and it is my pride and my boast, despite of the dying League newspaper, its fabricated correspondence, and a profligate press, to be able to declare slanderers and revilers, that I have never in the night of the same week, they have only to name it that if the late government had continued in power. in the face of open day and in the teeth of whole course of my life, known positively one sin- and I am their man. In short, during the sitting of the Sir J. Graham would have gone on with bill, not only gle instance of a Chartist leader receiving other Conference it is my desire to make myself as useful also as it had been amounted in the nouse, but than Chartist money for Chartist purposes. I have as possible, and then to devote the intervening the union settlement clauses. Sir. J. Graham now heard the rumour, but the crime is only ascribed week to preparing Paradise for the reception of to those who have proved themselves to be bad those who shall join in the demonstration. And and profligate men, and worse Chartists. You are once more assuring you, my friends, that 1 am not not to expect complete, entire, and unsullied virtue among so large a mass as that constituting the despotism, or to sham Chartist whispering and must, however, remind the house that, on giving his chartist body; while you should feel proud in the slander, and announcing that I will give to the vote in favour of Mr. E. Denison's instruction to Lacy Evans, Chartist body: while you should feel proud in the slauder, and announcing shauld feel proud in the slauder, and announcing shauld feel proud in the shad great that there is virtue enough in the masses, the whole army of malcontents a field day, where they doubts as to the propriety of establishing union settlemillions, to scout profligacy, when detected, from please, during the meeting of the Convention, our ranks. When was there an instance in this world before, of an individual and a party opposed by the combination which we have been opposed by, not only maintaining our ground, but making head and marching onward, as you and I have done? We have now arrived at an important crisis, at a attend the Camp Meeting to be held near Rochdale

crisis which, if properly used, may give to Chartism on Sunday, 2nd August. a strength that the most sanguine would scarcely dare to anticipate: and the purport of my present letter is to ask you whether, in spite of the leeches who sucked me all but dry, the vampires who lived and grew fat upon my kindness, but would now suck my blood,—if, in spite of them, and all opposing elements, you are prepared to go as far to regain prepared to go with you. There is one fact which I wish you to keep in mind—it is this, that I have ley was not in the house. The Duke of Wellington. spent many years of a healthy life and a large fortune in the advocacy of your cause, and that even yet I require neither aid nor compensation from you, further than what I can derive from a steady adherence to your principles.

The Convention is now about to weighty and important matters will be submitted to brought up, he will move that the Bill be restored its deliberation! The prominent questions that will to its original form. be submitted to you will be the mode by which you may insure for the present a more extensive repre- the subject. sentation of your principles in the House of Commons-the means by which we can insure the conviction that our principles have progressed by showing a larger augmentation of signatures to the next national petition, which should be ready for presentation to the next Parliament, and though last, not least, to strain every inerve for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

I have no doubt that by a vigorous effort we could secure the return of at least twelve Chartist members, and those, fled on by Duncombe, would insure for our principles such promulgation through the press as would convince the world that we were not mere visionary physical force destructives. I wrote you many letters upon this subject in 1838, minutely describing the machinery for working the plan; but from that hour to the present it has remained a dead letter, except when hastily and uselessly called into action upon the very eve of a contest. I could point out twenty places, for which, by common attention and industry, we might return such men as Joseph Sturge, W. P. Roberts, Patrick O'Higgins, James Moir, Ernest Jones, and many more that I could mention, who have equal claims upon our support.

Had we but one week's notice of the Elections

that have recently taken place, we might have se-

cured Nottingham, Halifax, and Plymouth; or, what alty,) for the city of Gloucester. is the next best thing, we might have read the Whigs a wholesome lesson, by defeating three officials in these places. I do not say that we could succeed taking their seats in the house, they at once ranged where there is only one seat vacant, but I do contend themselves upon the treasury benches, the protecwhere there is only one seat vacant, but I do contend for it, that of the 658 seats, at a general election, we tinck, Mr. D'Israeli, Sir R. H. Inglis, and other might very easily possess ourselves of twelve; and leading members occupied their usual seats. Sir J once possessed of that number, our principles would Graham arrived at half-past four, and, with other have a monthpiece in the House of Commons, which members of the late ministry, occupied the Opposi backed by the pressure from without, would carry ance of members, as compared with the ministerial them triumphantly through the land. The very fact side of the house. The house, indeed, has seldom of being prepared with Chartist Candidates, even presented such an anomalous appearance: Mr. Dunwhere we do not mean to stand the contest, is of combe. Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Collett, the opponents the utmost importance. Although I did not secure of the late ministry, occupying seats on the same side the representation of Nottingham, and although I do not mean to contest a seat to which I am undcubtedly entitled, yet I have the vanity to believe that my speech at the nomination was worth many nights' debate to your cause. It was so valuable, that, with the exception of the Nottingham Review. not one of the Press gang dared to publish a line of it. That speech is very imperfectly given, even in | terial side of the house among the protectionists. the Northern Star-and even if reported verbatim, the reader could form no estimate of the effect upon those who heard it. In order that I may leave you mitted pro forma, in order that several amendments a recent record of my opinions, it is my intention to might be inserted in it, as several alterations had pullish the Speech, from memory, the Star, and the Nottingham Review, as extensively as possible; as I do think it a pity that it should be lost. My reason for not claiming the seat is this, because I should not consider myself honourably elected if I gained my seat by trick or shuffle, by finesse or mistake. A great portion of the strength that I communicate to my party, is derived from the fact that I have principle had not been affirmed by the house. Looknever descended to meanness in the advocacy of their cause. And I feel that, even if seated, under the cir- be thought lit better that he should withdraw it at House. cumstances, that I should be an incomplete and disconce and allow it to become a dropped order. The

Upon the first opportunity, however, as it appears to be the general wish of the Chartist party, I will it expedient that he, as an individual member of the endeavour to secure the representation of some free and independent constituency; and if I do go to J. Russell would be able to state what course he Parliament once more, I must go under the solemn pledge that I will in no wise interfere with Mr. Dusmeasure which had come down from the House of ply to a question which he had put to Sir R. Peel,
measure which had come down from the House of ply to a question which he had put to Sir R. Peel,
Sir R. Peel had observed that, though the apprehen-COMBE, as our leader, but will by all the means in my Lords, and related to the enlargement of the powers power aid him, strengthen him, and support him, in given to the Enclosure Commissioners respecting sion of such a war had not been left out of the acthe battle of right against might. It would be impossible to convey to you anything like an adequate idea of the progress that Chartism is making in Hertford. The house would then have an ford-hire, through the aid of the Land plan, and I ford-hire, through the aid of the Land plan, and I opportunit feel more than ever convinced, that a locality in each upon it. county would convert every man in that county to the principles of the Land and the Charter. On Struck and the Land and the Charter. On Struck and the Land and the Charter. On Struck and the Land and the Charter. Saturday night, after I pay the week's expenses, I then postponed till this day six months. shall start for Manchester, there to be present at the opening of the People's Hall. On Sunday, I shall place myself at the disposal of the Committee, with Bill be committed. the single understanding that the arrangements may be so framed, that I may be able to start by the night mail at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, in order to be ready for work on Monday morning; as I have to ready for work on Monday morning; as I have to them pari passu, and that they should both be conmeet a Mr. Gay, a teetotal lecturer, in discussion ducted to a successful issue. On a former occasion, upon the Land plan on Monday night, at Rickmansworth; so that you see the Land has not diverted me from the Charter, nor the Charter from the Land from the Charter, nor the Charter from the Land.

To-morrow (Friday) I am going to visit two estates of about 320 acres, and I hope by next week to announce was scouted almost as an insult by Sir R. Peel. Sir the fact, that we have nurshesed one or beth.

Where his necessity arose, would be abandoned as duction had been made in the expense of collection of appointment of Sir Thomas Wilde to the office of £52,000 and that simply by the suspension of pactorial policy became law; but such an idea tronage.

The house then resolved itself into committee, and place at the time of the appointment of Lord Den the fact, that we have nurshesed one or beth. the fact, that we have purchased one or both.

honourable representative.

£24,000 for a splendid domain of 530 acres, which also throw this bill over on Thursday next, when he however, was bought in at £28,000. We bid that was to state his opinion upon it. What would the amount, because a large portion of the purchase money would be allowed to remain on mortgage. This is what the World newspaper calls land jobbing; but, however, the Editor might have also said, that

# NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings]and Sixpence per Quarter

Now you are to recollect that our society differs from all others in this respect, that we have clause of this bill. ing any form of government that will resist pro- no column for sundries, and that we have not paid MINISTERIAL INTENTIONS.—BUSINESS OF a shilling for puffing the concern. On Monday evening the 3rd of August, the evening of the day on pleasure in accepting my Bradford friends invitapleasure in accepting my Bradiora friends invitation to tea, and if the gentlemen of Huddersfield
that statement would, he trusted, remove the suspice expediency of a complete change. have the slightest desire for a set to upon any other going to surrender a Whig coalition to Tory also to proceed with it before other measures. He

VOL. X. NO. 453.

I remain, Your faithful, your sincere and unpurchaseable friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. P. S. The Executive and Mr. Ernest Jones will

# Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, July 13. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woo

sack at five o'clock. Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the who was in the house for only a short time, took his who was in the nouse for only a short thing, work and as distinsted this subject, he proceeded to observe that | Uniou exhibited a frightful picture; but at Dromley | son he asked the question was this :—avenus have persented on the woolsack by the side of the Chancellor, as Ministers had only lately accepted office, and as he found things worse. A guardian had informed riod of the session many members were leaving town. and spoke from the bishops' bench. The Earl of Dalhousie spoke from the Opposition benches. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that on

The Duke of RICHMOND intimated his intention to oppose this course, and take the sense of the house on

No business of importance was transacted, and the house adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, July 13. The SPEARER took the chair shortly before four

NEW MEMBERS. The following members, who have accepted office under the present government, took the oaths and their seats, upon their re-election :-Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury. for the City of London. Sir George Grey (Home Secretary,) for the bor

ough of Devonport. Colonel Fox (Surveyor of the Ordnance,) for the Tower Hamlets. Sir J. C. Hobhouse (President of the Board of Con troul.) for the borough of Nottingham. Lord PALMERSTON (Foreign Secretary,) for the borough of Tiverton.

Mr. JERVIS (Attorney-General,) for the city of Mr. LABOUCHERE (Secretary for Ireland,) for the borough of Taunton. Admiral Durnis (one of the Lords of the Admiralty, for the borough of Greenwich. Mr. C. Woon (Chancellor of the Exchequer.) for

the borough of Halifax. Lord MARCUS HILL (Comptroller of the Household, for the borough of Evesham. Captain BERKELEY (one of the Lords of the Admir-

POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE. This being the first night of the new Ministry tion benches, which presented a very scanty attend of the house with the members of Sir R. Peel's administration; and the protectionist party, on the other hand, being below the gangway, on the ministerial side. Many hon. gentlemen seemed in considerable doubt as to the locus they were to assign to themselves, and Col. Sibthorp, in particular, remained for some time, evidently between two oppo-

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES. On the motion of Sir G. Grey, this bill was com-

Lincoln at length deposited himself on the minis-

been suggested. MEASURES OF THE LATE GOVERN-MENT.

Public business commenced by Sir James Graham making some observations on three orders of the day, which stood for discussion that evening. The first was the Highways Bill. which stood for the second reading, and of which the ing at the period of the session, the length of the bill, and the different opinions entertained respecting it, read a second time and committed pro forma. As it was a measure of great importance, he did not think sums of money must inevitably escape from the conhouse, should take charge of it. He therefore pro-

would take with respect to it. The third was a disputed boundaries. He wished to introduce some count, the increase of our colonies, and the demands

POOR REMOVAL BILL. Sir J. GRAHAM then moved, that the Poor Removal J. Graham had already thrown the Highways Bill On Friday last we were very sporting—we bid Duncombe) was afraid that Lord J. Russell would

> moniously abandoned? Sir J. Graham'defended the late Government, and himself as a member of it, from the charge of Mr.
>
> T. Duncombe, that they had been guilty of a breach of faith to the granting all the convinced him that the administration of this money payable to the individual, and in his opinion of faith to the granting all the convinced him that the administration of this money payable to the individual, and in his opinion law had been guilty of a breach of faith to the granting all the convinced him that the administration of this money payable to the individual, and in his opinion law had been guilty of a breach of faith the convinced him that the administration of this money payable to the individual, and in his opinion law had been guilty of a breach of faith the convinced him that the administration of this money payable to the individual, and in his opinion law had been guilty of a breach which convinced him that the administration of this

week, as, in the event of making a purchase tomorrow, I shall be required to pay the deposit in
cash. Perhaps, however, you may be pleased to
leave the support of the part which the community to allow these commissioners longer to continue in office, and he suggested to the noble to continue in close without passing into law the irremovability £100,000 and he should move that the vote be re-

THE SESSIONS.

Lord J. Russell observed that after what had house if he now stated the intentions of the Governcions entertained by Mr. Duncombe. He believed proposed to leave the bill in the hands of the present Government; and in consequence of that proposition he now informed the house, that the present Governments- On Thursday next, Sir G. Grey would move that this bill be committed, and would then state whether the term af residence establishing irremovability should be three or five years. With regard to that part of the Bill which established union settlements, he proposed to strike it out for the present, and to make inquiry hereafter into the propriety of establishing them. Mr. Borthwick had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the Poor Law. Now, if Mr. Borthwick would defer that notice till the next session, he thought that it would be advantageous for the object which he had in view, and that an inquiry might also be instituted into the operation of the existing law of settlement. At present, he was of opinion that union settlements ought not to be established without further investigation, but, he trusted, that the rest of the bill-he dismissed this subject, he proceeded to observe that

quence of the necessity of their being re-eleted, he did not think it advisable to state at present the were on the sick-list. Such an allowance was next were on the sick-list. Such an allowance was next Lord J. Russell.—What I said yesterday, and that I said yesterday, and the sick-list.

able discussion in that house.
After a few words from Colonel Wood, Mr. WAKthe committee on this bill was postponed till Thurs-The Chancellor of the Executequer then moved the reading of the order of the day for the house

the question that the Speaker do now leave the an address to her Majesty. praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions for the investigation of Mr. Warner's inventions.

State the details of the permanent measure.

struck for a rise of wages, and had what they before?

struck for a rise of wages, and had what they before?

why, only 3s. 6d. a-week. What had they before?

Why, only 3s. 6d. a-week. This was at Frampton, Lord J. Russell.—I will state on Thursday the tigation of Mr. Warner's inventions. A discussion followed in which Captain Pechell,

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer observed that, without pronouncing any opinion on the invention of Mr. Warner, the Government was prepared to appoint impartial officers, in whose experience they could confide, to investigate their merits. He hoped that Lord Ingestre would be satisfied with this as-Burance, and would withdraw his motion.

