feverish mouth, and return to it, and from thence to the may become an intelligent, free, virtuous, and happy lungs, which are barely able to perform their duty. The community. windows are constantly shut, and the door most carefully closed, by which mischievous custom the lungs have no much needed of the quackeries of the medical tribe, chance of receiving a fresh supply of air from without, more particularly their custom of wrapping up their and at last the patient sinks in death for want of it. If prescriptions and inscriptions in dog-Latin. This is They laid them down and cried.

"No burial these pretty babes

"So burial these pretty babes

"Till robin-redheasts, painfully,
Did cover them with leaves."

This ballad has something in it peculiarly calculated to the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps

This ballad has something so the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps

They laid them down and cried.

They laid them down and cried.

To burial these pretty babes

"No burial these pretty babes

"Till robin-redheasts, painfully,
Did cover them with leaves."

This ballad has something in it peculiarly calculated to the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps

This ballad has something in the peculiarly calculated to the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps

They laid them down and cried.

Those in typhus fever were conveyed to an open shed, and mean an one newspaper, we an imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was in heavy our impudence: It's mighty she had sought. Again several days passed, when the director, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, who had been much afflicted at the idea of heavier, whose it's seldom enough, which it is high time was in imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was in imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was in imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was in imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was in incretor closed their eyes. I wish it were in my power to do only human body, when prostrate on a soft bed. Those parts memoer of the comming our criminal code and abolish-half as much in favour of some other birds as this well—first obtain-half as much in favour of some other birds as this well—first obtain-your beginning to talk loud, and twist and toss your melodrame." of course, retain their wonted coolness; and then, if the person becomes restless in his sleep, and rolls over upon them, he runs a fair risk of contracting rheumatic pains this article in the shape of a cheap tract. "The scarcely ever to be removed. Should a man ever have the terrible misfortune to pass the night in a damp bed, he this article in the shape of a cheap tract. "The trible misfortune to pass the night in a damp bed, he this article in the shape of a cheap tract. "The arms about as if you were as innocent as a born babe arms about as if you were as innocent as a born babe. "Scorce Fisheries.—A company is proposed to be established at Dundee for prosecuting on a large scale the deceived by such tricks now. No is the mistory of the pass the night in a damp bed, he the shape of a cheap tract. "The arms about as if you were as innocent as a born bab Lands, in which he manfully denounces the wholesale would be much worse off than if he had been condemned to lie on a pismire's nest. These little tormentors would important portion of this magazine; and the revelato lie on a pismire's nest. These little tormentors would micrely blister him, perhaps even with salutary effect; but the humid bed would cause him damage often beyond the humid bed would cause him damage often beyond the power of art or nature to repair. I trust we may safely power of art or nature to repair. I trust we may safely backward to the past for the golden age of political power of an anybody else—but I don't always see more than anybody else—but I don't always see more than anybody else—but I don't always see more than anybody else—but I men, and seems quite happy and contented. He can be are blind because agreeable it wight. Mr. Waterion addressed and published the following power of art or nature to repair. I trust we may safely England" to look forward to the future, instead of power of art or nature to repair. I trust we may safely conclude that, when the soft and downy preparations for the past for the golden age of political and won't be blind, however agreeable it might speak English so as to be understood, and runs about the offices a favourite with all. "Joey" is about the offices a favourite with all the offices are favourite with all the offices are favourite with all the offices are favourite w apartments. That we can absolutely do without it, is pose" of the right sort. That on Mr. D'Israeli's new sure, if a woman wants attention and respect from thirteen or fourteen years of age, thick set, and has libid.

> Mr. WATERTON has a good word for the rooks, whose destruction it appears has, or had, been determined on by the wise men of the north, the farmers of Scotland. Mr. W. shows most conclusively that instead of being enemies, the rooks are the best

what in the name of hemp and disacring, has a crack upon the corresponding classes of other civilised societies, to do with the throat of a man, except at Tybuin? The The grand contest of the universal man against wealth, throat is the great thoroughfare or highway for the determining a judgment plexion; though, of course, you've quite forgotten or order to obtain a summons from any Commissioner that: I think I once had a colour, before your conditions of Bankrupts for the district in which such debtor All all is now changed for the worse; and sad and sorting the containt is the great information of the blood from the heart to the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come and woeful is the appearance of the avenues head, and back again; and we all know that pressure on the containt this process that the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. I see nothing to laugh at the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to the district in which such debtor two issues. All things proclaim it and the process of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to the district in which such debtor two issues. All things proclaim it and the process of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to the process of a few, must, in a generation or two the vessels which contain this precious fluid may be at- Indeed by many the question is narrowed to this simple laughing at? I see nothing to laugh at. But as I from any Court of Requests, Court of Commissioners, On one of them there frowns a Bastile so huge and tended with distressing and even fatal consequences; and the arteries located in the neck, may be con-On another is seen a widely spreading structure, peopled these whom sorrow, and misfortune, and want, and themselves to be too severely pressed upon with impunity. The same of Heaven the consider how very near these main channels make good laws, and we shall have men as they ought to be." On the other hand, say the Young Englanders, "Make or shall not make answer thereof to the satisfaction men religious and virtuous, and the rest will follow."

O! I'm sure you do. You do it even when I'm out of the commissioner or court, or shall appear to have the commissioner or court, or shall appear to have and of course you do it when I'm out of the commissioner or court, or shall appear to have On another is seen a widely spreading structure, peopled sidered as life's body guards, which will not allow to man. We read in their countenances the mournful of life are to the surface of the throat, we wonder history of their sad destiny, and we fancy that we can at the temerity of the man who first introduced the use of hear them say. "You would have seen no sights so sor- cravats as a protection against the weather, or as an ornarowini as these in the gone-by days of once Merry Wake- ment to the parts. When he was about this roguish business, why did he stop short at the neck? He might just On a third arenue we behold unsightly piles of build- as well have offered clothing to the nose and cheeks. If ings, Stanaries high and spacious,—but the workings of these last mentioned parts of our mortal frame can safely which are diametrically the reverse of those crected by accommodate themselves to the blasts of winter, or the Generolent Joseph in ancient Egypt. And in passing over summer's sun, surely the throat might be allowed to try Calder's Bridge, we see a gem of olden architecture, now its fortune in the external air, especially when we see mouldering into dust, unheeded and untenanted, and this important privilege conceded to females in every rank with its windows broken. 'Tis said to have been en- of life, and of the most delicate constitutions. If any dowed for mass, for the souls of the slain at the great part of the human body be allowed to be uncovered in battle in the neighbourhood. Some years ago it served these days of observation and improvement, certainly the

Heath Common, even though poor Charley Stuart himself could come back, and were to give his royal sanction to it.

THE DVING SWAN.

THE DVING SWAN.

The supposed melody of the dying swan seems to be a fable of remote antiquity. I have long been anxious to find out upon what grounds the ancients could possibly attach melody to an expiring bird, which neither in youth nor in riper years ever shows itself gifted with the power of process of the roise free. Indeed, man alone is the only being to be a constant of the could come back, and were to give his royal sanction up our necks like sheaves of corn, and thus keep our jugular veins in everlasting jeopardy. I know one philosopher in Sheffield who sets this execrable fashion nobly at defiance, and always appears without a cravat, melody to an expiring bird, which neither in youth nor in the armadillo and land-tortoise of Guiana, although encased in a nearly impenetrable armour, have their necks free. Indeed, man alone is the only being to be

Mr. WATERTON intimates that this will be the last becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We cate, and his nose rather aquiline; his beard is thin, but house, where-

On the whole this is an excellent number of this he holds all the while as he sits crouching on his cushions truly and deservedly popular Magazine. The only with his toes clasped between his fingers. exceptions we have to make are, that the portion given of the Editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James," is too brief to satisfy the reader; and that there is not a vestige of gold or embroidery on any thousands. In Scotland, it seems to designate a plicity; there is not a vestige of gold or embroidery on any part of it. He wears a shirt of very fine linen, the seams of the sevieus and make are, that the portion given of the Editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James," is too brief to satisfy the reader; and that there is not a vestige of gold or embroidery on any place of the sevieus of stock to the value of some heard of wooden-headed boys who won't or can't thousands. In Scotland, it seems to designate a person very differently circumstanced from either of the preceding. Among other glens of the far north the public journals.—Ibid. damage to the serious and mighty objects sought to small silk tassel. Over the shirt is a haick, and over the which have been cleared is one that is called Glenbe advanced by Douglas Jerrold and his collabourers, might, we think, advantageously occupy a labourers, might, we think, advantageously occupy a portion of this work. Of course we do not desire ments about his dress; he wears no arms in his girdle, families have been turned out of doors. A journal of the Channel, it is particularly recommended. Apply in person to Mr. Joseph Hume, or by letter to the At last he refused this; and then he left the water for good and all, and sat down on the margin of the pond, with evident signs of near approaching death. He soon became too weak to support his long neck in an upright position. He nodded, and then tried to recover himself, and then nodded again, and again held up his head; till at last quite enfechled and worn out his head fell gently.

I abourers, might, we think, advantageously occupy a portion of this work. Of course we do not desire that a selitary page should be given up to mere sickly sentimentality and absurd romance; but, eschewing these, it yet appears to us that tales of wit and humour might be made to subserve the purposes of this Magazine without detriment to its more serious was a marabout called Mahadin, who, by means of his fortune, his intelligence, and his character for sanctity,

If any one of our readers, disappointed and dis-

"Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven," the treacheries of pretended friends, may be excused

Take one only: the new literature of the age, of infant "whelp'd in the cottage," become of necesinfluences which from the cradle to the grave surround the offspring of the lowly; while, on the other of the cleverest publications of the time. hand, the child of the poor man, if exposed to the luxuries, frivolities, and falsehood of "high life," would of necessity exhibit through his existence the natural results of such training. From these facts the reformer and philanthropist will deduce the con-

The "Mummery of Medicine" is an exposition History for Young England" is by no means the least that.

certain; but that we should do better with it, is equally work is the most philosophic, and indeed, in every sense, the best on the subject we have yet seen. We have no room for extract: but we must perforce give the following from the critique on

With all the sections of party that divide the country he [Mr. D'Israeli] is well acquainted, but has devoted his of a bonnet she had on? O, a very good creature! Tor.—The new bill, founded on the report of the

Who will gainsay that this Magazine is even of itself a hopeful and unmistakeable sign of progress? For the instruction and gratification of the friends of freedom, and for the more extensive propagation

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-June. Edinburgh: Tait, 107, Prince's-street.

a long and last adieu, to the delightful walks, and rides, and manly games, on the ever-eachnating wilds of Heath (Common, it was more as the constraint) of the entire of

ZINE-June. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet- them, and paring and filing his nails with a small knife

their place around the Sultan's tent.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-June. London: Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

This is rather a dull number of the London Resketches given. They cannot fail to be instructive and The number before us, from beginning to end, page | tage of being able to peruse authors other than those

> The Illuminated Magazine, the Colonial Magazine, and Traveller's Magazine, will be noticed in our

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. CAUDLE, WHILST WALKING WITH HIS WIFE, HAS BEEN BOWED TO BY A YOUNGER AND EVEN PRETTIER WOMAN THAN MRS. CAUDLE.

If I'm not to leave the house without being insulted, Mr. Caudle, I had better stay indoors all my life. was something very tempting about that house—and house in which the fugitives had taken up their abode.

always thought so; and to-day's decided it.

"No; I'm not ashamed of myself to talk so—cer-

tainly not. A good, amiable young creature, indeed! thing wil be dor Yes; I dare say; very amiable, no doubt. Of course, Town Course. you think her so. You suppose I didn't see what sort

Hall are so earnest for a dissolution of the Union, I will now endeavour to describe a man of whom at See! Now the whole light breaks in upon me! Now,

present very little is known. From all that I had heard, I know why you wished me to ask her with Mr. and I expected to find a bloodthirsty barbarian, always ready Mrs. Prettyman to tea! And I, like a poor blind melody from the mouth of the dying swan, still I felt anxious to hear some plaintive sound or other, some soft inflexion of the voice, which might tend to justify that notion in a small degree. But I was disappointed. This poor swan was a great favourite, and had been the line of the public as an author. Oct of heads: my expectations were false indeed. And I, like a poor blind fool, was nearly doing it. But now, as I say, my eyes are soft and languishing, his face is long and deadly pale; his large black becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We long that fashine will appear before the public as an author. Add-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We long that fashine will appear before the public as an author. Add-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We long that fashine will appear before the public as an author. Add-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We long that fashine will appear before the public as an author. Add-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black is out off heads: my expectations were false indeed.

Abd-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black is out off heads: my expectations were false indeed. Add-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small pale is out off heads: my expectations were false indeed.

Abd-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small year

Scotch Squatters, -The term "squatters" is very them, and paring and filing his nails with a small knife ambiguous. In America, it designates a ragged raswith a beautifully carved mother-of-pearl handle, which cal without a cent in his pockets, and with a rifle or woodman's axe in his hand. In Australia it designates a young Oxonian or retired officer of the army his head is shaved, and covered by three or four skull-caps, of the country denies that this is the case, because, "The truth is, that the district in question—namely, Glencalvie, was let to only four tenants; the other Abd-el-Kader's father, who died about two years ago, was a marabout called Mahadin, who, by means of his these tenants." This denying the existence of 86 out a single concubine. His wife is very pretty; her tall slen- shire Scotchman unacquainted with the fact, that der figure is seen to great advantage under the graceful in the north of Scotland the cottar is designated the heartened at what he deems the slow or doubtful pro- folds of her haick, which is girded round her middle with "tenant," and the leasehold farmer the "tacksman."

the whole population that the old system should be changed. But some forbearance may be claimed for

the yet widely existing ignorance of the masses, and the treacheries of pretended friends, may be excused if, sometimes they feel inclined to waver in their in their inclined to waver in their inclined to the preparing their induction of the preparing their induction in the preparing their induction in the preparing their induction of the preparing their induction in the preparing the number, and forms a fitting companion-piece to and asked to be taken in as a boarder. She stated the notice of Rabelais given in a former number. to the director that she was in good health, and We hope there will be more—many more similar required no medical treatment, but wished only for a The number before us, from beginning to end, page tage of being able to peruse authors other than those upon page, proclaims the wrongs of the many, or who have written in their own mother tongue. The stopped at the door of the house and a young man,

tinued in succeeding parts. These changes, if spiritedly carried out, will, we doubt not, prove beneficial to this Review, which, even at present, is one of the cleverest publications of the time.

The worthy director could not resist the house. [Weston and Recolet were hanged in lady, left him with cordial wishes for his success.]

Within an hour the parties came forth with countenances radiant with smiles, and, having paid the recount took looks of the director with the house. [Weston and Recolet were hanged in 1796.]

Political Definitions.—It has rested with Mr. A. B. Hope to give a new definition of Conservatism: the account, took leave of the director, with many thanks for his kind attentions. Some days after their departure another carriage drove up, and a of her youth and inexperience, he, the new visitor, had succeeded in inducing the husband to forgive and take her back. 'But,' replied the director, 'the quarrel is already at an end. The husband has been here, and they went away together in perfect harmony.' The well-meaning friend was perfectly astounded. On recovering himself, he explained that the lady, who was married to a man much older than herself, was importuned by a youngerlover, and had "What! Don't tell me to let you have one night's fled to avoid him, but had no doubt yielded at last, rest! I wonder at your impudence! It's mighty and that it was with him she had quitted the asylum

"A bold minx! You suppose I didn't see her cently made his escape from Flinder's Island, and swindling, as the "League" has evidently yet two being met with in the bush by some of the police, was more miles to account for . We call this very free a man, she'd better be anything than his wife. I've a fine open countenance. He is a good specimen of a race nearly extinct; he seems highly susceptible of improvement and instruction, and we hope something wil be done for him by the humane. - Hobart NEW BILL ON THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDI-

that instead of being enemies, the rooks are the best principal attention to the Chartists. Of them he may be friends the farmers have in destroying the myriads principal attention to the Chartists. Of them he may be plaintenanced to inquire into the operation of the report of the friends the farmers have in destroying the myriads principal attention to the Chartists. Of them he may be plaintenanced to inquire into the operation of the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the operation. a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is gainst Cravats is something new. His arguments, the think, are unauswerable.

CRAVATS.

What in the name of hemp and bleaching, has a cravat who must exercise, ere long, a power ful effect, not only upon the social state of England, but upon the corresponding classes of other civilised societies.

The state of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn attention to a party who must exercise, ere long, a power ful effect, not only upon the social state of England, but upon the corresponding classes of other civilised societies.

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The state of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn at the reverse. No:

Shall have been obtained or any order for payment shall be lawful for the reverse. No:

Shall have been obtained or any order for payment shall be lawful to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, the reverse who are the reverse. No:

Shall have been obtained or any order for payment shall be lawful to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, the reverse who are the reverse. No:

Shall have been obtained or any order for payment shall Indeed by many the question is narrowed to this simple point:—In order to improve the condition of mankind, is say, anybody before your own wife.

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Indeed by many the question is narrowed to the point of the it necessary to alter the laws or to alter mankind? Or again, does the amelioration of mankind depend upon to by every woman you meet! What do I mean by and an order made for payment of the debt by instance of the having good laws depend every woman, when it's only Miss Prettyman? That's stalments or otherwise; in case a debtor shall refuse Banagher." Batty's clowns are clumsy producers having good laws, or does the having good laws depend to the coronetted actors in "the chartists say, "Let us nothing at all to do with it. How do I know who to disclose his property or his transactions respecting of mirth compared to the coronetted actors in "the with you, and of course you do it when I'm away. been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or of cious specimen of hereditary wisdom, hight New-Now, don't tell me, Caudle—don't deny it. The fact is, it's become such a dreadful habit with you, that you don't know when you do it, and when you cealed or made away with his property, in order to John at Runnymede—"If the Queen knew anything of freedom, and for the more extensive propagation of the principles to which they are wedded, we heartily recommend to our readers the support and heartily recommend to our readers the support an defeat his creditors, or if he appears to have the about the matter?" cellent young woman? O, of course, you'll take her debtor may be committed to the common gaol of the The Act of Succession, the part! Though, to be sure, she may not be so much county. An order may be made for payment out of

to blame after all. For how is she to know you're married? You're never seen out of doors with your No order of imprisonment is to be for a longer period before you go on.

The Iven Duly. Tait for this menth opens with a lengthy and eulogistic review of Lord Brougham's "Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George the Third." Who's to decide when reviewers to do with it—I only ask what must people think, while I make seen out of doors with your go, you go alone. (7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 96) is to extend to all cases of balances not exceeding £20. It is not requisite for a debtor or creditor to employ either counsel or attorney who bounces up and exclaims—I'll not stand this. I'm never seen out of doors with your go alone. (7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 96) is to extend to all cases of balances not exceeding £20. It is not requisite for a debtor or creditor to employ either counsel or attorney who bounces up and exclaims—I'll not stand this. times drove the buyers and sellers from its polluted walls, which were kept so pure and bright in the gone-by days of che Merry Wakefield.

The Merch Matter to plainty tell us that all is not right within thee. But thy can of some unsightly rose-buds having the pressure of the gone was a count of some unsightly rose-buds having the pressure of the same work in Jervold's lisagree? Let any one read this review in Tait, and debtor or creditor to employ either counsel or attorney in making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering? I'm not stand this. The making applications or taking any proceedings when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman at the notice of the same work in Jervold's when I'm never seen with not often said, I'm not like any other woman at the notice of the sa

vous state, if he is in constant fear of our knocking nim down with a feather.—*Bid*. DEEDS NOT WORDS .- The members of Conciliation

that they have got up a split among themselves .-Ibid. RE-CONCILIATION HALL.—Since the affecting scene at the Repeal meeting, where there was such violent weeping, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Davis have been

called the Irish " Thiers party."-Ibid. "The Disowned."-It seems that "Young Ireland" is like Mrs. Sarah Gamp's Mrs. Harris—quite land," some member of the Repeal Association ought to be taken up for deserting his own offspring; and we say this the more feelingly, as we are inclined to think favourably of the little fellow, since he has been so universally disowned. But perhaps he has been sent "a-begging" by his parent purposely, that he may learn the value of imitating the Liberator as

early as possible.—Ibid. MASTER WOOD .- We saw advertised the other day,

the Channel, it is particularly recommended. Apply in person to Mr. Joseph Hume, or by letter to the Serjeant of the House of Commons, who, upon being favoured with a member's address, will be happy to oblige him with the "call" at his own residence.-

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE JOHN TAWELL .- A gentleman recently arrived from the United States, where the circumstances attending Tawell's case had excited much attention, has communicated the following characteristic trait, which was well known some years since (when it transpired) amongst the commercial circles of New York. Tawell, in the course heartened at what he deems the slow or doubtful progress of good principles, is inclined to despair of the future, let him take up the present number of this Magazine, and we are certain he will not lay it down again if he has once thoroughly perused it without time. It is designated the course folds of her haick, which is girded round her middle with a red worsted cord. The Arabs usually like large fat women, but Abd-el-Kader's taste is different. Though of the has once thoroughly perused it without the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of his periodic to the capital of her haick, which is girded round her middle with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of her haick, which is girded round her middle with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of her haick, which is girded round her middle with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of her haick, which is girded round her middle with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of her haick, which is girded round her middle with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who squatter the "tacksman." of her haick, which is girded round her mid again if he has once thoroughly perused it without finding his hope abundantly revived. There have from the banks of the Ouet Mina he frequently sent her in the occupancy of their huts and kail-yards. Their wino (a new article) which he was carried to have a second of facility and the control of the contr place of his forefathers, and the act which ejects him is a violent innovation on the customs of the country a man who had suffered an infamous punishment, This number, take it for all in all, is an interesting one. The extracts from Lord Brougham's work will be welcomed by those to whom the original book may by the "use and wont" of ages. The landlord has a sociating with a returned convict. Tawell, who in a right—due notice being previously given—to re-sume the occupancy of his own land, or transfer it an adjoining room, overheard the conversation, to another tenant. Nay, it is for the advantage of quietly entered the apartment where the two Stephensons were discussing the matter, and walking demurely up to the elder one said, "Friend Rowview. Most probably the "melancholy month of May" has had anything but a vivifying influence on the writers while propagate the writers while writers while propagate the writers while propagate the writers while propagate the writers while name because they do not see at once that what dithe writers while preparing their matter for the prenot contented with his large gains as a banker, must needs commit a forgery, by which he ruined many hapless families. He, however, was caught and condemned. On the day of his execution, a wretched youth, one Colin Recolet, was doomed to die also, for having had in his possession a forged one-pound bank-note. They were on the gallows. The hapless youth in his dying agony tendered his hand to his fellow-sufferer. But the rich and haughty banker proudly turned away, and drew apart as far as his bonds permitted, deeming it beneath him to notice or

he has designated it "the prodigal heir of thrifty Torvism." This certainly is not bad in its way. zine, and Traveller's Magazine, will be noticed in our next.

Publications received:—"Days and Nights in the East." "Chronicles of the Bastile," Part 18. "The Orphan," Part 8. "Address on Education, by Dr. Smiles."

Line, and Traveller's Magazine, will be noticed in our next.

This certainly is not bad in its way. "Therifty Toryism" took especial care not to allow a farthing to escape from its rapacious clutch, especially as far as pampered Protestantism and the Church was concerned. Conservatism is no doubt of her youth and inexperience, he, the new visitor training for minest the means of mitters. training for priests the means of getting better brogues and breeches, and education.

AN INGENIOUS TOY FOR ASCERTAINING THE STATE OF THE WEATHER .- Walk to any of the entrances to the inclosure in St. James's-park, and look for the gatekeeper in the green coat; should this personage be discovered standing outside his lodge chattering with a pretty nurse-maid, you may be assured that the day is fine; should he, however. be seen in the interior of his box, reading an old newspaper, we

has changed his name. - Ibid.

Another Long Parliament.—From an announcement in the daily papers by an experienced sportsman, that grouse will be very scarce this season, we may safely anticipate that Parliament will not break up very early.—*Ibid*.

BAREFACED ROBBERY. - Amongst the novelties submitted to public inspection at the Anti-Corn Law Bazaar at Covent Garden is a monster sheet of

VERY BAD INDEED.—A country gentleman passing down Ludgate-hill, the other day, was struck with amazement on beholding Harvey's shop, of which the front has been raised as high as the second floor. "Ah!" cried he, shaking his head, "how dreadfully London has become when shoplifting is carried on openly to such an extent .- Ibid.

SHORT AND SWEET .- Once upon a time, as all love storics begin, a young gentleman of rank and wealth laid siege to the heart of the daughter of the famous Colonel Crockett: and finding the lady, he wrote to the father requesting his permission for the immediate union. The following characteristic reply was promptly acted upon:—
"Congress Hall, Washington.—Dear Sir,—I received your letter. Go a-head!—David Crockett."

A "Scene" in the Lords .- For a place of real public amusement give us the House of Lords. It eclipses every other in this metropolis. For the true scenes in the circle" at the upper house in St. Stephen's. Par exemple, Monday night, when the "iron Duke" moved the Maynooth grant, that saga-

The Duke, unheeding, goes on with his speech. Newcastle—I say, my lords, I require an answer.

Brougham—Hold your tongue.
Newcastle—I shall not. You must answer me

## Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. Sources Town.—On Sunday evening last a crowded and respectable assembly met in the Hall of Science, King's-cross, to hear Mr. Philip M'Grath deliver great many members. a lecture on the "People's Charter, as the means of obtaining possession of the Land." Mr. Thomas Edwards was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. M'Grath commenced by eulogising the members of the Somers Town locality for their strenuous and unwearied exertions in the cause of democracy, and congratulated them on the position they had now assumed. In speaking to the highly important subject announced for his lecture, Mr. M'Grath, in a subjected, exposed the grinding and nefarious system of robbery practised towards the working classes, and its prostrating effects on their energies,; pourtrayed with patriotic feeling and deep pathos the many Jones, Shoemaker, the result of a penny subscription, scenes of misery, destitution, and starvation daily inhaling a fetid atmosphere necessarily producing W. Smith, Mr. Dickinson, 2s. 6d.; per Mr. J. be demanded, or the tenant would be ousted, to make gether, with only one apartment and one bed!"—pestilence and death. He vividly contrasted the Moore, Coach Trimmer, 2s. 6d.; Mr. W. Shaw and way for a higher hidder. A lease in Ivoland is no these places and those things are confusively "FN above picture with the reckless extravagance, the luxurious magnificence, the pomp and splendour of a gambling and bloated aristocracy. He expatiated on the Humphries, the fourth subscription from Somers equality of man, asserted the inherent right of all to Town District Committee, £1 10s. 10d.; per Mr. W. the Land, quoted the opinions of the Earl of Lauderdale, and other eminent staticians, as to its capa-Co-operative Land Society, and concluded a most Improvement Society, Landport, Portsea, 15s. 6d.; excellent address amid the rapturous cheers of an from Glossop, per Mr. John Sears, £2 4s.; enthusiastic audience. A vote of thanks to Mr. M'Grath was carried with acclamation. Ten enrolled their names as members, and after a vote of thanks mond, on behalf of the haft-pressers, 9s.; from Coto the chairman the meeting separated.

from Northampton, per Mr. Munday, on behalf of Chartists, 18s. 4d.; from Sheffield, per Mr. Hammond, on behalf of the haft-pressers, 9s.; from Coventry district committee, per Mr. Butler (second

Bath, will lecture in the above Hall, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—At a meeting of the Camberwell and Walworth Chartists, held at the Montpelier Tavern on Monday evening last, it was unanimously resolved,—"That the Land plan, wisely directed, will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Chartist movement." "That Messrs. Rhodes, J. Simpson, L. 193. 10d. On the motion of Messrs. E. Stall-gram, Sewell, Murhall, and Jordan, be a committee for the purpose of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society in this district." VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at the

Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, June Sth; Mr. G. H. Tucker was unanimously called to the chair. A letter was read from Mr. F. O'Connor, stating that he was absent from town, engaged on the Land project, which prevented his attendance on the at the Parthenium Roems, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on occasion; also stating that he had written to Mr. J. Cleave, but had not yet obtained a statement of the Victim Account from that gentleman. On the mo-tion of Messrs. Milne and Cuffay it was unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. O'Connor, and request him to wait on Mr. Cleave personally, and report the result of his mission to this Committee at its next sitting." A letter was also read from the veteran John Richards. On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and Milne, it was unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. John Richards, assigning the reason why his request and the vote of the Committee have not been yet complied with."

MR. CLARK'S TOUR.

held on Park-green, on Wednesday the 4th inst. tion on the Land, as put forth by the Executive. Mr. West entered into a detailed account of the robberies that have been perpetrated in the name of the Enclosure Acts, and concluded a most masterly speech by recommending the meeting to re-commence the agitation for their political rights, which would enable them all to partake of the benefits which the possession of the soil invariably confers upon those who are so fortunate as to enjoy it. Mr. John Warren seconded the motion of Mr. West, and I supported it, pointing out the value of the land to such parties as I knew in different parts of the country occupying small portions of it. The petition on being put was unanimously adopted. After which it was announced that I would, in connexion with Mr. West, address another meeting at the same place on the following Tuesday evening.

THE POTTERIES. two nights' discussion with Mr. W. Evans, editor of the Powers' Examiner, on "Home Colonisation versus Emigration." The discussion took place on that evening in the Christian Brethren's large room, which was crowded to suffocation. Mr. C. Stanley, president of the Emigration Society, was agreed on by both parties as chairman for the occasion. opened the debate in a half hour's speech, in which I Devox Report, we expressed our conviction that laid it down that it was rank delusion to lead the Sir Robert Prel merely required a feasible pretext Beware!! Next week we shall put an extinpeople to suppose that the "surplus population" could be removed by either emigration or home colonisation, but that by the adoption of the latter we could afford the people a practical proof of what might be done, did they possess the land nationally; and also that for the same sum of money as 400 families would have to pay for their passage to America, they might be comfortably located upon at least two acres of land, with a comfortable cottage, well stocked, at admitted grievances. It has been our lot on several home; and thus avoid all the dangers consequent upon transportation. Mr. Evans, in reply, admitted that home colonisation was preferable to emigration, if it was practicable, but it was not practicable; and therefore he preferred emigration. He then entered into the details of the emigration scheme, laying particular stress upon the price of land in America, and contrasted it with the price of an equal quantity of English land. I, of course, admitted the difference in the price of land in both countries, particularly in back woods and deserts of the Western States of the American continent; at the same time pointing out the value of produce in both countries, and the to their destination, that the same amount, £40 per family, would make them comfortable at home. The discussion was continued the following evening at the Sea Lion Concert-room, and adjourned until Wednesday, to take place at Burslem; and as it is to be concluded to-morrow night, I shall reserve my remarks upon it for next week's Star.

into a lengthy discussion with the renegade Allinson,

HALIFAX. WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting was held on Sunday, the 8th inst., in the Working Man's Hall; Mr. R. Sutcliffe in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed after which the following sums were paid in for the Executive:—Bradford, 6s. 4d., do. cards, 7s. 6d.; the price of compensation according to the amount Hebden-bridge, 3s. 3d.; Halifax, 4s. 4d.; Littletown, of benefit that the tenant may have derived from the Is. 6d.; Dewsbury, Is. 8d.; Sowerby-helm, 4s. 1d., improvements. There are three main ingredients, do. cards, 5s.; Lower Warley, 1s., do. cards, 3s. The however, indispensable towards the realisation of the delegates, after discussing several subjects, and par-ticularly the Co-operative Land plan, adopted the meeting a tour from our worthy president, Mr. tenant. M'Grath, on the Chartist Co-operation Land Asso ciation, in the West Riding, would be of essential day in July.

held in the Chartist Room. Mill-street, to consider the Land question, as passed by the late Conference -Frederick Greenwood in the chair. The rules was resolved to adjourn to Sunday afternoon next,

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

A Public Meering was held on Monday at the Temperance Hall, to enrol members and explain the objects of the Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Heming was called to the chair, and ably opened the his mind was some means by which he could compel proceedings. Mr. Staunton, in an eloquent address, showed the benefits to be derived from the society, and was enthusiastically applauded. Many members evening at the Henly Arms; and a public meeting will be held on the first Monday of every month at the Temperance Hall.