Lord Ingestre thanked the Chancenur of the Exchequer for the spirit in which he had just announce the intention of the Government, and congratulated him upon the circumstance that the first act of his administration should be an act of justice. He then consented to have his amendant negatived.

The amendment was negatived accordingly. Mr. W. WILLIAMS availed himself of the opportunity to call attention to the increased amount of the estimates now about to be considered. When those estimates were first introduced, the relations of this country and of the United States were of a threatening character, and therefore he had made no objection to them. The state of things was now altered, and therefore the necessity for large estimates no longer existed. Though it was not his intention to offer any opposition to these estimates, he must still call public attention to their increase in comparison with the estimates of former years. He wished Lord J. Russell particularly to remark how much the public expenditure had increased since he last entered upon office. In 1835, when Lord Melbourne came into power, the public expenditure was £48,780,000. Now it was £55,500,000, showing an increase of £6,720,000 in the interval; or, in consequence of a reduction in the expenditure of £600,000 a-year, occasioned by the reduction of the 31 per Cents., a real increase of £7,320,000. He hoped that Government, as soon as it was at leisure, would institute a rigid site impulses. The hon, and gallant member for scrutiny into this expenditure, and would effect a lt was evident that if in the workhouse relief were the misery of the people. The cost of prosecuting great reduction in its amount. The amount of this increase was greater than the amount of the Property Tax, and also than that of the Malt Tax. If that were so, then one or other of them might be abolished. He then complained of the increased cost of collect-

ing the revenue. Mr. Hume reminded Lord J. Russell that one of the first acts of the Government of Earl Grey was the appointment of a committee to revise the salaries of throughout England ranged from 3s. to 10s. or 11s. the community should be repealed. (Hear, hear, all the officers of state. The inquiry which that com- a-week. But 12s. a-week was not sufficient for a hear.) A great number of persons convicted of the mittee instituted would have been carried through all the departments, had it not been thought proper upon. It was quite evident that, as the poorhouse stantly engaged in defeating the revenue. They had that the head of each department should undertake the inquiry, and make the necessary reductions in his own department. He recommended the present Golom department. He recommended the present Golom department. He recommended the present Golom department of correct the present Golom dep vernment to undertake a similar revision, and to submit all the miscellaneous estimates, in another sufficiency, whilst he was on the look-out for employ. session, to the investigation of a committee of that

Dr. Bowning suggested the adoption of a better second was the Poor Removal Bill, which had been system of public accounts. The gross revenue ought to be paid into the Exchequer, for, otherwise large troul of the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded Mr. Williams that the increase in the army, navy, and ordnance estimates of the present year was not entirely owing to the apprehension of a war with the United States. In relaneous estimates, and had expressed a wish to have them referred in another session to a select comnot be advisable to have a committee on the miscel-

laneous estimates next session; it was a proper subject for consideration. Sir R. Inclus objected to this new mode of transferring the responsibility of framing the estimates from the Executive Government to committees of the House of Commons.

Lord J. Russell did not propose that a committee should frame the estimates; he only proposed to refer them, when framed by the government, to a select committee; and that was no new practice. Mr. CARDWELL, in justice to the late government reminded the house that within the last twelve months, in the department of the Excise alone a re-

the rest of the evening was consumed in the discussion of the miscellaneous estimates.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

learn, that, besides paying for Herringsgate, and term of residence, unless it were accompanied by the to medical officers, and other disbursements; but he besides the expenditure of about £1700 up to the present time, we are still in possession of between present time, we are still in possession of between £7000 and £8000 available at a moment's notice.

£7000 and £8000 available at a moment's notice.

Now you are to receive that our society differs

curred in the observations of his hon, friend. Such evidence had been brought before the house during the session as showed the total incapacity of those at the head of the commission. He was quite convinced that the country would not endure the present system, and he hoped the noble lord would consider the expediency of a complete change.

Information, that such arrangements count not stand in a Court of Law, for the executors of the Lord Captain Pechell wished to know what were the intentions of Government with respect to the motion for the Pauper Removal Bill, which stood on the orders for to-morrow. It would be very satisfactory to know the course which the right hon, gentleman the Secretary of State would not seen the country and the secretary of State would not seen the country with respect to the motion for the Pauper Removal Bill, which stood on the course which the right hon, gentleman evidence had been brought before the house during which the Conference meets, I shall have much just passed, it would perhaps be convenient to the the head of the commission. He was quite convinced

The CHARGELOR of the Exchequer said that the greater part of the expenses had been actually incurred, and the house would not be precluded by this vete for a further consideration of the Poor Law. It was hardly possible, whatever evidence might be laid before the house, that, at this late period of the session, any measure could be introduced.

Mr. Hume said they might withhold the pay of the commissioners; every day they continued in office he considered it was a great evil to the com-

munity. After a few words from Sir R. Incars and Sir De

Mr. Wakley said that the hon, member for Montrose was about to divide the house upon this question. The house ought to show by its vote its opinion not only of the commission itself, but of the conduct of the commissioners and the manner in which they had exercised their functions. Was there a more effectual mode of doing this than by withholding the pay of the parties who had misconducted themselves? It was in no spirit of ill feeling that he acted; these gentlemen, he believed, were estimable and good men; but the manner in which they had conducted themselves towards the poor was most unfortunate, if not most cruel. He was not aware of this vote coming before the house to-night, or he would have land, in the room of Mr. Dundas, who has accepted brought the diet-table of Bromley, in Kent. What the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor-General. did the committee think was the amount of diet for an able-bodied man? Why, the allowance of meat for a healthy, vigorous man was four ounces per week. An ablebodied man, who had committed no

offence, was to subsist for seven days upon four ounces of animal food, thirteen ounces of bread a-day, and one ounce and a half of cheese. If this vote passed, he would bring down this diet-table to the house. He had considered that the Andover bodied man; and though the hon. member for oppose the temporary bill until I know the details of Friday. Montrose and others expected that the effect of the the permanent measure. measure would be to raise wages, the labouring po-pulation viewed the workhouse with such horror that bill. I shall state the precise nature of the measure resolving itself into a Committee of Supply. On they would endure any misery rather than resort to but, as the details require some consideration, I shall

it for relief. He had been informed that, in a propose the temporary bill at the same time when I parish in Dorsetshire, the men at the hay harvest state the details of the permanent measure. in Dorsetshire. This statement had been made by day I will bring the subject forward, but I cannot fix a person resident there to a member of that house. Friday. Sir H. Douglas, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Brotherton, He was prohibited, by the forms of that house, from going into the facts stated before the Andover committee; yet the house was legislating on the subject without that evidence. What was to be done? To mark the sense of the house with respect to the Poor were acting on a mistaken principle, and violating the rules of justice to the poor, when they said to the tortured and driven from place to place by scanty and insufficient diet. From to do so?

year to year there had been promises of amendment, upon the subject. It was quite clear that the com- respecting those principles. ission was useless—that it was worse than useless. that it was a monstrous grievance engrafted on the five or six months had applied his mind to the subwas bound to consider what was the condition of the there could be no doubt that the offence of smuggling destitute poor under the present system. If they tobacco had gone on increasing with the number of applied for relief, they were told to go to the work- convictions, and the state of thing, bad as it was last house; and if they went into the workhouse, the result was what the house was but too well aware of. given at the rates he had mentioned, the poor man would rather starve having his liberty, than starve very heavy, and it all fell upon the public. The ave-

in the workhouse. Therefore he remained out, de-rage period of imerisonment was rinety-eight days, termining to subsist, as he could, upon any pittance and within a short time 1,478 persons had been imhe might pick up, than enter the workhouse. That being known to the employers of labour, they offered £50,000, without reference to the cost of prosecution, wages according to the scale of the poor man's ne- or the charge of conveying them to gal. It was high cessities, and the consequence was, that wages time that a tax entailing such commons evils on man to support himself and his wife and children offence were sailors, who it was known were conplaced in a situation, if not of comfort, at least of to be realized, induced the rich to enter into the spement. He entreated the hon, member for Montrose to go on with his motion and take a division. in order to show the Poor Law Commissioners the £700,000. It was clear that this expense might opinion of the house upon the way in which they had ]

discharged their duties.

J. Graham, who was present. A conversation of not less interest then took place Lately, more minute microscopical observations gave on the subject of medical relief between Mr. Wakley a greater power to the revenue officers of detecting and the latter vindicated the conduct of the Poor the duty to such an amount that it would not offer Brompton to her home.

House resumed, and adjourned at a quarter to one

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, July 14.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. SALARY OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. Lord Brougham wished to give a general notice of his intention to call the attention of Government to when a very important circumstance arising out of the man to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench between the Noble Lord and the Treasury, by which the Noble Lord consented to receive £8,000 a year instead £10,000, the sun On the vote for £120,700 for expenses connected originally granted to Lord Tenterden, by the 6th of operative classes think of Parliament and of public with the administration of the law relating to the Geo. IV. That negociation, he conter, ded, was most men when they saw the pledges of both thus uncere-Mr. Hume said, he had upon principle supported to take less than the £10,000 a year, payable quar-

Earl GREY reminded Lord BROGGHAM that if he had disapproved of the arrangement made by Lord next. Under these circumstances he trusted that DENMAN, he ought to have brought the matter before | the hon. member would not press his motion. Parliament at the time when he held the office of Lord Chancellor.

Lord Brown denied having known of the ar- James Graham, and Mr. Estcourt took part, then duced to that amount, taking that sum on account. rangement at the time it was made, and, in rather ensued. It terminated in Mr. Dickinson's accoding Mr. Williams seconded the amendment. He con-sharp terms reproved Earl Green for venturing any to the request of Sir G. Green and withdrawing the opinion on the subject. Lord Brougham added the information, that such arrangements could not stand

The Lord Chancelnon announced that no arrange-The Lord Chancellor announced that no arranged ment of the kind was in contemplation in reference was this,—to take up the bill as it stood, to pass it to the new Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Coroners' (Ireland) Bill and the Ropemakers house to agree to the first eight clauses of the bill. Bill were severally committed. The Juvenile Offenders' Bill was read a second

f Viscount Canning, read a second time.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON (Vice-President of the Board of Trade) took the oatherand his seat for the borough of Manchester.

Lord Ebrington (one of the Lords of the Treasury) Mr. Turnell moved that a new writ be issued for the election of a Member for the county of Suther-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS: Mr. Ewart postponed his motion on capital punishments until the 28th instant.

THE SUGAR DUTIES Mr. H. BAILIE begged to ask the noble Lord whether he proposed on Thursday, to state the precise nature of the measure he contemplated for the permanent settlement of the sugar duties. The rea-Uniou exhibited a frightful picture; but at Bromley son he asked the question was this:—at this late pesome of them were even yet at a distance, in conse- him that there were eighty-seven poor in the house, and it was of great importance that the matter should The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that advisable to state at present the form of the Bill for granting measures which the government would either properties to starvation, and, medically speaking, he said that repeat it to-day, lest there should be any misappreced with, or drop, or alter in some of their enactific man were kept upon that diet for a year, it must be in the first advisable to starvation and ment. Sir J. Granam when he choose count be interested to starvation, and, medically speaking, he said that repeat it to-day, lest there should be any misappreced with, or drop, or alter in some of their enactific man were kept upon that diet for a year, it must be in the same of the same to starvation, and, medically speaking, he said that repeat it to day, less the said that of the start and the said that diet for a year, it must hension, was this,—that on Thursday I will state the at his meaning, with Sir G. Grey there is not even ments. He promised to make a statement on that ultimately be fatal to him; and yet they were voting precise day upon which I will bring forward the question and occupying the important posi-able discussion in that house.

After a few words from Colonel Wood, Mr. WasLey, and Sir J. Pakingron, the order of the day for
the committee on this bill was postponed till Thursthe object of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the ablehouse a place of misery and torture to the able-

Lord J. Russell.-Before I ask for the temporary

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. Mr- T. DUNCOMBE said, he understood that on Thursday the noble lord would state the measures he but those only where the individuals were dead. would proceed with this session, and those he in- The principle of the bill was to accure the accouta-Law Commissioners. He believed in all the social tended to abandon. He wished to ask whether, on bility of persons intrusted with public monies. relations of life they were excellent men; but they Thursday, the noble lord would state to the house

Lord J. Ressell-I do not consider it necessary to but none appeared. The tone and manner of the make any statement of the principles upon which the noble lord to-night, in speaking of this question, in- government will be conducted. The principles will spired him with a better hope. He trusted that the noble lord was not so wedded to the Poor Law Act I have always declared in this house.

that he would not be willing to have a committee Mr. Duncombe-Then I shall put a few questions THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO. Dr. Bowning rose to call the attention of the house constitution, which ought to be removed. Not but to a return, No. 295, moved for by Mr. Hume, and that the poor must have some means of appeal from ordered to be printed on the 11th of May last, exhibithe local authorities. It was quite clear that they ting, in a record of nearly one hundred folio pages, could not be left to the management of the local authorities. There must be some appeal; but how duties levied on tobacco. Tobacco seizures were more it was to be constituted it was not for him to say; in number than those upon any other exciseable artibut that a radical change was necessary, must be cle, and the augmentations of convictions within the evident to every hon, gentleman who for the last last four years was nearly 250 per cent. The increase per annum in 1845, as contrasted in 1842 was in Engicet. Therefore, he entreated the noble lord at the land 102 per cent; in Ireland 252 per cent., and in head of the Government to give his early attention Scotland 451 per cent. The steady increase in conto the subject. No subject more urgently claimed victions forbade the supposition that it arose from the noble lord's attention than this. The noble lord greater vigilance on the part of the revenue officers;

would go on degrading, demoralising, and increasing persons guilty of the offence of smuggling tobacco was prisoned for the offence at a charge of upwards of sent, and to introduce it next session in a modified culation, and the poor engaged in it for the sake of smaller gains. The machinery requisite to prevent smuggling cost the country between £600,000 and be greatly diminished by lowering the duty to a reasonable amount. It was difficult to ascertain the pre-An interesting and lengthened conversation ensued, cise extent to which smuggling was carried on, but but Mr. Hume ultimately withdrew his motion, on there was every reason to believe that the amount of

the understanding that the question should be re- smuggled goods equalled the amount of goods that vived on another occasion. Not a word was said in behalf of the Poor Law Commissioners, even by Sir 21,740,000lbs. of tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, had been smuggled into the country. mittee. He was not prepared to say that it might Law Commissioners towards that gentleman, and such great inducements to the smuggler. A great

venue likely to arise, but it was worth while to make | Numerous arrests have been made. the experiment, and he hoped the ggvernment would take it into their serious consideration. Mr. Stafford O'Brien rose to address the house

An Hon. Member observed that there were not forty members present. The house was countd, and thirty-four members

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.3

The house met at a quarter before twelve o'clock, Mr. F. MAULE took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for the borough of Perth. The Hon. W. Cowrer took the oaths and his seat for Hertford. COUNTY OF SOMERSET SMALL DEBTS

government for the purpose of introducing some general measure as to local courts. There was no doubt but that that government would support such a general bill if brought forward, and he hoped that her Majesty's present government would even in the present session be able to get such a measure as that through. Many of the objections which had existed to general legislation on the subject had been removed, and there was now a more general concurrence as to the advantages of such a measure than had existed at any former period. It was known that the late government had prepared a bill on the subject, and that pill was at present under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor; but from its voluminous nature, and from the fact of the noble and learned lord having been in possession of the seals only a few days, it was impossible to go through it with that attention necessary to so important a measure; he hoped, nevertheless, that the government would be able to introduce that measure, with some medifications, even in the present session, but, if not, he hoped that they would be able to do so early in the A conversation of some length, in which Mr. B. ESCOTT, Mr. H. BERKELEY, Mr. ACKLAND, Sir to the request of Sir G. GREY, and withdrawing the

PAUPER REMOVAL BILL. the Secretary of State would pursue.
Sir G. Grzysaid, the course he proposed to follow The bill consisted of three parts; the first merely altered the law as to the removal of paupers, the setime, pro forms, and the Marquis of Westminster then announced that he would not proceed with it further this session.

The Thames Embankment Bill was, on the motion structions moved by the hon member for Malton, and adopted by the house, related to union settlements: He proposed to omit the latter part of the bill, and merely to ask the house to assent to that The Spraker took the Chair at a quarter before our o'clock.

The Spraker took the Chair at a quarter before our o'clock. Sir D? L. Evans intended to move the substitution of three years' for five years' residence.

The Rating of Tenements Bill was withdrawn. [The Fines says with reference to the speeches of the new Secretary for the Home Department. "We have not entire confidence in the verbal accuracy of what is here attributed to the right hon, boronet; and, without the most distant intention of commiting any irregularity, still less of offering personal disrespect, we may, perhaps, be permitted to mention the great difficulty experienced in accurately reporting Sir G. Grey, partly owing to the rapidity of his utterance and the lowners of his voice, but chiefly to his habit of turning from the Speaker's chair, which renders him, especially when returning brief and abrupt answers to questions, almost inaudible by those behind the chair. In the discharge of their duty to the public, the reporters are anxious that not a word which falls from a speaker occupying so high a posi-tion as the right. Hon, baronet should be lost; but where extraordinary obstacles are interposed and the alternative forced upon them is between suppression and misrepresentation, their anxiety is not merely fruitless, but is ant to defeat its own object. From personal experience we can verify this statement. Sir J. Graham when he choose could be in-

solved itself into a committee pro formû upon the Commons Enclosure Bill The report was ordered to be considered on

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill. As serious objections had been taken to this measure, he thought he should best fulfil the object in view by merely retaining those clauses which secured the accountability of those who had charge of public money. It was the duty of this house, after the expense which had been incurred in inquiries, to have some accounts available that would show how the revenues of each trust had been expended. It was not his intention to include the Bible Society, and other religious trusts or charities where the founders were alive, Sir G. GREY should not offer any opposition to the second reading of this bill; but the house must not suppose that this was a substitute for another bill, which had been thrown out in the other house, or for a more general purpose. After a few words from Mr. BROTHERTON and

Mr. T. EGERTON, Mr. Bernal warned Mr. Hums of the difficulties which he would have to encounter in carrying this measure and recommended him to withdraw 11, and to leave the whole subject in the hands of Government.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN concurred in the advice given by the last speaker to Mr. Hume, and protested against the principle that the House of Commons had a right to interfere with every charitable body. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Buck seconded the amendment. Mr. T. EGERTON tendered his thanks to Mr. Hume for the introduction of this bill, and hoped that the house, with the knowledge of the abuses in the management of our charities, would read it a second time. Mr. Spooner contended that a measure of such importance as the present could not receive adequate consideration at this advanced period of the

minary step to clear the way for some more comprehensive measure. Mr. Estcourt considered this measure to be one of so grave a character as to require the Government to take it into itsown hands. The present bill appeared to him to be very crude, and not likely toeffect the objects for which it was intended. He recommended Mr. Ilume to withdraw it for the pre-

Sir De LACY Evans supported the bill as a preli-

Sir J. GRAHAM explained the circumstances under which he had assented to allow Mr. Hume to read this bill a first time. He also gave a brief exposition of the provisions of Lord Lyndhurst's bill on this subject, and expressed his regret that it had been defeated in the other House of Parliament. He considered the object of the present bill to be very desirable, and insisted that the general rule of ac-

countability ought to be enforced. After some observations from Mr. Newdesate and Mr. T. EGERTON, and a short reply from Mr. HUME, which led to a declaration from Lord G. Somenser that he would vote for the second reading of the bill, although he thought that great alterations must be made in it in committee, the house divided, when the second reading was carried by a unjority of 42: over 12 voices.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Suicide. - On Wednesday morning, at an early nour, the wife of Mr. Andrews, greengrocer, of 99, Park-street, Grosvenon-square, committed suicido and Sir J. Graham. In the course of it, the former adulterated tobacco, but the same power enabled the by hanging herself to the pipe that conveys the water paid a high and well merited compliment to Mr. smuggler to evade the minutest search of the micro- into the shop. Mr. Andrews was absent at Coventadvocate the cause of the poor in the workhouse; putting an end to smuggling in tobacco was to lower and had lately been removed from the asylum at

WORKMEN RIOTS AT VALENCIENNES .- The strike of threw the obloquy of his dismissal entirely on the proportion of the population was engaged in the local guardians.

Such great inducements to the singuage in the proportion of the population was engaged in the times; the coalminers at St. Vanst les Valencieumes still conficultive demoralising practice of smuggling. He trusted the times; the workmen at the mine having attempted demoralising practice of smuggling. After various grants having been agreed to, the government would look seriously to the subject.

Iouse resumed, and adjourned at a quarter to one Mr. Humm said he had taken the greatest interest called in and mounted guard with fixed bayonets.

When the said he had taken the greatest interest called in and mounted guard with fixed bayonets. to extinguish the engine fires, the military were on this subject, and if the evil could be remedied the round the steam engine. This was on the 7th; since country would gain morally and in every other rethen detachments from the garrison at Valenciennes spect. The only objection was the diminution of re-

> DEATH OF A CHARTIST .- Died on Friday July 10th, 1846. Thomas Coop, of the Shepherd's Arms, Old-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, and late of the Tontine Hotel, Catherine-street, aged forty-two years. He was a member of the Chartist Association, as well as of the only being present, was adjourned at half-past six Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and one of the most country for some years. His loss will be severely felf by the juvenile portion of the society. He was buried on Tuesday last, July 14th, and was followed to his grave by upwards of two hundred of his friends, he leaves a widow and six children to lament his untimely end.

BRAFORD .-- The members of the Chartist Association will meet in their room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday (to-morrow), at one o'clock in the afternoon.—A public meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held in Mr. Dickenson wished to know whether it was their room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday (totrevinces no great inclination upon my part to appropriate the funds to my own purposes.

I should have published a very flattering account of our finances last week, had it not been necessary to retain the funds in hand, to pay the deposit, had now been in power, he should have been declared the purchasers, and the same we been declared the purchasers, and the same reason exists for witholding the balance sheet this of the individual and in the the administration of this opinion and had been regulty of a breach of faith to the operative classes. This bill had not been moreow, and two o'clock in the afternoon. The seminated in the thand office to bright the commissioners were wholly unfit for their situations; and he was prepared to submit a motion to the house thrown over by the late Government had itself been

EXTRAORDINARY CURES HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

to great hand me

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

day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly Acneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for similarly situated might be relieved.

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

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune. A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

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

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

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

SIE,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle. and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case. secing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our parish. (Signed) Joseph Gildon

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the

cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway,

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

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

and West Indies, or other tropical climes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices :- Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

D Mc DOUGALL'S DROPS, for GOUT, RHEUMA. I . TISM, and all painful Affections of the Joints, which it effectually relieves, in the course of a few hours Having been already taken in more than 10,000 cases, without one known instance of failure, the following certificates are selected from numerous others, fully de-

monstrating its beneficial effects:-MR. J. WEBSTER, OF THE THEATRES ROYAL. Sm.—I feel much pleasure in expressing my unquali fied apprebation of your excellent Gout Medicine. I have suffered most severely from the gout for upwards of seven years, and have never met with any medicine so speedily

efficacious as yours : indeed, I consider it a perfect boon to those who, like myself, suffer from that most painful J. WEBSTER. The following ladies and gentlemen also add their grateful testimony in its favour:--Messrs. T. Rouse, Grecian Saloon, City-road; Camp. bell, managing director of ditto; Smeeton, salesman, Newgate Market; Sergeant Brennan, G division of Police;

Williams, firm of Williams, Boyd & Co. West Smithfield: Phillips, licensed victualler, Old-street; Bray, of Tattersall's, Hyde Park Corner .- Mesdames Delay, Unionstreet, Southwark; Villiars, Denmark-street, Pentonville; Hobbs, (late of Newgate Market) Bermondsey. Sold by Patrick Mc Dougall enly, in bottles, Is. 13d. and 2s. 9d. each, 35, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwoll .-Upon the receipt of 1s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. it will be forwarded

DLAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

B A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. Sir,-I have the pleasure of forwarding you the par ticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU-MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful.

mother at home; at that time—to make use of the fargue, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, ship-owners—william Henry Pease, John Robert Pease, and William Henry Pe mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father purchased a box at my shop about the second week in October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured jun., Leeds, flax manufacturers—Thomas Read, Manu by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, but she could also move about on crutches. Since that time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I

I am, Sir, yours truly, To Mr. Prout. 229. Strand. RICHARD ALLEN. The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity Bankruptcy, Sheffield—August 11. T. Tatham, Settle Yorkshire, lime-burner, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Sheffield—August 12. T. Tatham, Settle Yorkshire, lime-burner, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but centains many grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Seed by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbettom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York : Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner. Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith: Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield: Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn,

A new and mpo rant Political of the Silent Friend off frice 2s. 6d., 8 d sent free to any part of the United Aingdon, on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-I, Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, in Ring's County, dr., thereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of 'my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pil's and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; Ointment; and I furthermore declare that I was very local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-much afflicted with Ulcerous Screen in my Foce and Log; TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the particular to total so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced face, and secondary Symptoms are explained to a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in face, and become a familiar manner. to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three exes : followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgrous. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold the sake of humanity make known my case, that others by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 68, Oxford.street: Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 186, Argyle-street, Glasgow: Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a scries of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be the caghly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day fhe perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-come and it to a careful perusal."—Era.

"Tils work should be read by all who value health and

wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo lerate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,

total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken pefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying

the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the inutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminatious, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bettles in one for 33s., by

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at nest eradicated, will en romain secretly larking in the system for years, and Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils. and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to e attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. Fo persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever nad the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocert wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be emembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be Red Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-

nediately allaying inflammation and arresting further Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the oins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street. London.

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usua fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 195, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tucsdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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

# Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, July 14, 1846.) BANKRUPTS.

A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called upon me on saturday last, being desirous of making her ease known for the benefit of the public.

It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past been a great sufferer from Rhenmatism, but that in October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so much so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her mother at home; at that time—to make use of the fargue. Gould-square, Crutched friars, ship-owners— Henry Thompson, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wine merchants — William Groves, Huntingdon, grocer—Dochester, cigar dealer—James Smith Walters, Bakewell Derbyshire, surgeon—Edwin Cox Nicholls, Bristol, bro

> Rhodes. Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—August 7. J. and S. ruptcy, Leeds-August 11. W. Hardisty, Wakefield, whitesmith, at eleven, at the Court of Bank. whitesmith, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds
> —August 7. J. Newton and Co., Rotherham, Yorkshire,
> spirit-merchant, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy,
> Sheffield—August 7. J. A. Boden, Sheffield, Yorkshire,
> razor manufacturer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Sheffield—August 11. W. Bull, Leeds, cloth merchant, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—August 6. J. F. Cannelll, Liverpool, bookseller, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool-August 7. J. Bulmer, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—August 15. H. Kendall and Co., Deritend, Warwickshire, perfumers, at twelve, at the Court of Rankruptcy, Birmingham—August 6. T. Nash, jun. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—August 6. gust 5. T. B. Daft, Birmingham, button-maker, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—August 7. B. Spencer, Nottingham, baker, at ten, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—August 7. J. Clarke and Co., Leicester, bankers, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES. August 5, W. Cooper, Bury St. Edmunds, hardware-man, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London-August 5, J. Auery Manchester-street, Manchester-square, dealer in plate, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London— August 5, J. G, Hufford, Holloway, common brewer, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London—August 6, R. C. Capleton, Cheltenham, tea dealer, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol.

W. S. Wheeley and J. Davis, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, glass manufacturers—S. France and T. Smith, Warrington, Lancashire, wine merchants—T. Gill and Co., Manchester, railway contractors-B. Savage and J. Nock, W. H. Taylor, Chalford, Gloucester, silk throwsters-H. S. Hammond and H. Biddle, Edmonton, surgeons—A. J. Bruce and R. C. Moore, St. Mary Axe, fixture dealers— Birrell and T. Morceroft, vinegar manufacturers-J. lobson and J. A. Etches, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, millers-J. Humble and J. S. Collins, Westbury-upon Severn, Glou-cestershire, surgeons—T. Sheppard, and G. Sheppard Portsmouth, boot makers-E. Ellis and R. Carr, jun., Ossett, Yorkshire, chemists-J. S. Williams and T. H. Williams, Liverpool, milkmen-II. Wardle and T. Wardle. Macclesfield, silk manufacturers-T. M'Gill and Co., Li-Macclesfield, silk manufacturers—T. M'Gill and Co., Liverpool, merchants—J. Mills and H. Smith, Birmingham, dic sinkers—S. Sutcliffe and Co., Bradford, cotton warp manufacturers—T. Parish and S. Gunn, Banbury, Oxfordshire, butchers—W. Magnay and G. Magnay—B. Storey and J. Butterfield, Kirkgate, Leeds, Yorkshire, flour dealers—E. Watts and L. R. Watts, Bath, wine merchants—J. Selkirk and J. Selkirk, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printers—G. Mackie and A. M. Meredith, Southampton-row, tailors—M. Norgate and I. M. Laing, Tayistock square, schoolmistresses.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. William Robertson, jun., Glasgow, merchant—Isabella Renny, Deanfoot, Peebles—William Provan, and Co., Paisley, spirit merchants.

### Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 13. The wheat trade has lost the slightly improved tone which distinguished Friday's market. The supply from the home counties this morning, though moderate, was larger than on Monday last, and a decline of fully 2s per durrier upon the rates of that day had to be submitted to before it could be disposed of: upon foreign wheat helders were not inclined to give way to the same extent, and consequently very little business was done in it: the few sales nade were, however, rather under late prices than other wise.—For barrel flour there is still a fair demand.— Barley brought the full rates of this day se'nnight.—Oats of which the arrivals from abroad continue large, were heavy sale at a decline of 6d per quarter, unless for really fine fresh corn, which was in request, and made extreme prices.—Beans and Peas were quite as dear as on Monday last; but there was not much doing in either.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, NAD SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings por Quarter. Northumb. and Scotch .. Rye Barley and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Galway, 12s 6d to 20s 6d.