LIVERPOOL.

DODWORTH, NEAR BARNSLEY. A Public Meeting was held on Monday last, and branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society formed. Officers were chosen, and fifteen members enrolled their names and paid entrance money. There is every encouragement that we shall get a

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—Central Committee of Trades, &c., 72, St. Martin's-lane, Wednesday, June 4th; Mr. J. Grassby, Carpenter, in the chair .-The following sums were received:—Mr. John Brown, per Edmund Stallwood, 2s.; Mr. Manning, tailor, 2s. 6d.; per Mr. Wilkinson, the subscription of a few harmonic meeting at the Feathers, 19s. 4d.; per do., of "PERPETUITY," can ever remove. profits on sale of Northern Star, 10s.; per Mr. Evan 2s. 6d.; per Thomas Carey, a subscription at Mr. Flower, Brighton, on behalf of Local Committee. £2 0s. 6d.; per Mr.R.C.Pavne, Halstead (second sub-Hall of Science, 19, Cumberland-row, King's subscription), £2 9s. 4d.; from Southampton, a few cross.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. C. Bolwell, of Shoemakers, per Mr. J. Hinton, 7s.; per Mr. C. Segrave, Croydon, 1s.; from the Iron Moulders' Friendly Society of England, Ireland, and Wales, per Mr. Wm. Glazebrook, £10; from the Chelsea and Pimlico district committee, per Mr. W. Dixon, the amount of six ball tickets, 3s.; per Wm. Cuffay, a collection from a few Tailors (third subscription), 2s. 6d.; per Mr. H. Stallwood, on behalf of the Great Marlow district committee (second subscription), general meeting of the Central Committee on Wednesday evening next, and that the General Finsbury Committee be requested to send a deputation to such meeting, to take into consideration what further steps shall be adopted." Agreed to. A special general meeting of the committee will therefore be held

### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

LORD STANLEY'S IRISH LAND BILL.

" A landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel." We have read Lord STANLEY'S speech introducing his "Tenant Compensation Bill" to the House of Land-lords, with more than ordinary attention, and To the Chartist Body.—Friends,—As I announced have been not a little struck with the confessions and disastrous powers. Upon the whole, we repeat in my last, I attended a large public meeting of the forced from his Lordship on the occasion: forced an observation we made on the Queen's speech at the from him, not from any love of justice, but from the apprehension that if a "little bit" is not offered, Mr. Allen, an old and staunch Chartist, was called "more" will be taken. When the State physician what we value in the speech of Lord Stanley is, that to the chair, and, after a few preliminary remarks, was summoned to attend the Empress Maria Louisa whatever the fate of his measure may be, those whose human nature, and not slow to discover the effect of come to the conclusion, that wrong will no longer be malady, had merely to deal with the complaint of party had the power to do so, he hoped to coerce the their patient only, we could understand a great por- sufferers into a tame submission to the usurper's tion of his Lordship's speech, which under the real will, circumstances of the case, appeared rather perplexing and enigmatical. The Irish land-malady is the a value: that the cry for its possession makes the grievance complained of; and the noble lords, whose tyrant usurpers tremble! The "little nostrum" of question at issue was one affecting their own health, shouts of "RESTORE!" "RESTORE!!" "REcondition, and constitution. In fact, the House of STORE!!!" which will ere long penetrate through On Thursday evening I entered upon the first of Peers, for the most part composed of land-lords who the black wool in their Lordships' ears. Let our have large Irish estates as well as English titles, was readers look to other portions of this sheet for evithe very worst tribunal to which an appeal for bet- dences of the deep interest taken in the Land questering the condition of their tenants could be made.

When we read the appalling accounts of 1rish des- Already the drunken would-be-protectors of the titution arising out of land-lords' tyranny in the labourers pence, see danger in their co-operation, for dealing with the whole question of Irish agricul- guisher upon the alarmist; and preserve that confiture-Irish land-lord justice-tenant compensation- dence which the people's enemies lose no opportunity and. above all, the question of tenure. Much impor- of destroying. tance, then, as we attach to the speech of Lord STAN-LEY in introducing the measure, the measure itself fades into utter insignificance as a remedy for the occasions to canvass the probable effect likely to be the amelioration of Ireland: and, however those measures may differ in their character or object, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the effect of one and all must inevitably lead to an increased power being placed in the hands of the land-lords.

The Reform Bill, intended to extend the franchise, had, after the first experiment was tried, a directly opposite tendency. The prescriptive dominion and facilities for disposing of English produce, when control of the land-lord class induced them, in the that they will result in a full determination on the American grain would remain unconsumed for the first instance, to make the franchise as extensive as part of the workers to embrace every opportunity, want of a market. But leaving the price of land entirely out of the question, I contended that as it possible: but when the secret was discovered that and use every exertion, to procure for themselves a would cost £30, according to Mr. Evans's own shew- priestly influence was more powerful than the landing, to remove a family of five persons, and as they lords' controul, the "LORDS of the soil" waged deadly which their labour causes to be—that the scenes of warfare against those tenants who would not vote for them. Hence the country constituencies have alone are subjected, may be changed into those of diminished year after year. So with Lord Elior's plenty, happiness, and contentment—and the foul intended Registration measure. Had it passed into blot of extensive poverty and extreme luxury that disa law, a further inducement for ousting the Catholic tenantry would have been presented to the Irish Protestant land-lords: and while Lord Stanley supposes On Sunday evening I lectured to a numerous and that he is proposing a substantive measure for the attentive audience, in the large room, Hillgate; and on the following evening in the Castle-yard, on the Land. At the close of the second lecture I entered knowledge of the character and practice of those whom he would coerce into justice by law, beg to posed to view would be overwhelmingly frightful! who offered some ignorant and silly objections to the assure him that the inevitable result of his proposed What a picture of the "highest state of civilisation" Land scheme. I lecture to-night here; Mr. West bill will be, either a further clearance of Irish would be presented! Let the sinks and stews of

-COMPENSATION for buildings, drainage, and conversion to tell the truth, and the prudish MORALITY of the of unprofitable fences into profitable land: the compensation to be awarded by commissioners paid by the job, and to be regulated by a graduated scale of rent. It is impossible for pen to describe, or even the there is on that head—the more the facts are made occupancy: the noble lord fairly enough reducing proposed benefits. Firstly, TENURE; secondly, CAPIfollowing resolution :- "That in the opinion of this TAL; and, thirdly, CHEAP LAW, for the defence of the

Lord STANLEY dispenses with law as a means of their "SHARE" of "National wealth," would be inequality, if care be taken to hold up the humiliating From Dundee, per James Graham ... service, and tend greatly to forward that object: arriving at the question of compensation: but he we, the delegates of the various localities in the does not dispense with the present expensive system, West Riding, respectfully request Mr. M'Grath to by which a landlord of straw is at all times able to it convenient." After the transaction of other detail break a tenant of steel. Now, to deal with a case business, the meeting adjourned to the second Sun- precisely such as Lord Stanler's bill proposes to meet, let us see the mode by which an Irish landlord ROCHDALE. On Sunday last a public meeting was could drive a coach and six through the proposed Act with as much ease as his Lordship says the farmers can drive a cart on the top of an Irish fence. What from the Northern Star were read, and a very instructive discussion followed. At the close of the
meeting eight members enrolled their names, when it

scribed mounds and requiring drainage than for the scribed mounds, and requiring drainage, than for the in the same room, when further information will be landlord to insert a condition in the lease, setting forth that the performance of any of those three acts protected by law shall amount to a forfeiture of the

the Irish landlords to grant leases of such duration as would make expenditure in improvements mutually were enrolled. The committee meet every Monday beneficial to landlord and tenant. He was, however, aware that the open and undisguised question of tenure would have carried with it an amount of "Ministerial interferance" that might have perilled the AT A Public Meeting in this town, a committee measure. He cannot for a moment suppose, howwas appointed to carry out the objects of the Char- ever, that the Irish landlords can be forced out of the Conference of laws now while their contempt of the conference of laws now while the conference of laws now while the conference of laws now while the con under obedience of laws now, while their contempt of you will not be able, throughout your whole search rulers and the people at large may know what all law, human and divine, has become proverbial, an you may run the whole number of courts, and England really is. Be it the business of Land Cards.

delicate a subject to meddle with. His Lordship pelled to give the landlord, by way of fine, that the mansion—the land-lord to leave the manor-house capital which of right should be expended upon im- for the palace; and all who live without labour to provements. We have said the same thing over and | wallow in luxury without end. over again. We have said, that frequent oustings are resorted to as a means of frequent lettings, to ensure fresh capital by way of fine-the heartless, ignorant landlord invariably taking care to extract the last farthing as a fine from the incoming tenant. Surely, then, when this practice constitutes the

greatest portion of the "middle-man's" wealth Lord Stanley cannot for a moment presume that he will kill the goose with the golden egg by depriving himself of the means of replenishing his exchequer wood and T. Barrett, it was unanimously resolved by repeated oustings? For the grievances described 'That the General Secretary convene a special by Lord Stanley we have long ago prescribed the RENT—abolition of the right to distrain—a county registration court to keep records of all documents be. tween landlord and tenant—a cheap and easy mode of ejectment when tenants will not pay their rent-Wednesday evening next, June 11th, at half-past and an equitable jurisdiction, without the power of

proposed palliative; for the administrators of the balm would have the rower, and would convert it into labour, the higher is the "state" of civilisation such poison. His Lordship should therefore take care to nation has attained—the greater her progress towards lated to disarm them of most anomalous, iniquitous | and bliss any of our people have yet realised! opening of Parliament-that we gather much more from the sayings than the doings of Ministers: and in her confinement, Napoleon, a good judge of position enables them to judge of public opinion, have circumstances on the mind, observing the physician's borne by the many-and that Tyrannical dominion

Our joy is that the LAND QUESTION has now become tion, and let them from that fact take courage,

The Land! The Land!! Hurral for the Land!!!

THE WORKMAN'S "SHARE" OF COMFORT. THE SANATORY CONDITION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS. THE extracts that we give in another place, from produced by the Ministerial measures proposed for the lucid and business-like Report of the Working Woolcombers' Committee in Bradford, cannot but have their due effect on the mind of the reader, whose es pecial attention we beg to direct to the horrible and humiliating revelations therein made. The reflections and the feelings which a perusal of the few samples we have given from the frightful mass of similar de tail laid bare by the said Committee, will excite, will greater "SHARE" of the "good things of life,' squalid misery and dire destitution to which they figures our national escutcheon be effectually re-

The evil is as extensive as the order of labour itself. It is by no means confined to Bradford. Were similar means taken-similar inquiries generally instituted-the mass of want and misery thus extwenty-five members at Stockport in the Land Society. One person, Mr. Beswick, paid me £10 8s. 4d. for four shares.

Macclesfield, Tuesday.

Thomas Clark.

The leading features of the proposed measure are,

The leading features of the proposed measure are,

Explored as in the Bradford case, by parties willing age, all stiff and starched as it is, would start back | condition of the working population before public atwith affright at the hideous reality thus made appa- tention we most heartily coincide. The more inquiry mind to conceive, the full extent of the atrocities and | public, the more manifest will be the injustice of doominfamies that would be thus dragged to the face of ing the workers to unremitting toil and abject misery. day: but one thing, and one thing alone, in relation while those "that toil not neither do they spin' to the matter, we may set down for fact : the parties are arrayed in all glory and power. The stronger enduring the misery-subject to the want-destitute the contrast between the luxurious prodigality and of every comfort-abiding amidst filth, and squalor, sensual profligacy of the high and mighty, and the and disease, and wretchedness of every description: filth, disease, and wretched viciousness of the lathe parties to whom is apportioned these things, as bourer, the sooner an end is put to disproportionate found to be those who labour with their hands-THOSE contrast to public gaze. Let us have St. Giles and WHO PRODUCE WEALTH IN ABUNDANCE to make life a St. James fully laid open to view! Let us see the joyous existence for all, did the principle of equity Bal costume's, with its single persons bearing the speil in distribution at all prevail. Our life for it, that of kingdoms on their backs, on the one hand, and you would not find any of the tax-eaters dwelling the inmates of the dwelling in "Back-lane, Westgate, in the "Victoria-streets" of Bradford, Manches- Bradford," on the other, with its "thirteen persons ter, Leeds, or London, except it be some lying huddled together on two bundles of straw, old soldier-pensioner, whose reward for glory on a damp floor, four of them being females !!" is not sufficient to provide him with "bacca and Let us see the silks and satins, the velvets and the heavy-wet" for one week out of the thirteen. blonds, the lace and the ribbons, that flaunt through You would not meet with any of the "pretty the state apartments of Buckingham Palace, in conmisses" of the pension-list in your "Duke"-streets or trast with the nakedness of "Golden(!)-square "Holgate-squares." Lady Juliana Hay, so inti. White Abbey." Let us have the wearer of £30,00 mately connected with John Cam Hobhouse. late worth of jewels at a state ball set up for the public t Secretary-at-War under the Whigs, would not be found gaze at—and then the pariahs of "Duke-street" an dwelling in "Commercial-street." The recipients of "Holgate-square!" O yes! Let us have the facts a the dividends on account of THE DEBT, would be to the actual condition of both sections of "civilised found located in far different localities to that society truthfully set forth; and we shall have do of "Back-lane, Westgate, Bradford;" nor would much towards preparing the public mind for the cor one of the DEAD WEIGHT men, or the receivers of sideration of a remedy for the destitution consequer half-pay, be found in "Nelson-court!" You might on our nefarious polity. Let the workers, therefore

and is unblushingly admitted in every line of their own report, when they were called upon to sit in judgment upon their own acts. His Lordship assures us that there is an incredible amount of money in the possession of Irish farmers ready to be called into possession of Irish farmers ready to be called into nuses and classes will be found far otherwise the park" on a fine summer's afternoon, and sees the piles of "beauty and fashion," vicing to things. Outwardly, the aspect of society is called to deceive. Who, that traverses the streets of things. Outwardly, the aspect of society is called to deceive. Who, that traverses the streets of this infernal wen, and sees the piles of wealth up-heaped on every hand—who, that strolls "into the park" on a fine summer's afternoon, and sees the park" of this park is a fi and it is beyond doubt, that there is an inconceivable bey," where "a man, his wife, and four and a thousand other such, can think of the dwellamount of "gold guineas" in the possession of Irish children, Together with his mother, LIE IN ers in "Lower West-street, Tetley-row," unless the farmers, especially those holding large mountainous ONE BED!" No, your "Club-houses," and fact of their existence is thrust beneath his nose? districts; but we further assert that the preference to your "Golden-squares!" with their "four persons Dive, therefore, into our alleys. Explore the back D. Gover, sen. ject announced for his lecture, Mr. M'Grath, in a Hatters, 15s. 9d.; per John Jones, of Bowler's shop strain of glowing and fervid eloquence, depicted the H. Williams, on behalf of the said guiness, proves the feet that on amount his wife sleep.'' and where "they had to cause from large towns. Never mind the hideousness of the degradation and slavery to which his fellow-men were of the Gilders' meeting at the Green Man, Berwick- of the said guineas, proves the fact, that an amount his wife sleep;" and where "they had to cease from large towns. Never mind the hideousness of the street, £1; per Mr. T. Farrer, the proceeds of an of distrust exists, which no law, save the righteous law work whilst the woman was lying in;" and where sight or the intolerable nature of the stench. Those they now work, with her lying in had exposed to are the means by which you will arrest attention— The tenants possessed of money are fully aware their gaze, AND HER DEAD CHILD IN THE by which you will induce a misgiving thought that all that "a landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel;" SAME ROOM!"-these places, and your "Thom- is not right. Those are the means by which you will From Seth Travers .. exhibited in the narrow, gloomy, and noisome courts and alleys of this vast metropolis, as well as in the cold and damp cellars of Manchester and other places, where masses of Manchester and other places, where masses of human beings are huddled together, where masses of the manner of the cold and damp cellars of the cold and damp cellars of Manchester and other places, and John Frazer, on behalf of the Limehouse Local where "the Brother and sister that if their cight people to one bed-money was expended in improvement, ejectment room, of an average size of seventeen feet by fifteen," the brother and are likewise conscious of the fact, that if their cight people to one bed-money was expended in improvement, ejectment room, of an average size of seventeen feet by fifteen," the brother and are likewise conscious of the fact, that if their cight people to one bed-money was expended in improvement, ejectment would where "the Brother and to work to-Whatever will improve the character of the dwell-money was expended in improvement, ejectment would where "the Brother and to work to-Whatever will improve the character of the dwell-money was expended in improvement, ejectment would where "the Brother and to work to-Whatever will improve the character of the dwell-money was expended in improvement, ejectment would where "the Brother and to work to-Whatever will improve the character of the dwell-money was expended in improvement, ejectment would where "the Brother and the contribution, and the contribution, and the contribution and the contributio way for a higher bidder. A lease in Ireland is no these places and these things are exclusively "ENguarantee for possession: and what Lord Stanley JOYED" by the workers—the toilers—the proshould have endeavoured to have enforced is, the Ducens; are all that a "high state of civilisation" certainty of tenure. But again we say, it was too can afford in return for that superabundance of wealth which has enabled our merchants and manubilities; elaborately detailed the plan of the Chartist scription), 10s.; from the Working Men's Mutual tells us, that the incoming tenant is invariably com- facturers to exchange the comfortable dwelling for

> And we are told, by high authority, that this is fate!-that it is ordained to be so, and that we cannot help it! This very week, during the discussion on Mr. VILLIERS's motion for a repeal of the Corn Laws, in answer to the argument that the state of the working classes was most unsatisfactory, as com-Pert. said :-

> differences in this country and in a state of society like this: you must expect to find those extremes of wealth and poverty. (Hear, hear.) They exist, I believe, in civilisation and refinement increases, there is a greater tendency towards these extremes.

Here is a doctrine! "Civilisation" and "Refinement" means more riches to the rich and more poverty to the poor! What apostles of "civilisation" we appeal, to be given to the assistant Barristers at ought to become! What a call duty has on us to extend "refinement" It follows, then, according to The evil is much too deep to be removed by the this doctrine, that the poorer the mass of a people become, in comparison with the livers out of their have a cotemporaneous measure of Emigration: for absolute refinement! Ireland, therefore, when she jobbery, and all usury, be not abolished, root worth. I found symptoms of severe inflamma-he may rest assured that, cheerfully as we receive his had her millions existing on sea-weed, and her and branch; if these things are not done, farewell too of the stomach and bowels, and a perforation of the stomach and bowels are the stomach and bowels tardy admission of wrong, the Irish landlords will be thousands dying for want of even that means of susyet more tardy in giving effect to a measure calcu. taining life, was in the highest state of beatitude from the hands of its producers into the lap of the minutely detailed the appearances observed, which

We now learn the reason why our "law-givers,"

who are not sent to protect us, were so anxious to 'reduce the people of England to live on a coarser wealth? Where is the inducement for him to become glei constantly going on in even "refined" society goodly a "SHARE" of the creature-comforts as not attribute to each other a monstrosity of feeling his ingenuity and cunning can contrive to compass, and action which neither inherently possess. regardless of whom he deprives. PLENTY has always the whole people?

If Sir Robert Peel had said that it was the tendency of our taxing-system—the tendency of our Banking-system—the tendency of our fictitious capital the tendency of our DEBT and its Dividends-the tendency of our manufacturing system, with its machinery monopolised in the hands of a few leviathans-the tendency of our stock-jobbing, our sharebrokering, and all our other infernal modes of usury and gambling-the tendency of our blessed profitmongering system: if Sir Robert Peel had said that it was the tendency of these hell-devised schemes to "absorb the wealth out of the hands of the producers into the lap of the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants," and thus make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, he would have said what was the truth. But these are not the result of, or consequent on, true civilisation. These are measures of iniquity, compared with which, for devastation and ruin to all that should constitute true nobility and true greatness, the most barbarous engines of oppression of the most savage times were innocence itself. These are bars to the progress of civilisation; and when they are removed out of the way, we shall find a state of society develope itself in which equity and justice will obtain, and individual interest be absorbed in GENERAL WEAL: but until the causes abovenamed are effectually removed, the evils of extreme poverty and extreme wealth can never cease out of itself, with those of the intermediate towns, be but the land. Effect will follow cause, as surely as that

water will find its level. With the measures taken to bring the sanatory as well hope to find rower unassociated with tyranny, in Manchester, in Bolton, in Ashton, in Oldham, i as a banker reposing his limbs on THE BED OF Bury, in Rochdale, in Halifax, in Huddersfield, an SHAVINGS at "Spink's-buildings, White Abbey;" in all other places, follow the example of their bre and a millowner or merchant occupying the BED IN thren of Bradford and Leeds. Let them organise the

ings and the neighbourhoods wherein the workers are by hard necessity compelled to herd, will un-Lambeth £4, but is announced thus for greater satisfac doubtedly be a benefit not only to the immediate residents themselves, but to the whole of society. Health is incompatible with filth. Poverty is the parent of disease, as well as of crime. Fever and bad ventilation are constant companions. Whatever, therefore, will serve to cause cellar dwellings to be given up (if better are provided)—and the streets and houses to be drained, paved and flagged: whatever will induce habits (and give the means) of clean liness. will be of benefit, and ought to be promoted questionably been committed by some individual, alby every friend to his kind. But while a helping hand is thus given to the efforts of the Sanatory Reformer, Monday last, after the analysis of the contents of the it will be necessary to guard against the notion that stomach and intestines by Mr. Herapath, analytical even the utmost he can do will remove the monstrous pared with the state of the other classes, Sir Robert disparity that exists between the two extremes ably affected in giving her evidence. The principal of society. He may make the condition of facts elicited from her referred to the bad terms on

Corn Laws you please, you must expect to find such improve the character of their "HOMES." He may provide " pettys," and drains, and ash pits, and days preceding his death; that this feeling was carcause their dwellings to be whitewashed out: but ried to such an extent that they never took their only remedies: namely—Leases for ever, with a corn every country on the face of the earth. Indeed, the more he will not much increase their store, or add to their meals together, her father, sister, and herself at one means of procuring food and suitable clothing. | table, and her promer at another, and as address, hours. On the morning of the day on which her rather That will have to be the result of other measures. was taken ill they breakfasted in this way, her He will do good, much good, as far as he goes: but brother being in bed at the time. Her father are for He will do good, much good, as far as ne goes: but breakfast part of a lobster and three cysters, which had been in the house since the previous evening. if the deet is to continue; if equitable adjustment She was quite sure there was no poison, such as conbe not resorted to; if paper money be not wholly and rosive sublimate, in the house (which is sometimes entirely put down; if the Land be not in the posses- used by farmers as a wash for sheep) and was also entirely put down; if the Land be not in the posses-sion of the people; if the workers do not learn how to had been to the druggist's for some time previously. retain for consumption the main of that they produce George Perry, Esq., surgeon, of Reynoldstone, without the intervention of profit-mongers of any re-examined, said: On Monday last, the 26th kind; if the infernal system of stock-and-share- of May, I made a post morten examination of the body of George Gibbs, assisted by Mr. Wigglesto all hope of stopping the "absorption of wealth of the coat of the small intestines, at a short disnon-producers"—and farewell all hope of making the are given below.) We removed the stomach, condition of the workers at all befitting human the greater part of the intestines, and the fluid conin their way: but they are not all that are needed. parate bladders, the mouths of which we tied and sort of food." It was an earnest desire to promote However, we are quite content to "take the good sealed. I am persuaded that the inflammation de-"civilisation!"—to extend "refinement!" But if the gods send us." Sanatory Reform will aid maincreased poverty and misery for the toilers, with all terially in hastening the day when the workman will administered to the deceased, and that it was heir attendant woes of depravity, vice, and crime, be "FIRST partaker of the fruits." The question not excited by the usual causes of inflammaon the one hand, and increased means of dissipation is one on which all parties and all sections can unite tion. and profligacy for "the favoured ones of fortune" and co-operate. It will bring otherwise antagonistic timidity, exclaimed, "Doctor, remember she is but is unsafe in the hands of the few. The griev- on the other, is the "tendency" of "civilisation" elements into contact. It will make those who have May, I made a post morten examination of the body a woman." If the noble lords, whose aid Lord ances admitted by Lord Stanley equally existed in Stanley would now enlist to cure the Irish land- 1833. when instead of remedying them, when his stead of blessings? Would it not be better for the acquainted. It will break the cordon of exclusive- annearances which were met with described by Mr. workers at least, that we should remain rude, and unness, and uproot much prejudice. It will show to Perry and I agree with described by Mr. cooth, and uncultured, and uncivilised? Where is those "above" that in the mass "below" there are the advantage of "refinement" to the producer of human feelings and sensibilities—human affections lent inflammation of the stomach and bowels, with and sympathies, which need but the opportunity to a "civilised" being? Man here below requires chord with their own. It will induce an amount of comforts and conveniences. He will have them if he kindliness, of forbearance, of true charity for the believe that that cause was the action of some uritant co-operation was sought, knew well that the rea | the Noble Lord is merely intended to hush the loud | can get them. This is apparent in the deadly strug- | motives and actions of each other, that will of themselves be the prelude to a happier day, when both -each one endeavouring to secure to himself as sections can see each other as they really are, and

> The promotion of all measures of Sanatory Reform, been considered the forerunner of happiness and therefore, is a duty incumbent on us—one which, as contentment. But if with "civilisation" there is no far as we are concerned, shall never fail performance hope of securing plenty to the mass; if the tendency to the utmost extent of our power. But while we do of "refinement" is to widen the extremes of wealth this, we shall at the same time inculcate the belief and poverty; if up-heaped piles of gold, princely re- that other measures-measures effecting our fiscal, sidences, splendid equipages, and all the blandish political, and social polity—are needful and indispenments of art to the few, and potatoes and sea-weed sable to enable the working portion of the community with the Irish hovel or the Bradford "COAL- to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. The first where the principles of equity, equality, and fai | indicated above are necessary to that end. With play have an intimate bearing on the condition of POLITICAL POWER those measures are easy and safe, always be serfs and slaves.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

S. BROADHURST, OLDBURY .- We think the charge of 2d. for the delivery of the newspaper at the place he menral. If the practice is without authority, that functionary will soon set the matter right.

represent the different sounds of speech; and the phonographist therefore can "report" in any language. Of course, with phonography, as with the various systems of stenography, it is hard "practice" that can alone FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER, LONDON .-- Yes: for the party

contracting the debt is only acting as the agent of the party whose name is upon the place of business. munications for the Chartists of Bolton should be addressed to "William Woodhead, Pickvance, Duncan-

A FAIR DAY'S WAGE FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK."-HANLEY .- At this town (in the Staffordshire Potteries) ratives, desirous to avoid burdening the society's funds, Gillman that they are determined to uphold the rights | sold .- Cambrian. of their order, by supporting the tailors in their struggle for justice. The turn-outs announce that they have secured the services of one of the first foremen in the district to superintend the work, and, if supported, they have no fear but that they will ultimately bring up the price of labour, at the before-named firm, to the average paid by respectable employers in the Potteries.

### MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. FOR THE EXECUTIVE. Preston, O'Connor Brigade (donation), per Mr. Chartists of Wellingbro', per Wm. Parish. Hoyle, and a few friends CARDS, From Dundee, per James Graham ...

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## Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Poison Case at Porteynon, Gower. -1" our last

tion, they being enrolled in that district.

impression we gave a few particulars of the inquest held on the body of George Gibbs, who lately died under very suspicious circumstances, but on account of the importance which the case now assumes, and the serious character of the offence which has unthough as yet not criminated, we give more fully the evidence adduced at the adjourned inquest held on chemist, Bristol. Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of the deceased, was first examined, and appeared consider-It is my confident belief that, establish what system of the workers more tolerable. He may somewhat which her late father and brother had for some time lived. She stated that they very frequently quarrelled, although they had not done so during the few table, and her brother at another, and at different tance from the stomach. (Mr. Perry here very beings. Measures of Sanatory Reform are excellent tained in the abdominal cavity, for the purpose of analysation; placed them with their contents in sction. Henry Wigglesworth, Esq., surgeon, of London, but at present residing in Swansca, was Perry, and I agree with them in every particular. They were (briefly speaking) those of the most viodisorganisation of some parts of their texture. I am quite convinced that these appearances have had their poison. I say so because there is no other way of satisfactorily accounting for the destructive inflammation which existed. By direction of the coroner placed the bladders (three in number) which contained the intestines and stomach of the deceased in a tin case, the lid of which was soldered down in my presence, and this again enclosed in a deal box. Thus secured, they were transmitted to Mr. Herapath. practical chemist, of Bristol, for analysis. I have since had several communications with Mr. ilerapath, and received a letter from him on June 1. dated Bristol, May 31, which I now produce. This letter contains Mr. Herapath's opinion upon the case. Although the contents of this letter could not be received in evidence in consequence of the absence of Mr. Herapath, we are enabled to give the substance of its contents. The writer stated that be had HOLE" to the many, is to be the award of "civilisa" of these is political power, as the means; social their contents forwarded to him, that he had found tion," is not the "savage" state to be preferred, HAPPINESS IS THE END: and the measures we have mercury incorporated with the texture of the stomach and in other parts, and believed that that mercury, when administered, was in the form of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). and the end certain: without it, the workers will This being the whole of the evidence, the coroner briefly addressed the jury, who, after consulting for a few minutes, returned the following verdict :- "That the deceased, George Gibbs, died of a grievous disease, to wit, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but how, or by what cause produced, there is at present no evidence to show." The following particulars respecting this very suspicious case, though not given in evidence, may be tions is an imposition, and would recommend that a relied upon. It appears that the cause of the unstatement of the facts be sent to the Postmaster-Gene- happy feud which existed between the father and son depended upon some pecuniary matters. Some time ago the father made over his property to his children, TIMOTHY DAVIS, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Phonography will upon their coming of age, they allowing him a certain answer the purpose quite well. The principle of the annuity. The son has lately been anxious to sell off system is correct. The characters are formed so as to part of the stock of the farm, which the father resisted, contending that his annuity could not then be paid. Not unfrequently the son had threatened violence to his father, and not many days before his death the latter told a neighbour that his son had frequently threatened to kill him, and that upon one occasion he was obliged to hide himself under the bed to escape his violence. (It would have been well if this fact could have been elicited at the coroner's inquest; but a man's own words; when in health, cannot be taken as evidence touching the cause of his death.) The son is well known to be a violent, overbearing character, and has repeatedly been taken before the neighbouring magistrates. We trust the there are, it appears, a number of tailors on strike, lately police will sift this affair to the bottom, and not in the employ of Messrs. Hill and Gillman. The one. allow a single trace of evidence to escape their notice. or pass by uninquired into. It would also be well have opened a shop in Lamb-street (Hanley), where the chemists and druggists residing at Swansea and they announce their readiness to execute all orders in the neighbouring towns were to make inquiries of their particular line of business. We hope that our their assistants and apprentices, and endeavour to friends, the potters, and the public generally, will give ascertain whether such a drug as appears from the their support to these men, and show Messrs. Hill and evidence to have been administered has been recently A STEAMER FOUNDERED IN THE RIVER .- On Suit-

day morning, the Waterman steamer No. 3, which had just taken several passengers at the Westminsterbridge floating pier, was rounding from the landing-place, and had just arrived opposite the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion, about 200 yards distant, when she struck violently upon a sunken barge laden with fifty tons of gravel, belonging to Mr. Mallett, a lighterman, in Lambeth, which had sunk during the night, and there being no buoy to mark the snot, the barge was concealed from view. The iron plates on the larboard side of the Waterman were driven in by the violence of the shock, and the water rushed into the fore cabin and soon filled it; but the vessel being divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads, it could not penetrate farther, and the vessel kept affoat, and after some difficulty brought up to the Waterman's Adelphi Pier, at the termination of George-street, Adelphi, where the passengers were landed, and they proceeded on their voyage by the next vessel, Waterman No. 1. The Waterman No. 3 was brought up below the Adelphi Pier, and the leak having been stopped when the tide receded, she was afterwards towed down to Woolwich for repairs. The accident was entirely owing to the neglect of the people belonging to the barge, who ought to have placed a buoy over it to denote the obstruction after

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. - On Wednesday, soon after the commencement of a sale by auction of machinery, &c., in Dixon Mill, Yeadon, by Mr. Samuel Lumb, of Leeds, the second floor, on which the company were assembled, gave way, and upwards of fifty persons were precipitated into the room below, along with a great quantity of heavy pieces of wood and other weighty property; but, astonishing to say, not a limb was broken, or any one otherwise seriously injured. There were upwards of a hundred persons in the room at the time the accident occurred, many 0 6 of whom saved themselves by clinging to various parts of the machinery fastened to the walls. The .. 3 0 sale was necessarily postponed till Monday next.