Peas Town-made (per sack of 280lbs 46 Buckwbeat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapesced (per last)

fustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; to 10s. Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 Shillings per Quarter Free. In Bond.

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Wheat	••	Dants	ic an	d Ko	nigsb	erg 63	extra	2 70	١	46	_	59
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2.0		Danis	h. H	olstei	n. dec	54	_	61		42	_	48
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Oats	••	Dutch	, feed	l	••	22	٠ <u>-</u>	25				
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		Russia	an	••	••	24		26		19	-	20
		Danis	h & l	Meck	lenbu	rr 94	_	26		18		91
Beans	••	Ticks,	33 to	38 <b>,</b>	small	36	-	.40	••	28	_	36
		Ticks, Egypt	ian	••	••	33		35	••	.28	_	30
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Linseed	١	P eter	sbur	gh ai	ad Ri	ga (fre	e of d					
						famal						

Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the

22nd to the 26th of June.												
	Wh	eat	Barley		Oats.		Rye.		Beans		Peas.	
Week ending	8.	đ.	8.	d.	8,	đ.	в.	đ.	8.	d.	8,	?
May 18, 1846	56	0	30	9	22	9	33	4	35	1	33	8
Week ending May 25, 1846 Week ending	55	10	30	5	22	9	25	5	31	9	84	5
June 1, 1846	55	6	30	1	23	4	83	7	34	10	33	10
Week ending June 8, 1846	56	8	29	8	23	7	32	5	34	11	33	10
Week ending June 15, 1846	56	8	29	7	28	9	33	อี	35	8	94	7
Week ending June 22, 1846	57	0	29	±	24	1	33	5	35	11	84	11
Aggregate average of the last six weeks London aver-	56	3	29	11	23	4	33	7	35	2	34	3
ages (ending June 29, 1846)	59	0	30	5	24	0	34	5	34	5	37	6

Daties ... 16 0 9 0 5 0 9 6 7 6 8 0 secute. SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To-day we had on offer 250 foreign beasts, and 50 foreign sheep; some of which were of very prime quality. Still, however, the demand for them was dull at about Still, however, the demand for them was dull at about last week's quotations. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were seasonably extensive, and in prime condition. The beef trade was in a very depressed state, and the highest figure for the best Scots, did not exceed 3s 10d per 8lb, and at which a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were again very extensive. Prime old Downs sold steadily at full prices, and all other kinds supported previous quotations. Notwithstanding the supply of lambs was large, the lamb trade ruled steady, at last week's currencies. Calves, the trade ruled steady, at last week's currencies. Calves, the number of which was good, moved off steadily, at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Beasts, 3,110 sheep and lambs, 33,780; calves, 236; pigs, 150.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal, Inferior coarse beasts . . . Prime large oxen . . . Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality . Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small . . Suckling ealves, each . 18 0 31 Quarter-old store pigs, each

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

Edmunds, hardwareman, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-ruptcy, London—August 6. E. Arnatt, Oxford, baker, at red, 6s to 6s 6d; white 6s 9d to 7s per 70 lbs. Our millers one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London-August 11. S. have plenty of foreign wheat of excellent quality from Liverpool. Flour met a brisk sale, at 1s per load less money. Superfine 39s; best seconds, 35s; common ditto 33s. Meal, 33s to 34s per load of 240 lbs. There was but a short supply of potatoes. Prices; old reds 14s; farmers 9s per load. Of new potatoes the quantity keeps ncreasing each week. Prices : radicals, 16s ; kidneys, 21s per load of 255 lbs.

HULL CORN MARKET.—We are unable to report much business in the corn trade since our last. Buyers have not shown themselves much in the market, prefering to wait the effect of an early harvest, which is generally looked for. The weather during the week has been hot, until Sunday evening, when we had a severe storm; and since then there has been a considerable fall of rain at intervals; the atmosphere is much cooler. At this day's market we had a very good supply of wheat from the farmers, but the most of it inferior quality; millers tried hard to buy at less money, but the farmers were very unwilling sellers at even late rates; Foreign held firmly, but not much business done. In barley, beans, and peas we heard of no transactions, and the supply of any of the articles was unimportant; beans, however, are the turn dearer. Oats were bought at a shade less money, but not many samples offering. Linseed and rapeseed remain as last quoted; the reports from the continent of the latter are very favourable, and a fine quality and low prices are looked for. Linseed cakes are held very firmly, but not much business passing. Rape cakes unaltered, and

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET. - We had a large supply of all kinds of grain in our market to-day, but the sale was very dull.—Wheat, sold from 4s 6d to 8s; oats, 3s to 4s; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; beaus, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET .- The supplies of wheat are

business occurred, without change in value. The transactions in wheat at our market his morning were on a very limited scale, and on all out the choicest runs we re-Wolverhampton, wine merchants—J. Clarke and D. very limited scale, and on all out the choicest runs we re-Clarke, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silkmen—T. Hinton and duce our quotations 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. States and Canadian flour making off freely, firmly maintained late rates, whilst English and Irish, continuing to be comparatively neglected, must be quoted 2s per sack cheaper than on this day se'nnight, The inquiry for oats was li mited, but no change in value was observable. Prime

qualities of oatmeal were in fair demand, at fully former

prices. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The imports of grain and flour, either from our own coasts or abroad, within the past week, are of moderate amount. Since Tuesday last a fair amount of business has been done in foreign wheat to both town and country millers, at about the prices then quoted. The sales of American flour have been extensive, the demand coming from various and distant quarters. The best brands of Western Canal have brought 26s 6d; Richmoud, 25s 6d to 26s; Philadelphia and Object to 25s; and Canadian 25s 6d to 26s; Philadelphia and Ohio, 24s to 25s; and Canadian, 25s 6d to 26s per barrel Irish flour has moved slowly. The stocks of oats are small, but the demand has been limited, and prices have undergone no change. Good quality of oatmeal is scarce, and commands fully late rates. In barley, beans, and peas, there has been little passing, and prices are without alteration. A few lots of Indian corn have changed hands, at 26s. to 27s. per 480 lbs for Mediterra-nean yellow, and 28s to 29s for United States white corn.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

BRADFORD .- There was a rather increased demand for wool. Prices remain stationary. There is a good supply in the staplers' warehouses. There is improvement in the yarn trade. The export houses are very busy, and also for home consumption. Prices are a shade higher. Much unemployed machinery is being brought into use again. Though the day was a rainy one, there was an excellent gh the day was a rainy one, there was an excellent attendance of buyers in our market, and a great number of pieces were purchased, but we cannot hear that prices dvanced. Altogether the market wears a more prosper-

Huddensfield.-There has been a numerous attend ince of buyers in the market, and a better business ha been done than for some time passed. The general disposition was to buy, but these terms were only acceded to when something like remunerating prices could be obtained, or a great many more goods would have changed hands. There has been a numerous attendance of buyers in the town during the week, both from London and the provinces; and also many from Scotland and Ireland, consequently business has been better in the warehouses. From what we can learn, the stocks in the hands of customs and the stocks in the hands of customs and the stocks in the hands of customs. tomers are very low, and also in the warehouses, as the merchants have done very little on speculation of late. The factories are more regularly employed than for some time past, and the demand for labour is expected to be-

HALIFAX.—There is no decided improvement in the general state of this market, though there is certainly a bet ter feeling pervading the trade, and strong hopes that a little while longer, and we shall have a better business. The demand for wool is slack, but no further reduction in price since last week's report.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET .- There is no change for the better in the flanuel market; the business done was very limited both in pieces and wool. HECKHONDWIKE.-We have had very dull and languid markets of late, but prices are very stationary; in fact, blanket wools are so scarce that a moderate and steady demand would soon cause an advance.

NOTTINGHAM.—It is painful to report that the hosiery trade in several important branches, has become unexpectedly and suddenly much worse; this is principally in those branches which are carried on in the town LEICESTER .- There has been more doing this week in useful goods for the autumn trade, and there appears every probability of a fair average trade.

GLASGOW PIG IRON TRADE .- We have had a very lively demand for iron this week, and within the last two days, prices have advanced several shillings per ton, with a considerable inquiry by purchasers at our quotations. We quote 68s to 70s for No-3; 70s to 72s 6d for mixed numbers; and 72s 6d to 75s for all No. 1; cash free on board.

DARING ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY. - On Tuesday information was forwarded to all the metropolitan police offices, that on the evening of the 9th instant a pane of glass was cut out of the show case outside the shop of Mr. Jacobson, jeweller, No. 322. Oxfordstreet, by some thief, who stole therefrom three trays containing in all about 240 gold and other rings; a variety of gold seals, keys, and brooches, several silver pencil cases, two silver pickle forks and 100 gold and other breast pins. These robberies are generally effected by three individua's, one being employed to watch the parties in the shop, another the passers by, whilst the third is engaged in the operation of

MELANCHOLY DROWNING CASE.—At Carisle, on Saturday last, Mr. Petty, a gentleman who has for some time retired from the business of a draper. whilst walking on the banks of the river Caldew. arm in arm with his daughter, made a sudden stop, and asked her to take hold of his walking stick till he went down to the river to wash his bands. This she of course did, but instead of washing his hands he plunged headlong into the stream, disappeared, and the body was not found on Sunday, although scores of persons were dragging the river in search

WILDUT CHILD MUNDER .- On 'Tuesday night, a six o'clock, an inquest, adjourned from Friday, was resumed, and concluded before Mr. Joseph Payne, Deputy Coroner, at the Crown and Shears. Sparrowcorner, Minories, to investigate the circumstances White ditto
Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large .. 44
Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.
French, per ton
Rape cakes (free of duty) ...... £5 10 £5 15
and 5 per cent. on the duter in a single woman, who was living with her parent in an artic, at 3. Princes-street, Sparrow-corner, and in a single woman, who was living with her parent in an artic, at 3. Princes-street, Sparrow-corner, and in a single woman who was living with her parent in an artic, at 3. Princes-street, Sparrow-corner, and in a single woman who was living with her parent in an artic, at 3. Princes-street, Sparrow-corner, and in a single woman who was living with her parent in a single woman who was living with her was a living with her in an attic, at 3. Princes-street, Sparrow-corner, and who is in the custody of the police. It appeared that on the Wednesday morning previous, the unf rtunate female between three and four o'clock, was found in a closet in the yard by two married women. named Sims and Martin, who were lodgers in the house. Upon seeing Mary Ann Nettlefield, they at once suspected that she had given birth to a child She denied that she was, as she had always stated, in the family way. The next iday. City Policeman Luff, upon hearing of the circumstance, had her exactly mined by Mr. Buller, a surgeon, who informed the policeman that she had become a mother. The noliceman then searched the soil of the closet, when the deceased was found, and in its mouth a piece of linen was observed, which had been placed there with some force. A broom was also discovered with the soil on it. Mr. Buller made a post mortem examination of the body, and was of oninion that the deceased was born alive. The umbilical cord was not tied. Verdict-Wilful Murder against Mary Ann Nettlefield, who was committed on the Coroner's warrant. The witnesses were bound over to pro-

MANIACS IN SCOTLAND .- The following horrid deails, communicated by a correspondent to the Inverness Courier, show the necessity for a lunatic asylum in the north. On the banks of the Kelso river, at Lochcarron, Ross-shire, a maniac resides in a lonely little hovel, who has been chained to a pillar for many years, and so confined is he by the necessary restraint that his body has actually grown into the form of his crouching posture. In warm weather, the olfactory nerves would hardly permit any person to visit this unhappy fellow-creature. There is a striking incident in the life of this maniac. Some years ago he had a brother residing with him under similar res traint from the same painful cause, and they were then the two stoutest men in the parish. One night the brother broke loose, and having seized an axe, was about to sacrifice his mother, when she in terror loosed the other maniac to protect her. The two entigers, and fought for several hours; at length the subject of our notice having torn and vanquished his brother, rebound him, and then quietly returned to his own chains. At Auchintassan of Udregal there is a maniac (a male adult) who wanders about in a state of nudity; and in Gairloch a very joutrageous female is permitted to go at large.

with what feelings an American looks upon your isle, and alarm for the safety of the warehouses in the coming from our vast mountains, our vast prairies, our vicinity. The fire-engines stationed in the town. primitive forest, our mighty rivers, our rude, unculti- and those in Manchester, were speedily brought to vated country, your little isle, the second time! I have the spot, and vigorous efforts made to check its protime she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was in her life, and has been so for some months past.

You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial.