Leeds Mercury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A journeyman leather cutter, named Gilbert, was recently taken to the post of the Marché St. Martin, Paris, for attempting to kill his employer, M. Dupuis, a currier, residing in the Passage Chapon. He had entered his master's office to receive his wages, and having made a claim which M. Dupuis refused to recognise, he commenced using most abusive language. M. Dupuis then rose to put him out of the office. him out of the office, when the man seized a knife that was lying near, and struck him in the neck. The cravat fortunately prevented the blow taking full effect, but the wound is, notwithstanding, a grave one.

any attendance during the afternoon, suspicion was excited, the more so as his bed-room had been made fast on the inside. About one o'clock the mistress of the hotel heard a footfall in the room as if of a person stepping out of bed, but there was still no call. At two o'clock Captain Thompson, one of the 13th, arrived in the Dublin coach on his way to join his troop at Borris-in-Ossory; wishing to see the Major, and have some communication with him, he ran up to his apartment, knocked at the door two or the second with the cellars underneath there was as much as the weight of the shop, in which and in the cellars underneath there was as much as the weight of the shop. times, but received no answer. The mistress of the hotel told him of her suspicions, and implored him to quantities, in order to supply their customers embreak in the door; he did so, and there, to his astonishment and horror, he beheld the Major weltering in a nent and norror, ne benefit the Major weltering in a pool of blood; he was in that state of languid stupor which generally ushers in the last moment of those which generally ushers in the last moment of those which generally ushers in the last moment of those which generally ushers in the last moment of those wide by bleeding. It seems that when he get out of bed he did so for the purpose of possessing himself of the did so for the purpose of possessing himself incaviously placed it near a package containing handle of the stick in his hand. He struck at another after he struck at me. I saw the wall struck, and the dagger broke in the looked into the till, where previously he had between 30lb and 40lb of powder, and that a sparit him the bed clotted between 30lb and 40lb of powder, and that a sparit him the bed clotted laying fallen was a bad one, and which he bent nearly double. He then looked into the till, where previously he had that the dagger broke in put one very old shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called another after he struck at moment of those occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather put one very old shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called another after he struck at moment of those occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather put one very old shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called another after he struck at moment of those occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather put one very old shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called another after he struck at moment of those occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather put one very old shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called another after he struck at moment of the dagger broke in looked into the till, where previously he had square, about two incless wide.) That is the dagger broke in looked into the till, where previously he had that the bed of the struck at moment of the square, about two incles wide.) with his blood. The regimental surgeon, who was in immediate attendance, succeeded in taking up the severed veins and arteries and stanching the wounds. Ead the discovery been fifteen minutes later death would have been inevitable. Up to the present hour (nine o'clock) his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Hamilton, who has no family, is a native of Bath, and only obmined his majority a few months ago.

THE LATE CHARGE OF MUEDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY POISON IN HATTON-GARDEN.—On Tuesday forenoon the adjourned investigation concerning the leath of Hannah Moore, aged 18, said to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison administrated to have died from the effects of poison and arrows a property that the poison is not not second noor, was precipitated, with the furniture it contained, into the street, and buried amongst the ruins, from which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained from the effects of poison which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained from the effects of poison which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained from the effects of poison which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained from the effects of poison in the effect of the Daniel John Cock, now an inmate of Newgate on a charge of wilful murder, was resumed before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and the jury, at the Cock and Hoop, been the cause of the accident, was found on the Cross-street, Hatton-Garden. It will be remembered that the man, John Cock, was committed on the 30th lit., by Mr. Greenwood, the police magistrate, to his face and body dreadfully scorched. He was in-Newgate, on the charge of wilful murder of the deceased, he having agreed with her to take a certain quantity of oxalic acid with a view to their mutual destruction. The inquest was adjourned to enable the coroner to procure a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the accused before the jury, but which application to the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, was refused by Lord Denman and the other judges. After a discussion of upwards of an hour's duration, the jury returned the following verdict: duration, the jury returned the following verdict:— powder than had exploded still remained on the "That the deceased, Hannah Moore, died of mortal premises, great excitement prevailed for fear of injuries upon her intestines and certain portions of another explosion; but this was fortunately prevented her stomach from the action of a certain poison, by the daring conduct of two or three persons, who, taken by the said Hannah Moore, with her own hands, during temporary insanity." This result, it into the cellar and succeeded in getting the three barrels in which it was deposited into a place of Greenwood's committal of the accused to Newgate on safety. The amount of damage done is considerable; the charge of wilful murder.

Melancholy Accident. - Early on Wednesday morning three lads, belonging to Greenock, set out in a light sailing gig, and were observed for some time going up the river from the Bay of Quick, where they had procured the boat. As the day advanced began to be entertained that all had not gone well the early part of Thursday, show too plainly that the whole of the unhappy party had come to a premature end. Whether the boat swamped in consequence of the roughness of the water, it being at the time too coarse for a vessel of the kind sailing with safety, or what the particular circumstances which led to the mournful event, no one can tell. Two of the lads the others .- Greenock Advertiser.

SEIZURE IN A TOBACCO MANUFACTORY BY THE EXcise.—A seizure of almost unequalled magnitude and extent has, within the last few days, been made parties concerned if the suspicions turn out to be well founded. From information received several of the surveying examiners general of excise proceeded to the premises, and having examined every place in an upper apartment they were so completely satisfied with the object of their search, that they seized upon the whole of the contents of the room, which included an immense quantity of tobacco, which they had reason to believe was greatly adulterated; accordingly they took samples of the whole stock, and dispatched a messenger to the chief office for officers to go immediately and take possession of the premises in the Queen's name. Two officers then took possession, who have been relieved in turn by others. and a strict charge of the premises is kept up both day and night. The samples seized are now undergoing the process of analysation at the excise laboratory, and also at the Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, by Professor R. Phillips, whose report will be made in the course of a few days. The affair has created the greatest in terest throughout the trade, as the firm are in a very large way of business, and had hitherto been consi-

ter (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a outhouse, where he was found. No reason can at presteam, and the engine-driver, who was standing near | was returned of "Temporary insanity." him, blew the alarm whistle, but in an instant the train was upon and over the poor woman. As soon as possible the train was brought back, when a most shocking scene presented itself—the mangled remains of the woman lying along the rail in all directions for Stortford, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. as much as forty yards from the spot where she was John Tucker, aged 65, a nurseryman and keeper of struck. The fragments of the body were picked up the Cherry Tree public-house, at Bishop's Stortford. in a basket and sack, and removed to a cottage near the inquiry, we understand, was held at the instigation to the complex of Messrs. Swire and Lees have been the spot. The poor woman proved to be an old person of the name of Elizabeth Nott, a widow, aged 84, living at Stinchcombe, and who had been to see some friends at Woodford, and at her return was crossing at a road (not a public one) at the time of the fatal occurrence. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, and the engineer observed that she had both her hands up to her bonnet. An inquest was held the coming up to the place.—Glocester Journal.

FIRE IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire, which his affairs, since February last. was caused by a child playing with a burning brand, broke out in the apartments occupied by Mr. J. Williams, 132, Waterloo-road, on the second floor, whence it extended so rapidly that before it was extinguished the principal part of the contents were either destroyed by fire or water, or injured by removal. In the course of a very short time the engines from the Waterlooroad station of the London Fire Establishment, and of the West of England Office (both of which are stationed near the spot), were at the fire, and it is most fortunate that such was the fact, as the flames having obtained firm hold, in a few minutes would have undoubtedly done much more damage; added to which, only two doors distant stands the Royal Victoria Theatre, for the safety of which at one time considerable fears were entertained.

FAIAL ACCIDENT AT THE BIRMINGHAM THEATREreached the top it fell down and struck the unfortu-An inquest was held before J. B. Davis, Esq., when ing her on the floor, with the most fiendish barbarity, that a delegate be sent from this body to the ensuing carriages in the park. The charge in both instances was the above on the conference and that such that a delegate be sent from this body to the ensuing carriages in the park. The charge in both instances was the above was given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

ACREATE OF THE CHARGE OF THE C head-quarters of the regiment, on Tuesday 1224, and left the next morning on route to Cahir, where the corps is to be stationed:—"The 13th Light Dragoons, and it was found that, beyond receiving a few contusions to be stationed:—"The 13th Light Dragoons, none of them had sustained any material in-Major W. D. Hamilton in command. The Major Jury. They were sent on to London by a train from stooped at Fallon's Hotel, and not having called for the Eastern Counties line.

DREADFUL EXPLOSIONAT DURHAM.—A catastrophe of rather an unusual nature in that part of the country occurred at Durham on the afternoon of the 9th inst., in the shop of a respectable tradesman, named Steele. It appears from the best information that can be obtained that Mr. Steele was from home, and weight of gunpowder, which it is the custom of shopkeepers in this part of the country to keep in large ployed in the mining districts. No accurate information can be obtained as to the immediate cause of the city, and in its more immediate neighbourhood, and the shop windows of the tradesmen within thirty or forty yards were literally shattered to atoms. The house in which the explosion tock place presented a singular appearance, the whole front and all the floors being blown into the street. The daughter of a Mr. Robson, who was in a room on the second floor, steps leading to the cellar in a most delorable condibut it has not at present been ascertained. The pre-

mises were not insured. INQUESTS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday the following inquests were held before the borough coroner:-On Saturday evening Bernard Rocheford, a shipthey had procured the boat. As the day advanced keeper on board the Isabella, lying in the Victoria complaining of great pain during vomiting. Was certhere was no appearance of their return, and fears Dock, was found stretched on the quarter-deck. It was supposed he was in a fit, but on examination was with them. The fact that the gig had been found ashere on the other side, split from stem to stern, sitting on the companion a short time previously, and the recovery close by her of one of the bodies in apparently in good health. There were no external appearances to account for death, and the case was adjourned for further evidence.—On Friday, Mary Owens, daughter of Mr. John Owens, of Park-street. died suddenly under the following circumstances. The deceased complained of headache about seven o'clock in the morning, and did not get up as usual. She was waited on during the day by her sister, but were clerks in banks in town; Mr. Currie, of the on her father going up stairs between two and four Royal Bank; the third, named Connor, was an ap- o'clock, she was found in bed quite dead. The cause prenticed cooper. The body of the last-named was of death was pulmonary apoplexy, induced by disease found a short way from the boat, but, up to the time of the heart. Verdict accordingly.—On Sunday night of going to press, we had not heard of the recovery of last, John Fisher, a nightman, was suffocated in a privy in Burlington-street. The deceased with two others, went to remove the night soil from the abovementioned place, when one of them, Emery, went down, and shortly afterwards called out that he was being suffocated. Deceased descended, and tried to by the officers of excise on the premises of one of render assistance, but being overpowered also with the largest tobacco manufacturers at the east end of the smell, fell into the soil, head first, and was suffo-London, and threatens serious consequences to the cated. Emery was with difficulty extricated, and now lies in a very dangerous state. Verdict, Accidental Death.

Poisoning Case at Carlisle.—John Graham, the Poisoning Case at Carlisle.—John Graham, the person who, on Monday last, was apprehended and lodged in Carlisle gaol, having been suspected of poisoning his aged father, Mr. John Graham, of Grinslade, near Carlisle, on the 15th ult., is now also suspected of poisoning his own wife, who died very suddenly about six months ago. This report having the strategies of the turn-out. An appeal was made to his doubts, and he desired the prisoner to let him see the contents of the basket. The prisoner to let him see the contents of the basket. The prisoner tool him he would not do so, but would when his circumstances were taken into consideration of a relationate of a relationate of a relationate of a relationation. On the way to that place the prisoner gave him the basket, and ran away. Witness to did not allow him to escape. The basket contained a bottle and a bladder full of spirits, which had been seized by the Excise. Mr. Alderman Moon asked what became that contents of the basket. The prisoner tool him he would not do so, but would when his circumstances were taken into consideration of the prisoner the prisoner to tet him ne would not do so, but would when his circumstances were taken into consideration of the basket. The prisoner to tet him ne would not do so, but would be thought of the turn-out. An appeal was made to his doubts, and he desired the fine was heavy when his circumstances were taken into consideration of the basket. The heavy of the turn-out. An appeal was ma that gentleman granted his warrant, authorising the will but lend us their aid. We have not been back of his mother? The constable said she kept at too great who gave a receipt, and then left the court. exhumation of Mrs. Graham. The disinterment took place on Sunday last, and, notwithstanding that Mrs. Graham had been so long buried, decompesition had made but little progress. An inquest was being held on the body on Tuesday before the same coroner. From the evidence adduced, and the reports of the medical gentlemen who made the post internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects therefore, hope an appeal will not be in vain. In called to there, and she said she kept at too great ward in former times in giving our aid to others, as some of them know. There are upwards of 200 men out, and determined, but the majority of them have families, and help is needed. If any of our brethren should feel inclined (as we hope they will) to aid us, they must keep in mind that they are struggling for themselves at the same time they are lending us a helping hand. If we fail in this struggle, others will suffer as well as us. We, doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects therefore, hope an appeal will not be in vain. In called to the bar, and she said she kept at too great ward in former times in giving our aid to others, as distance to be secured at the same time with the boy, but she was now in court. She mortem examination, and also an analysation of the internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects of some mineral poison. Graham, we understand, of some mineral poison. Graham, we understand, but the Strike Committee, James Jenkins, a stranger. She was not going to any particular house. The clerk to the Remembrancer said that gentleman had no knowledge of the contents of the basket. This woman knew his mother, who lived in Arnold's-place, Dockhead. The woman was the said she engaged to carry it for target his confinement in Carlisle gaol. has manifested stranger. She was not going to any particular house. The clerk to the Remembrancer said that gentleman had but the young seams broavened it out and said the young seams are seams broavened and said the young seams are seams broavened and said the young s of some mineral poison. Graham, we understand, since his confinement in Carlisle gaol, has manifested symptoms of great uneasiness, and when he was ap-

Forman standing on the bank, as if about to cross the sent be assigned for the commission of this rash act. men still on strike who have been subjected to great line; he instantly reversed the engine, and let off the An inquest was held on Monday night, when a verdict hardships, many of them having large families en-

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSIONS .- On Tuesday a Commission of Lunacy was held before Mr. Francis Barlow, at the Crown Inn, Hockerill, near Bishop's orders to be made payable to Mr. Joseph Brockbank, tion of Mr. Tucker's own friends, and with a view to subjected to the most vexatious annoyance from vathe mutual benefit of all parties concerned. After rious parties connected with the works belonging to the examination of a number of witnesses to prove the abovementioned gentlemen, and to such an exvarious acts denoting unsoundness of mind, Mr. tent has this annoyance been carried on, that the Tucker was brought into the room, and a number of poor fellows, goaded to madness, have committed extraordinary delusions were elicited. The unfortunate some slight breaches of the peace, when they have man said he had got several men in his inside, who been almost instantly pounced upon and dragged be were complete masters over him, and that unless he fore the magistrates, and some of them committed to evening. She was staring wildly about her, and blood her hands up to her bonnet. An inquest was held the next day before Mr. W. J. Ellis, and after a most patient and protracted inquiry a verdict was returned of Accidental Death, with a decodand of one shilling on the engine. It is worthy of remark that the train had gone 400 or 500 yards after passing the spot of had gone 400 or 500 yards after passing an enormous sum, and for walking to this investment of the magistrates, and some of them committed to did whatever they wished, his death would be the prison. On Monday last two of the men were taken prison. On Monday last two of the men were taken dadges, known here, is 'post-office, London,' Her prison. On Monday last two of the men were taken dadges is nineteen years. Her statement as to Alfred Barton before the magistrates, and some of them committed to was fast issuing from here, is 'post-office, London,' Her did whatever they wished, his death would be the gas is nineteen years. Her statement as to Alfred Barton before the magistrates, and some of them committed to was fast issuing from the remaindance of the men were taken prison. On Monday last two of the men were taken dadge is nineteen years. Her statement as to Alfred Barton before the magistrates at Hyde. One of them, named she had got five machines, was fast issuing from the remains a falsehood, no such person being known here, is 'post-office, London,' Her was fast issuing from the evening. She was staring wildy about her, and blood was fast issuing from the remains a falsehood, no such person being known here, and cach one paid counted by his lordship's gardener, and each one paid she is considered not right in her mind. Her statement as to Alfred Barton was fast issuing from the gone of them mouths appeared to have statement as to Alfred Barton was fast issuing from the evening. She was staring wildy about, her, and blood was fast issuing from the gone of them committed to have a fast issuing from the gone is nineteen years. The following has been the remains as falsehood, no such person being know the accident before it could be stopped, notwithstand-ing the engines had been reversed 200 yards before quiry they had charged him three thousand trillions paying an enormous sum, and for walking to this in- complainant, Wm, Rowland, that he was standing for every step he took! The jury, after a short

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER OR MUTILATION.-At the Bromsgrove petty sessions, a shocking in-stance of the effects of jealousy came before the terial points in the evidence of the complainant, and bench on Wednesday. It appears that Israel Harris, a labourer, at Stoke Prior, who is naturally of an irascible disposition, and who, since Christmas last, forty shillings and costs. The other man, John has been constantly twitting his wife with infidelity to him, on the night of Sunday last committed an assault on her, which for atrocity we can scarcely think has ever been surpassed. The circumstances will be best conveyed in the evidence of the unfortunate woman herself, as taken before G. F. Iddins, on the following day. She deposed—About half-past 9 o'clock last night I went up stairs to put the children to bed. My husband followed me in a few minutes and struck me several blows on the head, and knocked me down on the bed. He held me by the shoulder, and kept On Monday evening a young man named John Hick-beating me on the head with one hand. I tried to man, 28 years of age, who had been for some time get away from him, but could not. At last I strug-Past employed as a scene-shifter at the Theatre Royal, gled and got off on the floor, and he knocked my head Birmingham, was killed on the stage by the falling of against the side of the bed. He kept beating me on the which was presided over by Mr. Joseph Linney, who the scene roller. It appears that he was assisting, as the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, violently; he addressed a powerful discourse to the assembled colline. usual, in shifting and rolling the scenes while the jolted my head on the floor with as much violence as liers. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Emplay of Macbeth was being performed, and when the he could. He caught hold of one of my legs and bleton and Mr. Ramsay, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, third part was over, he, with others, began to pull up pulled me along the floor, and said he would tear my the scene on a large roller, and when the wood inside out. He then jumped with his knees on the resched the desired roller, and when the wood inside out. He then jumped with his knees on the resched the desired roller, and when the wood inside out. He then jumped with his knees on the resched the desired roller, and when the wood inside out. He then jumped with his knees on the roller, and when the wood inside out. The Evaluation of the roller lower part of my bowels with great violence two or THE ENSUING NATIONAL TRADES CONFERENCE. hate man on the side of the head and fractured his three times. (The evidence here was of a most the was immediately removed to the General revolting character, setting forth that the prisoner, Red Lion, Long Acre, on Monday evening, July the Hospital, where he died in a few hours afterwards. after making a false accusation to her, and while keep
oth, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. M'Gregor,

Applical, where he died in a few hours afterwards.

THE BURY STABBING CASE. (From our lust week's edition.)

James Gregson.—Is a powerloom weaver. Was in Chapel-street on Monday night, the 26th, saw the prisoner and three others coming down Chapel-street. Prisoner had a large yellow stick with him. He went up two steps towards his lodgings, and came down again, and struck at the people with the stick. Witness saw the dagger, but does not know whether the That is my waistcoat (here the waistcoat was produced; it had a rent on the right side in the form of a

and the dagger break in pieces.

By Mr. Grundy.—Was coming by the Independent Chapel; did not say "Ba!" to him. Prisoner came down the steps; saw him stab the deceased. Cannot say whether the dagger was whole after prisoner had see any one else do so. Did not see any one take hold to Mr. Henshaw, inspector of police.
George Ellison, George Corret, Richard Aspinall, and John Tagg corroborated the evidence of the

former witnesses. Richard Ashworth Ratcliffe.—Is a tailor. Recolects Monday night. Was near Charlson's (beerhouse) door, about a quarter past eight on Monday night, 26th of May. Saw the prisoner Harris at the back door, with a stick in his hand: as prisoner was going from Charlson's, he said he should like to run the b-rs through. He said he would take some one's life before he slept that night. Saw him draw something like a dagger out of the stick at Charlson's back door. Followed him to his lodgings. Saw him stab deceased. Saw a piece of the dagger fall. Mary Booth.—Is fourteen years of age. Lives with her parents in Livesay-row. Went an errand on Monday night, 26th May, for her mother. Was in Chapel-street, and saw the prisoner. Ran into Turton's house, where the prisoner lodges. While there the prisoner came in. He had a broken dagger in his hand. He said "he had run that in one of the b—rs guts, and lost the other part."

Gross-examined.—Prisoner language when he said

Cross-examined.—Prisoner laughed when he said he had run the b-r through the guts. He did not appear alarmed.

Mr. John Parkes, surgeon, deposed as follows:-Was called in on Monday night last, to attend John Sugden, in North-street; found him in bed laid on Was called in on Monday night last, to attend John Sugden, in North-street; found him in bed laid on his back, he complained of great pain at the pit of his stomach. On examining the wound found it about one inch long, and nearly as wide; the wound in the statement and the statement about one inch long, and nearly as wide; the wound his father's, my lord. He is allowed to my mother, and I wish to know for what reason.—The Lord Mayor: What proof he had succeeded in keeping out of the way. Mr. Bingham had succeeded in keeping out of the way. Mr. Bingham had succeeded in keeping out of the summary power with which he was invested was altogether inadequate to deal with so scrious a charge as this, and he considered that the ends of justice left way. It is detained by my mother, and I wish to know for what reason.—The Lord Mayor: What proof he had unfortunately happened to be at the time, and who had succeeded in keeping out of the summary power with which he was invested was altogether inadequate to deal with so scrious a charge as this, and he considered that the ends of justice.

I wish the thinding to the thing to the wind the the united to the Miners of this locality on the 4th and 10th of this month in the large room at the Horns of the miners of the Mine about one inch long, and nearly as wide; the wound was much swollen. In the course of several hours, when reaction took place, he began to vomit blood, complaining of great pain during vomiting. Was certain then that the inward wound was serious. As the stomach repeatedly filled with blood he as frequently vomited. He lingered until half-past four on Wednesday, May 28th. There was not the least chance of his life. Made a post mortem examination of the deceased. The cause of death was a penetrating wound through the stomach, injuring the great blood vessels conduct or ner son towards ner, and ms threats to do ner some desperate injury. He had, she said, claimed the watch as his, and pawned it without her permission or knowledge, and he afterwards pushed her about and through the stomach, injuring the great blood vessels—deceased died from loss of blood. Found this steel at the post mortem examination in the cartilages beween two of the bones of the spine-(here the point of the dagger was produced, about five inches in length). There was no mortification. There point of the dagger was produced, about five inches in length). There was no mortification. There was no time for it. There were no witnesses called for the defence; and after a short consultation, the magistrates "saw no grounds for preferring than Max."

but I expect to leave England in a lew days, for the consultation, where I expect to be protected by my relatives. I wish to get away in peace.—The Lord Mayor: I shall, for your sake, bind him over to keep the peace towards you. The young man then solemnly assured his lordship that he would not beat or otherwise ill-treat his mother, and the Young man the young man the young man the solemnly assured his lordship that he would not beat or otherwise ill-treat his mother, and a greater charge against the prisoner than Man-slaughter?" The court-room was crowded at the ex-satisfied with the recognisances of the say. amination, and the greatest interest was manifested.

not adequate to keep body and soul together; but knowing that a rise had taken place through the country, they appealed to their employers in this country for an advance, which they at once, with a very few honourable exceptions, refused. The control of the prisoner to let him see the contents of the basket. The prisoner told him he would not do so, but would not

since his confinement in Carlisle gool, has manifested great as very fair trackers men. Should a convicting on the banks of the contained by the excise, the case will stand scarcely second in importance to that recently decided bestween the crown and Messrs. Smith, the distiller.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the line of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, about two miles and Bristol Railway, about two miles of the Berkeley station, on Thursday last. The express train, which leaves trainingham at four o'clock, wift great rapidity, having obtained the mass found suspended from the previous character, and would militage the term of the prisoner to the trades generate (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a first of the trades generate (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a first of the prisoner ments.

Similar Minesa.—The following sums have been engine at the time of the four great the three ones in that gentleman lab stone knowledge of the mother, and he did not believe symptons of great uneasiness, and when he was approached the was found a suspended in the sum of the four great the case will stand scarcely station. The clerk to the Remembrance said that gentleman lab stone knowledge of the mother, and he did not believe symptons of great uneasiness, and when he was approached the was found a suspended in the cereived by the Miners I have been entry the four given in the forw of many say on again that the own of which have actively form the four given in the forw of the four given in the trade of the trade continuance of their kind support. There are 243 tirely dependent upon them for support, The smallest sum from either trades or individuals, who may not have contributed before, will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged in the Northern Star. Money care of Mary Elliott, Miners' Arms, Dukinfield, Cheshire. In relation to the above strike we have received the following:-For some time past the Miners late within his own door with a paint-brush in his hand, for every step he took! The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Mr. Tucker had been of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs, since February last.

when a great number of Miners passed in a kind of procession, and Chadderton got hold of him by the breast and said "Come on, Chadderton;" did not strike him, but tore his shirt.—Mr. Roberts addressed the bench on behalf of Chadderton, and swore that Rowland threatened to stab Chadderton. The magistrates, however, convicted the prisoner in Holt, was charged with intimidation, inasmuch as he was passing the window of William Hartshorn's house, and held up his child to the window, saying "Here's a flint!"—Mr. Brooks opened the case, and called witnesses to prove the truth of his statements. Mr. Roberts severely cross-examined the witnesses,

> quently liberated. Bilston Miners.-A few days ago an open-air meeting of the Miners of this district took place,

At a meeting of the Society of Saddlers held at the wound.) Prisoner then left her and went down next meeting on Monday, June 23rd.

he had had but six months' employment.—The Lord Mayor thought he could rely upon the promise of the defendant, and discharged him.—It was stated that the defendant had very nearly fallen upon a steam-boat which was passing under one of the arches of the bridge at the time, crowded with passengers.

SATURDAY. - DETERMINED SMASHERS. -Ann Burke, alias Mary Smith and Elizabeth Thomas, were brought before the Lord Mayor, in custody of policeman 586. William Attenbury, waiter at the Queen's Head Inn, ness saw the dagger, but does not know whether the prisoner drew it out, or whether it flew out while he was striking at the crowd: saw him stab Sugden. of the Queen's Head the previous evening, and called for Saw him draw out the blade of the dagger from a quartern of gin, which they drank, and for which Ann Sugden's body. He struck at two after he had stabbed Sugden. I was one. He cut my waistcoat. They then called for another quartern, for which Ann Burke tendered another shilling, which he discovered was a bad one, and which he bent nearly double. He time the second shilling had disappeared from the counter. Policeman 586 deposed that he saw the prisoner, Elizabeth Thomas, come out of the Queen's Head and thrust something into a gentleman's pocket; he went up to the gentleman and informed him of the circumstance; he then took from the gentleman's pocket the stabbed Sugden. Did not touch prisoner. Did not small parcel now produced containing 10s., all wrapped up in separate pieces of tissue-paper, and one other of his coat or legs. There was nothing to prevent him from going into his house. Gave his waistcoat prisoners into his custody. The prisoners were re-

WEDNESDAY .- THE "TABLES TURNED." - Edward M. Durup, a young man who had been clerk to a merchant, appeared against his mother, the widow of Mr. Durup, appeared against his mother, the widow of Mr. Durup, who was stated to have been many years ago secretary to the Right Hon. George Canning. Mrs. Durup was accused on the previous evening by her son of having robbed him of his watch, a gold repeater of considerable value; but Inspector M'Lean, after having inquired into the circumstances, refused to take such a decree and adviced the Lord Mayor: Do you make any charge?—Complainant: No, my Lord, that is impossible, for the watch has never Be so good as to change places with him.—Here the mother was sworn, and the son became the accused. Mrs. Durup then rejuctantly gave testimony as to the violent conduct of her son towards her, and his threats to do her threatened her with all sorts of ill-treatment.—The Lord Mayor: Do you swear that you consider yourself in danger in consequence of his threats.—Mrs. Durup: I understand what your lordship means by putting that question to me, but I expect to leave England in a few days, for the con-

satisfied with the recognisances of the son. To the Nailmakers of Great Britain.—Fellow Workmen,—The Nailmakers of Stirlingshire for the last ten years have been in a very low and depressed state, their wages being very small, indeed not adequate to keep body and soul together; but knowing that a rise had taken place through the country, they appealed to their employers in this country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance, which they at once, with a country for an advance of Stirlingshire down doen charged with a this country they defined to the chair, who opened at this country they defined to the chair, who opened they dead they of Wellington, as he presumed that is country they defined with that such had been the case, and having become known at this country they defined with that such had been the case, and having become known at this country they of the letter signed "Truth" to said he had received no money from his Grace for such a purpose, nor did he think it would be a very proper act on the Union, the large purpose, nor did he think it would be a very proper act on the papers.—Mr. Hardwick whether any money had been left for him at this count by the Duke of Wellington, as he presumed that such had been the case, and having become known that the business by a brief but truly eloquent speech, at this count by the Duke of Wellington, as he presumed that such had been the case, and having become known that the case, and having been the cas

FRIDAY,-ATTEMPTED SUICIDE,-SELLING POISON,-Sarah Laurie, a well-looking young woman, was charged with having attempted to poison herself.—Police-constaof stupefaction. Witness asked her what she had done? and she exclaimed, "Oh, let me die!" Seeing that the poison was beginning to operate, he took her to the station house at once, where Mr. Taylor, the police the prisoner lived with her as servant, and gave her an excellent character. Left her on Wednesday morning. The prisoner having been asked what she had to say, exclaimed, "O, let me die, but don't send me to the workhouse."-Hr. Broughton said he would have her taken care of until she could be placed under proper control. SATURDAY, THE CRIME OF POVERTY, A miserable

looking wretch named John M'Cabe, was charged this morning with offering braces for sale in a street adjoining the police station. An officious lobster of the G division found him sitting on the pavement offering the articles in question for sale, and told him to "move on." He refused to obey the Jack-in-office, telling him that he was endeavouring to earn an honest penny by selling the braces, which he had knit with his own hands. He was then taken into custody, and lodged in a cell in the station, there to ruminate until the hearing of the case before the

prisoner was seen to put his hand into the gentleman's pocket and was in the act of abstracting the pocket handkerchief when he was immediately seized and taken to the which he had stolen from a footman attached to one of the

was the taking of the defendant into custody. The case being fully proved, the defendant was fined 20s., which was forthwith paid, and the defendant left the court with his friends.

milkman, was brought up on a warrant before Mr.

Bingham, charged with committing a brutal assault upon

Mr. Francis Povoas, a cosce-house keeper, in Oxford-

WORSHIP STREET. WEDNESDAY .- BRUTAL ASSAULT .- Charles Montague,

Mr. Francis Povoas, a coffee-house keeper, in Oxford-place, Hackney-road, whereby his life had been seriously endangered. The prosecutor, who appeared to labour under great debility, stated that, shortly before twelve under great debility, stated that, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th ult., the prisoner, accompanied by two other men, named Gillott and Chillingworth, entered his house and called for refreshments, but, in consequence of their having grossly misconducted small wares, was charged before Mr. Long this mornthemselves on a previous occasion, he refused to serve them. The prisoner and his companions on this as- gross assault:—In the course of his peregrinations sailed him with the most abusive and threatening lan- the defendant called at the house of the prosecutor, a guage, and, on his requesting them to quit the place, the laundross and washerwoman in Kensal New Town, man Chillingworth (who is not yet in custody) struck and wished to drive a bargain. She was very much him a violent blow in the face, which cut open his lips and engaged at the time getting up some linen, and inticovered his shirt and waistcoat with blood. The whole mated that she wanted nothing in his line. The party then left the house, and the witness followed them dealer in wares, however, refused to go, and was about REBECCA LOCOCK, who was remanded from Saturday to give them into custody; but on reaching a piece of ast, on a charge of being in illegal possession of sundry waste ground which the men crossed to avoid the police, She did not like his appearance, as she was they all turned upon and attacked him in the most furiallone, and had a considerable amount of property. ter, the Rev. J. Holingshed, was again remanded until this day week.

Into an turned upon and actioned find him till he would not go, and suspecting that was nearly senseless, and ultimately flung him head and his motives no better than they should be, she was heels into a deep muddy ditch, where they left him, and preparing to go out for a policeman, when the defeneffected their escape. With great difficulty he succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position, almost stifled with mud and filth, but was so greatly exhausted struck her a severe blow, which felled her to the by his efforts that he fainted the instant he reached the bank, where he was discovered some time after in a state of insensibility by some persons who were passing, and who removed him to a neighbouring shop, and procured which he immediately paid. Inspector M'Lean, after having inquired into the circumstances, refused to take such a charge, and advised the parties to attend before the Lord Mayor, and submit the case to his Lordship's decision. Mrs. Durup was accompanied by a respectable pawnbroker, in whose care she had deposited a quantity of her property for security stantly under the care of a surgeon. A certificate had deposited a quantity of her property for security stantly under the care of a surgeon. A certificate moeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Mongalainant: Well, sir, with what do you charge your mother?—Complainant: I don't charge her with anything; but I am desirous that she should show cause why she detains a gold repeating watch which my father gave to me upon his death-bed. I was advised to bring the matter before your Lordship, and to take your decision.—The Lord Mayor: Do you make any charge?—Complainant:

Of Miscashing shop, and procured medical assistance. He was at length assisted to his own house, to which he had been confined ever since, incapable of attending to his business, and constitution. A certificate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Mongarius the present condition of the prosecutor, and stanting that when called upon to attend Mr. Povoas he found him incapable of articulation, and in a highly dongerous state. When called upon for his defence, the prisoner did not altogether deny the charge, but alleged that the forthing the forthing transfer of the outrage had been perpetrated before the Lord Mayor; Do you make any charge?—Complainant:

Wolverhampton Miners.—The lord him to a neighbouring shop, and procured which he had been confined ever since, incapable of attending to his business, and considerately paid.

Lancashire Miners.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Mongarium the care of a surgeon. A certificate meeting of Lancashire meeti really serious part of the outrage had been perpetrated by the men Chillingworth and Gillott, in whose compan was altogether inadequate to deal with so serious a Britain, after which resolutions were passed that a charge as this, and he considered that the ends of justice lodge be formed there in connection with the National The prosecutor, however, interposed, and begged that the magistrate would deal summarily with the matter, asit would entail upon him considerable expense, and the greatest inconvenience and annoyance, in his state of here call upon all to unite, and withstand the prohealth, to prosecute the case any further. Mr. Bingham said, that, under those circumstances, he felt bound to forego his/former intention, and accede to the prosecutor's application; but, in so doing, he should inflict upon the prisoner the highest amount of penalty it was in his power to impose, which was the sum of £5, and if that was not paid, the prisoner must stand committed to the House of Correction for six weeks, with hard labour.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. THE DURE AND THE CARTER .- It will be recollected. that on Saturday week Henry Wood, the driver of a carrier's cart, was fined £4 by Mr. Hardwick, for furious driving, whereby he endangered the life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. A few days after this proceeding a letter appeared in the papers, signed "Truth," in which the writer asserted that the fine had been paid by his Grace, and that the offender had in consequence been liberated. A day or two ago Wood came to this court to ask Mr. Hardwick whether any money had been left for him at this court by the Duke of Wellington, as he presumed

MONDAY, -- AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG THEF. -- Michael before Mr. Henry for final examination, on a charge of stealing a purse from the person of a young woman while looking at a "Punch and Judy" show. On his last examination the prisoner declared that he had never been in custody before, and expressed himself very indignant, upon Cook, the gaoler, saying he was pretty certain about his having been in his assignment.

of those theatrical airs which she had assumed at her last examination. On the contrary, during her presence at the bar she continued to shed tears in abundance, and of wages, and their persecution of the Chainmakers' endeavoured, as well as she could, to conceal her face Union. We have received an account of this strike, from the observation of the numerous persons who had thronged the court during the investigation. When the with having attempted to poison herself.—Police-constable Philips, 58 G, deposed that having been informed the prisoner had taken poison on Wednesday afternoon last, being the daughter of a Dissenting elergyman at Bath, he went to Coppice-row, where he found her with an empty phial in her hand, labelled "poison." She seemed only to mislead every person in court, but the magistrate himself, and Mr. Norton directed English, one of the summoning officers, to take care of her until an answer could be received from her father, and also requested the chief clerk to write to the latter. This was done, and in reply to the letter sent, the following was received:—

station house at once, where are raylor, the ponce surgeon, with the aid of a stomach-pump, removed the poison from her stomach, after which she was conveyed to the hospifal, where she has since lain.—Elizabeth Atlow deposed that he saw the prisoner standing in the middle of the street, Bowling-green-lane, on Wednesday evening. She was staring wildly about her, and blood was fast issuing from her arm, which appeared to have

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM HALL, Chief Officer. "To the Chief Clerk, Lambeth Court."

A City constable attended and informed Mr. Norton, that the prisoner had been before the Lord Mayor on a charge of attempting to commit suicide at London-bridge, when she made a long and rambling statement about her respectability, her being seduced, &c., but it differed in many essentials from that which she had made at this court. It also appeared that she had gone to the Southwark court for the purpose of getting relief, but having on her hand at the time two valuable rings, she was not deemed a person in absolute want, and no assistance was afforded her.

—Mr. Norton also produced a letter which he had received from the Rev. L. Cappel, minister of St. George's German Lutheran Chapel, in Great Alic-street, Goodman's-fields, stating that on the 28th of last month the prisoner called upon him with the view, no doubt, of getting pecuniary as-sistance under grossly false pretences. She then gave her name as Lucy Spencer; said she was the daughter of a clergyman, and sister to the Rev. Mr. Spencer at Bath, and his address to the magistrates on behalf of the prisoner made a powerful impression upon the court, for, after deliberating for a few minutes, the magistrate, on the glorious privileges of being a "free. born Briton." After hearing the case, the magistrate for, after deliberating for a few minutes, the magistrate, with some slight trates ordered the prisoner to be liberated. The money was paid for Chadderton, and he was consessed herself very anxious to return to Bath, but was without the means of doing so, as her self-war and said a foreign lady, Mrs. Francis, had sent her to him adjustment of the means of the same story that she had repeated to the magistrate, with some slight variations, and expressed herself very anxious to return to Bath, but was without the means of doing so, as her SATURDAY.—POCKET PICKING IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—

A young man who gave his name as James Green was this morning charged before Mr. Twyford with picking a mentleman's pocket the revision of the provided she was the same time he offered to assist her, provided she gentleman's pocket the previous evening, in the crowd allowed him to accompany her to Mrs. Francis, the lady assembled in front of Buckingham Palace to witness the who, as she stated, had recommended her to him. This, arrival of the company to the Queen's fancy ball. The however, was evidently inconvenient. She made some evasive excuses and left the house. The rev. gentleman in his note describes the prisoner to be one of the most artful impostors he had ever met with, and most likely to succeed on account of the details which she could give to station-house. On his way to Gardner's-lane he threw her stories. The first case of felony taken against her something into the barracks in the Birdcage-walk, which, upon examination, was found to be a meerschaum pine. and, from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the prisoner had entered her service as servant of all-work on the 14th of April last. She then represented that she had but just come from Bath, where she had lived with a lady

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

SATURDAY.—A LARK.—A respectable tradesman in the West End, who gave his name as Hugh Pearson, was charged with playing off certain pranks, à la Waterford. last night, in Dover-street, to the great annoyance of the peaceably disposed people of that neighbourhood. According to the evidence, the defendant having got half seas over, in a very excitable state went into the street in the instance of the most unpleasant suspicions, as the property had disappeared in a very mysterious manner: but the instery was now cleared up, as the shawl was found in the prisoner's box, with several other articles. Witness further stated, that she had frequently heard the prisoner talk of having a sweetheart in Bath, who had died three years ago, and say she should never have another. The witness further identified the cloak produced by a pawn-broker as her's; and English, the officer, deposed to having found the duplicate relating to the cloak produced by a pawn-broker as her's; and English, the officer, deposed to having the duplicate relating to the prisoner talk of having a sweetheart in Bath, who had died three years ago, and say she should never have another. The witness further identified the cloak produced by a pawn-broker as her's; and English, the officer, deposed to the prisoner talk of having a sweetheart in Bath, who had died three years ago, and say she should never have another. seas over, in a very excitable state went into the street in question, and began performing certain harlequinades, which attracted a large crowd of spectators. The result stealing three shawls, a piece of silk of twelve yards, five yards of cloth, a white petticoat, and other articles, the property of Mary Ann Clark. In this case it appeared the prisoner went to lodge in the same house with the prose-cutrix in Fell-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, on the 10th of May last, and only stayed there two days, and when she was gone the property was missing.—A shopman to Mr. Denister, a pawnbroker in Blackfriars-road, produced the property, which had been pledged on the 12th of May, in

> MARYLEBONE. Saturday. — A travelling chapman, of the name of Gerrard Nagle, a dealer in lace, and other ing on the opening of the court, with the following

general contribution, is 1s. 8d. per member.
WOLVERHAMPTON MINERS. — Mr. Joseph Linney lectured to the Miners of this locality on the 4th and Union of Miners, and that Mr. Roberts should be invited to visit the locality shortly. Lectures will be delivered in the above room every Tuesday evening. the chair to be taken at seven o'clock. The Miners posed reduction about to take place.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The turnout at Messrs. Swire and Lees', in the Ashton district, still continues, and the brave fellows seem as determined as ever. On Monday last they had a splendid procession through Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Dukinneld. The men on strike were joined by a great number of their mining brethren from other pits in the neighbourhood, and preceded by a band of music. 'There were \$50 numerous flags and banners inscribed with appropriate mottoes, and the whole scene was truly mageificent. It was late in the evening when Mr. Robert arrived, owing to important engagements at Bury; as soon, however, as his arrival was made known, the procession moved on to the place of meet-

THE NEXT GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LAN-CASHIRE MINERS well be held at the sign of the King William, Platt-bridge, near Wigan, on Monday, 16th June; chair to be taken at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Conference, this association has been making rapid progress in the metropolis, as the reports in our paper for the last few weeks testify. We have

are on strike, occasioned by the resistance of that from to the just demands of the men for an advance but so illegibly written as to prevent us giving the particulars.

EXTRAORDINARY DESTRUCTION OF WASPS. - The Earl of Traquair has for several years past given a liberal reward to the children in the neighbourhood for destroying those destructive insects during April and to the middle of May, as it is understood that at that period every wasp is the parent of a whole nest, amounting to some thousands. Owing, it may be supposed, to the limited fall of rain or snow last total, 1573 dozen, weight 4lb. 91 oz.; making the incredible number of 18,876 wasps' nests destroyed in four weeks, and in one parish. It may be presumed, if each of these had been allowed to multiply, however favourable the season may prove, there would be little fruit or honey left for miles around.—Caledonian Mercury. DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND. - TROOPS ORDERED TO

I.EITRIM.—The 11th Hussars have been ordered to the disturted districts of Leitrim. The regiment received a sudden route when on their march for Dublin. The accounts from Leitrim state that the disturbances are daily increasing, and the local magistrates have called for the aid of the government in suppressing them.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- Ainslee's patent draining-tile machine and drying process.—This machine s portable, is worked by hand, or, if required, by horse or steam power, and is complete within itself. The mould for forming sockets on the pipes is now perfect in its operation. From the simplicity of its horizontal movement the machine is not liable to derangement, and it throws itself out of gear as soon as all the clay is worked out of the container; it is not easily injured. All stones in the clay are crushed to pieces without retarding the movement, and these are the only machines hitherto offered to the public, for which, with most clays, no previous preparation of the clay is required—an expense generally greater than the cost of making. If worked by hand, that is, one man or two boys, it is capable of producing from 5,000 to 7,000 per day, or, if by one horse, or by steam or water power, will produce from 14,000 to 40,000 draining tiles per day. The machine, slightly capital invention for agricultural purposes, and also for all sorts of pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., where springs abound; we therefore advise all who are interested in clearly established, and the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the sessions upon them,

but just come from Bath, where she had nived with a lady named Salisbury for nearly four years, and gave her own name as Lucy Spencer. Witness wrote to Bath to Mrs. see the machine, which is in daily operation. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

June 4th, 1845. In your Northern Star of the 31st ult., under this title, in the last column of the 8th page of that paper, the following words are stated as having come forth from that man of notable eminence, Sir James Graham, Bart., Home caused you to misquote the words of the "Honourable" Secretary, for the express purpose of making your readers conclude that he is either in a state of insanity or absolute of unexceptionable quality, to quaff.

One cannot help laughing at "the prose run mad" conclude that he is either in a state of insanity or absolute and would utter such language as this, viz., "The measure had, on the whole, worked well. No complaints had been made by the great body of the people: the complaining parties were tradesmen, who had the REMEDY in their own HANDS if they chose to exercise it—the WITHHOLD.

ING OF CREDIT." Knowing from conversations you and I have had to gether, in reference to this non-imprisonment Act, that | patriot, that we may draw attention to another article, you are a pretty strong advocate for ALL LAWS for written, it is said, by Mr. Thomas Davis, the weep-RECOVERY OF DEBTE to be ABOLISHED, and to have nothing to depend on but the HONOUR and HONESTY of each other, still possible, and that there be some who, if the or the refusing credit to one another; knowing this, I weekly stipend could be secured, "would rather reign jed still more firmly convinced that you have made the in hell" than serve in Conciliation Hall. We must Howardle Secretary utter words which he never dreamt permit Mr. Davis to offer his own explanation, though

Do you think it at all likely that a man of such literary eminence, of such profound knowledge of the affairs of question. No more serious subject ever agitated a the community in every grade, could possibly so far forget | Senate. Its seriousness should have prevented flippancy; himself as to wholly overlook the fact that the "trades its sacredness should have deterred hypocrisy. Unmen, who had the remedy in their own hands (whom you fortunately both suddenly intruded, and an earnest make the Honourable Secretary treat with no ordinary difference of opinion was changed into a strife. Neither useful class of society !-- a class, in my humble opinion, (some of it to us, but it was in the heat of debate, and we backed by a like opinion of tens of thousands of the forgave it). An accident prevented recrimination, a soft orderly and thinking members of society, of a thousand answer turned away wrath—and not only was a breach times more real national value than all the lords, dukes, avoided, but a better understanding, and a warmer co appear as if the Honourable Secretary had forgot the fact back on its termination with unmixed pleasure, and are

serious ground. You make it appear as if the Honourable There was no compromise of policy, no surrender of opinion Secretary said they (to wit, the despised tradesmen) "had on either side—there was the retraction of an unguarded the remedy in their own hands if they chose to exercise it, epithet—the expression of a kindly feeling—of a willing viz., the withholding of credit." Now, can you seriously faith, and of a fervid patriotism. That expression was think, or expect, or entertain the faintest hopes that any, received as it was offered, and the greatest peril the assoyea, the most ignorant of your readers, will believe that ciation ever knew was weathered. the "honourable" and eminently literary Secretary could justice of an Act which, at one fell swoop, deprived them of every remedy for recovering their debts ! Further, you represent him as saying

"There were, no doubt, defects in the old (? new) law: still it had been introduced after great attention and CONSIDERATION had been bestoned upon it. It was no such piece of crude legislation as had been affirmed."

It admits of a doubt whether this be not the most unkindly cut from your hand of all others:-for in this paragraph you make a man whose veracity is running with railway-carriage rapidity into a proverb; one whose knowledge of the circumstances attending the introduction of the bill was of the most consummate characterflatly and irredeemably contradict the true facts connected with that bill. You yourself know—the whole kingdom know, that it was prepared by Brougham in a crude form, without temperate and cool consideration of the probable, yea, certain effects; that it was introduced at almost the last moment of the then Session of Parliament; that it heads of the people; and that its amiable, and consistent, and BENEVOLENT father, Brougham, was one of the very first men to complain of it as soon as the ensuing session opened! Clumsy enough, God knows, and despicable enough too were his awkward endeavours to saddle his colleagues with the whole blame for the harshness of its provisions, by laying a charge against them of having

Graham, according to Your rersion of his speech, makes "No complaints had been made by the great body of the people—the complaining parties were tradesmen!"

Pray, is it your desire and expectation that all or any of the steady and reflecting part of your readers, from the most intelligent down to those poor unfortunate victims to the worshippers of Mammon, who never have had upon them; and such being his present frame of mind, leisure to learn to read, but are beholden to kind neighbours to communicate the truths of your paper (and I trust that all both literate and illiterate are a steady and cocurred, that Doheny, Davis, Barry, and Co., are so reflecting class) will believe that the honourable Secretary's faculties were so much obfuscated that he wholly fergot the immense number of petitions, complaints, and remonstrances that "the great body of the people" have from time to time sent-and the only answers given were -"BURN THEM in the stoves of the nouse"—and BURNT they always were; and will it be too much to say that not a few of the men in office, their hangers on, and of ford, at which the question of their sanatory condi-"honourable members" also, would not have voted against tion was mooted and commented on, and a committee many of the petitioners being burnt along with the petitions, had their wills and powers been co-equal !

column in your paper. I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

visited on us, as stoically as we can. - Ep. N. S.]

THE YOUNG IRELANDERS.

We were anxious to have a peep at the Nation of since its birth, has breathed nothing but bullet and introduced by the following: bayonet defiance to the Saxon-surely," we said, will be in a fine phrenzy after the choice fellows who illuminate the columns with their farthing rushlights have been scourged like whipped spaniels."

procured from an obliging newsman the warlike print, and commenced poring over it to satisfy the "scotched the snake," and that, notwithstanding all the late "weeping and gnashing of teeth," with the prodigal professions of fealty and devotion, "Young Ireland" meditated mutiny when opporappearance of having been spun-out just after the that working-men in other parts of the country may be writer had reeled from the banquet, where he had been enjoying himself with the gallants of the '82 Club and provincial burghers, who love fatherland much, and hate not "potations pottle deep." The diatribe, however, although full of sound and fury, still aimed at accomplishing a covert object, by

leaving it to be understood all, hitherto, had not ment by day, and frequently left smouldering at night, been right as regarded some Repealers, and that a in order to expedite the labours of the following day, solemn pledge not to stop half way, even at this the most dangerous and deadly vapours are thus diffused time of day, was necessary. We believe there is not a scintilla of doubt that this literary bomb-shell—a through the confined and ill-ventilated room, and continually inhaled by the immates, who unfortunately have portion of which we will now present to our readers for their amusement and edification-was manufactured by that ardent Repealer, and, at one time, zealous Whig undertaker, Mr. Michael Doheny, civic Chamberlain of the ancient city of Cashel :-IRELAND'S OATH.

Friends and Foes! know ye that Ireland is pledgedin words the most solemn-by representatives the most competent—on an occasion the most august—pledged before God and man, to achieve independence?

He who falters now is a traitor, a perjurer, and a

who yields domestic honour to a threat—the priest who jected, and, as will be seen from the report, a most alarmbarters his creed—are pure, brave, and holy, compared ing state of physical and moral degradation is the inevitto Ireland, if Ireland ever accept the Union. That pledge was the deed of the day—the day will be ever illustrious for the pledge.

mustered for a monarch. There was a parade that might be avoided, if a proper system of sewerage and might have graced an Emperor's triumph. In a noble ventilation were adopted, and due attention paid to the hall, consecrated by the rememberance of 1782, in the other matters essential to health and common decency, presence of a thousand fair women, stood the men whom wanting which we must ever remain exposed to attacks of England had accused, convicted, and imprisoned, for fever and other contagious diseases. Here is veritable thunder and lightning; but we

will gratify our friends with another display of fire mendable than to befriend those whose labour hath conrockets-albeit, the report may shake the nerves of tributed to make this great empire the most wealthy in Lord Heytesbury:—

The garrison of Dublin was paraded yesterday. Its cartridges were ready and its battalion concentrated to meet-unarmed citizens! Viceroy of the alien! your precautions were cowardly against us as we were, and would have been vain had we been what you assumed us. Your troops would have perished in our streets, like a rivulet among sands ; but you acted as great a falsehood as the In-

It will be seen by the above that, whatever loyalty Mr. Michael Doheny has for the Queen, her representative is treated with scant courtesy. We, however, turn away with pleasure from this gaseonade to contemplate our hero, when his steam has got properly up, essaying to mount with unsteady pinions, as if he sought to soar above the Bacchus which perches above the door of his favourite tavern:—

May the unanimity of the day secure future friendship!

May the opportunity of forcible liberation—foregone now! -confirm the people, and warn the oppressor in time!

May the wrath of God smite him who breaks our vow! May the arm of God hasten our liberty! Dear Liberty!-Liberty, for which Sarsfield fought, and tone organised ;—Liberty gained at Clontarf and Dun-

gannon—lost by division—Come ;—come quickly ; we are athirst for freedom! We can readily believe, when Mr. Doheny got

Wolfe, and Mr. Sergeant Stock, and would, while the | manufacturing towns :-Melbourn Administration existed, have put any impracticable politician upon the rack who dared to

it savours sadly of egotism :— No doubt, the severance of Monday last was on a graver

baronets, et hoc genus omne, in the nation lumped together. operation for the future, were secured. We are quite I condemn you and you alone, Mr. Editor, for making it sure the chief parties engaged in that controversy look content to be railed at and misrepresented till the heat of I condemn you and you alone, Mr. Editor, on a yet more passion and the chargin of baffled virulence have subsided.

Now this, we say, with all respect to Mr. Davis. utter any such like silly sentence, knowing at the very is sheer nonsense, and the reverse of fact. Would time when speaking that "the remedy" was nor in their he have us believe that the Repeal Association would own hands, but that tens, yea hundreds of thousands of have broken up, had he and a few others retired, or pounds were at that moment, owing to those despicable that he was not in greater peril when Mr. Smith (in the aristocratic Secretary's eyes at least) tradesmen, O'Brien, in a fit of trepidation, proposed its dissolu-tion? No, no; had our baffled mutineer been thrust out, or voluntarily retired, one hundred, with as good lungs and as voluble a tongue, would have remained behind to play his part and pocket his salary. We used to be discredited when we hinted that, harmonious as matters generally appeared upon the stage in Conciliation Hall, the leaders of the movement were accustomed to fight behind the scenes like wild-cats. Mr. Davis, in what follows, verifies to the letter that which we asserted:

The Association is formed only to Repeal the Unionit cannot bind its members to anything else; and the introduction of any other topic is at the discretion of the committee. It has hitherto been the custom of that committee to prevent discussion in public when the differences were extensive, and passion roused; and it has kept the Conciliation Hall as a theatre for action, not an arena for dispute. On the maintenance of that policy the existence of the Association depends, and we do not doubt it will be maintained. On rare occasions the disagreement was hurried through with a haste rarely practised, except may break into the public meeting, and will need no in State Bills, especially of a coercive character; that it little watchfulness. We pray that the occasions may be fell like a direful and desolating thunder-storm upon the rare, and the watchfulness against our passions and our enemies great indeed!

close divan—serious wranglings, as you inform us—of which the public was kept in the dark! Ah, Mr. Davis, this is a startling disclosure, and will, we think, produce among a shrewd public a great sengreatly altered its clauses, and "humping" that they, not the first time, from the columns of the journal which he, had made it the ruinous measure it has become to the has been circulated extensively with their money, that there are secrets connected with the internal management of the affairs of the Corn Exchange which it would be imprudent to reveal even to them. Mr. O'Connell seems, however, determined to be no longer badgered in committee-rooms, but, upon the contrary, manifests a disposition to drag his feeble assailants to the platform in Conciliation Hall, and there, in not a very conciliatory fashion, do execution it is not difficult to perceive how the contest must "a little go" for themselves .- Dublin World.

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF THE

WORKERS OF BRADFORD. A short time ago we inserted in the Star a re port of a public meeting of the working men of Brad of working-men appointed to institute inquiries on tions, had their wills and powers been co-equal? the subject, and lay the facts they could thus gather before upon this and some kindred subjects to before the public of Bradford generally, and the communicate, provided you think this worth part of a influentian mill-owners and merchants in particular, with a view to steps being taken to remedy a state of things existing in the heart of one of the most "pros-[When we have received the communications promised above, and learn the full extent of our implication in Sir of industry," that would disgrace even a horde of James Graham's "sayings and doings," we may perhaps savage Hottentots. That committee on its appointtry to wriggle out of the "mess" in which that "dirty ment entered energetically on its labours. The town functionary" has involved us. Meantime we endeavour was divided into districts, and parties appointed to to bear up under the load of obloquy attachable to him, but visit the habitations of the PRODUCERS OF WEALTH in person, that they might see with their own eyes the "SHARE" of comfort and convenience which the present system of "high civilisation" deals out to those engaged in labourious pursuits, and report the facts exactly as they found them. The committee, Saturday last, in order that we might see with what spirit "Young Ireland" bore the recent severe chastisement. "The Nation, which was started to appalling! The report has been published: and annihilate us, and prepare the way for a new genera- from it we shall select a few cases by way of sample, tion—the Nation, which placarded upon every dead to give the workers generally an idea of the condition in wall the "Liberator" himself as being among the number of its literary contributors—the Nation, which placed their brethren of Bradford. The report is

> ADDRESS OF THE SANATORY COMMITTEE, Appointed at a numerous meeting of Woolcombers, held at Peckover Walks, on Monday, May 5th, 1845.

The Committee having observed with unfeigned pleasure the exertions that are now being made by craving of curiosity. A glance at the journal was sufficient to convince us that Mr. O'Connell had only large towns and cities in this kingdom before the attendance of the convince of the large towns and cities in this kingdom before the attendance of the convince of th tion of the public, in the hope of inducing all classes of society to take up this all-important and absorbing question. Considering that we are mutually bound to assist tunity served to render it tolerably safe and not tion of the burden, and prepared a report of the condition utterly ruinous. The first article which caught our of the Working Classes of this town, in order to induce cye was a sort of hysterical outpouring of the soul, smacking strong of whiskey punch, and wearing the ferings of their fellow creatures; and also with the hope influenced by our example

We have upwards of 10,000 Woolcombers in this town and neighbourhood, the major part of whom are compelled to make a workshop of their sleeping apartment; and as the nature of their occupation compels them to work over tinually inhaled by the immates, who unfortunately have no property save their health, and no means of providing for their families when their bodily vigour is impaired and broken down by the ravages of disease. Sufficient proof of these facts are exhibited in the emaciated appearance of the victims of this awful state of things-uniformly followed by premature death. And numerous are the widows and orphans who are thus thrown upon the world, to share its sympathies, or sink under the sorrows which

oppress them. We feel deeply grateful to those who are now exerting themselves to remove this monstrous evil, and are disposed to give our hearty co-operation, in order to obtain for our families comfortable homes and healthy habita-If Ireland ever—but never, never can it break the vow tions; our dwellings are improperly constructed, and the husband totally inadequate for the uses to which they are now subable result—our streets are filthy and in a most neglected condition-contagious and noxious vapours are hourly accumulating around us: even the common decencies of dwelling—truly disgraceful. Thirteen persons lie huddled Never, in our soil, was a prouder pomp-not even when life appear to be disregarded; all of which circumstances

The philanthropist cannot engage in a more noble and praiseworthy undertaking. What can be more comparatively undertaking. What can be more comparatively undertaking these phone hath conmendable than to befriend those whose labour hath contributed to make this great empire the most wealthy in the world? The moral condition of the people cannot be much improved so long as the homes of the working-classes are so physically impure. Many of the vices of classes are so phy classes are so physically impure. Many of the vices of place. It is a perfect nuisance in every respect. surround the poor, and render them too familiar with scenes of drunkenness and crime, to remove which we must elevate the character and exalt the condition of the whole people. Let all unite and make this a labour extensive iron works in the immediate neighbourhood. dictment of 1844, when you took precautions against our of love. All may unite on this question, and the only distinction be, which can do most for society and for himself. Let us hope that the wealthy and the educated will is rendered worse by the close proximity of a large number co-operate with, and give efficiency to our labours on this of furnaces, which continually send forth volumes of sul-

> their rich reward. We are, yours respectfully,

WM. DAWSON, GEORGE FLINN, JOHN HOWE,

JOHN CARR. JOHN DEWHURST, President, THOMAS SPURE, Treasurer, GEORGE WHITE, Secretary,

by forwarding reports of their experience on this question worked. -addressed to the Secretary, at the Committee Room.