\*\*MARRINGTON CORN MARKET.—At the market on Wednesday there were very few farmers in attendance, and much wheat shown. Farmers' wheat is about 1s per strival the building was enveloped in names—and wated country, your little isle, the second time! I nave the factory were difference in the provisited it, seems to me a perfect gem. I should in the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress. All endeavours to provide the factory were difference in the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress. All endeavours to provide it, seems to me a perfect gem. I should it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress. All endeavours to provide it, seems to me a perfect gem. I should it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress that it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress. All endeavours to provide it, seems to me a perfect gem. I should it was not find the fire had made such rapid progress. All endeavours to me the factory were difference in the court of Bankruptcy. All the building was enveloped in names—and water to provide it. All the building was enveloped in names—and the court of Bankruptcy and state corners are being exposed to the sun. Go on, father-land! ment; every aperture of the building emitted huge go on, and may God bless you! (Cheers.) War between volumes of fire, and disabled the exertions of the you and us! Not yet, not yet-(immense applause)- firemen. Shortly after seven o'clock, the roof and of that. The rainbow goes up; its arch reaches the a fearful crash. The flames seemed at first to have go on Britain! We have no cannon to beat down your burst forth with almost greater violence, and threat-(Great cheering.) I repeat, sir, that Britain is physically and by ten or eleven, all danger was removed. The a gem. I believe that society in Great Britain is carried loss must prove very heavy—but we understand the the roads. The masters and crews were seen running to a pitch of advancement which is not known anywhere factory and its contents were insured in the Royal to the shore, and small boats were manned on the else; the social refinement of Britain is altogether un Exchange and West of England Offices. Of the paralleled; and British Protestantism, not her Oxfordism | North factory nothing remains but the bare and which were without a hand. One of these was capor Romani m, is admired by the distant nations. But blackened walls. The basement story, boiler-house, one thing is lacking in Great Britain, and that is the stowing-rooms, and all the upper floors, are desbringing of Britain's splendour and misery side by side. troyed. This is the thing to change the aspect of society; this is plained. It is supposed that something foreign to and two of them having broken their moorings came he corrective for the evil; this is Cod's appointed way; and happy am I to stand here, with a stranger's eye and room. a brother's heart, to encourage you in this work. (Cheers.) British christians ought to strive to cultivate mind as the British nation is endeavouring to cultivate matter. Why, you are going to improve British land to such a degree that every inch of land will be worth an acre of aged twenty, an apprentice on hoard a barque called still held to their anchors was increasing; and, at land in America. (Laughter.) Cultivate the soul as the William of Scarborough, lying in the Regent's length the Royal Humane Society's life boats, manned you are cultivating the soil."-Spe ch of the Rev. Mr. | Canal Dock. It appeared from the evidence that on | by the Coast-guard, under Lieutenant Pratt, took Hick at the Home Missionary Society.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- A Bad Leg and cure extraordinary.—Mrs. Jackson, a monthly nurse, residing at 30, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, had a bad leg of a Berry, Denton; Succe, Leyland, Market, Bound, Barry, Both, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barrsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

WAREFIELD Corn Market.—The supplies of wheat are liberal; the demand for English was good, though at a slight decline; foreign is lower. Beans firm, with a fair demand. Oats and shelling each slow sale at previous the slight decline; foreign is lower. Beans firm, with a fair demand. Oats and shelling each slow sale at previous currence during the week, and the previous currency was firmly supported. Sack flour, on the contrary, being relatively much do rer, was in very limited request, and to effect sales it was eccessary to submit to a decline by the use of Malloway's Ointment and Pills.

out from underneath the barge, and removed to St. Martin's workhouse to await an inquest.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afternoon last a man named Thomas Kirkland, one of the workmen employed in erecting the telegraph on the Birmingham and Derby railway, was accidentally killed. It appears that the unfortunate man had occasion to cross the lines, and seeing a train coming up, he endeavoured to run across before it passed, but in the attempt he was thrown down with great violence by the buffer of the engine, and the wheels of the waggons passed over his body, nearly severing i in two. An inquest was held on Saturday, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT THE LATE MR. SERJEANT

SPANKIE'S .- On Sunday night, shortly before eleven 'clock, a daughter of the late Serjeant, who resides with her mother in Russell-square, in ascending the staircase, for the purpose of going to bed, set fire to her dress, in consequence of a lighted candle having been left by one of the servants on the middle landing. The young lady, on seeing that her clothes had become ignited, shouted "Fire," and then ran into the drawing room, the flames at the time mounting over the poor creature's head. In passing round the room, the muslin curtains hanging at the window also became ignited, and for some time it was feared that the building would be destroyed. The butler instantly rushed into the apartment, and having the presence of mind he threw his mistress down and rolled her in the hearth rug, and by that means he fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Miss Spankie was most severely burnt about the body. She was instantly put to bed, and a medical gentleman was sent for.

SINKING OF A SHIP IN THE LONDON DOCKS .- Yesterday about six o'clock, the barque Eureta, from Sydney, which was hauled into the London Dock at right o'clock the preceding night, sank in the great basin alongside the north quay and opposite No. 3 warehouse. This very serious disaster occasioned great alarm in the dock, and also in the surrounding district. It appears that some of the custom-house officers in other vessels saw the Eurcta settling down, and they raised an alarm. The only persons on board were two apprentices and a revenue officer, and they had scarcely reached the quay in their night clothes when the ship went down. Information of the occurrence having been forwarded to the dockmaster and Mr. Chandler, the superintendant of the establishment, they immediately engaged upwards of ful appearance. Immediately on the alarm being 100 labourers, and in a few minutes afterwards they raised, information was given to the police. principally bales of wool, and others in pumping the water out. The labourers continued to work with were relieved by another set, who were taken on for the night. A great portion of the wool was got out in a damaged state. Although the pumps never ceased working for an instant, there was no apparent dimminution of the leak up to ten o'clock last night. About three hours previously, an expert diver, named Jones, went down to examine the ship's

bottom and found a large hole on the larboard side forwards, on the garbel streak, close to the keelson. It appears that when the ship was coming up the Pool on Saturday afternoon, she was run foul of by a collier near the Surrey Canal Dock buoy, and was tion for a minute before it fell with another crash. obliged to bring up and let go her anchor. There is no doubt she set upon one of the flukes of her anchor, which caused the mischief, but when the mates and crew of the vessel left her safely moored in the dock, there was no appearance of her having sprung a leak, nor was it suspected that she had shipped any water. Jones has been directed to go down again at six o'clock in the morning, when he will stop up the hole with felt and planking. The Eureta has brought home a most valuable cargo of wool and oil, from Sydney, estimated to be worth £25,000. Numerous Fires.—Between the hours of 7, P. M.

on Saturday, and 3, A. M. on Sunday, not fewer than

fires occurred in the metropolis, of which the tollowing are the particulars :—One took place at No. 5, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, in the occupation of Mr. W. Sandwill, a baker. The engines promptly East, before Mr. William Baker, respecting the death attended, but by the time they arrived the whole of the basement floor was enveloped in flame, and upwards of ten minutes elapsed before water could be obtained. The firemen at length succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before the lower portion of the premises, together with its contents, was nearly destroyed, and the remainder considerably himself with some other boys about his own age at a damaged. The origin of the disaster could not be ascertained. Another fire occurred almost instantancously with the above, on the premises belonging to Mr. Henry Miers, a skin dryer, carrying on business at 1, Queen-street, Church-street, Mile end New stove in the drying room on the first floor of the building. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to that portion of the premises in which they began, but not before a very considerable deal of damage had been done. Unfortunately the occupier was not insured. The Brigade and West of England engines were called to attend another fire that had broken out in Hornsey-lane, Holloway, on the property of Mr. William Duckworth, a farmer. It was caused by some boys playing with some fire-works, which set a stack of hay in flames. Fortunately, they were soon extinguished. Mr. Duckworth was not insured. A fourth fire happened at No. 14, King street, St. James's, occupied by Mr. William Weston. Owing to the timely assistance the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The occupier is insured. The fifth outbreak happened at No. 13, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square, occupied by Mrs. Mary Burry. It was caused by a spark coming in contact with some linen. The inmates fortunately succeeded in getting it subdued before the arrival of the engines.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE OFF BANKSIDE. - OF Monday forenoon, shortly after one o'clock, a distressing accident happened at Bankside, near London-bridge, by which two lives were lost; and what renders it more painful is, that it was witnessed by a great crowd of persons on shore, who were unable to render the least assistance to the unfortunate parties. A number of youths, varying from nine to forenoon, when at the time mentioned a cry was raised of a youth drowning, and one was seen strug-gling in the agonies of death, within 15 or 16 yards of the bank. Another youth, whose name we have ascertained to be Pry, 15 years of age, the son of a labouring man in Mint-street, and who happened to be also bathing, hastened to the spot where the boy had been seen to go down and dived after him, but when he rose it was seen that the other had grasped some part of his body, and were both drowning. large number of persons being collected along Bankside, there being a Regatta going on, great confusion ensued; but before a boat could be put off to their assistance they had disappeared, and were not seen afterwards.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT SALFORD.—By Saturday

afternoon's mails, accounts were received at the se-

veral Fire Insurance Offices in the City, of a most extensive conflagration, which happened on the previous evening at Salford, at the factory of Mr. Sibson Rigg, termed "Blackfriars' Mills," situate in the neighbourhood called Blackfriars, in that town. It appears that the premises comprised two capacious buildings, and ran by the side of the river. The fire broke at about half-past six o'clock, in the blowing-room, on the third floor, and while the hands were at work. An instant alarm was raised but the flames having ignited a quantity of cotton and other inflammable articles in an adjoining apartment: the whole of the floor of the building, the An American in England .- "You do not know, sir, | north one, was alight, creating the greatest dismay there are too many praying people on both sides to admit floors gave way, and fell, as may be imagined, with mercy-sent, its two extremities here and there. No, no; been stifled by the ruins; but in a few minutes they poble edifices; we have no soldiers to spill British blood ened further havoc. By the renewed efforts, how--I think not-and we have none of our own to spare. ever, of the firemen, their extension was prevented the manufacture caused the ignition in the blowing- ashore; one near the Chain Picr, the other opposite

Monday an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, yet barely covered the sand, the crews from the shore jun., Deputy Coroner, at the Duke of York, Sal- rushed into the sea, and soon hauled the damaged mon's-lane, Ratcliff, on the body of John Hudson, boats ashore. All this time the perils of those which Saturday afternoon last, the deceased was ordered by out crews and put them on board at great danger his mate to remove a lighter which was lying along- owing to the violence of the wind and waves. The side the vessel. The deceased endeavoured to do so, crews once on board ran the boats immediately on the and while stepping from one barge to another he sand, whence, by means of the ordinary appliances, slipped and fell into the water. A lighterman named capstans, &c., they were hauled high and dry. The Harris, recovered the body close to the place where gale abated almost as suddenly as it rose; but we he disappeared, within ten minutes after the occur- regret to state that an accident, which had a fatal rence, but the deceased was quite dead. The jury termination, occurred before it had quite subsided returned a verdict of "Accidental death." FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY .- On Friday afternoon the engine driver of the train from

Nottingham to Derby, when a short distance from board twice to his rescue, he was not taken out of the Beeston, four miles from Nottingham, saw something water till life was extinct.

of 1s to 5s. per 280 lbs, even on the best descriptions. In oats and prime cuts of oatment, a moderate consumptive accomments, Offences, & Huquests of oatment, a moderate consumptive whistle three or four times, as a signal to the guard FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WATERMAN'S PIER, ADEL to apply his break. The train was running about 36 PHI,—On Tuesday afternoon, James Twyford, a boy, miles an hour, and though he checked the speed yet aged ten years, the son of a person who keeps a small he could not stop the train, and it passed over a tobacconists shop on the Waterman Floating Pier, whild, cutting it completely in two in the middle. Adelphi, was found drowned under one of the barges | The upper part of its body was severed from the of the pier on the receding tide. The body was dug lover, and the shoulders wrenched from their sockets. The head and upper limbs lay in fragments near the rail, and the lower portions of the child had flown a distance of six or seven yards. When the engine drive shut off the steam he saw the child rise up out of a gip, and she appeared to be moving towards the metal o step over it and get away, but before she could diso the train passed over the body. The fireman and guard jumped off before the train had stopped, and instantly took up the remnants of the child which proved to be the infant daughter of Matthew Lowe, of the Padge House, gamekeeper, who resides within a shirt distance from the railway. The child. aged one year and ten months, had been placed in a chair in the sarden whilst the mother got the tea ready, and has unperceived strayed to the railroad. and laid down between the rails. An inquest was held on the hody, at Beeston, on Saturday, when a verdict was returned of "Accidentally killed by a railway engine and a train of carriages passing over Fire it Bermondsey Workhouse .- At an early

> hour on Monday morning, a fire broke out in the workhouse of Bermondsey parish, situate in Russell street, which at one period assumed so an alarming an ascendancy as to threaten the complete destruction of the establishment, and the loss of many of the lives of inmates. The inmates retired to rest at the usual horr on Sunday evening, when the building appeared verfectly safe. At about a quarter past four o'clock, the occupants of the female infirm ward were roused by the apartment being filled with smoke, and on the nurse who had charge of it, geting un to ascertain the cause, she discovered that a large workshop on the ground floor, and immediately beneath them was on fire, and the flames actually penetrating the flooring under the beds of two or three of the paupers. There was some difficulty in extrieating the inmates of the ward, owing to the doors being locked. An alarm, however, having been given by the nurse, the doors were opened, and all the sick and infirm females got out in safety. The fire originated in the shoemaker's workshop on the base-ment of the north-east angle of the establishment, and termed the female side-the flames rising from its windows spreading across the angle to the adjoining wing, which was chiefly occupied by infirm pauners. The exertions of the master and the ablehodied inmates were next directed to their rescue. The flames up to this time, consequently, receiving not the slightest check, naturally assumed a dreadwere busily engaged, some in getting out the cargo, who forwarded it to the engine stations, from which several engines arrived, and ultimately succeeded in arresting the further progress of the alacrity until eight o'clock last night, when they Hames. The building of the workhouse is insured in the Alliance Fire-office for £3,000. A full investigation will be instituted respecting the origin of the fire by the Police Commissioners.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE FALCON .- At half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night, as the Falcon steamer, heavily laden with passengers fore and aft. passed from under the centre arch of Blackfriars Bridge, on her return from Gravesend. her half chimney, which the men were raising, after she had passed the bridges, gave way with a great crash. Fortunately, however, it retained its horizontal posiupon the first crash was truly frightful; men, women, and children rushed, amidst the most frightful screams, to either end of the vessel, while numbers were knocked down by the first rush. The chimney hanging over and threatening them with instant death—the darkness of the night added not a little to the terrors of the scene. A few ladies fainted, and others had their dresses tarnished by the soot and smoke, which, we are happy to say, constituted the result of an accident which threatened fearful consequences. The accident arose from the hinges of the chimney giving way.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - On Monday night, a

lengthened inquiry was entered into and concluded

at the King's Arms. New-road, St. George's-in-the-

of Thomas Alexander Bartlett, aged eight years.

whose death is alleged to have been caused by a blow

inflicted on him by Mr. James Lloyd, pro-

prietor of the Railway Dairy, Railway-arch, Joseph-

street. It appeared from the evidence that on the

afternoon of June the 20th deceased was amusing

game called "cat," when the piece of wood, upon being hit by him, went against some hoops outside the door of the house in the occupation of Mr. Lloyd. He came out and struck deceased with his open hand. Deceased ran away, followed by Mr. Lloyd, who with Town. It was caused from the over heating of the his elenched fist struck him in the right side of his face, on which the left side of his head came against the wall of the arch. The effect of the blow caused him to scream violently. He went home, and the next day he complained of his head and face, and was unable to eat his food as usual. From that time his health declined. About a fortnight after he received medical attendance, when he sank into a state of insensibility, and died on Friday last. Mr. Cleland, jun., attended the deceased for a short time, and he was of opinion he had received some injury of the brain, as he was suffering from inflammation of that organ. He was subsequently attended by Mr. Hawkings, of the Commercial-road, who made a post mortem examination of the body, and who found a coagulum of blood on the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, of the size of a half-crown. That was the cause of death, and he had no doubt that it was the effect of violence. The Jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Lloyd. Lloyd was on Tucsday committed for trial by the Magistrate of the Thames Police Court. FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS .- OR Tuesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the Fishing Smack, Cole-harbour, Blackwall, on the body of Joseph James Hicks, aged ten years, the son of a carpenter, residing at No. 3, Cole-harbour. The deceased and another boy, named Lynch, were arousing themselves by catching fish off the south entrance of the West India Docks on Monday evening last. The deceased was endeavouring sixteen years of age, had been bathing during the to draw the net in shore, when he lost his balance, and was precipitated head foremost into the dock. The foreman of the dock recovered the body of the deceased shortly afterwards, and conveyed it to the cabin at the Blackwall entrance, where every means

> FEROCIOUS ATTACK ON A WITNESS BY A PRISONER. -At the Staffordshire sessions, last week, William Stringer, aged 30, and Isaac Whittaker, aged 19, two young men of a most daring and ruffianly appearance, were sentenced to fourteen years transportation for stealing a gander. As the prisoners were being removed. Stringer suddenly stepped to the side of the dock nearest the witness box, and drawing from his pocket a stone as large as a man's two fists, which he had in some unaccountable manner become possessed of, threw it with his utmost force at the head of Butler, a policeman. Butler fortunately observed the attempt, and stooped The stone consequently missed his head, and struck him on the shoulder, rebounding on the prosecutor's head, but fortunately without injuring either party. The general impression in court was, that had the stone struck Butler on the head, it would have inflicted a serious, if not a mortal injury. Stringer was of course instantly removed and placed in close confinement .- Worcester Herald. EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM.—TUESDAY.—

were applied to restore animation, but without suc-

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

This morning a destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. Hasluck, florentine button-manufactory, situate in Princess-street. On the alarm being given, the ergines from the various offices were promptly on the spot, but by the time of their arrival the building was enveloped in flames—and estimated at between two and three thousand pounds. The exact cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the over-heating of the flues. The property is insured in the District Fire office. EXTRAORDINARY GALE .- At Brighton, on Tuesday morning, shortly after the flow of the tide, the wind, which had been blowing for three hours from the

south west, increased to a gale, to the manifest danger of a fleet of mackerel boats which were at anchor in sand and attempted to be sent to the vessels, all of sized, and it was at once seen that any attempt to The origin is not as yet satisfactorily ex- Meanwhile, three of the fishing vessels were swamped, the Gun Hotel, where the breakers commenced their FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE REGENT'S CANAL. On work of destruction. The water, however, having as a man named Price was knocked overboard by the barge of the Caroline, belonging to Mr. Henry Pocock, and although his son gallantly jumped over-

#### Poetry.

WILD FLOWERS OF SUMMER. Wild flowers of summer, ye rise in our path, On the dew-sprinkled upland and fairy-trod path: Ye brighten our steps in the forest's deep shade. And ye meet us again in the green-bosomed glade. From your moss-covered couches reflected, Je gleam In the deep flowing river and clear gushing stream; By the bower of the lover ye gracefully wave, And ye shed your sweet breath round the tomb of the brave.