Roebuck Inn, Bradford. The Report then enters into details. It sets forth this length, that he must have been in a thirsty con- the number of family, the number of apartments in anxious that a vigorous effort should now be made to man of actable eminence, Sir James Graham, Bart., Home dition; and, as the freedom he requires is not yet secretary, &c.; and I cannot refrain from thinking that attainable, we hope there was some kind Gannymede house, the number of females resident therein, the are compelled to suffer; her Majesty's Government havliament-namely, Justice Perrin, the late Chief Baron of the working population in one of the best of our

FROM MESSES. FLINN AND HOWE'S REPORT. We now, for the present, bid adieu to the Cashel consists of three apartments. Four beds. The visitors give an appalling description of this dwelling—six persons work in the bed-room. Two females sleep there. Bad ventilation, no drainage, pig-stye, and other nuis sances.

Cases 7 and 8. Situate in "Commercial (!) street." Extremely unhealthy. Intolerable heat. Three men and a woman work in the bed-room. An idea may be formed were some time back found dead in the place, from suffocation. apartments, three feet below the surface. Bad drainage. that object.

No. 15. In same place. A female now lies ill in bed in a room where four persons work. The apartment is three feet below the surface.

for six. No. 49. Situate at New Leeds. A miserable cellar, in which four persons work, and five, including three females, sleep; four feet below the surface. Walls black with damp. Stench intolerable.

No. 45. At same place. Four persons, including three

emales, sleep in this cellar; one man works at a charcoal

MESSRS, DAWSON AND DEWHIRST'S REPORT. Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Mill Bank. Mill Bankis situ. ate in a low part of the town, behind the Sun Inn stables. It is filthy in the extreme. The street is narrow-drainage bad-stagnant water suffered to accumulate, and a the apartments in which the parties follow their occupations; and also increased by using coke at their work, have previously directed attention. which emits a most noxious effluvia. It will likewise be seen from the five cases selected, that there are only seven

beds for the accommodation of thirty-three individuals. Cases 6 to 18, situate at Thompson's buildings. Here are twelve cases taken by rotation, which will give a fair average of the condition of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood. This locality is situate on an eminence at the foot of which runs a filthy beck, or stream, impregnated with the refuse of dye-houses, manufactories, and dwellings contiguous to it. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the general arrangement of the dwellings unfavourable to health. The inhabitants uniformly complain of ill health. These twelve dwellings are inhabited by ninety-five persons, having only twenty-three apartments for all purposes, and twenty-four beds, making an average of four individuals to each bed, or eight to one bed-room, the

Cases 21 to 25, situate at Lower West-street, Tetley-row. This locality is described by the visitors as being extremely | the wealthier classes. filthy and ill ventilated, and the stench arising from the heat and crowded situation of their workshops or bed rooms as intolerable, resembling a stove room where sulwith eleven apartments, and only nine beds, being little

less than six to each bed. Case 27. Bottom of "Victoria"(!)-street. Here is one apartment at which two work at a charcoal fire, and four This is a truly pleasing state of things; and we trust that ccupy the same as a bed-room. Only one bed for all. Case 28. Still in "Victorta" (!) street. BED IN COAL-PLACE. Measured correctly, 3ft. wide-5ft. below the surface. THREE PERSONS, INCLUDING A FE-MALE, SLEEP THERE!!!!!

feet below surface. In this miserable apartment a man, his wife, and four children SLEEP IN ONE BED COMinfatuated as to think they could successfully set up POSED OF SHAVINGS. General bad health. Case 48. At High-street, White Abbey. A cellar six feet below the surface. This wretched cellar is a workshop for three, and a sleeping apartment for two. Foul

> tagnant water near the door. Case 56. At Burner's Fold, White Abbay. This is a vretched dwelling. Five persons lie in one bed on the floor of the upper apartment near the charcoal fire. Cases 65 to 69. At Regent-street, White Abbey, are ruly horrifying. There are two privies within six feet of the dwellings, from whence the excrement overflows and sends forth an intolerable stench. Ashes, refuse, and filthy water accumulates with this, and contributes to most disgusting scenes, truly disgraceful. The dwellings near this vile place are thronged with human beings working and sleeping in crowded apartments. Mr. Booth, overseer of Manningham, has expressed his disgust at this locality. Various diseases have afflicted parties, from causes enumerated, especially in hot weather. Cases 69 and 70. At "Golden-square" (!), White Abbey. The upper apartments in these dwellings are thronged

> with workers, and seven persons work and sleep in the first mentioned, who are continually inhaling the fumes of charcoal. Drainage bad. Case 83. At Gracechurch-street, White Abbey. Five feet below the surface. Shameful! A mass of filth. A man, his wife, and four children, together with his mother, lie in one bed in this wretched apartment.

> Case 109. At Club-houses. Four persons work in the upper apartment, in which a man and his wife sleep. They had to cease from work a week since, whilst the woman was lying in. She now lies in bed exposed to their gaze. A DEAD CHILD IS LAID IN THE SAME ROOM. Such cases are of requent occurrence, and ought to awaken the better feelings of those whose circumstances place them above such a revolting and humiliating position.

discriminately. It is no better than a common brothel.

MESSES. SPURE AND CARR'S REPORT. Cases 12 to 22. Situate in Queen-street. One general description will suffice for this street and neighbourhood. It is a mass of filth. No drainage. The horse road unpaved and nearly a foot deep in mud, together with stagnant water. Houses generally crowded with men and women working together indiscriminately. The back parts of the streets on both sides have filthy yards and cellars, in which the inmates are also crowded logether to a great extent. All this, added to the fumes of charcoal in several of the apartments, are calculated to generate disease. Several children have died of fever within the last few weeks, and a number of men and women are suffering from various complaints. An inspection of this part will convince the most sceptical of the necessity of

establishing a comprehensive and efficient remedy. Cases 26 to 30. Situate in Duke (?) street, Manchesterroad and Holgate-square. The whole of the yards between Duke-street and Victoria-street are unfit for human dwellings. There are a number of filthy cellars there, which are chiefly occupied by wooicombers. Those places are dark and ill ventilated-wretched beyond conception. Holgate-square is a miserable hole, surrounded by buildings on all sides. This place resembles a deep pit. No chance of ventilation. A number of men and women work in the cellurs near charcoal fires. Seven feet below the surface.

Cases 42 to 48. Situate in Nelson-court. A great many woolcombers reside in this court. It is a perfect nuisance. There are a number of cellars in it utterly unfit for human dwellings. No drainage whatever. The visitors cannot find words to express their horror of the filth, stench, and per cent. more than that of the kingdom in general; and or hindrance, what need the farmers trouble their heads misery which abound in this locality, and were unable to bear the overpowering effluxia which emanates from a common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the common sewer which runs from the unitarian character where the therefore the tarmers trouble their families. Why not be glad that the fresults about the importations? Why not be glad that the fresults about the importations? Why not be glad that the fresults are potentially among certain of the working classes—they foreigner is replenishing the exchequer, while they ward to give the meet small portion of the working classes—they foreigner is replenishing the exchequer, while they ward to give the meet small portion of the work in the described about the importations? Why not be glad that the fressions? Christians! Mr. Joseph Souter came foreign are pocked, and the importations? The intrinsic trouble the importations? Why not be glad that the fressions? Christians! Mr. Joseph Souter came foreign are pocked, and the importations? The intrinsic trouble the importations? Why not be glad that the fressions? The foreign are pocked and the importations? The foreign are pocked and the fressions are pocked and the foreign are pocked and the impo exaggeration. We trust that some of those in affluent

together, on two bundles of straw, on a damp floor, four of whom are females. The filth, misery, and tendency to imis truly disgraceful.

Cases 121 and 122. Situate at Leys. This locality is well known to be the filthiest and most unhealthful part

FLINN AND CARR'S REPORT. Cases 46 to 73. Situate at Bowling. This is a large and important district, situate on an eminence, having the The same general neglect of drainage, sewerage, &c.,

which has been already described, prevails here also; and occasion; and the heartfelt thanks of thousands will be phureous smoke. All this, added to the crowded state of

other gentlemen, are respectfully requested to assist us husband was laid out in the room where the immates nearer the original evil—the poverty of the working classes.

| Description of the power of the working classes in the same state of the immates of rengion, surgeons, physicians, or character of the power of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes are the property of the working classes. The property of the working classes are the property of the working classes are the property of the working classes.

The report from which we have selected the forcgoing extracts, closes as follows :-The committee feeling deeply the great and paramount the place of residence of each case reported, with the importance of the present inquiry, and being extremely

at hand to present him with a bottle of ginger beer, dimensions of the apartments, and the sort of fuel ing felt the necessity of taking the initiative in this great used at work. Then there are appended to each case work, voluminous reports, emanating from the scientific such "general remarks" as the case seems to call the wise, and benevolent, having been prepared and laid idiotism: for certain I am that no man of sane mind could we have quoted, when it is remembered that the for, from which we shall give a few extracts, to before the country, the thinking and humane must feel writer did his possible to return three Whigs to Par- impart to the general reader some idea of the condition | convinced that the time has arrived when something effectual and comprehensive shall be done. The co-operation of every friend of his species is urgently required, as an opportunity has occurred for removing the causes which Case No 6. Situate in Cannon-street. Eleven of family, lead to such a large amount of misery and disease. It has avow himself a Repealer or national regenerator. five of them females. Seven work in the house, which been clearly shown that malignant diseases can, to a great extent, be removed, and health secured to all classes, in an infinitely larger degree than has previously existed We therefore come before the public of Bradford with this report, trusting that the same ardent love of their fellows may animate those who peruse it, as has been the guiding principle of the originators of the inquiry. From the kindness and excellent feeling displayed towards us by clergymen of every denomination, and the of No. 8, from the fact that two persons, father and son, wealthier classes generally, we have reason to feel a sanguine hope of the result of our labours. Our deputa-No. 13. In Marjerison's-row. This is a cellar, with two | tions have received a cordial reception; the most lively

interest has been taken in the success of this great design, Continual stench, and the ashes suffered to accumulate and from all sides promises of co-operation and suppor in front of the door. An adult male resident suddenly have been received. We have likewise been kindly expired in this cellar two months back. The coroner and favoured with communications from Sir Robert Peel, degree of contumely), form a very numerous and truly side did or would yield—extreme language was used jury expressed their astonishment at the existence of and the Duke of Buccleugh, as president of her Majesty's such unhealthy places, and pledged themselves to bring it before the public, but nothing has since been done to effect and populous districts," and received from the latter nobleman voluminous reports concerning the present question. It appears by those reports that the rate of mortality

n Bradford is five per cent, greater than the average in No. 28. Situate in Wapping. Upper room very hot. all England—that medical aid is sought for to a great Four persons work and sleep in the apartment. The extent—that the heat and state of the air is most offen. extent—that the heat and state of the air is most offenunder apartment serves as bed-room for two, and kitchen sive and destructive of health, especially in the dwellings of the woolcombers, and that the streets and yards occupied by this class of operatives are infected with foul vapours, sufficient to disseminate disease and extend it to the other classes. Having thus far developed our general views on this

subject, and without the most remote idea of assuming to dictate, we trust that the following suggestions will be received with that good feeling which we are so desirous of establishing.

In the first place, we propose that proper steps should crowd the sleeping apartments, and whose occupations engender the noxious vapours complained of, to commo most offensive smell continually emitted from the refuse dious and well ventilated shops. This would, in a great which lies about in various directions. Notwithstanding degree, tend to make the cottages of a great portion of the foul atmosphere which exists in this locality, it is the working classes of this town subservient to domestic augmented to a fearful extent from the crowded state of purposes, and to a considerable extent remove the evils arising from the amalgamation of both sexes to which we Secondly,-In order to effectually work out this praise

worthy object, we think it desirable to conciliate the good will and co-operation of the manufacturers, believing that even on pecuniary considerations they would find such an arrangement tend to their advantage, as well as conferring a great public benefit in which themselves, as inhabitants of the town, would become participators. Thirdly,-The propriety of applying to Parliament, or by a deputation, to the Covernment, requesting that any

clause or clauses deemed necessary for carrying out the general question of sewerage, drainage, &c., should be introduced into the general Act now contemplated by the Government, or to apply for a local Act, if such should be considered necessary. Finally,-That anything necessary to carry out the

remedy which is contemplated, and which does not come average size of which is seventeen feet by fifteen. In case within the immediate jurisdiction of Parliament, shall be No. 6, the brother and sister worked together. Only provided for by the united efforts of the benevolent portion So, then, there have been disputes, Mr. Davis, in one apartment and one bed. She has now left in a state of of the wealthier inhabitants, by means of a general subscription for the purpose, and that the committee to carry out this important business should be partly composed of

We have great pleasure in announcing that the inhabitants of Leeds have cordially taken up the question of sanatory improvement, and that all classes and parties phur is used. Fifty-five persons reside in five dwellings are united in working out the great blessing. A committee has been formed, consisting of the mayor, the vicar, and other highly respectable gentlemen on the one hand, and by a number of intelligent working men on the other. the excellent example of Leeds may be followed by the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Bradford. May this feeling go on and increase, and may the estrangement which has heretofore existed between the various classes of society, give place to nobler sentiments. We now leave Case 40. At Spink's-buildings, White Abbey. Four the question to the discernment and humanity of the public; and feel convinced that all who read the facts set forth in this report, will conclude that the time has arrived when a great and comprehensive change shall take place in the condition of the working classes. And we sincerely hope that no interested or party feeling may enter vapours from gas cinders infest the place, and a pool of all are concerned.—On behalf of the Committee, into this question, in which the health and happiness of

GEORGE WHITE, Secretary. THE IMMEDIATE RESULT. The publication of the Report, the result of the parties), was held in the large room of the Exchange sary steps to be adopted for improving the sanatory condition of the labouring classes. The room, which is one of the largest in Bradford, was crowded in every part, and included a great number of clergymen, manufacturers, tradesmen, and other men of local influence, and in circumstances of ease and

course of his observations he said :-

There was another condition they had to contend with, as regarded progress. The human mina was sensilinereased demand would give greater facilities to the of the frame-rent trial, the present position of the ble of cases of suffering that affected the eye; it was introduction of foreign barley: this, however, would Framework Knitters with respect to their consolible of cases of suffering that affected the eye; it was introduction of foreign pariey; this, nowever, would a natural condition of the mind to sympathise with what turn out more imaginary than real. He did not condition of the mind to sympathise with what turn out more imaginary than real. He did not condition of the mind to sympathise with what turn out more imaginary than real. He did not conforther than the general Trades Union and the forther many than the area because such affliction associated template in the first place so great an advance, espectively. was seen by the eye, because such affliction associated itself with the individual and forced the thought,—If it had been I that had so suffered! Suffering which came had been I that had so suffered! Suffering which came by imperceptible steps, by minutes and small portions of relative difference in value to the good barley; time, by a slow, deliberate progress, which could scarcely whereas that difference is now measured by 22s. per be traced, was hardly appreciated; the public mind could quarter duty, added to the price. Besides which, not apprehend that kind of suffering. It was the kind of suffering, however, the burden of which many of those an increased demand would produce a greater growth before him had to lament, and the remedy for which they of home-grown grain of this sort. Further, the large the most unjust means, such as giving orders were seeking. Take the case of the dwellers in unwholesome dwellings. It did not at first sight manifest
seasons, like the last. Had the crop been anything
when such work had been made in the best possible itself to the community that a man living in one of those approaching to that of wheat last year, instead of way according to the directions given, still finding a dwellings was a slain man; but the observant mind of the upwards of 30s., we should, under the depression of medical practitioner, or the registrar-general, who anal agriculture, have barely secured 20s. per quarter; lysed the deaths, found that though such a man were not and foreign barley would have been out of the quesslain by machinery suddenly, yet he was actually slain by tion. But let us even suppose we are mistaken in quent occurrence with the firm he had just named, ceptible advance of maturity and old age, and death. | would somewhat increase importations-what then? This being the case, it would be requisite for the working men to bring forward and press such statistics on the published with your own—if you are allowed to turn lic mind as those they had appended to their report, which the produce of your own farms to all such purposes as committee might subject themselves to the charge of of those fumes, or perhaps the still brewing noxious gas —if the scrutiny had gone to them, the case drawn out, and the balance been struck, there would have been ton, that this burden got rid of, will furnish an adcircumstances will visit these abodes of misery and and the balance been struck, there would have been found a still greater proportion of mortality to those engaged in different trades. The public mind required to have these facts impressed upon it; and he hoped the committee would make respectful, earnest, and he would them to this boon? Is it too good a thing in their the proposed by Joseph Harrison, and seconded by D. Bland, that the proposed them to this boon? Is it too good a thing in their the proposed by Joseph Harrison, and seconded by D. Bland, that the profiting and that it is provided by this profiting and that it is provided by the profit of the provided by the profit of the profit o morality which such a condition is calculated to engender come over and help in the effort to remove such evils. He should be most anxious, and rejoiced to see the work carried out by them with good heart and perseverance, until

> along with them to ultimate success. (Cheers.) Resolutions in accordance with the object of the the Rev. James Cooper, of St. Jude's; Dr. Farrar, and Mr. George White. A committee, composed of clergy, gentry, and working men, was appointed to forward the desirable object: and the meeting, which lasted four hours with unabated interest, separated in the best of feeling. In relation to the whole question thus raised by the

they had impressed it on the public mind, and carried it

justly remarks:--

After making the largest allowances for the improvidence, nufactured, and not in the raw state; liberate malt and intemperance, and other bad habits of the working and the use of it in every form where used for do classes, we fear we must come to the conclusion that large masses of them are in the receipt of such miserably in public-houses, where men resort mostly for the incompetent wages as necessitates much of the physical sake of company, and not because they need the wretchedness which is to be found, not in towns only, but article. It was not his intention, however, to press in villages, and among the rural peasantry.

of our age, which caus for the most thorough and should it (cheers).—Mr. Bennett then read his resolution, investigation of the leading intellects of the country. But it (cheers).—Mr. Bennett then read his resolution, waiving this view of the question at present, it is clear which embraced the total repeal of the malt-tax; the that nothing but a resolute will and a good heart is want- precise words we did not catch. ing on the part of the middle and upper classes to effect, almost at once, great and beneficial ameliorations in the while Mr. Bennett on a former occasion was speaking condition of their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. No- upon this subject, and it appeared doubtful whether thing else is wanting to pave and drain the streets in the question could be entertained without a proper which they live; and nothing else is wanting to build notice being given to that effect, he drew the motion workshops for the combers who are now compelled to which had been placed on the books, and which had make their miserable houses workshops and sleeping just been so ably moved; and he concurred, he said. rooms. These are points which we hope the committee most heartily, in every sentiment which his friend appointed to carry out the object of Tuesday's meeting had uttered in bringing this motion before the meetwill not fail to urge upon all our mill-spinners and influential citizens; and if these points were carried, and the present state of the agricultural question; and these alone, they would reward all the labour that has considered, under all the circumstances of the case, been expended in getting up the Woolcombers' Report, and in conducting the other proceedings which have re-

THE FARMERS ACTING, AS WELL AS SPEAKING. THE "WHISTLERS AT THE PLOUGH" AGAINST THE

WHISTLERS IN DOWNING-STREET." Central Agricultural Protection Society. REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX. - Owing to the extraordinary movements of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, and the consequent defection which he has caused in the ranks of those who had been sent to Parliament to watch over the interests of the farmer, the efficiency of this society had become of late greatly impaired, and it has somewhat disappointed the high expectations which had been raised on its formation. The ill effects of the Premier's free-trade nostrums were seen at the commencement of the session, when a deputation from the committee of the society waited upon him. Several of the yeomen wished particularly to press upon the attention of the Premier their claims for the total repeal of the malt tax: but the supporters of the Government, supposing it might embarrass the Premier, cried "hold"; and, at their suggestion, the farmers gave way. The consequence was, as many had expected, Sir Robert Peel took advantage of this circumstance to give the manufacturers all they asked for, and the farmers just be taken in order to cause the removal of those who nothing at all. At the subsequent meetings the yeomen complained of their leaders, and seeing themselves deserted, and the cause of protection jeopardised by her Majesty's Government, expressed a strong determination, under their increasing difficulties, to direct their energies to the removal of their burdens. At the April meeting Messrs. W. Bennett and Baker placed a notice on the books of bringing the repeal of the malt tax before the Society. At the general meeting of the committee in Bond-street, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, pursuant to notice, this question came on for discussion. Mr. W. Bennett, being called on from the chair, said that he felt great trepidation in venturing in so respectable and influential a meeting to take so prominent a part; his friend Mr. Baker, of Writtle, he thought should have been put first, as he had drawn the motion he was about to submit: but somehow or other his (Mr. B.'s) name had been first coupled with it. He regarded the malt tax under any circumstances, as a frightful incubus on agriculture but under its present increasing depression a most unjust and intolerable impost. He would not take up the valuable time of the meeting by attempting to prove what he thought had been already reduced to demonstration, but would simply give some authorities on this subject, and then answer one or two objections to its repeal. The late William Cobbett (though doubtless burden on agriculture, thought the restriction of the extravagant in some of his views) was regarded on all currency even worse, and would rather vote for a rehands as a man of strong mind, and greatly acquainted with men and things. Mr. Cobbett, through the whole course of his life, always denounced this tax as the most injustive scheme for most injustive the most iniquitous scheme for raising money that deep interest, although he regretted he had lost the was ever devised by any minister of any country—a former part of the debate. He thought at any rate justify (cheers). He had given one authority from it would be mischievous for this society to decide the people, he would now give them one or two from a very different quarter. John, late Duke, of Bedford, a nobleman endeared to all who knew him, in a letter a nobleman endeared to all who knew him, in a letter with which he (Mr. B.) had been honoured some years | since, and which he then held in his hand, uses the out a good case. following emphatic language:—" I have always been, and am still a decided friend to the total repeal of specific was information agreed majority of this machine was information. the malt tax; I consider it as an impost pressing heavily on the industry and energies of the farmer,

not remember the name of the Marquis of Chandos as coupled with this subject? Who does not remember The publication of the Report, the result of the labours of the Working Man's Committee, has not been without its effect: for on Tuesday evening week a numerous meeting, convened by the constables, on a requisition signed by about thirty-seven would not be must not institute in the most and not prove that notion now? Does that notion now? Does that a restricted currency was an evil to agriculture, appeal to her spirited yeomanry on this subject? How is this? Are the noble duke's sympathies for grievances in this motion to a division. Notice of the motion had been given to every lead society in the labours of the was, nowever true it was, that a restricted currency was an evil to agriculture, appeal to her spirited yeomanry on this subject? How is this? Are the noble duke's sympathies for grievances in this motion to a division. Notice of the motion had been given to every lead society in the division. bles, on a requisition signed by about thirty-seven gentlemen (including the Vicar, three magistrates, elergymen, merchants, and manufacturers, of all could be heard through the land. He would say, that Buildings, for the purpose of considering the neces- this tax when not a penny could be spared from the exchequer; but now, forsooth, when the minister and in the right direction. exchequer; but now, jorsoom, where the manager of the Duke of Mehmond, after seasing which nounced that he had three millions to give away, not a farmers must look after their own interests at the quietly look on all this, and not feel that the bonds which comfort, evincing by their marked attention to the heart-sickening details which were laid before the asunder (cheers)? But he had been speaking of auasunder (cheers)? But he had been speaking of aumeeting, their deep interest in one of the most im- thorities for the repeal of the malt tax. We had which four hands only were held up. portant inquiries that can engage the minds, or draw not merely here and there a commoner, a forth the united efforts of men, towards the ameliora- marquis, and a duke, the advocates of repeal, but tion of the hard lot of numbers. The Vicar of Brad- the House of Commons had twice (if he were ford, Dr. Scoresby, occupied the chair. In the not mistaken) voted off this tax, and then, under the whip of the minister, voted it on again (a laugh). There was one expression commonly used by politicians, But he had a higher authority than this. The maswhich, though of a political character, he would use, be- ter of the House of Commons-yes, he repeated it, cause it represented a great truth; and that was, that if the master of the House of Commons-(laughter). they wanted to obtain any right they must agitate, Sir R. Peel, had more than once admitted that this agitate, agitate. In a better than a political sense he tax was a heavy burden on agriculture. With such ich a revolting and humiliating position.

Case 110. At same place. A filthy cellar, in which two was a moral, a social, a godly object, and he would say to the meeting by answering any little paltry objections, men work. There are two beds in the same vile apart. his brethren of the working classes, continue to labour—such as, all farmers would not be equally benefitted. ment, in which a number of men and women sleep in continue to bring forward your claims, your sufferings, The people in one or two counties drink eider (and, and your requirements—continue to bring these before by-the-bye, untaxed cider). The benefit of malt for he felt great pleasure in being appointed to preside the public mind, and in due time, whether the iron were feeding cattle may not be so great as is expected. No, over such an important meeting as was then assemhard or no, the impression would be made. But he was far from supposing the iron would on trial be found was far from supposing the iron would on trial be found word of reply. (Cheers.) But there were one or two be trueted that each speak are would be being without to be brought before them, and be trueted that each speak are would be being without. to be unreasonably or extremely hard. It was in the objections to repeal which he admitted had the air of he trusted that each speaker would be heard without nature of the public mind that it required effort to move plausibility about them. It has been said that the interruption. He then called upon Mr. Jonathan

benefit would be more foreign than native; that the Barber, who addressed the meeting on the importance inches; his days were shortened-there was an imper- these calculations, and that the repeal of this duty found a still greater proportion of mortality to those en- ditional argument for the total repeal of the Corn count of the business connected with the Governsay, affectionate appeals to those who had the means to come over and help in the effort to remove such evils. He a share of the poor-rates, county-rates, highway and be signed with as little delay as possible, which church-rates nothing, besides their share of assessed and income-taxes? He appealed to his brother came forward and read several letters—one in partiperceive that the shadow of protection we still have is being frittered away, and that by an amalgamation of the otherwise most discordant parties. The yeomanny of England had been betrayed; but they had this satisfaction—they were not the betrayers. (Cheers.) He now implored them to muster their

shattered troops, and to attack the enemy in the most vulnerable part of his fortifications. Let them evening, June 5th, to take into consideration the Woolcombers' Committee, the Bradford Observer tell the minister, in a tone and manner not to be misof furnaces, which continually send forth volumes of sulphureous smoke. All this, added to the crowded state of the upper apartments and the noxious fumes of charcoal, tends to produce a state of things inimical to health and destructive of domestic comfort.

The disposition to effect such a union is now stronger the taxes, and we find ourselves neither able or willing opinion of this meeting, the men now on strike at the taxes, and we find ourselves neither able or willing opinion of this meeting, the men now on strike at the taxes, and we find ourselves neither able or willing opinion of this meeting, the men now on strike at the firm of Messrs. Walker and Co., Bury, ought to stand out with vigour and determination until they as an instalment. The third and (he admitted the obtain their just ends: and we pledge ourselves to taken, that he is taking away the means of our paying following resolution was passed:—"That in the destructive of domestic comfort.

Case 74. At same place. In this dwelling two females formidable difficulties in the way of a speedy and permanent of the general social condition of the working classes. The question at once arises, "How and same cause.

A woman named Barber died some time since from the same cause.

The third and the admitted the formidable difficulties in the way of a speedy and permanent point of the general social condition of the working classes. The question at once arises, "How and same cause.

The third and the admitted the be raised? To find a substitute was, perhaps, no part of their business; but he would say, if you can find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens find no better, take the bull by the herns, and lay the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens formidable difficulties in the way of a speedy and permanent most potent) objection was, how is the lost revenue to assist them with pecuniary means for so desirable and laudable an object." After hearing a lecture delivered by Christopher Doyle, on the subject of a consolidated which is the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens formidable difficulties in the way of a speedy and permanent most potent) objection was, how is the lost revenue to assist them with pecuniary means for so desirable and laudable an object." After hearing a lecture delivered by Christopher Doyle, on the subject of a consolidated which is the working classes inhabits and most p Case 76, at same place. Two persons work, and five, as many of our narrow, crowded, ill-drained, ill-ventilated saddle on the right back—raise the property tax remedy for the evils that press on the workin gman, tase 76, at same place. Two persons work, and live, as man, to the process of the confessed of the confessed

P.S.—Ministers of religion, surgeons, physicians, or charcoal stove. This place is occupied by a widow, whose but not their will, consents." This leads us one step But, on the other hand, if the article of beer must that part of his motion which referred to a substitute, This is the peculiar phasis of the great social question of our age, which calls for the most thorough and sifting gentlemen around him that it would be best to omit

Mr. BARER, from Essex, rose, and admitted that deceived as they had been, a united effort for the repeal of this insupportable burden was the best course that could be at present pursued. We regre: that our limits will not allow us at all to do justice to this gentleman. He concluded by heartily second.

Mr. T. Umbers, from Warwickshire, was glad of an opportunity to support the proposition which had just been so ably moved and seconded by Messrs Bennett and Baker; and he was glad to find that there would be no objection to the recommendation of a substitute for the tax being dropped. He thought, as did many of his friends with whom he had conversed, that we had better name no substi-tute, about which there might be, and doubtless was, a difference of opinion; he moved, therefore, as ar amendment, after the word "repeated" the other words should be expunged, and others added (which we could not distinctly collect).

Mr. John Hudson, from Norfolk, seconded the

amendment, which was agreed to by the mover ani seconder to stand as part of the original motion. Mr. Stafford O'Brien said he was not surprised at the disappointment which the agricultural gentlemen below had expressed as to their present position, nor at the fact that they, under such disappointment, were anxious to turn to some other source of relief. The Government had certainly manifested no disposition to relieve agriculture, but rather the contrary. There was no hope from the present Parlis. ment; the farmers must fight their own battle at the next election. He had not failed to impress upon the Government the great probability that the rejection of the late measure he had introduced would be me by a systematic attack upon the malt tax. (Cheers.) The Duke of CLEVELAND had, in years back, sought the repeal of this tax without effect; the position of agriculture was different now, although he could not hold out immediate prospect of success.

Mr. ALNUT, from Berkshire, thought the repeal of the malt-tax would strengthen the demand for the repeal of the Corn Laws, while he considered it more important to get the Canada Corn Bill and the tarif repealed. The malt-tax was a bad and oppressive tax. but he would not give up the chance of getting better Corn Laws. He therefore moved as an amendment that it was not expedient for the society to take up the repeal of the malt-tax. Some gentleman from Shropshire seconded the

amendment. Mr. FISHER HOBBS, Mr. J. ELLMAN, and several other gentlemen whose names did not reach us, strongly supported the original motion for a total repeal of the malt-tax. A gentleman from Lincolnshire, although he had

Mr. Weal, from Surrey, was in favour of the

altered circumstances of the farmers, they had made

inceting were in favour of the motion he had the honour to introduce. If the two or three gentlemen and deeply injurious to the comforts as well as to the morals of the labourer" (cheers). And then, who does practicable mode of relief, he thought it would have been another thing. Mr. Alnut might as well whistle to the moon, as to hope, under our present circumthe nice calculations he made of the benefit the farmer would derive from its repeal?—calculations which he out of doors to seek to retain a hundry as a justifier. thought, by the bye, much under the mark. Who, he repeated, did not remember how all Buckinghamshire rung with the noble marquis's protestations against this tax? But where is that nobleman now? Does that no remember how all buckinghamshire ber of the legislature, in the present state of parties, this tax? But where is that nobleman now? Does that a restricted currency was an avil to account the present state of parties, that a restricted currency was an avil to account the present state of parties, the present a burden as a justification for protection. He would find, in fact, no member how all buckinghamshire to find the present state of parties, the present a burden as a justification for protection. He would find, in fact, no member how all buckinghamshire to find the present state of parties, the present a burden as a justification for protection. that nobleman, and scores besides, voted for a repeal of represented in this meeting. We had done little good hitherto, and he thought it high time to make a move

tatives for the repeal of this abominable impost (cheers), next election, said he feared they would do but little Could it be thought that the yeomanry of England would good with the present Parliament; but he had informed the Government that they might prepare themselves for a very spirited attack upon the malttax. He then put the amendment of Mr. Alnut, for

The original motion for the total repeal of the malttax was then carried triumphantly. Mr. Greaves and Mr. Umbers, from Warwickshire, moved that the resolution be printed, and copies sent to the different local societies of the Lord Worser moved thanks to the chair, and the

meeting separated .- Bell's Weekly Messenger.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' MOVEMENT. - A general meeting of the whole of the branches of this trade in and near Nottingham was held on Monday, June 9th at two o'clock, in the Town-hall. Mr. Samuel Winters, of Carlton, being called to the chair, said that the meeting, and spoke at large on the conduct of one of the largest manufacturers in Nottingham to wards his workmen. He stated that the firm (the Messrs. Morley) were in the habit of reducing to a serious amount the earnings of their hands by fault, and deducting-though, in fact, there was no fault to be found, except the complying with the directions given. This was a practice of fre who have been held up as the most honourable amongst the master manufacturers. But that was not the worst part of the story: if any of the hands working for that firm should take any part in Trades business, he is punished; first found fault with; and then deducted for inferior work; and at last thrown out of employment: and still these men were PROtheir homes a cheap, useful, and invigorating beverage. ccase in their endeavours until they got a fair por farmers, whether their hands were not everlastingly cular received from Leicester, stating that the framein their pockets for payment to these things. Did rent case now stood the 12th on the list, and the any man in his senses suppose that, in the event of en- court would sit for the dispatch of business until the tire free trade in corn, these other charges could be en- 4th July. The chairman then brought before the dured? Besides, he had said nothing of the land- meeting the outstanding debt of the central comtax, assessed and property taxes, with the rent charge upon the landlord. It was impossible, however, not to until such debt be liquidated and the petition expenses paid. The committee of management will sit to receive the same every Saturday evening, at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham.

MEETING OF TRADES AT DERBY.—In compliance with a request of the iron trades of Bury, a public

### Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words. (And-should my chance so happen-deeds), With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON

### THE AMERICAN REFORMERS.

Our readers will find in our first page good news first of these we have extracted the report of the proceedings of the New York Convention, held on the 5th of May and succeeding days. That Convention was attended by some of the ablest and most distinguished of the American Reformers—men who, disagreeing on some points, have nevertheless agreed to unite on a common object—the Freedom of the Public Lands, as the only true foundation of all social reforms. Another rest result has been wrought out by this Convention—men of all parties have agreed that the ballothors is the medium through which they must strike down land monopoly; that the political rights possible means by which they may achieve social justice, the means by which they may achieve social justice, needs are to render the ballothors of '45 more power-needs are invaluable as pressure to render the ballothors of '45 more power-needs are invaluable as pressure to render the ballothors of '45 more power-needs are invaluable on the states are invaluable as the emightenment of public opinion being all that is needs are invaluable on the states are invaluable as the emightenment of public opinion being all that is needs are invaluable as the more difficult. The surplus labour of the states are invaluable as the more difficult, but buyers were unaute to did gardening. We hope, ere long, to see the little hurried, or the like, Of winter's nights I still make crossionally occupied in the pursuits of field gardening. We hope, ere long, to see the little hurried, or the like, Of winter's nights I still make or in their as practical is of held gardening. We hope, ere long, to see the little hurried, or the like, Of winter's nights I still make or still make or still make they restrict they be one in treligion and their church, will be thrown aside they remained, in their daily bread from the soil, while they remained the tide of infidelity, the power of the Catholic Church, swept away by the invalvable as the power of the Catholic Church, swept away by the invalvable as the power, which, in their hands, is always achieve field gardening. We hope, ere long, to see the little hurried, or the like, Of winter's nights I still make to were subject to gain their daily bread form the soil, while they remained, they find they are seven. Or ever well effect or were.

The surplus date of the day, a slare of the surplus about of the factory be achieved in the pursuits of t great result has been wrought out by this Convenacknowledged this "great fact;" and similar parties the "Critique of the Gospels;" even now have hymns been in this country and in Ireland might take a lesson introduced, the compositions of Heine, the infidel leader in this country and in treated inight take a lesson from our American friends in this particular matter. Were this the case; were the several sections of the most democratic section of the school called "Young Germany." \* \* \*

The schism of Ronge would, however, have created but standard, inscribed "Political Equality the Means, Social Equality the End," no power could long op-pose the progress and success of the British move-although it made less noise in the world, was of much

for the proceedings of the Convention we must in Albany, the capital of the "Empire State." The necessity of noticing other matters prevents us commenting further for the present on the proceedings of the Convention; but we hope those proceedings will be publicly read at every Chartist and Land Society meeting throughout the country.

The Founierites are progressing in America. An association (community) has been in existence at Brook Farm, Massachusetts, for about three years. The experiment bids fair to be successful, and is, says Young America, under the direction of intelligent right-hearted men, wholly devoted to the cause, and fully impressed with the idea that they shall be able to solve the grand social problem which now forces itself on the attention of the civilised world. THE ANTI-RENTERS continue the war, and will not be "put down," as witness the following "tit-

cial errand to Schoharie county on the subject of rent, the Indians have reappeared in that region.

An infidel Convention has been held at New York. It was attended, it appears, by about five hundred persons; probably about one half of whom (From the Brighton Herald.) were delegates representing ten states of the Union.
ROBLET OWEN was present, and addressed the meeting. In the course of his address he said,—"He obof that country before it was conquered by the Spaniards. jected to the assumption of the name Infidel to distinguish this or any similar meeting. The term was too A more hideous thing was never conceived by the brain narrow, too negative in its signification. It implied of priests so prolific in all that is terrible. It represented hostility and condemnation. If this meeting was a huge monster, with extended jaws eager to actuated by the spirit and contemplated the objects devour human victims. Nor was it a mere fictious reprewhich he believed it did, he would prefer the title of Convention of the Friends of Universal Mental Freedom and Unlimited Charity." But according to Young America the delegates, after a protracted discussion, resolved to retain the name of Infidel, having organised themselves into a body under the title of "The Infidel Association for the Protection of Mental Liberty." Young America remarks:- "The spurious and inefficient Christianity of the day has given rise to this bold organisation." No further particulars are given in the papers before us.

O'CONNELL AND THE AMERICANS .- The recent offer of O'Connell to furnish Irish troops to the British Government for the acquisition of Oregon on condition of an Irish Parliament in College-green, has called forth a storm of indignation against the worthy mountebank from his heretofore American admirers. The most formidable of all the American Repeal Associations, that of Baltimore, has, in consequence the power of excommunication, but to remove it from the of his speech, dissolved, and transferred its funds to Ecclesiastical Courts, and confer it upon a new, central, the Hibernia Association. Some of the papers launch out against King Dan in no measured terms: and, in reply to his anti-slavery diatribes, bid him look at home, where his fellow-countrymen, robbed of the soil, are reduced to a state of actual slavery, quite as galling as that of the black labourers of the southern states. True, Brother Jonathan!

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN SWEDEN.

We refer the reader to our first page for the report of the speech of King Oscar on closing the session of the Diet; it is a very different sort of speech to those commonly uttered by European sovereigns, and stands in noble contrast with the inanities and "soft sawder" invariably put into the mouth of our "most gracious Queen." News from Sweden is so rare that we have great difficulty in learning what is going on is that noble country. It appears, however, that the press has achieved perfect freedom. The periodical ress had been subject since 1812 to a particular Lud of censure called "indagningsmakt," or power if suppression. This power of the Government has but that our church and the true ministers of the same been relinquished by King Oscar. There hence-lorward is to be triennial instead of quinquennial Parliaments. By a law of the 19th December, 1844, most of the "fora privilegiata" have been abolished. By a law of 28th November, 1844, several troublesome regulations affecting foreigners travelling in Sweden iave likewise been abolished. By the law of 21st March, 1844, all lotteries in Sweden, as also the sale d tickets in foreign lotteries, have been prohibited. The Government has proposed the adoption of a new triminal law, vastly superior to most monarchical todes. These are unmistakeable signs of progress. A very favourable account of King Oscar recently preared in the Spectator, in which the writer stated that the King was decidedly opposed to the continu-ance of the punishment of death, and was only prerenied by his ministers from proposing its abolition. The writer adds the following:-

It is said that he has refused to allow any money to be imployed in subsidy to a newspaper in behalf of the for the execution (of Joanna Bocher) was extorted from inistry; saying, "No; let everybody write as they the young and reluctant Prince (Edward VI.) by the ur-Please. We mean nothing but what is right; and I am gent remonstrances of Craumer, the Protestant Primate; Persuaded that that which is right will find defenders in "he press without a salary." He had been heard to say in the succeeding age." if the remarks of the press on his own measures, "In his they are right; we have been mistaken;" or, "Here It are wrong; we will persevere, whatever noise they take. The measure is good, and the clamour will sub-

Success to the Swedes, and success to their king, long as he abides by, and acts up to the sentiments

hove ascribed to him! MARCH OF THE NEW REFORMATION. The movement of the German Catholic Church ntinues to advance, despite threatened and active recution. We announced last week that METTER-OH had addressed the representatives of Austria at the German Courts, enjoining them to do all in seir power to discourage the new movement. We are now news down to the 16th of May, from which appears that the King of Prussia, although he not declared against the new church, yet withwids his recognition of it, and without such recog-lition ecclesiastical acts (marriage, for instance) which Mestion of the Reformers one of great hardship, besides pretating as a real, though unavowed, persecution of the new opinions. In some places the meetings of the new sect have been opposed by fanatics. An ance in Pagan Mexico, and perhaps not; but in both the leaders of the movement, by a mob at Barncastel; apply he was rescued at a critical moment. An diempt has been also made to assassinate Czerski, and that person's relations are subjected to considerble persecution. The attack on Czerski gave rise to the false report that Roxoz had been assas-

On the other hand, an additional number of Roman atholic priests have joined the new church; amongst these some Polish priests. The Grand Duchy of lesse Darmstadt has declared in favour of the new thurch, and amongst the seceders from Rome we must specially mention Dr. HENRY SCHREIBER, Capriest, and professor of history in the univerof Freiburg, a stronghold of the Jesuits, who Joined the German Catholic Church. Such is a summary of the events in relation to the movement down to the 16th ult.

We have now to request the attention of our raders to the following extracts from a curious arlicle in the English Churchman of the 5th instant:—

The exhibition of the "Holy Tunic of our Blessed cation," at Treves, has been made the occasion of an thittement as unprecedented as it was unexpected, and with horror and indignation. the lecture rooms of Königsberg or Bonn, and on the congregation, in the mother tongue, on Christmas, Easter,

busy exchange of Frankfort or Hamburg, it is Ronge, who Pentecost, and Allhallows day. That these excommuniduring the last six months has occupied the universal cations might make the greater impression on tender conon the title-page of which stands Ronge's name; print- horrible infernal curses that could be devised:—"Let shops are decorated with Ronge's picture; honest burgh- them be accursed eating and, drinking; walking and siters, who pride themselves on being good Protestants and ting; speaking and holding their peace; waking and haters of priestcraft, smoke pipes on which are displayed sleeping, rowing and riding; laughing and weeping; in Ronge's features; writers of dull comedies insert a few the house and in the field; on water and on land, in all allusions or a song in praise of Ronge, and the theatres places. Cursed be they in their heads and in their are shaken with the plaudits of admiring multitudes.

lent a wonderful zeal for religion and doctrinal truth, and and their breasts; their feet and their legs \* \* \* from America this week. Copies of Young America of that men believe that Ronge has powerfully advanced the Let them remain accursed from the bottom of the foot to May 10th and 17th have come to hand, and from the cause of both. No such thing; these good people bestow the crown of the head, unless they bethink themselves their applause in a theatre—they are never seen to give and come to satisfaction; and just as this candle is detheir prayers in a church—they subscribe towards pre- prived of its present light, so let them be deprived of their senting a silver bowl or goblet to Ronge; they suffer those of their own confession to live as heathens rather than contribute towards supplying them with the ministrations

What then is the charm? what is the cause of all this excitement? It is the triumph of Rationalism. Already, in anticipation, do they see the power, which alone during

a temporary sensation, had not, by a strange coincidence, greater real importance, the schism of Czerski, the Ca-For the proceedings of the Convention we must tholic priest at Schneidemühl, and the formation by him refer our readers to the report. Not a single resolution that was adopted but will, we are sure, meet with Roman hierarchy. This body already numbers more their hearty approval. Those resolutions breathe that twenty congregations in some of the principal towns that the men whose names we published by Mr. Nowell, that the men whose names we published in order to guide that the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names we publish in this derivative and the men whose names are not at the name the true spirit of '76; and O, it is our fervent prayer, in Germany; some of these congregations count their other possessors of field gardens, by showing them members by thousands; they have held a council; they what labours ought to be undertaken on their own have put forth confessions of faith; they have ordained lands. The farms selected as models are—First. selves worthy of their sires by completing the work those sires in blood and peril commenced! It will be verts; they are encouraged by the loudly expressed symseen that the preparatory steps have been taken to pathy and the pecuniary aid of their Protestant countrycarry out the resolutions agreed to, by organising an men; they have on their side (with the single exception ladustrial Congress, which will meet in August next, of the Evangelische Kirchenzeitung) the whole Protestant press of Germany. Even Dr. Bretschneider, the most distinguished, after Neander, of German theologians, has warmly espoused their cause. On the other hand they are regarded with distrust, on account of the political and they are naturally opposed by the whole power of the

Roman Church.

A curious article this truly, to appear in a Protestant paper; but it must be remembered that this professedly Protestant paper is still more avowedly the organ of the Puscyites: and this article will give our readers who may know little or nothing of that ghostly sect, a very fair idea of their aims. See how this Puseyite writer mourns over the decline of Romanism in Germany, and the advance of the German people in Rational knowledge. His admissions of the wide-spreading influence of the new movement, and his howlings at the "triumph of Rationalism" cannot fail to afford the friends of free thought no The Sheriff of Cattaraugus county went to eject a man cannot fail to afford the friends of free thought no from his home for the benefit of a landlord, but a few little pleasure. What is Rationalism? The exercise benevolent Indians appeared and would not allow such of man's reason in the pursuit of truth. Shall we then an unchristian act. The sheriff went next day with a greater force, but the Iudians were then 100 strong, and again said Nay!

The Sheriff of Albany having been deputed on an offi-Rationalism was known amongst men. Let priest-craft triumph over Rationalism, and a return to those

Under the cathedral in the city of Mexico there is buried the great idol which was worshipped by the inhabitants Bullock had it disentombed, and a drawing made from it. sentation, for 50,000 human victims were annually offered up to appease the supposed appetite of the infernal Deity for human blood

Horrid and appalling as this is, it was not more terrible to the most inoffensive people upon earth, the poor priest-ridden Mexicans, than the power and consequence of excommunication have been to the people of Christer

Excommunication, like the idol of the Mexicans, has had ins day. Both are now entombed; but with this difference—the idol is, as far as it can be, destroyed; but the power of excommunication, though not exercised still exists in our laws, and might, under circumstances not probable, but possible, be revived. It is with no small satisfaction, therefore, we see that

Lord Cottenham has brought a Bill into the House o Lords, which has been read without opposition, except from the Bench of Bishops, not indeed wholly to abolis and lay court. For such a court to exercise the spiritual power would manifestly be an absurdity, and we there fore conclude that the power of excommunication is to be virtually abolished; but in such a way as to give as little offence as possible to the clergy, and their lordships on the Bishops' Benches, The power of excommunication was exercised by the

doman Catholic church with great vigour during the Ages of Faith;" it was the usual preliminary to handing over some wretched man, woman, or child to the civil power to be burnt to death! and was the prelude to the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of human victims. But there is not a church in existence, or that ever had existence, but would have acted precisely as the church of Rome did under similar circumstances.

John Knox, the author of the Scotch Presbyterian church, openly claimed this awful power. In his own history (page 133) he says, "ye may perchance contemn and despise the excommunication of the (Presbyterian! this reformed!) church now, by God's mighty power erected among us, as a thing of no force; but doubt we nothing have the same power which our master Jesus Chris granted to the Apostles."

"It is not possible," says the Edinburgh Review (" Or Civil and Religious Liberty"), "for the most bigotted Catholic to inculcate more distinctly the complete extirpation of the opinions and worship of the Protestants than John Knox inculcated, as a most sacred duty incum bent on the Civil Government in the first instance, and, it the Civil Government be remiss, on the people (whom Knox himself called a "rascal multitude"), to extirpate completely the opinions and worship of the Catholics, and even to massacre the Catholics, man, woman, and child!" We here see the same priestly, arrogant, cruel, and reckless eagerness for blood in this founder of the Scottish church as animated the clergy of the Catholic church in

the "Ages of Faith." Cranmer was the Knox of the English church. "Everybody knows," says the Edinburgh Review (the words of which we prefer to our own), "that the warrant who, by a just retribution, suffered himself as a heretic,

How has the poet's line, "The mercy I to others show that mercy show to me," been forgotten by priests! "Grotius and Lardner, Locke and Newton, those great and pious men, who are an honour to human nature and the most illustrious advocates of Christianity, would have been adjudged by the first reformers, as well as by Catholics,-by Cranmer and Knox as well as by Bonner and Beaton,-to be worthy of death in the present world; and of everlasting misery in the world to come. The martyrdoms of Servetus (by the Calvinists), and of Joanna Bocher in England, are notable instances of the religious

freedom which prevailed in the pure and primitive state of the Protestant churches."-Edinburgh Review. And in all cases of persecution and death the victims were first excommunicated and then burnt under the writ de heretico comburendo.\* Thus, in consequence of a letter of Innocent VIII., 80,000 women and children were burnt to death in a few years as witches, in which acts From A to B a path is laid down, dividing the plots, the hands of Protestants were as deeply imbrued as Catholics. Thus, so long as churches were sanctioned in involve legal rights are invalid. This renders the

> In point of number the victims to intolerance in Chriscases we see a tyrannical priesthood, the scourge of man-

"Excommunication, under our mild reformed church, says Blackstone (vol. 3, page 101), "is two-fold-the less and the greater." The less excludes the accused party from the sacraments: a right which every congregation possesses and ought to possess.

And here the power ought to begin and end. But the law, to use the mild language of Tory Black. stone, "compassionately" steps in to the aid of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and kindly lends a hand to an otherwise tottering authority; and then we are told that a person excommunicated by our tolerant church cannot, 1st, be heard as a witness in court; 2nd, cannot serve on juries; 3rd, cannot bring an action, either real or personal, to recover lands or money due to him; 4th, if the victim does not acknowledge his fault within forty days, he may he imprisoned till reconciled to the church (that is, for ever). Blackstone passes very lightly over these frightful laws still on the statute-book. An excommunicated person is put out of the protection of the law, and was "accursed," and may be deprived of every civil right, such

as being guardian, trustee, &c., &c. The form of excommunication makes one's blood curdle

hich has now lasted many months, and been attended We give one, as a specimen of the priestly art of cursing with very momentous and lamentable consequences. It (the whole may be found in a work in everybody's hands, has called forth a new "Reformer," a "second Luther," Sterne's Tristram Shandy, with Uncle Toby's ejaculations the founder of a new sect. Ronge and the German Ca- on the reading thereof). An excommunication was pubtholic Church is the theme that fills every mouth. From lished in the "Ages of Faith" by every parish priest in the Baltic to the Alps, in the royal palaces of Dresden or his holy vestments (we quote Henry's History of Eng-Berlin, and in the humble cottages of Swiss valleys; in land), with bells tolling, and candles lighted, before the

sciences or timorous natures, they contained the most thoughts; their eyes and their ears; their tongues and At the first glance one would think that there is preva- their lips; their teeth and their throats; their shoulders ouls in hell.

Many of the "curses" are too horrid and indecent to

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, June 17th, 1844. [Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on ive 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 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 Ten-pence a day was my reg'lar wages, the master hour—by learning from those who had knowledge to 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 master—basket-making and other nic-nacs, always paying

England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin. "The culture of the ground is thy happiest state, O man! Envy not the possession of gold, silver, or fine raiment. Their joys may not be so great as thine : for these joys lead unto sloth, and a life of slothfulness is

prone to vanity and imaginings of evil." Note .- The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-SUPPORTING. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be 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 reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

Monday-Willingdon School. Boys sowing white turnips where the mangel wurzel missed. Eastdean School. Boys mowing clover for hay, digging between and earthing potatoes, and nipping off the blossoms. *Piper*. Hoeing potatoes. *Dumbrell*. Cutting up tare stubble to put in the pig-ground. Tuesday - Willingdon School. Boys sowing white turnips as yesterday. Eastdean School. Boys hoeing forward turnips, transplanting some, and pre-

paring ground for cabbage. *Piper*. Driving mould to the mixen. *Dumbrell*. Digging up tare ground, and planting cabbages. VEDNESDAY - Willingdon School. Boys hoeing among the potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys emptying pails, planting cabbages, and pouring tank liquid around them. Piper. Emptying the tank liquid on the mixen. Dumbrell. Hoeing potatoes, and

digging rve grass. THURSDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for white turnips. Eastdean School. Boys turning clover, hoeing mangel wurzel and potatoes, and picking blossom. Piper. Digging up tare ground, and pouring all the liquid I can get upon it. Dumbrell.

Hoeing potatoes, and digging up rye grass.

FRIDAY—Willingdon School. Boys hoeing and weed. ing carrots. Eastdean School. Boys carrying clover hay, digging between the carrot rows, and picking weeds. Piper. Digging tare ground, and sowing turnips. Dumbrell. Cutting up tare stubble, stack-

SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys hoeing and weeding carrots. Eastdean School. Boys thatching the hay-rick, cleaning out pails and piggery. Piper, Hoeing potatoes. Dumbrell. Digging up rye grass.

YORKSHIRE.

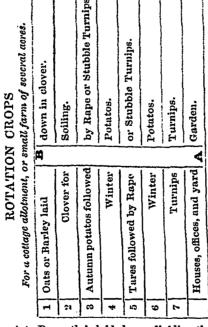
Operations during the week.

COW-FEEDING. Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on clover. Piper's. Cows stall-fed on clover and lucerne, doing

Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with tares. Slaithwaite School. Cows stall-fed with tares and rye.

C. Varley's fed on mown grass. NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. THE COTTAGE COMFORTER, OR COW. - The most

valuable breed for cottagers is perhaps the Scotch or Irish. They are more hardy than the higher breeds of cattle, and let it be the end, aim, and hope of the cottager to get one of these valuable creatures if he can. Their milk is rich, and yields a quantity of capital cream; neither are they dry so long as the ling nor a horse-racing spec, that I'm advocating; but the larger breeds, which makes them valuable to a poor rotation farm, and the system, the clean crops, the drainthese best gifts, use her kindly, keep her warm, and out the wheat and had plenty of straw, my next gain was well littered with fern or straw. Give her good a springer for'ed in calf." seasoned and well salted food,—as much water as she likes to drink,—and often use the currycomb.



by which manure is wheeled from the yard, and more easily applied to the right or left beds, both under the same crop.

&c.; after the seventh year the crop will again be followed by oats, &c. Or, take another example. In the fourth division, winter potatos will be followed by tares and a stolen or second crop, then by winter potatos the sixth year. Thus, according to Mr. Blacker's design, on a two-acre farm, supposing the house, offices, &c., and garden to occupy one rood, the field-gardener will have one rood of grain, one rood of turnips, three roods of potatos, one rood of tares, one rood of clover, two roods of stolen crop, viz., rape clutch."
after tares, and stubble turnips after early potatos. "Ye s

TABLE. Nutritive power of various substances, deduced from experiment. Good Meadow Hay ...... 100 worth 3 8 Good Clover Hay 90 "Green Clover 475 " Wheat Straw...... 450 " 10 Barley Straw ...... 300 Oat Straw ...... 300 Pea Straw ..... 125 66 Carrots ...... 275 Turnips ...... 500 Cabbage ..... 250 Peas and Beans..... 40 Wheat...... 40

Barley...... 55

Indian Corn 55 "
Vetch Hay 40 " Examples: - Thus clover, 90ibs., which costs 3s. 3d. is equal in sustaining power, used as cattle food, to 100bs. of hay, which costs 3s. 8d. Again, oil cake, 30bs., worth 2s. 4d., is equal to 100bs. of hay, worth 3s. 8d., and so on.

UNION OF THE FACTORY AND FIELD GARDEN. glens near the Appenine chain of hills, in the west of Yorkshire. There Messrs. Brook have extensive and minded their work. But I didn't think of a wife till Of barley there was a small show of whether by family countries. Of barley there was very little up, nor were the fresh cotton and silk mills. They find themselves at the head of a great family of workmen, and feel that increased my little holding; I got a tidy farm of four "property has its duties as well as its rights."
Already a church and school are reared for the benefit hany of the "curses" are too horrid and indecent to be repeated.

"But why," it may be asked, "rake up these things now?" To remind Governments and people from what they have escaped; to guard them against ever permit.

"But why," it may be asked, "rake up these things ments of the neighbourhood. There is another ornament—an appendage to the factories, in an Industrial Farm of a few acres, where the unemployed when the quality is in Dublin. Av course I no longer when the quality is in Dublin. Av course I no longer when the quality is in Dublin. Av course I no longer when the quality is in Dublin. Av course I no longer loss the head of the market for her cools, and a shilling in fresh wheat was held very firmly this morning at rather above the rates of Monday last, and for the benefit increased heat. At the commencement of business in fine fresh wheat was held very firmly this morning at rather above the rates of Monday last, and for the very firmly this morning at rather above the rates of Monday last, and for the very firmly the best qualities full prices were paid; subsequently the

> AN EXAMPLE OF A SMALL FARMER. Here is right good sense; and we entreat our friends in

the country to think over it, and act on it :-" Well, not a penny had I on this earth, but seven and sixpence, the price of one bonneen; nothing on my back but one shuite of clothes, barring the bundle I had on my stick; but blessed be God, I was not beholden for all that; his reverence, Mr. Montgomery, gave me a character under his hand, and with that to produce, I got work in the county Kildare, where there's a power of knowledge entirely.

" Mr. Fitzgerald was not a rale estated gentleman his self, but he managed the estate for the head of his family, and I soon found that all agents are not alike, it's no lie to say that he has'ent his match; what I saw in his place was a rale curiosity; such draining, and crops, and cattle, and manuring; the weeds quite as scarce as the ha-pence in my pocket; and I had ent, when I first began in his boy and girl, pigs and poultry; yet all was accounted for,

well as fair. I was rather handy; and the mistress gave me odd jobs of the evenings, after I had done wid the principles of their friends, by the Protestant governments; will enable the curious reader to compare the climate | me very exact either to the hour or for the job, so that I and agricultural value of the south with the north of could count on my airnings; but what set me up entirely, was leave to sleep in the offices, for Mr. Fitzgerald soon perceived that I was'ent one for keeping company, and that I made no acquaintance out of the place.

"One half of my wages kept me in food, and I soon got a few decent rags on my back; then came the time for saving my wages, and och !-- how thankful I was that our master did'ent keep holidays, especially when I came to put my savings into the bank; mostly, ten shillings a month, se that at the year's end I had nearly six pounds. Mr. Fitzgerald's farm was a picture; I never see'd the like for regulation and cleanliness. My heart riz when I looked at the comfort and plenty, and what could be made out of land. Its then I longed for as much as one rood to myself; to be watching the seeds growing after my hand, and to try if I could'ent do something. Well, at long and last, I took courage and spoke to the master, for he had no more pride nor a child; and, sure enough, he lets me have an acre. A prouder boy was'ent in Kildare, and that's a big word, than myself that same night, especially when I sat down alone wid my luck, the rushlight, and the sallies, working in the loft at mistress's baskets and thinking of the marcy and goodness that followed me, undesarving as I was of the same.

"The bit of a field was poor enough, but I had it fo twenty shillings, cess and rent-charge included; and, being full of hillocks and hollows, wid plenty of stones on the surface, was no bad practice for a young beginner. I set a small boy to gather the stones by task-work; and on just sixteen months after laving home, I put my first spade into my own bit of land, and dug at a drain till the labourer's bell rang at the master's; for ye may believe I was'ent going to quit his employment, no not for one week in the year. My little farm had a wet bottom, and draining is expensive in point of time, but there's nothing pays so well as well-made drains : some calls them French ; but supposing they are, its bad to be above learning, even from one's enemies, as I've often observed when I came to know something.

"As the evenings grew longer, my work got on lively. hired a small diligent boy to help me in after-hours; and by the middle of April we had covered in some of the drains and was putting in my first potatoes. The land was rale ould pasture; and by laying out a trifle on manure I had an early and plentiful crop, for the seeds were of the best, and they were kept as clane as the mistress's flower-beds. By the end of September my field was a picture to look at, as flat as your hand, and ready for wheat; the master, God bless him, lent me his beautiful plough and lovely harrow, for I'll do the quality that justice, Master Furlong, they are noways discouraging, especially wid young beginners, and where they see an inclination to industry.

"The half-acre of wheat brought me eight pounds clear profit; the rood of early potatoes four, and the other rood, which I kept for seed, was valued at five, so yer will see that in the course of one year I had substance to the worth of seventeen pounds, not counting the straw nor the clover coming on, nor a pretty decent show of rape put in after the early potatoes. I mostly working with Mr.

"That there be a committee appointed to report on the last Sunday in Junc." Fitzgerald at my regular wages, except the few days I the propriety of getting out a local journal, and give Slaithwaite School. Boys preparing rye and tare and that was mostly done after hours. The early mornstubble, planting 1500 cabbages, digging, breaking ing and the evenings, for eight months in the year, with clods, gathering roots. C. Varley weeding and a little gossoon at three-pence a-day, kept the ground hoeing potatoes, emptying tank, applying liquid clear and gathered manure: it's a waste of time, above to cabbages, emptying privy pails. years' experience as a labouring man and a small farmer, The Address of the Deputies to the Chartists of South and know to a farthing the value of fifteen minutes." "Signs on ye, Martin," responded the mistress of the

"The best of all banks, ma'am (replied Martin), more the lucerne distancing all."