Wild flowers of summer, I welcome ye here. With a warmth and a joy that are true and sincere: For I longed to behold the bright butter-cups ope Their flowers to the sun on the green meadow slope, And to watch the wild honey-bee eagerly sip Its nectar repast from the violet's lip: Then hum round the fox-glove, that bright blooming

Or hide in its bell from the soft sunny shower. Wild flowers of summer, ye bring back again The days ere my bosom had struggled with pain, When a mother would stoop, well delighted to hear Her child liep your names one by one in her ear: And then the necklace of daisies was dearer to me Than the gem of the mine or the pearl of the sea: Life's morning is past, but its shadowless hours Have thrown a bright halo round summer's wild flowers.

Wild flowers of summer, the harsh voice of time Has stilled the soft music of youth's merry chime: And sounds that were wont to fall sweet on my ear, And call up bright visions, now heedless I hear, But care's soiling hand, the dim mist of age, Will have blotted all records from memory's page, Ere the wild flowers of summer shall fail to impart The full tone of joy to the chords of my heart.

> SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. KO, XXII.

Many thanks to our old "Brother Tribune" for the following capital song. We shall be glad to hear from him again, if he can send us anything as

AIR, - "To Anacreon in Heaven," To the Senate of Britain, snug seated at head, The Potatoe-scour'd millions related their grie-Half naked and hungry they begg'd to be fed,

THE GODS OF ST. STEPHEN'S.

When this answer arriv'd from the clique at St. Stephen's: "Your ill-manner'd noise,"

"Interferes with our joys, " It spoils all our mirth, and our slumber destroys; "Your murmurs are daily—be warn'd—let them

"Refrain this bad habit, and leave us in peace. "You prate of your rights! Why the world is our

"Upheld by the title of musquet and sabre, "What title have you to the speck of a Zone! "No right we allow but the right that you labour, To our county you owe

"Er'ry blessing you know: "To profesion we give, and unask'd we bestow "Potatoes and Skilly allow you for food, "And build up strong Bastiles for you and your

"Ingrates as ye are, to forget, when of late Disease in the crop set your hearts all a "Aristocracy stoop'd down to soften your fate, "And to farnish relief, set Peers, Princes, a

thinking: "While science once more, " Peep'd in nature's old store, "For you was the toil-your nice stomachs to ease " Produc'd snowy starch, curry powder, and peas." Provok'd by this lecture the starvelings uprose,

In searching for friends they found nothing but foes, And wish'd both the factions safe housed with the devil;

And curs'd "loud and deep" the prime cause of the

"'Tis in vain that we try," Was the every-tongue cry, Mock'd and famish'd we live, unlamented we die; With ourselves is the cure—to our efforts alone We must look for redress, and recover our own. All hail to the GHARTER! all honor the band, Who have nobly risk'd all to instruct us in duty; Spread the light of true knowledge throughout the

dark land. And pointed to liberty radiant in beauty. Then with shouts to the sky. Raise her banners on high, Nor cease, or retreat, till we conquer or die. If "forwards we conquer," if "backwards we fall." Hurrah for our triumph! for each and for all.

Leicester.

# Reviews.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA ZINE. July. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet-

The portion of the editor's story, "St. Giles and St. James" contained in this number, is far too brief to satisfy us. The remaining contents are below the general average, we have neither "Juniper Hedgehog," nor the "History for Young England," serious omissions. The best of the articles is "Ireland and the Irish," by "A Native." The author ably describes the miserable condition of the Irish peasantry, defends them from the many calumnious charges urged against them, shows up the causes of Irish disaffection and violence, and (in the following extract) points out what he conceives to be

THE REMEDY FOR THE EVILS OF IRELAND. There is but one true remedy for the evils of Ireland, and it is comprised in one word—JUSTICE; justice to her toiling, ill-clad, ill-housed, ill-fed children. She might, with a fair claim to being heard, ask of England mercy. and a helping hand as well. From her she has received the deep wounds that yet rankle in her sides; but let her receive justice, free unstinted justice, and rapidly will the evils of her condition disappear, and plenty and prosperity visit her. This is vague: I will explain what I mean it is security for life and property—the cant phrase of some of her doctors, but not as they mean it :- security, not for the lordling in his castle, he does not require it, but for the peasant in his cottage; not for the landowner, but from him :- security to the poor man for the just results of his industry. There are robbers and murderers in Ireland who disturb its whole moral and physical constitution, and prevent its progress; but they are not clad in rags or frieze, but in brocades and broad cloth, reclining in saloons, living in clubs and palaces, and received and acknowledged in the houses of the great-not the puny midnight assassin doing his solitary murder, but wholesale slaughterers, who sweep away whole families by tens and hundreds at a time-not the caitiff wretch, driven by penury to snatch from the traveller his gold, and trembling for the consequences, but men of title, noblemen, as they are called, wresting from the trembling hand of penury the bread of life, from the toiling hand of industry its lard earned profits, and doing the whole with legal sanction, according to act of parlia-

To do that justice, to effect that security, the whole system of landed tenure should be altered—it is at present most artificial and absurd. Improvements are proposed and they show a disposition to grapple with the monster evilof Ireland, but they are but tinkerings. It is not enough that a simple form of lease should be appointed : landholders should be obliged to give them, by decreeing that in all disputes about land, where there is not docu-mentary evidence to the contrary, and in all doubtful cases the occupier should be deemed to be the owner. This is the case with regard to all other property; why is land an exception ! Thus would the granting of leases be enforced. These should be as simple as possible, and always at the expense of the landlerd, as they would be for his protection, and not that of the tenant.

The second improvement proposed is no doubt of value; yet is it like Portia's maxim, "To do a great good, do a little wrong." There seems no fairer claim than that of the tenant-farmer to remuneration, when at the expiration of his term he gives up his land greatly enhanced in value. He borrows it in a certain condition; if he improves it while in his possession, surely he should be allowed for that improvement; he should not be made to give back more than he has received. The usurer who, with his ten or fifteen per cent., requires also whatever his debtor may have realized, would be looked upon as doubly iniquitous, yet such usurers are our landholders -they exact for what they lend the highest possible rate of interest, and when they get back their own, require also the vested energies of their debtors. This is manifeetly unjust; and yet, to do justice, government is obliged to do an act of injustice. The tenant made a voluntary agreement-at least as voluntary as a drowning man could be said to make with him who offers to save him from destruction—and they are obliged to step in between the necessities of the victim and the crushing influence of a tyrannous system. They are obliged to say to the landholder-"From the necessities of his condition you have forced from your tenant unjust and arbitrary engagements. We know you have his promise to fulfil them, but we will not allow them to be enforced." Surely there can be something better than this! What endless sources of litigation will it give rise to-how ineffectual is its prosection; The tenantwill still be dependent on his landlord, the victim of oppression and petty tyranny, and of the fearful evils of legal persecution, one of the worse

The whole borrowing system should be discountenanced, and every encouragement and facility given to purchasers of land. The laws of entail and all the legal difficulties and technicalities surrounding its sale and transference should be done away with, and it should be rendered as easy for a man to buy an acre, or half an on the Tower," by Charke Mackay .- E. J.

of the curses of Ireland.

acre of land, as a cow or a sheep. The immense tract of: country kept waste by the nominal titles which a few possess to them, should be given up to the husbandman. the value of those nominal titles paid, and the drones ariven from the hive. When such things are done, a free and independent resident proprietary would spring up. In a few years the greater portion of the land in Ireland would change owners, greatly to the advantage both of the present possessors and the tillers of the soil, The country would be held by five millions of its own people, instead of by five hundred foreigners. The advantages are obvious. Its wastes would be reclaimed, its fruitfulness increased an hundred fold, its population would be all busy and industrious, we would hear nothing of discontent or disturbance, and plenty would overspread the land.

No greater boon could be conferred on our involved aristocracy, than to give them facilities, and urge on them the necessity for selling off large portions of their estates: most of them are only nominal owners, and are in reality but a sort of land-agent to a host of money lenders and relatives. It is for such reason, and in connection with measures of a more comprehensive character, that the proposed expedient of compensation to tenants would be of value: it would force sales, for few of our propriety would be able to pay for improvements in

their lands, and therefore should sell. I do not say that this is all that should be done for Ireland: there are many other questions of importance. The Church abuse should be cut down and the franchise and the representation equalised with England. But, compared with the land question, all are minor matters, and if that were settled, other reforms will soon follow. If such measures pass, the repeal of the Union may be deferred for years to come; if they do not, it should be granted at once. If England is incapable of governing Ireland except by force, and with a constant recurrence to extraordinary and temporary enactments, let her give it up .. We are still satisfied to pay our share in the expenses of Government, tawdry and extravagant though it be in appearance, and clumsy and bungling in execution-our share in the expenses of war, so long as that great sin of the nations continues to be indulged. We are satisfied to acknowledge your superiority-to bear your badge: all we ask is, allow us to manage our own affairs. Sooner or later it must be done-the sooner the better-the sooner done, the sooner will a real union grow up between the nations, the sooner will prosperity and happiness visit our land, and be reflected back on England. We cannot live alone, we cannot live in enmity. England cannot be happy or prosperous while she has Ireland at her side in want and wretchedness; her labourers and artisans cannot be fairly remunerated while there are millions here to whom their most meagre fare would be feasting. Ours were formed by nature to be Sister Islands; not one as the Mistress, and the other as the Slave; but as bosom and indissoluble friends. bound by the closest ties of interest and fraternity. I repeat it, our cause is one-whether it be the struggle for improved laws from the English Parliament, or for the repeal of the legislative union. An overgrown centralisation has trammelled the exertions of Government, and if there were no other reason than the utter impossibility of its getting through the labours it has undertaken with anything like the prudent exactness which they deserve some of them should be shifted to other shoulders.

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE. JULY London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.

As usual, this number is filled with matter mos instructive and important to all connected with "Ships, Colonics, and Commerce." The principal contents are, "Progress of Australian Discovery," giving an account of Captain Stunt's expedition which has already appeared in this journal, copied from the Australian papers; "Notes on the Sandwich Islands;" "New Brunswick, and its disputed territory;" "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas," by Charles Hooton; and an excellent article on "Colonisation, as an engine of National Greatness, and more worthy than Military Conquest." Want of room compels us to omit several extracts we had marked for republication.

THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH. JULY London: Punch Office, Fleet-Street. fun" may be found in its pages.

Notices of "The People's Journal." "The Reasoner," "The Family Herald," and other publications will appear in our next number. The Aristocracy of England" will be reviewed in an early number of this paper.

> BRITANNIA. BY EBNEST JONES, Author of "My Life," etc.

I Our Poet's "thick-coming fancies" rather mustifu. and therefore spoil the opening portion of the following poem. Of the merits of the concluding portion.

Then man shall cease for aye to bend unto each sceptred clod, &c.

there can be no question; the verdict must be-Where England looks o'er channelled waves, and round her circles free

Old ocean's ring, the ring that weds Rritannia to the Her foot still lingering on the cliff, 'mid the gloom of a stormy night.

Watched the spirit sad-in her beauty clad-as angels are clad in light. The stars looked dusk and heavy, like eyes with tears

And heaved with deep, convulsive throes the suffocated blast; The waves were dragged along by his strong, unsteady hand,-

Like forms of lead-upgathered dead-he laid them on the land: All folded in their foam-shrouds white, they sank through the pebbles gray, With never a track of this passing rack, like the soul

on its viewless way; The thunder growled in the distance, with a dulland smothered sound, And seized the rocks with his lightning arm, and

whirled them round and round, While darkness, like a hideous thing, came crawling slowly nigh, With sullen march, till ocean's arch was fading on the eye.

Still England's Genius loometh bright athwart the blotted skies, And at her feet, uneasily, her lion nation lies: "The clouds," she said, "that shade my land, are

fierce, and dark, and strong, And the night, it lasts a weary time!-the night is lone and long? Thou Lion! lift thy wistful eyes! What dreams disturb thy rest? Thou watchest for the morning rise!-The sun has

And the spirit smiled, tho' gathering wild, the fiends of darkness wound, And o'er her limbs, so delicate, black slimy serpents

bouna : They were fetters made of falsehood, and treachery, and guile. But free in thrall, she met them all, with hope in her conquering smile.

Once only raised her eyes, as though to call the hoarded strife Where it lay and rocked on the hearts of men, and panted to burst into life: Twas years ago, and, at the sign, the boldest brow

turned pale, And moved the leaves on England's oak, prophetic of the gale. Then fever shook the prostrate land, that heaved in

its slumbers low. Warm hopes began to glide abroad, and frozen hearts to glow; The clank of chains was heard around, for slaves were all astir.

to minister: But then she saw no steady strength in that tumult-And many hopes where one should be, and self for

And every thought a watchword sought, and hands

The Spirit wept, the while the best were cast to thrall and chain. Or exiled to a dreary land across a dreary main,

She turned away with sad, proud smile, their bitter lot to see, But low was breathed her prophet-hope: "Come! wait and watch with me!"

And long she waits and watches, till the sable sands have run, With glance as bright as the thunder light, but lasting as the sun. And still they wait and watch, till time and wrong,

combined, The cankered hold of tyrants old, have warped and undermined. With morning, o'er level plains, a sudden blaze shall

break. And dreams of olden liberties embodied glory take; And the dead that sleep, in their chambers deep,for a hero never dies,-Shall rise and walk men's minds again, enshaped in

memories; And one by one their signals sound "the watchers on the tower."# Who bravely waited through the night for morning's certain hour;
And fast an answering shout shall come—from

banded brothers cast, Far louder than the whirling drum-more clear than clarion-blast:

Reminiscence of an admirable Poem, "The Watcher

Britannia, freedom's fettered nurse, shall start unto the tone. The breaker of another's chain shall learn to break his own, And from her crest victorious celestial glories dart, What time she throws her CHARTER-SHIELD before

her noble heart. Then man shall cease for aye to bend unto each sceptred clod The knee that God made pliant but to bend unto a

And leading with a father's sway our mighty brother-By "right divine," co-equally, the Wise shall guide

the Good; And prouder pomps be theirs than swell a vain, imperial state, More safe their open threshold be than tyrauts' sen-

tried gate! Who dares assail their power, must scale a wall that God has wrought, A rampart wall of honest hearts, manned by one

holy thought! No need of scarlet grenadiers, to guard them where they dwell, For 'tis the people's self becomes their glorious citadel.

These are the throneless kings that lead the chainless nations on, The mighty dynasts who have reigned like TELL and WASHINGTON!

No need to guide suspicious pride, of satellite or spy, But over every man shall watch the searching public eye. Then force and fraud, its demon-twin, together sink

and cease, And tyranny's war-glory dies beneath the feet of While settling down through priestish graves, 'mid

mosses grave and gray, Dim superstition buries these, and sighs and sinks away; Then fear shall aye be banished hence, and love re-

sume its place, And earth become one country vast, and man one household race: And God a household God, who dwells in every home and heart:

Not sought alone in piles of stone, encaged by monk. ish art! No mummer,s masque, no leave to ask, no tax or tithe to pay, That man may have the privilege unto his God to

Now, nations, be no laggards !-now, leaders, take your stand! For that was Freedom's midnight-morning is at hand! Look! watchers on the tower, lest it take you by surprise, For its coming light is flashing bright, across the na-

prav!

tions' eves!

Hampstead, 10th July, 1846.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRST ESTATE—HER-RINGSGATE FARM.

We had the pleasure of visiting this enchanting spot on Sunday and Monday last, July the 12th and 13th. The estate is situate on an eminence, and commands delightful views in the counties of Berks. Bucks, Surrey, and Herts. It is bounded by a ring fence, and has a wood on each of its four sides. which adds much to its picturesque appearance, and gives variety to the scene. Mr. O'Connor accompanied us through the estate, a mile and a quarter in extent, and appeared to take great pleasure in explaining every thing connected with the beautiful "Chartist villas." (for they are much more like the "villas" erected for retired tradesmen, a short distance from town, than the present habitations of the sons of toil) which are in the course of erection under his immediate superintendance as the happy homes of some of his Chartist brethren, who have had the good sense to enroll themselves shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Each cottage is built of the best material, and the comfort, convethe physical comfort of the intended occupant has been so well cared for, the mind has not been forgotten, as each house is fitted up with a neat and elegant library. The entrance to each house is by a side door, thus one door answered all purposes, which economises the "funds," but should any allottee desire to have a front door, or entrance, it will be very easy for such allottee to elongate his window. a la Française, level with the little lawn that adorns the front, and he will be at once possessed of a residence that the "choicest sprig of fashion" might envy. The situation appears to be remarkably well chosen, and from the absence of market gardeners in the district, and its proximity to the markets of Watford, Uxbridge, and the easy means of reaching the great metropolis, we fearlessly assert that each llottee may realise a competency by gardening alone. To those who are sceptical on the point, whether two acres will be sufficient to support a man and his family, we cordially commend them to pay a visit to Herringsgate, and when they see the allotments laid out, satisfied we are that they will agree with us, that two acres will be quite as much as they can cultivate, and will produce amply sufficient for the maintenance in comfort of a man, his wife, and family. We were much pleased with the fraternal feeling which pervades, in an eminent degree, the bosoms of all employed on "the People's first estate," and equally delighted at the glorious spread of democratic sentiment in the neighbourhood, as evinced by the numerous and respectably attended meetings at Chorley Wood Common, and at Rickmansworth. As we took "one long lingering look behind," we found ourselves shouting most lustly, as we are sure all our readers will do-"Live the Charter-Flourish the Chartist Co-operative Land

THE LAND! THE LAND!—GREAT MEETING ON CHORLEY WOOD COMMON.

Society."

CORRESPONDENT.

The directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land remain in ignorance of the principles of either "The Charter," or the "Chartist Land Society," issued bills for convening a meeting for Sunday afternoon, July the 12th, on Chorley Wood Common, an area gladly the villagers availed themselves of this opportunity of obtaining "useful knowledge."

At six o'clock, when the chair was taken, the at seven hundred,) including several substantial yeo-men, with their wives and children in their chaise carts, and also a few of a still "higher" class in more costly vehicles. A more orderly or attentive audience we never had the pleasure of witnessing.

Mr. Henry Cullingham, the foreman of the works The People's estate," was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, stating that, from his knowledge of the people, from working amongst them, he was quite sure they would e as decorous, as orderly, and pay as much attention as they would in any church or chapel. He had the pleasure of introducing Mr. John Skelton, of London,

Mr. Skelton said, a public meeting of any kind

was, doubtless, a novelty down here, a meeting for the great and good purpose for which they had assembled especially. The men who were now the chosen leaders of the people, had seen men grow rich on their fellow-men's labour, and roll in luxury, whilst they (the working-men) who produced everything had but a small share of that wealth they produced so profusely, and on the smallest accident, occasioned by illness, or other misfortune, were driven to the Poor Law Bastile, and separated from the wife of their bosom, and the children of their affection. (Hear, hear.) They said these things were wrong, and must be redressed — (Cheers)—they, herefore, resolved to investigate these matters for that investigation before them, and implore their aid hospital wards of the almshouse are crowded to overin applying the remedy. (Cheers.) They (the meeting) had doubtlessly heard of a body of men called Chartists, and perchance had been warned to have nothing to the control of the control have nothing to do with those men, or they would contaminate them, and fill them with poisonous doctrines. (Laughter.) He knew those who lived in idleness thought it their duty to keep them from a knowledge of their rights, and the means of obtaining them; but he was most happy to find that this "crafty device" had failed, and that such numbers had come to be "contaminated," and right glad was he to have the opportunity of being the "contaminater" or teacher of the principles of liberty, peace, prosperity, and universal happiness—(Loud cheers) and the administrator of that moral "poison" which would teach the working man to live on his own land, by his own labour, without the fear of poverty or its effects, "none daring to make him afraid." (Loud cheers,) The people were not represented in parliament, and consequently were compelled to bear any burthens their oppressors were pleased to put on them. (Hear, hear.) There was a plan by which wealth could be amassed, and happiness promoted, without the dearmassed, and happiness promoted, without the destruction or spoliation of one title of in with a crash of thunder. The damage is estimated property now in existence. (Hear, hear.) He would tell them how this was to be done. Suppose any working man in the town of Rickmansworth had the state of the suppose and the suppose and the state of the suppose and the supp working man in the town of Rickmansworth had lived hard and thereby hoarded a few pounds, and he wanted to buy an acre or two of land, he might help him to it; no, not even though he offered ten shillings per acre more then others more than acre or the office, that on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

how was it to be done? why, by co-operation. Unite together and subscribe your pence. If only 3,000 men subscribed sixpence per week each, at the end of the year they would find that in their collective capacity they were the possessors of a goodly sum, and then if the working man entered the "mart," as the representative of his fellows, would be treated place he called himself J. B. Wellesley, and left on with the great courtesy and respect, for in the present state of society it was "money made the man." labour, and (as acknowledged by all) conferred so with Wyndham has been ascertained by the Society many advantages on the tradesmen of Rickmans of Guardians of Trade, who have examined the hand worth, Mile End, and their vicinities. (Loud cheers.) writing of the two parties. If to tell truths like these, to confer so many advan-

of directors, said. We have convened this meeting in minutes within the specified time. order that we might have the opportunity of submitoppressed-they have, as our friend Skelton has told nature intended they should have enjoyed. (Cheers.) Scripture said, "He who will not work neither shall the useless and indolent living in luxury, whilst the and ingenuity. (Loud cheers.) The People were unrepresented, and uncared for, and hence the necessity of their taking their affairs into their own Mr. Tyler. cessity of their taking their affairs into their own hands, and caring for themselves (hear, hear;) obtaining representation and protecting themselves. (Cheers.) Feeling that the "Chartist Executive" and fearlessly proclaimed the great principles of Democracy, the Political Equality of Man, that all men are brethren, and all women sisters (loud cheers;) and that these principles alone would produce universal peace, prosperity, contentment, happiness, and brotherly love (great applause;) whilst class-made Land Society, and sat down, amid much applause, by moving the following resolution ;—
That this meeting has heard the principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society explained with much

Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD, in seconding the motion. racter, neither as Roman Catholics, Methodists, Dissenters of any kind, or Church of England men. but as Philanthropists, determined to do all the good they could for themselves and fellow-men. (Loud cheers.) He fully expected there were some who thought they ought to have selected some other day for the purpose, but was it not written, "that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day!" and again, tion? then how much more would they be justified Odessa. in raising and elevating their fellow man from the gate," and sure he was they would immediately pro- 306,000,000 lbs.—Journal des Chemins de Fer. ceed to enroll themselves members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and thus work out their own, their wives, and childrens' redemption. Mr. Stallwood resumed his seat amid much applause, and to put relative to the society, to do so, and to assure any queriest that he would meet with a willing and respectful answer. (Cheers.) No person appearing to ask any question the motion was put, and carried by acclamation. It was then announced, that "A District of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society" was opened at Mr. Barber's, Chorley Wood Com-mon, and that meetings would be held every Monday evening, for the enrolment of members, &c.

This announcement was received with much applause, very many expressing their determination to take up shares. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Henry Culling ham, for his manly and strictly impartial conduct as chairman, and the meeting dissolved, with a determination to re-assemble on the same spot on an early

APPEAL FROM THE CHARTIST OF BIRMINGHAM TO THE CHARTIST OF GREAT BRITAIN, ON BEHALF OF MRS ROBERTS, WHOSE HUSBAND IS NOW EXILED FROM IIIS NATIVE COUNTRY

Brother Chartist's, -In appealing to you on behalf of Mrs. Roberts, the wife of Francis Roberts\* at present an exile from his native country, we are not un-aware of the position in which we stand in soliciting your pecuinary aid, for the object of sending her and her two children to an affectionate father and kind husband, and thereby in a small degree to lessen the punishment, and console the feelings of one of the victims of whig oppression. Had we any alternative we should not at such a time solicit your aid so soon after the noble response made on behalf of the Martyr Frost. For some time it has been in contemplation to send Mrs. Roberts to her husband, Society having resolved that the people living within so much desired by him and approved by her, and the few miles of the "people's" first estate should not now all that stands in the way is the pecuniary emain in ignorance of the principles of either "The means. We were impressed with the idea that there was sufficient benevolence amongst the liberal and humane gentlemen of our own Town to have accomplished so good an object, but we are sorry to comprising three hundred acres of land, and right say there is no probability of a sufficient sum being realized here, although there is but one opinion as to the innocence of poor Roberts. The sum required including all expences is £50, about £15 has been sary of their independence, being taken into custody number present exceeded five hundred persons, (in already collected here. Although a large sum, deed, we have heard the number present computed amongst the many it is comparatively nothing; put

A. TUSSELL

JOHN NEWHOUSE. P.S., All monies to be sent to Mr. James Smith. Ship Inn, Steel House Lane, Birmingham.

\* Memorials have been sent to Lord John Russel during the time he was Home Secretary, also to Sir James Graham, by 12 respectable individuals who made affidavit on oath that Roberts was not present at the bull ring burnings. Although there was but one evidence against poor Roberts, they could not see sufficient grounds to solicit her Majesty to grant a free pardon to the victim. We have seen a letter from the employer of Roberts, in New South Wales, where he states that if Mrs. Roberts will come over, he will allow him the use of twenty acres of land and the shop, and tools, where he now works, upon condition that he does the jobbing work which Roberts considers very trifling.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—The Boston Journal of the 27th ult. says-" We regret to learn from the Post. that there is much sickness in this city among the poor Irish emigrants who have lately arrived here. Nearly every emigrant vessel has more or less sick themselves, and seek out the remedy, and this meet on arrival, and many more sicken in a week or two ing was called for the purpose of laying the result of after coming on shore. We are informed that the

> of Wm. Shirley, tenant of W. Cox, Esq., of Ballynoe, Ballingarry, has become idiotic from terror at the burning of her father's house and furniture by inceadiaries on Monday night last. The former tenant

> of the house and farm was ejected for non-payment of rent. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL - On Tuesday morning last, about one o'clock, the premises occupied by Mr. M'Euchen, in Cooper-row, near the Customhouse, Liverpool, as a cork cutting manufactory, were discovered to be in flames. An alarm was instantly given but before the fire-engine could arrive, the flames burst forth from all parts of the building. Fortunately from the exertions of the Fire Brigade. aided and directed by Mr. Hewitt, Chief Commissioner Brown, and Mr. Maxwell, Inspector of Salvage, the flames were ultimately subdued. and prevented from communicating to the adjoining build-

help him to it; no, not even though he offered ten shillings per acre more than others would give were some thief or thieves stole from the butler's pantry some thief or thieves stole from the butler's pantry busy at the should be sorry to leave the Queen's Own, after it put up by auction. It would be useless for the working man in his individual capacity to enter the he would want to purchase by retail, and there land is only sold by wholesale. Here here is only sold in the contession to the latter on the butler's pantry of the residence of the time, adding.

ELOPKMENT OF A Young English Lady of Rank made, but said he was in liquor at the time, adding. ELOPKMENT OF A YOUNG English to the sorry to leave the Queen's Own, after the latter end of the week, endeavouring to discover the latter on do find the was in liquor at the time, adding made, but said he was in liquor at the time, adding the was in liquor at the time, adding is only sold by wholesale—(Hear, hear)—well, then, five silver desert and other forks.

General Intelligence.