"You live convenient to the Curragh (observed Furlong); who knows but the luck blows in that quarter?"

"Heaven save us! (cried Mrs. Furlong) a springing cow widout one rood of pasture; why, man alive, where did she graze? or was she kept up like a coach-horse?" "You're not far out there, Mistress Furlong; cleanliwid the rape, and the small potatoes, and the cabbages, hay. Och, how my heart riz, when I milked my own cow, rubbed her down like a horse, and led her to the water.

Michael looked at Rosy, she smiled; his heart riz toothey both thought of Norah, and Martin went on. "It's the greatest of waste, Mister Furlong, to pasture The walls of the barn moulding with dirt, or the cow- working out your own salvation, by at once, and house unpaved, the hens roosting about, and losing their without delay, adopting the Land and other plans laid eggs for want of a bit of a hen-house; or the fox taking | down by your own Parliament for the amelioration of the turkeys because there is a hole in the door, or the your condition. We trust that this, our appeal, will rats eating the young ducks, when a few slates would not be made in vain; but that all who profess to be secure them, or a bit of board would secure the whole Chartists will do their duty to the country, their

"Ye say nothing but what's true (returned Furlong), but how can poor creatures help their misfortunes? Now yours, in the bonds of Democracy (on behalf of the there's Judy Goss lost seven young geese, and if sixpence deputies assembled), could buy her the compliment of slates, she couldn't, I'll answer, compass that same."

"I can't believe it, Mister Furlong, begging your pardon. Wouldn't the price of one barrel of potatoes fix up a tidy place for the poultry; and how many stones and half-stones does Judy or the likes of her sell to buy tea? It's not the want of a sixpence betimes, or the manes of raising it, but it's the untidiness and the want of forethought. Didn't the sow eat up chicken after chicken from her floor, as she told us, and all becase she went on course. the same way, throwing them their food on the open yard or the kitchen floor? Now where was the sty, or the pig-trough? or where was her son, letting all go to loss?" George Holloway's, Nag's Head, Kidderminster, for

his whole family, working-days and holidays, at home and abroad. But go on wid your story, we have not come to the wife yet. They say in these parts that she is'ent the worst of yer luck, and that she brought ye a fortune." "I had fifteen pounds from her father, sure enough, but the money wasn't what I thought most of when choosing a companion; for many a woman wastes more than she brings. It was what I saw of her conduct that settled my mind, her quiet behaviour, and stay-at-home ways. What she gathered herself was more than her fortunea good feather bed, a box full of clothes, two quilted quilts, Meltham Mills are situate in one of those romantic two wheels, and twelve dozen of yarn. Now there's few acres, and a snug cabin, and an enclosed yard; we are in it part of the past week the temperature was low for making manure all the summer, never without plenty of the millers continue to quote the nominal top price hedding and plenty of food—clover, mangel-wurzel, and 45s. per sack. Barley, though but little inquired for, turnips in turn—for since this stuff called guano was brought from foreign parts, no man need be without his (whether of English or foreign growth) could scarcely complement of turnips, and I've seen enough now not to be bought on as easy terms as on this day se'might. be despising trials. You'll be surprised to hear that we Malt was likewise held very firmly at late rates. The skim our crame, not sweet, like some, but after three males. There's greater profit of butter, and the bottoms of the crocks is more nourishing for man and baste than

> two 'prentice children." Most of Martin's hearers had heard his tale before; but it was no less interesting, and Michael, full of admiration, felt all his energies at work again. Not quite six years and six months!-beginning as

buttermilk. We have three pigs fattening for bacon-a

daily labourer, without a shilling to the fore, laying by money out of his wages—and now a farmer. Keeping a dairy; possessed of three cows, two calves, apprentice allowed no holidays, and had work for foul weather as teach—by abstaining from liquor—from combinations -meetings-and unprofitable company.

### Chartist Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD.

On Wednesday, June 4th, a meeting was held in the Democratic Reading-room, Fig-tree-lane, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; Mr. Carthage was called to the chair. The rules having been read, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That we form a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society forthwith." Thirteen paid an instalment on their shares directly; and from the enthusiasm manifested since the meeting, it is fully expected that by the next meeting we shall number about forty. The following persons were elected as a committee:—Henry Pryer, Charles Lievsley, Aaron Birkinshaw, George Goddard, George foreign stock for this market have been again extensive they having comparised 171 over and care eight o'cclok.

LANCASHIRE. MEETING OF THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DEPUTIES.—
A meeting of deputies from the various localities of South Lancashire in connection with the National Chapter Association and Association with the National Chapter Association of the butchers. To-day we had on offer 49 head of beasts, the whole of which the national chapter and the properties of the national chapter and Charter Association, was held on Sunday last, in the large anti-room of the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, Manchester, to consider the best mode of again The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing arousing the energies of the Chartists in this division districts being very limited for the time of year, and the twenty-fifth day of March, afore day in the morning, being delegates from all the principal towns in South numerous, we have to report a very brisk demand being delegates from all the principal towns in South for beaf at an advance in the quotations obtained on Lancashire present, all of whom manifested an earn- for beef, at an advance in the quotations obtained on est desire that the Charter agitation should assume that vigorous and determined character it formerly pos- primest Scots producing as much as 5s. per 8lb. sessed in this part of the country. On the motion of though the more general figures ranged from 4s. 8d. Mr. W. Bell, seconded by Mr. A. Hirst, Mr. John to 4s. 10d. Although there were some well made up Murray was called on to preside. He opened the animals, a decided falling off in weight was observable. meeting in a brief speech, in which he pointed out From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, the importance of the business which had called them we received 1200 shorthorns, Scots, and homebreds: together; and hoped that their deliberations would from the northern, western, and midland counties, 300 be conducted with calmness and good feeling, and Herefords, Devons, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts eventually be the means of restoring South Lanca of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotshire to its former proud place in the agitation for land, 490 horned and polled Scots. For the time of Clark, Doyle, Roberts, Dixon, Hamer, and other gentlemen. After which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That we, the Chartists of South Lancashire, act strictly in accordance with the following resolutions of the corresponding market day in 1844. As might, therefore, be expected, the mutton trade was the case at the corresponding market day in 1844. universal justice. The meeting was then addressed year we had an unusually short supply of sheep offerof South Lancashire, act strictly in accordance with the plan of organisation." "That we recommend the re-establishment of the South Lancashire Local Lecturer's Plan. Likewise the formation of Registration and Election Committees throughout this distance were well supported. In pigs a full average trict." "That the South Lancashire secretary be in- amount of business was again transacted. structed to write to the Executive, to allow Messrs. Doyle and Clark to lecture in this district for some time." "That we recommend to the different localities in South Lancashire to consider the Land plan laid down by the late Convention, so that each delegate in their report at the Heywood meeting." The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman, and the deputies separated, each determined to

a legislative enactment.

renew their exertions. in order to make the Charter

Lancashire, Brother Democrats,—Our object in addressing you house with ready approbation; "why that one acre of at this time is to call your serious consideration and ground and the usage you gave it, was no less than a bank attention to the resolutions and suggestions we have at command." sider the resolutions adopted by the late Convention, safe and profitable, paying interest with honesty three and which your Executive Council are endeavouring to times a year, and increasing in wealth the more that's carry out to the utmost. These are measures which we drew from it. The clover shouldering the wheat, and the feel confident, if you assist the Executive in carrying turnips running after the early potatoes, not forgetting them out, will finally achieve for you a decisive victory over your oppressors, and hasten the day of universal redemption. We particularly recommend to your consideration the immediate formation of Re- forward do not seem likely to exceed the wants of "By no means, Master Furlong, it's neithur a gamb- gistration and Election Committees, in order to be ling nor a horse-racing spec, that I'm advocating; but the prepared to give the factions battle at the forthcoming general election. Now is the time to prepare the man. When once you do become possessed of one of ing, and, above all, the manure heap. When I threshed machinery, so that nothing may be wanting when it very nearly over, little barley is required; in its value is needed. We trust, therefore, you will not neglect this important duty. We would also impress upon you the importance of the Land plan propounded by the Convention, which plan places it within the reach of all who are willing to make the effort to become possessors of the soil, and at once emancipate themselves ness and comfort are as wholesome for cattle as for Christians; I saw plain enough how well the master's cows throve with good usage, and was resolved not to be behind hand; a small shed was easily built up in the corner effort to attain. We would also suggest for your of the field, and a little bit of a straw-yard. And what consideration the propriety of publishing a cheap local journal, or tract, embodying moral, political, and some cabbages that edged the potatoe-ridge, with a trifle and scientific essays, and other productions, which of bought hay, the cratur didn't starve. I had a small would be the means of disseminating amongst the patch of lucerne, too, which cuts over and over, so that people the true and genuine principles of democracy between the green food and the warm lodging, she came and morality; and thereby teach them, and lead on surprising; her manure soon cleared the cost of the their minds to a proper sense of their position in society: thus enabling them to know the value of liberty, that once having it, they may know how to She was in poor condition when I bought her, but of a make use of and keep it. We particularly request good breed, and became in no time the greatest beauty in that this will meet with your serious consideration. and that you will instruct your delegates to the next county meeting, to be held at Heywood, on the last Sunday of this month, to take this question up in a considerate manner, and give it their best at a milch cow; no one would believe it that hadn't tried the tention. In conclusion, brethren, we entreat you, two ways, but its waste of all kinds which ruins the by your love of freedom—by those ties which bind country; all sorts of food is as wholesome fresh cut, as you to fatherland-by your anxiety for the happieat off the field; and clover especially is much better ness, comfort, and contentment of your wives and after some hours. Then to see that same growing again little ones, to arouse from that culpable apathy and again, instead of being trampled down and run over; which has too long enshrouded you. Awake from a few shillings' worth of Gypsum, if thrown on over- your slumbers! and, by actively carrying into pracnight when the dew's on the grass, or a prospect of a shower, will bring on a second crop most surprising; but I havn't come yet to guano, which is the wonderfulest of the people of this country have contented themselves they say that our own druggists at home tice the plans land down my the lane convention, yet to the world you are determined to be free. We are sorry to say it—but it is a great truth—that the people of this country have contented themselves fully last Tuesday's rates, but there has been no par-In this plan the same crop returns once in seven can make manure equal to any sorts of animals, and if by talking about freedom, without taking any pracyears. For instance, take the plot No. 1, which supthat be the case any poor man can farm a bit of land, tical step towards obtaining it. It is equally true pose cropped with oats or barley the present year; or turn his hand to a small garden, without the expense then the second or next year it will be cropped with oats or barley the present year; or turn his hand to a small garden, without the expense that former Conventions have met—have headed by the class of the cla of a cow; supposing he's a turn for industry; but it's -have brought out plans: but, alas! it grieves us to clover, the third year with autumn potatos, and, idleness and loss of time which keeps down the generality. say the people have neglected to do their part, namely, when they come off, with a stolen or double crop that if the day comes on wet, and a man laves off work, he to carry them into practice. Let, however, "hy-If the day comes on wet, and a man laves off work, he to carry them into practice. Let, however, "byyear. The fourth year's crop will be winter potatos, walks into the house and sits down by the fire, or shrinks gones be by-gones," and let the time that is past more away to the forge to talk to the smith; till the place gets than suffice wherein our backwardness to amend our so throng they can't blow the bellows, while many a job social and political condition has been so apparent. is wanting at home, which the rain woldn't hinder at all. Arouse, then, and embrace the golden opportunity of

> JOHN MURRAY. RICHARD RADFORD. William Dixon. Manchester, June 9th, 1845.

LECTURE. - A lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. A. Hurst, of Oldham. The audience was large, respectable, and attentive. The thanks of the meeting were given to the lecturer at the close of his dis-

families, themselves, and mankind universally. This

brethren, is the sincere desire and earnest prayer of

KIDDERMINSTER.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 9,-The arrivals of wheat and flour coastwise were quite moderate during the past week, and those of barley, oats, beans, and peas scanty. From Scotland a few hundred quarters of barley and one small lot of oats were received, but of the latter article a fair quantity came to hand from Ireland. From abroad the receipts of grain were to a fair extent. At this morning's market there was a small show of wheat by landarrivals of oats by any means large, whilst of beans recently established advance on onts was not only maintained, but in some instances a further small improvement was realised for really sweet fresh corn. Beans were sought after, and commanded fully as breeding sow of the first quality, and poultry, av course. much money. Peas were about 1s. per qr. dearer. Plenty to eat for every cratur, ourselves, the ass, and the In seed there was very little doing, and quotations remained nominally unaltered

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL 

was and Faut	tockton	33 <b>34</b>
ssex and Kent 35 36   Irish	• • •	35 36
<b></b> .	Free.	Bond.
roreian.		1 1
beat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c.	52 57	38 42
Marks Mecklenhung	00 01	
Marks, Mccklenburg	51 92	33 3 <b>6</b>
Jamsu, Hoistein, and Friesiand red	142 45	28 30
Russian, Hard 44 46 Soft	44 46	28 29
Italian, Red 47 48 White	51 59	32 35
Spanish, Hard . 46 48 Soft	40 50	
ye, Baltic, Dried, 28 30 Undried .	. 40 02	31 34
ye, Baltic, Dried, 28 30 Undried .	. 28 30	22 <b>24</b>
arley, Grinding . 24 26 Malting .	. 28 32	19 24
eans, Ticks . 34 35 Egyptian	21 25	27 30
eas, White 37 39 Maple .	36 37	28 30
ats, Dutch, Brew and Thick	. 00 01	
Dussian ford	. 24 26	20 22
- Russian feed	. 21 22	15 16
Danish, Friesland feed	. 21 22	15 17
lour, per barrel	94 90	
	. 4X 20	19 21
LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARI	KET. M	ONDAY.

Gallemore; Thomas Briggs, treasurer; Goerge Cavill, sub-secretary. It was afterwards arranged that the meetings should be held every Wednesday night at Ocean, Batavier, and Columbine steamers. Generally speaking, these importations have proved extremely good in quality, though the sheep and calves do not their quotations. At the outports about 200 beasts and thirty sheep have been imported from Holland. Monday last of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lb., some of the at fully last week's currencies. Lambs, 151 of which came to hand from the Isle of Wight, were in short

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

To foot an account to the			s.	d.	8.	d.			
Inferior coarse beasts	•	•	3	2	3	8			
Second quality	•	•	8	10	4	2			
Prime large oxen	•	•	4	4	4	6			
Prime Scots, &c			4	8	ĩ	10			
Coarse inferior sheep .		·	3	8	4	70			
Second quality	•	•	3	ő	7	4			
Prime coarse woolled	•	•	7	6	7	*			
Prime Southdown	•	•	*	•	4				
	•	٠	4	10	5	•			
Lambs		•	5	0	G				
Large coarse calves			3	10	4	6			
Prime small			4	8	5	ň			
Suckling calves, each			18	ŏ	30	ě			
Large hogs	•	•	3	ň	9	•			
Neat small porkers	•	•	ŏ	10	3	8			
Quarter-old store pigs, each		•	30	10	*	Z			
Came or - ora brong bigg, carl			16	•	20	a			

HEAD OF CATTLE ON BALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,835—Sheep and Lambs, 28,590—Calves, 164—

YORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 5 .- There is only a moderate display of samples at this day's market. Fresh wheat is in fair demand, at last week's prices, but chambered samples are dull sale. No barley offering. Oats scarce, but no alteration in their value; the same may be said of beans. LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JUNE 10 .- Our arrivals are moderate, and the supplies now coming the trade. Wheat is in better demand this morning. and last week's prices are firmly maintained, in some instances rather exceeded. The malting season being there is no change. Oats, shelling, and beans, are in very fair request at full prices. We have now a much warmer temperature, and vegetation will be rapidly promoted by it.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- Business has been of a more active character than for many weeks past. dullness is passing away, and, judging from the transactions at the Cloth-halls; and we may also say at the warehouses, a brisk trade appears to be commencing, particularly in goods of a fine and middle quality. There is also a good trade in fancy cloakings and shawls.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Monday, June 9 .- We have this week a good arrival of Irish sack flour, but of other free produce or manufacture the arrivals are small. The chief import from abroad is upwards of 7000 quarters of Baltic red wheat. There has been no change in the scale of duties this week. The weather, upon the whole, has been much more favourable, and the country around us has greatly improved in appearance within the last ten days. A few cargoes of bonded wheat have charged hands during the week, at 4s 7d to 4s 8d per 70lbs for Rostock and Stettin, but the business generally has been of a limited kind. The millers and dealers have bought cautiously of free wheat, and have been able to supply themselves at a small reduction in prices; good samples of Irish red have been sold at 6s 4d to ticular extent of business in either article. Beans have brought an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter. Barley, Indian corn. and peas continue much the same as last quoted. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 7 .-

During the week, the weather having been of an exceedingly favourable character, the demand for flour relapsed into a state of inactivity: in the absence. however, of any anxiety amongst holders to press sales, prices have undergone no material change. In either oats or oatmeal but little has been passing, and former rates were with difficulty realized for the latter article. There was an extremely limited inquiry for wheat at our market this morning, and on inferior runs a decline of 1d. per 70lbs. must be noted. Flour moved off very slowly; but in the quotations of this day se'nnight no change can be made. Oats were likewise in moderate request only, without alteration in value. For oatmeal the demand was trifling, and the turn of prices in favour of the buyer. Beans excited very little attention, but were not cheaper. MANCHESTER, TUESDAY JUNE 10 .- There has been a good demand for yarn, and former prices have been maintained with an advance in some instances. Piece goods steady in price and fair demand.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, JUNE 10 .- We had a good supply of both beasts and sheep at this day's market. Beef rather heavy, while mutton maintained its price. Beef 6s 6d to 7s per stone; mutton, 6d per lb.

Malton Corn Market, June 7. - We have a g-trough? or where was her son, letting all go to loss? George Holloway's, Nag's Head, Kidderminster, for moderate supply of all kinds of grain offering to this "Larry Goss is after what wont come to much good, I the purpose of forming a branch of the National day's market. Wheat is per qr. lower; barley and fear (observed old Furlong). He's not going the way to pay his own rent, or keep the roof over his mother's head, their names, and the entrance money was paid of ditto, 50s to 54s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 27 to 31s per 32st. Oats, 11d to 11d per stone. fear (observed old Furlong). He's not going the way to Land Society, when a number of members enrolled oats same as last week. Wheat, red, 47s to 51s; white

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 6. The house sat for a short time, but no business of any importance came under consideration. HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 9. The house assembled at the usual hour.

A discussion arose respecting the new Houses of Parlia-ment, in which Lord Wharncliffe defended the course pursued by Mr. liarry, whose conduct was again severely commented on by Lord Brougham.

that the grand remedy for some of the most prominent evils under which Ireland laboured was to provide remunerative labour for her surplus population. There were only two modes by which this could be effected -either by emigration, which would reduce the amount of population within the limits of employment, or by increasing the means of employment so as to make it commensurate with the amount of the population. For his own part he did not think that emigration, which in itself was for many reasons objectionable, would be any sufficient remedy for the evil, especially as Ireland had a enough and to spare for her population; but what .... did want was capital for employment, which could - my be got either from the Crown, or from the landlord, er from the tenant. The third source, however absurd it might seem to some to talk on Irish tenants' capital, was the most important of all, and to it the Government now proposed to turn their attention. That class of persons in Ireland were often possessed of more money than they were inclined to admit, and besides of another capital-their labour and industry. He compared the and fencing. The noble lord then entered into a minute detail respecting these improvements, and the amount of compensation to be allowed for them, and proceeded to were compelled by the conduct of the Agricultural Bank admission with that view. Be it so. Then he (Mr. state that such compensation would only be secured to the renant who was ejected by his landlord. It would for the sake of protecting their own credit. He was increase in our population, but the enormous also be necessary to provide inexpensive means of settling going to relieve by this bill those banks from the constant amount of destitution and distress in the countrythese claims between landlord and tenant; and for this necessity of being provided with that immense amount, evinced by the fact mentioned by Sir J. Graham, purpose it was proposed to establish an officer in Dublin. with the title of Commissioner of Improvements, to whom all claims of compensation should be addressed in writing anxiety in which all banking concerns in Ireland had He showed that, if an unfavourable harvest, or a pe This officer should then have the power of appointing Assistant Commissioners, who would be sent down to details of the bill, and to point out the advantages which stances which would make the pressure of them more Assistant Commissioners, who would be sent down to details of the bill, and to point out the advantages which means the advantages which means the accountry than it had ever been that he was not unwilling to do justice to the great formerly, inasmuch as the standard of living had taste and skill displayed by the manufacturing been much exalted both at home and abroad, and as classes in the arrangement of the bazaar recently

The Marquis of CLANBICABDE said no one could be expected to pass an unhesitating opinion on a measure which treated the subject in such detail, but rejoiced at the bill, as a means of relieving the Irish landlords from much of the obloquy that now attached to them, and provision of a certain portion of specie. saving them the trouble of finding agents for their estates, whose place would be supplied by the Commissioners. In his opinion, the bill would do very little towards remedying the evils complained of.

The Earl of Wicklow expressed his conviction that the bill was founded on justice, equity, and good faith. Lord Rosse thought the principle of the measure very

The Earl of Devon said, it was a great mistake to suppose that this measure was meant as a panacea for all the ills of Ircland. It was intended to meet a particular class of distress, and he besought the house to consider treated by the restriction which this bill imposed on the it simply as applying an effectual remedy to a great practical evil. He rejoiced in the bill, as one easy of application, and fair towards both landlord and tenant. Lord Pertman expressed his sincere disappointmen at the measure, as containing some most objectionable provisions, which would also be found most difficult of

he hoped the house would consent to some alteration.

execution.

pronounce how it would work. On the question being put by the Chancellor, that the bill be read a second time, Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved that it should be read that

Their Lordships then adjourned. TUESDAY, JUNE 10. After the presentation of an immense number of petitions against the measure.

day six months, which was carried.

The Duke of Wellington moved that their Lordships should resolve themselves into committee upon the May-

nooth Bill. The Duke of Leinster, as a near neighbour of the college, said a few words in vindication of the discipline and of the system of instruction pursued there; and Lord Clancerry then moved that the bill should be committed that day six months, resting his opposition principally on the absence of proof that there was a want of funds at Maynooth, and upon the inappropriateness of the time at which the measure had been introduced.

Lord Wicklow expressed his obligation to the Government for the wisdom and courage they had displayed in divising and proposing this measure, but trusted that he might regard it as an index of an intention to connect the Roman Catholic Church with the State by means of an endowment. This was now only a question of time and mode; the former was as propitious now as it ever would be, but the latter was still one of difficulty. He objected either to charge the endowment upon the Consolidated Fund or to take it from the property of the Irish Church, but thought that if it were placed as a rent-charge upon the land, neither Parliament nor the landlords would have a right to complain. He showed that the plunder of the Irish Protestant Church within the last ten years would have amply sufficed for this endowment, and concluded by urging the Government, if they meant to pre-SCIVE tranquillity, to pursue their present measure, and be prepared next session with one for the endowment of

Lord FITZWILLIAM concurred in the opinion that, after endowing Maynooth, an endowment of the Romish clergy conduction for the consumer and approach to free trade which would be absolutely indispensable. He agreed also get and sent in, Mr. Rogers having re- These was no chance of obtaining it in the Mediter- in Sir James Graham's past conduct to render such a from which the necessary funds should be provided, but thought that to avoid the appearance of degradation, the ministers of both religions should be placed upon exactly the same footing.

the Remisk Church.

Lord CLANCARTY having withdrawn his amendment, Lord Wharncliffe denied that the present bill was any carnest of the future intentions of Government. He had setshire, complaining that the agriculturists had not himself formerly expressed opinions in favour of an endownent of the Romish clergy, but it would not be prudent to propose such a measure unless it were in conformity with the opinions of the English people. In the mean time, it would be the business of Ministers to watch that feeling.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE trusted that the people of England would take warning by this declaration; and the bill having then rapidly gone through committee, their

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 6. Lord Ashler moved for leave to bring in two bills for the regulation of the cure and treatment of insane persons in England and Wales. The noble lord, in an able of the house that it had become the duty of some speech, enforced the necessity for affording greater protection than now existed to the lunatics in all parts of the most influential parties in Parliamenton this question; country, those residing out of as well as in lunatic asy- and, therefore, he now came forward to contend that lums, and hoped that his bills would meet with no oppo- the Corn Laws were wholly unsuited to the present sition in their progress through Parliament. Sir J. GRAHAM, with great satisfaction, seconded the

not readily be forgotten by those who had heard it, and sooner they were abolished the better. The object of had convinced the Government that it was a subject them originally was to make land dear; and that ob- that this prosperity would be most effectually protheir attention to which should be no longer deferred; ject had been consistently pursued in all the legislaand, accordingly, during the recess he had, in conjunction with the noble lord, considered the subject, and the result of their labours was then before the house. The sult of their labours was then before the house. The to be a man of very contracted views—had been decay to be

After a few observations from Mr. G. Strickland, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Brotherton, leave was given to bring in the bills.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 9. The house met at four o'clock, when

Lord E. HILL took the oaths and his seat as one of the representatives of the county of Down, in the room of the

ment to impede this incipient prosperity.

no country in the world would derive greater benefit than Ireland from an improved system of banking. No country those who cheered that statement would come forward Mr. Bright was at a loss to discover whether the had suffered so much from a bad system as Ireland had, that evening and refute the speeh of Sir James Gra- speech which Sir J. Graham had just delivered was to provide themselves with two millions of gold, merely Villiers) would say, that it was not the annual not to gnard against their own incaution, but against the that we had 1,500,000 paupers last year—which rerestricted limits. All that he asked was, that if there was many countries, France and Belgium, for instance, of it by assigning some portion of banking assets to the

Mr. E. B. Roche observed, that, though he was not going to throw any impediment in the way of this bill over, the recent alteration in our banking system office. going into committee, he could not refrain from stating | would render the revulsion more severe on the manuhis opinion that there was no inecessity for the inter- facturing interest, whenever it should become necesference of Government with this subject, and that Sir R. sary to export bullion; and whenever they were first Peel had made out no case for it.

Mr. Redington complained of the manner in which this bill took the average of the circulation of Ireland, and contended that it must operate injuriously upon that

Sir R. FERGUSON considered Ireland to be unfairly amount of its currency. Lord CLEMENTS objected to a portion of the bill, be-

Ireland, which was injurious to their interests. Mr. S. CRAWFORD submitted to the revision of the house both the immediate effects and the ultimate object of this bill. Its ultimate object was to assimilate the currency way they pleased except that of making the food of the labouring classes in their respective districts of Ireland to that of England, and to abolish the bank Lord RADNOR moved the second reading of the Bastard note circulation in both countries. The restriction on a Children Bill, and briefly stated, that the principle of the paper circulation in favour of gold was not, in his opinion, existing law was bad, as giving to designing women the a benefit to England, and therefore he was unwilling to power of ensuaring the unsuspecting, for which reason assimitate Ireland to England in that respect, Besides, the circumstances of the two countries were different, Lords Wharncliffe and Carnaron both opposed the long ground that so short a time had elapsed since immediate effects of this bill would be to check the circumstances or the two countries were underliked.

Lords Wharncliffe and Carnaron both opposed the England was a rich, Ireland was a poor country; and the cently respecting the high price of food, and he was than 200,000 quarters of corn in bond at a period came near the finish, was a bad third, Wee Fet fourth, immediate effects of this bill would be to check the circumstances or the two countries were underliked.

Lords Wharncliffe and Carnaron both opposed the England was a rich, Ireland was a poor country; and the convinced that if the poor themselves were consulted when Europe was drained of corn, and we had the this lat bill, on the ground that so short a time had elapsed since immediate effects of this bill would be to check the cirthe amendment of the law, that it was quite impossible to culation of Ireland at present, and to stop the credit on that point, they would declare themselves content

> the last year by the banks of that country. Mr. Wase maintained that there were clauses in this bill which carried out its principle too far. In his anxiety to restrict the over-issue of paper, Sir R. Peel had not provided any means for securing that expansion of issue laws would not be attended with the beneficial rewhich must follow the development of labour and capital. He also thought that as the bill contained no provision for the formation of new banks, it would act as a monopoly in favour of the existing banks. The house then resolved itself into the proposed Com-

> In the Committee some discussion took place on the first clause, and an amendment was moved upon it, which an immense amount of corn had been imported into the Committee negatived upon a division. The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Thursday next.
>
> The house and its "privileges."
>
> Luc country during the last two years, under the existing duties, and a corresponding amount of manufactures had been exported to pay for it.
>
> Mr. Mitchell expressed his intention of supporting the motion of Mr. Villiers, because it condemned

Sir W. Gossert, the Scrjeant-at-Arms, then appeared at the bar, and acquainted the house that in the case of "Howard r. Gossett," execution had been levied on Saturday last, the 7th instant, for £436 12s., being the amount of damages and costs in the suit. On the motion of Sir R. Peel the communication just

made by the Serjeant to the house was referred to the Select Committee on Printed Papers. The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

TCESDAY, JUNE 10. The house met at four o'clock.

REFORM BILL-RATING CLAUSES. Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice, that on Tuesday July S, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the rating clauses in the Reform Bill. He begged also to ask the right hon, baronet, the Home Sceretary, when the report and evidence furnished by Mr. Rogers, the Government inspector, with regard to the conduct of Mr. Briscoe, a county magistrate, in imprisoning a man named Price, would be turned to town ten days ago. Sir J. Graham assured the hon. member he had

received no report such as he had referred to, and that he was totally misinformed on the subject.

sufficient protection.

bringing forward these resolutions at present, as compared with that which he occupied on similar member of Parliament to test the opinions of the condition of the country-that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved

draw from any member of the Protection Society an Laws. He also combated the doctrine of Mr. Villiers, Earl of Hilsborough, who has been called to the House of Peers as Marquis of Downshire, on the demise of his and why they were so often indisposed. He then lad taken place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the angular place, or could possibly take place, in the Lord Assiler brought in his bill for regulating lunatic at agricultural meetings in different parts of the with a population the double of that which it posasylums in England and Wates. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The house was engaged for two hours at the early part

asylums in England and Wates. It was read a first time, dividing themselves into two classes—one consisting greater ease than it did formerly for half the number. If Mr. Villiers could show him that free trade with of the evening in considering the Banking (Scotland) Bill legislative protection, and the other of farmers open ports would produce a more abundant supply of the house adjourned.

The house was engaged for two hours at the early part of laudious claiming from the content of the other of farmers open ports would produce a more abundant supply of, the house adjourned.

The conference of the content of the labourer, he would make him a convert to the doctrine of free trade in corn. He confessed that he to be brought up on Tuesday.

The first protection. That fact had led Mr. Cobden to declare that protection was injuncted on the Banking (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Hoss observed, that this bill was far more misching us friends and committee on the Banking upprehended. It placed a check upon the amount of circulation necessary to the prosperity and security of Ireland, and that, too, at a time when trade and commerce were making large strides to when trade and commerce were making large strides to but it unfortunately happened that before they could be made, the landlords required further protection. It abolished to be brought up on Tuesday.

It abolished ferent from legislative protection. That fact had doctrine of free trade in corn. He confessed that he lad duty of 4s. proposed that the blad cuty of 4s. proposed that the blad on value on the fixed duty of 4s. proposed to statute Labour (Scotland) Bill through a committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Statute Labour (Scotland) Bill through a committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Wr. Hook's Buttress, 2 yrs; Mr. Dawson's Grimston, of a protection, whilst it would be liable to all the obloquy to subject the bill was postponed by Mr. Watson to Wednesday to see what would happen. Great improvements in oursystem of agriculture were said to be required, with open ports was greatly underrated, and argued but it unfortunately happened that before they could be from a value on the fixed duty of 4s. proposed to the three for a proposed its two lades to be test the correctness of that declaration. That me-ties the bill was postponed by Mr. Watson to Wednesday to see what would happen. Great improvements in oursystem of agriculture were said to be required, with open ports was greatly underrated, and argued the bill, as also did Sir J.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Cherokee of the Miss Milner colt by about half a length.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Cherokee, 3 to 1 agst Grimston, and thought that the probable quantity of corn received with open ports was greatly underrated, and argued the bill, a

fractional notes for such sums as 25s. or 30s., which were from the Government, and the tenants further con- the produce of Ireland, and in England the clay land, Graham. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ricardo, The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, by subs of 10 sovs

bitherto been involved. He then proceeded to defend the riod of scarcity, should recur, there were circumin Ireland that increasing prosperity which required an which had been exporters, were now importers of increasing circulation, they would provide for the security corn. Besides, their legislation had discouraged compelled to send for corn, they must send bullion, or else submit to a most ruinous fall of prices in their manufactures. He was at a loss to know what plea

Mr. Oswald seconded the motion in a brief and forcible speech.

Mr. Christopher moved a direct negative to this and uncalled for. No complaints had been made rehad been enacted to prevent fluctuation in prices, and had been eminently successful in effecting that object, as there had been less fluctuation under them object, as there had been less fluctuation under them into cultivation, instead of old land being thrown out Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb (Whitehouse) 1 than under any former system. The repeal of those of it. sults which Mr. Villiers anticipated; for no reciloss from the want of exchange and intercourse with foreign states owing to the operation of these laws, as

rein had been instituted in consequence of our Corn they had now enjoyed for many years. Laws, and that, owing to the Zollverein, which ope-it in bullion. That bullion was in consequence with- the labourers of Dorsetshire was still most deplorable drawn from our circulation; and as soon as that was and deserving the commiseration of the house. He done, the Bank was compelled to put on the serew then pointed out the inconsistencies of which Sir for its own protection. That depressed the price of James Graham had been guilty in his speech of that our manufactures, and aggravated the distress which evening. Sir James had told them, that industry was likely to prevail from other causes during a time of scarcity. He had been told that the crop of this year had already sustained considerable injury; but, be that as it might, it was at any rate a backward crop, and a backward crop always subjected the country to great risk. The object of those who advocated the present Corn Laws was to make the country into the present Corn Laws was to make the country into the present Corn Laws was to make the country into the present Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate dependent of any supply of foreign corn. But had they considered, supposing that our crop failed in they considered, supposing that our crop failed in they considered, supposing that our crop failed in the country and they considered they can be consider the ensuing autumn, where the requisite supply was might be made in that approach to free trade which ranean. In the northern parts of Russia a famine supposition unnatural, or such an alteration of his was prevailing at present. In Odessa perhaps you policy impracticable. From that point, however, he the duties would be before the corn ordered from two resolutions were in accordance with those which those markets arrived in the harbours of England. he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed a few nights ago; It was therefore possible that we might have such a and as his hon, friend proposed to consider in com-Mr. Villiers moved for a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. After taking a review of the declarations made by Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Colonel Wood, and others on this subject during the present session, he proceeded to congratude during the present session during the present se

> and his friends to repeal them. question, which was at present keeping all the great | rents.

interests of the country in suspense. Sir J. Graham said, that notwithstanding the sneers to which he had been exposed for the speech motion. The speech of the noble lord last session would most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of the other branches of native industry, and sult of their labours was then before the house. The bills of the noble lord were not exactly Government bills, but they were brought in with the sanction of the Government, which had resolved to support them.

Lord Clements said that the bill showed how differently they were disposed to legislate for England and for Ireland.

To be a man of very contracted views—had been declared by the fiction that of Corn Laws into a nearer approximation to those wholesome principles which governed our legislate for England and for England and for Ireland.

To consequence of a remark in a sporting journal of the course at in support of these gentlemen who told him that if he trusted in such a early they were disposed to legislate for England and for Ireland.

To consequence of a remark in a sporting journal of the course at in support of these gentlemen who told him that if he trusted in such a floring of the course at in support of those gentlemen who told him that if he trusted in such a early they were disposed to legislate for England and for Ireland.

To consequence of a remark in a sporting journal of the course at in support of these laws by the fiction that which had grown up under a different state of things. He then proceeded to defend the existing of the course at in support of those gentlemen who told him that if he trusted in such a flow principle of the course at in support of those gentlemen who told him that if he trusted in such a flow principle of the course at in support of these laws by the fiction that was cheefer the the such that may be different state of the course at in support of these laws by the fiction that which had grown up under a different state of the course at in support of these gentlemen who told him that the existing of the course at in support of these laws by the fiction that which had grown up under a different state of the course at in support of these laws that the restrict of the course at the principle which adjournment to those who told him that the trusted in such a form of the Lord Clements said that the bill showed how differntly they were disposed to legislate for England and for
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Perkin Warbeck examined before starting. The evidences industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will-being of the community, and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the will be industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the existing Corn Law was liable to the object industry and foreign commerce.

It was, however, his conviction that suddenly and at think that the did not think that the predictions of the community, and foreign commerce. He did not think that the wisher to predictions of the community, and foreign commerce.

It was, however, his conviction that suddenly and at think the wisher that the con pared for Ireland.

Mr. Fox Malle highly eulogised the philanthropy of the noble lord, and suggested that a commission should the members of the Agricultural the noble lord, and suggested that a commission should Protection Society, and more particularly Mr. S.

Protection Society and more particularly M the noble lord, and suggested that a commission should be appointed to report on the state of lunatics in Scotland, all of the asylums in that country being supported by voluntary contribution. He thought, as to legislation, the extension of the present measure to Scotland would do all that was requisite.

The Lord Advocate said the subject hal attracted considerable attention in Scotland, but he wished to see considerable attention in Scotland, but he wished to see the progress of the present bills before framing one for the progress of the present bills before framing one for the mobile lord, and suggested that a commission should be appointed to report on the state of lunatics in Scotland, to be appointed to report on the state of lunatics in Scotland, to the day such that it was a protection to any particular inverse at his command, to explain how it was that the farmer was in his present distressed condition, considering the protection which had been so long afforded him, and how it has a safe principle, and showed that it was the key-considerable attention in Scotland, but he wished to see cluded on this occasion from saying two things at the progress of the present bills before framing one for the form any other capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was precluded to the policy of Sir R. Pcel. Mr. Villiers to deal with. He approved this as as as a safe principle, and showed that it was the key-capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was precluded on this occasion from saying two things at the projection of the projection duties, and to reduce gradually protecting for prohibitory duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties, and to reduce duties, and to reduce gradually protecting of principle, and showed that it was the key-capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was preclaimed to the project of her Majesty's Government that the farmer was in he read an extract from the speech of Sir R. the cultivators of the soil, and others connected with distress, for he had been subject to similar distress | Peel in proposing it, to prove that he proposed at different periods during the last thirty-five years; it explicitly as a decrease of the protection which the at different periods during the last thirty-five years; and, secondly, that the landlord and the farmer were swimming in the same boat together, for the landlords were in general well off, and had not made any lords were in general well off, and had not made any lords were in general luxuries and establishments. It is condemnatory of the principles and delusion than to hold out to the people that they policy of the present Corn Law. If the last resolutions of the principles and delusion than to hold out to the people that they A very intelligent farmer had told him that the would on the long run gain any considerable advantion had been thus worded, "that it is expedient agricultural body would be well satisfied if he could tage in the price of food from the repeal of the Corn that all restrictions on corn should be gradually

found extremely convenient at small markets in Ireland, sideration from their landlords, and neither the which was most costly in cultivation. The displaceand thus compelled the Irish bankers to keep a larger Government nor the landlords would grant what was ment of the labour expended on that land would in and thus compelled the Irish bankers to keep a larger Government nor the landlords would grant what was ment of the landword expended on that land would in jected also that it did not make the notes of the Bank of treland a legal tender.

vide a further supply of food for the population were land in cultivation; it had been cultivated for wheat, told to wait, and therefore they were obliged to in-Colonel Conordy thanked Ministers for this bill, but quire whether the improvements for which they were charge for tithe. If it were converted into pasture, hoped that they would insert in it some provision for the to wait had any chance of being accomplished. He its value would be very inferior, and the tithe improbable increase of circulation, which would be shortly demanded by the expanding energies and increasing prosperity of Ireland. Even in the last year the circulation had increased one million. He gave a most gratifying had increased one million. He gave a most gratifying account of the increased one million had increased one million. There was therefore no likelihood of sudden change proposed by Mr. Villiers. It would be not that the circulation had increased one million. He gave a most gratifying account of the increased one million. commented on by Lord Brougham.

COMPENSATION TO TENAMYS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord STANLEY rose to move the first reading of the bill

for Compensation to Tenants in Ireland. He believed the description of the providing with the providing with the providing with the providing to demand the providin that there was no one who would not concur in the opinion done, either in direct or indirect legislation, by Govern- in the maintenance of the Corn Laws had been guilty machine of government would be so thrown out of nent to impede this incipient prosperity.

of a premeditated attempt to deceive the people on Sir R. Peel wished that he could impress on the minds
this subject, by stating in sundry publications that this an extent from destitution and distress, that the of Irish members, who seemed to believe that capital con-sisted in an excessive issue of paper, the conviction that were made cheap, it would reduce the wages of the

He knew from his own experience that the most heart- ham, who had triumphantly shown on a recent occa- intended to give more hope to the Opposition, or rending and wide-spreading distress had arisen in the sion that the poor were better off, and that pauperism more consolation to the Ministerial, side of the house, west and south of Ireland from the simultaneous breaking and crime had materially diminished, owing to the Sir James had evidently been endeavouring to say one of the banks in those districts some twenty or thirty years | recent decrease of prices. The fact was, that when | thing in one part of his speech, and to unsay it in the | Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, aged ....... 2 ago. It was, therefore, necessary to found the currency of rendered the price of food high, you threw twoen the certain and immediate convertibility of its paper thirds of the labouring population of Great Britain free trader—in the close he had brought forward in a

The following also started, but were not placed:—Los intogold. Even its joint-stock banks—which were more out of employment. A scarcity was said to be a mass all the fallacies of the Protection Society. It recent institutions—had not been well conducted. For curse inflicted on a country by God; but ought we, was time that this imposture should cease; for so long instance, the Agricultural Bank, by the innumerable when we create a scarcity by our faulty and imperfect as it prevailed the country would be involved in a branches which it had established, and by the excessive legislation, to attribute it to the operations of Provision of the country. There was one joint-stock bank in Ireland, which had been most admirably conducted. That was the Provincial Bank; and yet that bank had been most injustical Bank; and yet that bank had been most inju average size of farms in England and Ireland, and after mentioning some of the more prominent evils of the Irish system, explained that the Government proposed by this special reasons, and they had no for second, and everything clse beaten off. This running bill to secure compensation for three principal kinds of improvements effected by the tenant—building, draining, supplied from London and the branches of Liverpool and proportion to the future increase of the population. League, the annual contributions to which had in-Bristol. He showed that at that time the banks of Ireland Sir J. Graham now said that he did not make that creased from £5,000 in the year of its birth to £110,000 in the present year. He knew that when they went to a division they would be in a minority, but minorities in that house had often become majorities; and he did not despair of seeing that result produced again, knowing, as he did that the Corn Law created nothing, and blighted everything. Mr. A. S. O'BRIEN observed, that although Mr. Villiers had challenged him to rise and defend the

publications of the Protection Society, he was too old a fish to rise at that fly. He merely rose to show opened in Covent-garden. The agricultural legisla tion of her Majesty's Government was not sufficiently popular with the farmers to induce a county member agriculture in every country in Europe, and there to stand up in its defence. The last person, however, was not a grain of corn grown upon the continent at whom the county members could blame for it was Sir present with a view to the English market. More- R. Peel, whom they had placed and still kept in

> Dr. Bowning supported the motion, as did Mr. Cavendish and Lord Ebrington, who briefly explained the reasons which induced them to abandon their former opposition to it.

Mr. Cobben said, that the question mooted by Mr. Villiers had not been met, but had been systemati-cally evaded during the whole of the present debate. would be urged by the Government in reply to his cally evaded during the whole of the present debate. demand, on behalf of the people, for free access to The question was—first, had they a right to restrict means of subsistence. If the Government should either plead the pressure of local taxation, or the peculiar burdens on land, he would reply, "Bring us in at once an account of what is paid on those scores, at once and what is paid on those scores, at once and what is paid on those scores, at once and what is paid on those scores, at once and what is paid on those scores. cause it appeared to him to steal a march on the banks of and we will show that it is far less than the loss strict the supply of the food of the people, and called which the people sustain every year owing to the re- upon the members for Dorsetshire and other agristrictions on their supply of food." He called upon cultural counties to deny it if they could. If they were sufficiently and wholesomely fed, and if they were not, why they were not? He then proceeded to the last turn; Lothario then went in advance, and, with prove that the present system of Corn Laws was not only injurious to the community at large, but also to motion, which he considered to be at once impolitic every portion of it. He denounced it as rash and prespect of a backward, not to say a failing harvest. this lot. which had been so judiciously afforded to industry within with the present prices. The present Corn Laws If those laws were repealed at once, he believed that THE GOLD VASE given by her Majesty, added to a

Mr. G. Bankes defended the existing Corn Laws. aud exposed what he called the historical errors into Mr. Parry's Zanoni, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb ..... procity in foreign countries had followed any other of which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Villiers had fallen. the relaxations which we had recently made in our They had declared that for the last thirty years the tariff. There was no risk of our population suffering state of the labourers had been growing worse and any privation, or of our manufacturers sustaining any worse. To that declaration he replied, that for that period exactly protection to agriculture had been growing less and less. He also showed that the fluctuations in the price of corn in England had been the Committee negatived upon a division. The other the country during the last two years, under the still greater when the trade was free than they ever had been under a restricted system. He attributed the burdens which now pressed upon the landed interest to the expenses of the wars which William III had carried on to increase the glory and to promote emphatically the sliding scale of the present law, the commerce of England, and considered it very which operated in many respects most injuriously to unfair in the manufacturers to seek to take away our foreign commerce. He showed that the Zollve- from the landed proprietors that protection which Lord John Russell indulged in several pleasantries

ought to have its own course—that what was true of manufacturing, was also true of agricultural industry -and that protection was injurious to the landowner. price of corn next autumn as we had not had for mittee his third resolution—"that it is expedient Mr. Buck made a stout agricultural speech in feebleness of the defence offered for it; and he there-the constant but ineffectual attempts of Mr. Villiers they allowed an impression to be made to their disadvantage in the minds of their fellow countrymen, Mr. Mark Philips supported the motion, and ex- by the constant repetition of the remark that it horted the house to come to a speedy solution of this was only kept up to enable them to keep up their

Sir R. Peel, after some remarks upon Lord J. Russell's intended vote, proceeded to observe that experience proved that the high price of corn was not accompanied with a high rate of wages; for the rate of wages did not vary according to the price of corn. If he could believe in the predictions of Mr. Cobden. his objections to an immediate repeal of the Corn Law therefore he must proceed in pursuance of his own Lord Chesterfield's Subscription ...... policy to reconcile the gradual approach of our legis-

abolished," the speech of Sir R. Peel would have been an admirable one in support of it.

After a brief reply from Mr. Villiers, the house divided, when there appeared-

For the motion ... ... 122 Against it ... ... ... ... ... ... 254
Majority against it ... ... ... ... ... ... 132 The other orders of the day having been disposed

Mr. Liddell's reply only called forth another chorus Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 5 yrs, 8st .........(Mann) Hawes. On a division, however, the second reading was carried, and Sir J. Y. Buller then moved the second reading of the County Rates Bill. Mr. M. Gibson opposed, and Lord Ebrington supportd it and after a short conversation on the bill, in which Mr. Darby, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, and Sir J. Graham took a part, the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed no Friday week.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Smoke Prohibition Bill went into a committee; but in the course of a short discussion on the first clause, the House was counted out.

### Sporting Intelligence.

ASCOT RACES .- TUESDAY, JUNE 10. The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; for twoyr-olds, 4st 4lb; three, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. New mile. Eleven subs.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs ...... (Arthur) The following also started, but were not placed :- Lord Lonsdale's Loadstone, 3 yrs; Mr. Thompson's Pyrrha, 2 Mr. Payne's swo still up, and Mongrel in a capital place, yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, aged; Mr. Mostyn's an immense number of horses still running forward. Duke, out of Cream, 3 yrs.

Betting .- 7 to 4 agst The Knight of the Whistle, and 4 to 1 agst The Libel and Discord, A very hollow race. The Knight made play for about Alamode sixth. Semiseria ran well for three-quarters of quarter of a mile, when the lead was taken from him

would give a colour to the report that 'The Libel's early

defeat for the Derby was attributable to something else

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; the winner of the Derby to have carried 10lb, the second horse, or winner of the Oaks 5lb extra. Swinley Course.

Ten subs. Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon ..... (Mann) Lord Stradbroke's Idas.....

Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian ..... Betting .- 5 to 4 on Idas, 7 to 4 agst Wood Pigeon, and i to 1 agst Salopian. Wood Pigeon made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Salopian beaten off. The Ascor Stakes (in two classes of 25 sovs each), 15 ft and 5 only if declared, the second in each class to receive 30 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. Twenty-four subs to the first class, and 23 to the second;

FIRST CLASS. Duke of Richmond's Lothario ...... Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress .....

93 declared ft.

The following also started, but were not placed :- Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, Mr. Worley's Perkin Warbeck, Lord Albemarle's Delapre, Mr. H. Robinson's Morpeth, Duke of Rutland's Welbeck, Lord Warwick's Yardley Lord Stradbroke's Boarding School Miss, Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, Mr. Howe's ch c by Rateatcher, Mr. Gully's Vates, Mr. Rambottom's Brush, Lord George Bentinck's Best Bower, Mr. Bowes's Heather Bell, Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Queen Pomare, Mr. Booth's New Year's-day, Mr

Breok's Zahra. Betting .- 8 to 1 agst Inheritress (taken freely); 5 to agst Best Bower; 5 to 1 agst Morpeth; 8 to 1 agst Perkin Warbeck; 10 to 1 agst Minotaur; 10 to 1 agst Yardley; 10 to 1 agst Brush; 10 to 1 agst Wee Pet; and 16 to 1 agst Lothario. At starting the lead was taken at a good pace by New Year's-day, followed by Wee Pet, Zahra, and Queen Pomare, Lothario and Inheritress lying in front of the second ruck. They ran in this order to the top turn, where Wee Pet took the lead, which she maintained to Wee Pet and Inheritress in waiting, made steady running to the distance; Inheritress here went up to him, and they finished the race almost abreast, Lothario, after a splendid contest, winning by a neck. Minotaur, who

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three-year-olds, &c. Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb .....

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon, 3 yrs, 6st 19lb ..... Mr. Ford's Fuzboz, 3 yrs, 6st 18lb..... Betting .- 5 to 4 agst Sweetmeat, 5 to 2 agst Zanoni, 4 to 1 agst The Libel, and 5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon. Mr. Hill declared to win with Sweetmeat.

Zanoni went off with a strong lead, followed by Sweetmeat, The Libel lying third, Wood Pigeon fourth, and Fuzbos last. Not the slightest change in this order presented itself until they made the last turn, where Zanoni was beaten. Sweetmeat, taking his place, went on with the running, and won easy by two lengths; the Libel second, Wood Pigeon and Zanoni beaten off, but so near together that the judge could not place either. Alice Hawthorn and Faugh-a-Ballagh were declared not to start before the first race.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Swinley Course. Four subs. 7 to 4 on Cobweb. Won by six lengths,

The Ascot Stakes.—Second class. Mr. Johnson's Annandale, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb 2 Richard Hodgson, wife and two children, Peacock-lord Glamis's Satyr, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb 3 Willoughby Thicket, wife and one child, Pear-The following also started, but were not placed :—Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, Lord Chesterfield's Poor Soldier,

Mr. Drinkald's Vol-a-vent, Sir S. Spray's Subduer, Count Bathyard's Pergularia, Mr. J. Day's Scaport, Mr. Shelley's Chest.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached Lydia Languish, Mr. Freeman's Stamp, Mr. Graydon's Blunderbuss, Lord Exeter's Lyons, Mr. Lowther's Scarmentado.

CHEST.—On Sunday merring a sermion was preacted on behalf of the funds of this truly excellent charity, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at the parish church of St. John, Claphan. In the Betting .- 2 to 1 agst Annandale (taken freely), 6 to 1

agst Queen Mab, and 10 to 1 agst The Poor Soldier, Subduer, and I-am-not-aware. Lyons cut out the work in the early part of the race, followed by Satyr, Pergularia, Stamp, I-am-not-aware, and Annandale; Queen Mablying in the rear. They ran thus was collected. On the same morning, and for the might procure a million of quarters, but no one dared suddenly started off, and used against the motion all to the top, when the running was taken up by Satyr, and to send out an order for corn either to Odessa or to the arguments which had ever been urged in behalf carried on at a good pace to the last turn; the front rank hat he was totally misinformed on the subject.

Mr. O. Gorb presented 115 petitions against the present Corn Laws.

to send out an order for corn either to Ouessa of the arguments which had ever been urged in being composed of the same horses that had been in adpresent Corn Laws.

to send out an order for corn either to Ouessa of the arguments which had ever been urged in being composed of the same horses that had been in adpresent, because nobody could say what the effect of of Mr. Villiers, he had only to observe, that his first vance at starting. Queen Mab now drew up, and came for the straight followed by Satry and Appendix to the straight followed by Satry and Appendix first into the straight, followed by Satyr and Annandale. At the distance Satyr showed ahead, but at the stand was again deprived of his lead by the Queen, who held it to the finish, and won cleverly by a length, Annandale, who came at the last, beating Satyr for second by a neck.

The Welcome Stakes of 20 soys each, with a bonus by independent subscription of 5 sovs each; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; three-yr-olds. Swinley Course. Thirty-seven subs to the stakes and five to the bonus only. Mr. Gully's Weatherbit......(J. Day, jun.)

The following also started, but were not placed :--Lord Exeter's Adrianople, Sir W. W. Wynn's Undine, Mr. Ongley's Mystery, Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, Mr. Dr. Coffin. A true and well-tried friend of the people. Mr. Gally declared to win with Weatherbit.

destruction by a man who has not the honesty of Betting .- 6 to 4 agst Weatherbit; and 4 to 1 each agst manliness to meet him before the public: but his Refraction, the Turquoise colt, and Old England. Wea- cowardice will not serve him. Let the friends of Mr. therbit made all the running and won cleverly by half a length, the Turquoise colt second, and Refraction a bad repay their confidence by exposing the impositions, error, and malpractices of Coffin quackery. William

MATCH .- 200 h ft, both two-yr-olds. T. Y. C.

Lonsdale, secretary (to whom all communications must be addressed), No. 41, Mill-street, Leeds.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

THE CORONATION STAKES OF 100 sovs each, in ft; for threeyr-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. The winner of the Oaks to have carried 7lb, of the 1000 Guineas, 3lb, of both 9lb extra. The New Mile. Eight subs. Lord Chesterfield's ch f Stitch .....(Nat) Lord Exeter's Topaz .....

stand, and won cleverly by a length. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. The winner of the Derby to

have carried 10lb extra, the second horse or the winner of the Oaks or 2000 Guiness, 51b extra, of the 1009 Guineas Stakes, 21b extra. One mile. Four subs. Lord Stradbroke's Idas .....(Nat) Sir G. Heathcote's Gwalior .... Betting .- 7 to 2 on Idas, who won in a common canter, by three lengths.

The FERN HILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5ft, with 50 added; for two-yr-olds, 7st; three, 9st; fillies and goldings allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup Course Post and in, about half-a-mile. Seventeen subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee, 2 yrs .....(Abdale) 1 Mr. Ford's Fuzboz, 3 yrs Mr. S. Scott's b c by Cæsar out of Miss Crockford, 8 yrs 3 Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill

each, with 109 added. New mile. Fifty-three subs. Mr Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb Mr Payne's Sir Francis, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb ..... The following also started :-Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Mr Davis's Gorhambury, Mr Jaques's of the winstie, Mr Davis's Collimantal, and caques's Semiseria, Lord Albemarle's The Emperor, Mr Meiklani's Inheritress, Mr Herbert's Antler, Hr. How's Khorassan, Mr Cook's Carillon, Duke of Richmond's Lothario, Mr Death's Misdeal, Mr Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, Mr

Worley's Example, Mr Mostyn's Alamode, Lord Warwick's Yardley, Mr A. W. Hill's Beaumont, Count Batthyant's Pergularia, Mr King's The Artful Dodger, Lord Chester. field's Cockfighter, Lord Rosslyn's Elemi, Baron Roths. child's Sambo, Mr Lintott's Cabin Boy, Col. Peel's c by Slane out of Cobweb, Mr Brooke's Herne the Hunter, Mr Forth's Remorse, Mr Copeland's Arthur, Mr Mack's Little Betting .- 5 to 1 agst Semiseria, 8 to 1 agst Queen Mab

8 to 1 aget Cockfighter, 10 to 1 aget Inheritress, 10 to 1 agst Khorassan, 10 to 1 agst Evenus, 16 to 1 agst Alamoda and 20 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle. It is creditable to Mr. Davis that by far the largest field

of horses over seen at Ascot were started on very fair terms, all but Antier, who stopped as soon as he left the post, getting away in a cluster, Mr. Payne's two, Evenue and Khorassan heading the ruck. They ran in close order to the road, where Evenus obtained a slight lead, Master Stepney, 3 yrs; and Mr. Worley's b f by the Grand the stand Mongrel made his effort, and headed Mr. Payne's horses, but never quite got up, Evenus, after a protty race, winning by half a length : Queen Mab an in. different third, Sir Francis fourth, Lothario fifth, and a mile, but tired, and at the finish was nowhere.

THE GREAT ASCOT PRODUCE STAKES OF 100 sovs each h ft, with 200 added; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; filies and geldings, 8st 3lb; the second saves his stake. Once round. Niuetecn subs.

Lord G. Bentinek's Cowl, 8st 4lb Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea, 8st 7lb ..... Mr. Bristow's Carissima, 7st 13lb ..... Lord G. Bentinck's Plentitude, 8st 4lb .....

Betting .- 3 to 1 on Cowl. Plentitude, with whom Lord George Bentinck declared to win, made strong running, followed by the mare, the favorite and Mr. Wreford's horse lying off. The pace was good from the first, and the order of running unchanged to the brick-kiln, where Plenitude gave up the lead to Carissima, who maintained it to the distance; here Cowl went in front, had it all to himself, and won in a canter by two lengths, Winchelses beating the mare by a length.

The ALBANY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three. year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; the winner of 2000 Guineas, Derby, or Oaks, 51b extra. New mile. Six subs.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair .....(Nat) 1 Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquoise ...... Betting .- 7 to 4 on the horse, who made strong play to the distance, where the mare gave him the go-by, and won easy by a length.

The Town Plate, of 50 soys; for two-yr-olds, 5st slb. three, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, &c., 9st; mares and geldings allowed 31b. Winner to be sold for £100, &c.

Mr. Greville's Deerchase, 2 yrs .......(A. Dickenson) de Flanders, Mr. Death's Isleworth, Mr. Pool's Spring Bok, Mr. Booth's Camelino, Mr. Brooke's Zahar, Mr. Baker's be by Camel, Mr. Cooks' Auricula, Mr King's The Artful Dodger, Lord Verulam's f by Laurel, Mr. Treen's Wild Rose, Mr. Griffiths' Valeria, Mr Jaques's Anti-Repealer, Lord G. Bentinck's Karnac, Duke of Richmond's c by Voltaire, Mr. Mostyn's f by Glacus, Mr. Thompson's Countess, Lord Exeter's Jet, Sir.W. Wynn's Poor Boy. Betting .- 3 to 1 agst Physalis, 75 to 2 agst Estelle, and to I agst Isleworth. A the first two, won by a head; Karnack an indifferent

third.

THURSDAY, JUNE. 12 HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas; three yrs, 7st 21b; four yrs, 9st 21b; five yrs, 10st; six yrs and aged 10st 5lb. New mile. Once round and a dis. Minotaur ....

Dead heat for second between Pomare and ch f by Sir The New Stakes of 100 sovs each; with 100 added; for two yrs old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. T.Y.C.

Jubilee colt ..... The ST. JAMBS'S PALACE STAKES of 100 sovs each. Old

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S CUP Of 500 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three yrs old, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. About two miles and a half Emperor .....

Foig-a-Ballagh ..... Four started. BARNSLEY .- ANOTHER DISTRESSING COAL-PIT ACCI-DENT occurred here on Wednesday, June 10th, at one o'clock, P.M., in Mr. Muckiewater's New Pit, at the Oaks Colliery, by which three young men who had just attained their majority were shattered to yard, Shamble-street; Joseph Sydey, Peashills, killed. The names of those yet alive arc,—John Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb ......(Nat) 1 Littlewood, wife and one child, Spedding's-fold;

> hill. The pit in which this accident occurred is 239 yards below the surface. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE course of a very cloquent appeal it was stated that since the opening of the Hospital, in September, 1842, no less than 214 in-patients, and 3,316 out recipients, had been most beneficially treated. At the conclusion of divine service the sum of £61 10s same benevolent purpose, a sermon was preached at St. Mary's, Battersea, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, the Vicar, when the collection was £315s. 5d. making the aggregate amount collected nearly £150, PERSECUTION OF MR. DAVID ROSS BY DR. COFFIX. The friends of David Ross met on Sunday last, at Galloway's Temperance Hotel, for the purpose of organising a Defence Committee. Mr. John Shaw gave a report of the Huddersfield meeting, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Re-solved, that this committee, on behalf of the working men of Leeds, return their best thanks to the working men of Huddersfield, for having afforded Mr. David Ross an opportunity of confronting and confounding his enemies; and we trust that their example will be followed in every locality where the reputation of Mr. Rosshas been sought to be injured. The central committee intend to call a public meeting in Leeds, in order to put the public in full possession of every particular respecting the law suit com-menced against Mr. David Ross at the instance of and defender of their principles, is menaced with

Ross do their duty; and before the public he will

the same month of July, at half-past Ten of the Clock is the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognisance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several Hours above mentioned. Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notices of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal :- And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a cop! of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal. And Notice is also hereby Given,

That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace W be holden at Skipton aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding for the half year commencing the 1st day of October next, will be laid 3: the hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 9th June, 1845.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprictor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by 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. 348. Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in cus

Saturday, June 14, 1845.