MR. WYNDHAM AGAIN .- This notorious scoundred has, we find, been victimising the proprietor of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Tonbridge Wells. At this Monday last, after paying for his lodging by a forged banker's draft for £50. At the time he paid the It was by means like these that working men had bedraft he showed a letter, purporting to come from come possessors of Herringsgate Farm," and had Gurney, Turner, and Co., authenticating the draft, built so many handsome villas, employed so much which also was a forgery. The identity of Wellesley labour, and Co., acknowledged by the college which also was a forgery.

WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME. - Captain Hesketh, tages, so much happiness, on working men, their of the 2nd Life Guards, who undertook on Friday to wives and families, be to "poison," he repeated he walk from the Regent's Park Barracks to the Cawas but too happy in being "a poisoner." (Loud valry Barracks at Windsor and back again within happy in being a poisoner." twelve hours, performed the distance (upwards of 47 Mr. Christopher Dotle, a member of the board miles.) with apparent ease in an hour and seven present occasion the two seconds, subalterns in the

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL. ting to it a question of vital importance. Too true On Monday morning the mortal remains of the late it was that the People had been long and grievously Chief-Justice Tindal were removed from Bedfordsquare for interment in the family vanit at Kensalyou, produced all the wealth in existence, whilst they green Cemetery. About fifty gentlemen, principally have been deprived of that just share which God and the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, comprised the attendants; amongst whom we noticed Mr. Baron Parke, Sir W. Symonds of the Civil Dethe eat," yet, in define of this injunction, do we find partment, Royal Navy, Major Symonds, Captain Symonds, R.N., Captain Tindal, R.N., and Mr. C. G. honest, industrious, ingenious artisan, by his hard Tindal, sons of the deceased, Mr. Bosanquet, the toil can scarcely obtain food of the coarsest kind, for barrister, son-in-law to the deceased, the Rev. J. E. himself and family. (Hear, hear.) And then, in a Tyler, Sir J. De Veulle, of St. Helier's, Jersey, &c. moment of difficulty, or when old age crept on him, dc. The outer coffin, which was covered with purto become the inmate of the cold Bastile, and this ple velvet, and richly furnished, bore the following from no fault of workmen, for the Working men of inscription, "The Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngthe United Kingdom are proverbial for their industry ham Tindal, Lord Chief-Justice of her Majesty's

THE INCENDIARY FIRE AT SOHAM .- On Saturday, Mr. Cornelius Harvey, a wealthy farmer, and his neplrew, James Harvey, were finally examined before the magistrates on a charge of having been the incendiaries at the recent destructive fire at Soham, near Cambridge, and they were committed for trial at the

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD:-Amongst the articles brought from China by the French Comlaws tended to wretchedness, misery, disease and mission, who have just returned from that country, death. (Much cheering.) Mr. Dovle next showed and which are exhibited at the Ministry of Commerce, the great progress made by the Chartist Co-operative is a map of the world, presented to the Commission by the head Mandarin of Canton. The Chinese decks in all directions. The flight reached England geographer has arranged the earth quite in his way: With him there are no isthmuses, no peninsulas: the isthmus of Suez is replaced by a magnificent arm of pleasure, and hereby pleage themselves, to aid and assist the sea, which detaches itself from the Mediterranean flies, the weather was calm and sunny, with scarce a in the promulgation of the same, by every means in their to fall into the Red Sea. We see nothing of the puff of wind stirring; but an hour or so after they sthmus of Panama, and the two seas on that side reached terra frma it came on to blow great guns are connected in the same way. There are neither said, they did not appear there in a sectarian cha- Pyrenees or Alps, and hardly are the vast mountains of America indicated. On the other hand, however, China is liberally dealt with by the geographer; for upon this point it occupies not less than three-quarters of the whole globe.

A GREEK CORN BILL REJECTED .- We learn from Athens that the Greek Senate has, by a large majority, rejected a bill for levying an import duty on foreign corn. The Bill, if it had passed, would have if any man among you having an ox or an ass fallen been very injurious to the inhabitants of the islands into a pit, will he not pull it out?" And was not of the Greek Archipelago, as they grow little corn; man fallen into the pit of misery, want, and destitu- and are dependent for supplies on imports from

slough of despond. (Much applause.) The name meeting against capital punishment, a single hand given to their society was, "The Chartist Co-opera- was held up against each resolution. At length some tive Land Society"—perchance that meeting might one cried out "It's Jack Ketch," and the dissentient not have had an opportunity of hearing the principles of that Charter explained, from which "The Mining Wealth of Australia.—This empire is Land Society" had derived its name, and if it met one of the richest of Central Europe in minerals and their approbation he would attempt to explain them. | metals of all kinds. It produces abundance of coal.

The speaker then entered into an elaborate exposi- wood, charcoal, rock-salt, clay for porcelain manu- or two ago a person who keeps a few pigeons about his tion of the six points of "the People's Charter," and also of the principles of "the Land Society;" showing has been been been stated from the following statement of the land one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one completely contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one contributed by the land of the nest of the injured one contributed by the land of the injured toiled for seven or eight shillings per week, might average annual production of metals in this empire:

work out his own redemption, by his humble contribution of silver, 54,000 lbs.; tin, 190,000 From the fact of two or three matches been found bution of £2 12s, in weekly instalments of Three-lbs.; mercury, 370,000 lbs.; cobalt and nickel, outside the nest, there was no doubt but the pigeon Ins number is scarcely as good as most of its pre- mence, and appliess of the occupant appear to have pence each; and invited those who had not witnessed 240,000 lbs.; zine, 1,000,000 had carried some into the place, and caused them to decessors; nevertheless a considerable "feast of been the chief study and care of the designer. Whilst A ROGUE CAUGHT AND RELEASED.—We learn from

the Boston Star that an Englishman, named A. T. Leman, a mahogany-dealar in London, after swindling his creditors out of about 90,000 dollars, left again rose to request any one that had any questions | for this country, and arrived here in the ship Joshua Bates. One of his creditors followed him in the Caledonia, and learning that Leman had offered to Mr. Henshaw, broker in Boston, £5,000 in Bank of England notes for sale, he ferreted him out, and obtained from him £10,000 in Bank of England notes and sovereigns, and allowed him to escape .- New York Journal of Commerce. HORRIBLE CRIME.—In 1845, during the procession

of the Fete-dieu, at Kleinzell, a small town in Hungary, a widow, named Witrewslewsky. lost her child, a little girl, in the crowd. All her efforts to find her were in vain. This year she again attended the rocession, when she was accosted by a little girl, holding in her hands a wooden box, who was begging for alms. She immediately recognised her own child but to her horror, on examining her, she found that she was blind, the orbits of her eyes being empty A woman, who attempted to obstruct Madame Witrewslewsky in taking away the child, was arrested, when she confessed that she was a public mendicant, that she had stolen the child, and scooped out its eyes with a knife, in order to excite the greater commiseration for the unfortunate little creature, and thus to obtain more abundant alms. The punishment inflicted by the Hungarian laws for this crime

the lower extremities. FATAL PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER .- On Saturday an Bennett, aged fifty, a labourer, living at Fulham. It appeared from the evidence, that deceased was drinking beer at the Crown public-house, when two strange men, one of whom was Gibbs, an experienced fighter, attempted to drink out of the pewter-pot belonging to deceased. A quarrel ensued, when Gibbs, who had a peculiar method of butting with his head, did so repeatedly against the stomach of Bennett, who attempted to defend himself, but was intoxicated. The deceased afterwards tottered away from the spot, and was found lying insensible by a police-

Manslaughter against John Gibbs. inst., in consequence of several American sailors, who were celebrating rather too noisily the anniverby the police, a riot took place. Some of their countrymen armed themselves with stones, and effected a forcible rescue. The whole band, flushed with this easy victory, went to a neighbouring cabaret to celebrate their triumph; but a larger civil force having been called out, the whole party were taken and lodged in the watch house.

ast has been very rigidly adhered to in districts of his person the bottom broke, and severely lacerated chiefly affected by its operations, particularly in the his foot. Sir Benjamin Brodie was instantly sent parish of St. Giles. The numbers of those thus unhoused in this parish alone amount to upwards of hon. baronet. Although the bloed was profuse from culty in providing, and it has had a great effect in raising the price of lodgings, which for rooms of very inferior accommodation has, in many instances, been interior accommodation has, in many instances, oven increased from three shillings to four shillings, and enstained injury. The casualty will recessarily even five shillings nor week even five shillings per weck.

MEETING OF IRONMASTERS AT DUDLEY .- DUDLEY, SATURDAY .- This evening, the last of the quarterly meetings of masters in this district took place at of the friends of temperance, under this designation, Smith's Hotel, in this town, at which the prices will be held in London on the 4th of August next. agreed to at Birmingham were confirmed. The iron On the 7th a large public meeting will be held in Cotrade of this district is now in a very prosperous state, and is likely to continue so for some length of India, and various other parts of the globe, are altime. Many heavy orders have been given during ready on their passage, and it is confidently expected the week at the various meetings, which have been than the convention will prove the most interesting held for iron, particularly for pig, for which kind and important meeting ever held in connection with alone orders were received for about 25,000 tons. the temperance movement. Under these circumstances, no reduction may be expected for the present.

condemned to three months' imprisonment, and gases, dissolves them, draws them away, and, by its condemned to three months' imprisonment, and Charles Thelin, the valet de chambre of the prince, who was absent, was sentenced by default to six our town from this process, which cannot fail of the

Charles has purchased the German London Journal tain respects, would be too costly? for 6,000 or 7,000 dollars, and takes a very active part in the composition of it. Some numbers have run their two hundred yards race for £10 in Hydo been received here, and are read with much interest. Park. The latter won. as they contain various articles on our situation. In Singular Case of Deserge, N.—At the County

fore. The young lady who is a minor, and very being now stationed at Portsmouth.

beautiful, belongs to a family of rank—the lover i a French nobleman of fortune. They have been very closely followed by the two brothers of the young lady, but hitherto, it has been impossible to discover them, although it is pretty well ascertained that they are in or near Paris. They are precluded by the enactments of the French law from being legally married without the consent of their friends, and the young lady being under age the gentleman is amenable to criminal law. A warrant has been issued against them. FATAL DUEL AT BAYONNE .- A sanguinary and

fatal duel has taken place at Bayonne, between two officers of the 60th regiment, quartered there. The one who fell received three wounds, two of which were in the breast. This unfortunate event is, perbeen drawn by either of the principals. But on the above-mentioned corps, and very young men, allowed themselves to be intimidated by the deceased. who to great physical strength joined considerable proficiency in the use of the sabre. A very trivial dispute was the cause of the encounter, and on separating the previous day, the officer who fell assured his adversary that he would kill him on the morrow. advising him to make his will or not fight him. The first wound he received was on the right hand, which excited him to such a pitch of frenzy, that on the seconds attempting to put an end to the strife, he swore he would run the first man through who interposed between him and his foe, and consequently the seconds permitted these two officers to fight to the death, contrary to all the laws of humanity and honour. What is worse, it appears that this unfortunate was abandoned at a moment when prompt succour might have stopped the hemorrhage of his wounds, and perhaps saved his life. General Harispe, commanding the military division of the Basses Pyrenees, justly indignant at the conduct of the two seconds, sent them under arrest to the citadel, where they will remain in confinement until the decision of the Minister of War is known. The surviving principal is to be tried by a court-martial. EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF BUTTERPLIES.—One of

the largest flight of butterflies ever seen in this country, crossed the Channel from France to England on Sunday last. Such was the density and extent of the cloud formed by the living mass, that it completely obscured the sun from the people on board of our continental steamers, on their passage, for many hundreds of yards, while the insects strewed the about twelve o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves inland and along shore, darkening the air as they went. During the sea passage of the butterfrom the S. W., the direction whence the insects came. - Canterbury Journal.

Івпанім Расна.—The territorial possessions of Ibrahim Pacha are immense. He has introduced into Egypt sugar cultivation on a large scale. Besides cotton—the benefit of which production Egypt owes to Mehemet Ali—the vine and olive have been especial objects of his attention. The gardens of Ibrahim Pacha, especially that of Rhoda, on the Nile, are eminently beautiful. They are under the care of Scotch gardeners; they are enriched with a boundless variety of fruits and flowers; and the Pacha has spared no expense in collecting from remote regions the rare, the magnificent, the JACK KETCH AT EXETER HALL .- At the Exeter useful, and the ornamental. There are no properties so well administered, none so profitable, as those of Ibrahim Pacha. They afford an example of successful administration, and lead to a confident hope that the same spirit of order and enterprise may preside over the political future destinies of Egypt. People's Journal.

CURIOUS FIRES FROM LUCIFER MATCHES .- A' day going to her eggs.—On Tuesday, a highly respecta-ble gentleman, whilst in the public office, perceived a smoke issuing from the inner pocket of his cost, and feeling something warm he hastily retired into an adjoining room, and on taking off his upper garment he found that some matches, carried for the purpose of lighting eigars, had been ignited by friction. In neither instance did any material injury arise, but it shows how necessary it is to use caution.—Birming-

ham Advertiser. LIGHTING THE STREETS .- At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, in a paper read by Mr. Jos. Flotcher, the Secretary, it was estimated that the metropolis and its environs are lighted from eighteen establishments; that the amount of capital invested in works, pipes, tanks, &c., is £2,800 000, which employ 2,500 persons; and that there are 380 lampighters constantly employed in attending to 30,400

VICTORIA PARK. - On Sunday the visitors have exceeded 10,000, and amongst them were many from the west end; upwards of thirty carriages being outside the principal lodge entrance on Sunday between four and six o'clock. Three coroneted carriages were there at one time. Amongst the visitors in the afternoon was Viscount Canning.

ASSOCIATION FOR CLEANLINESS, GLASSHOUSE-YARD. The late warm weather has caused a great increase of intercourse to the establishment, and no less than 760 persons availed themselves of it gratuitous advantages last week. Of these the number who bathed is breaking alive on the wheel, commencing with lower extremities. was 446, and washed clothes, 684, whilst the number of articles washed was 4,271. On Saturday last the number of persons who bathed was 95, and washed inquest was held at St. George's Hospital on James clothes 150, whilst the number of articles washed

was 1,072. STATUE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES IV .- This statue is destined as a commemorative of the fifth centenary of the Prague University-the oldest in Germany. The model has just been exhibited in Mr. Burgschmied's workshop in Nurnborg. It is fourteen feet high, and weighs torty cwt. The Emperor-a graceful, manly figure-is represented in the act of surrendering the charter of the University; the crowned head slightly bent. The costume is historically true, the pallium covering the rear part of the figure: the folds full, yet graceconstable in a garden by the road. A surgeon attended him, but he died from the injuries received ful. The under-garment is covered with lilies, and in the abdomen. The Jury returned a verdict of on the right-hand side hang down the rich tassels of the girdle; the sword adorned with a large, AMERICAN DISTURBANCE AT HAVRE .- On the 4th artfully-wrought guard. The contractor, however. has undertaken the difficult obligation of delivering the whole work, including a sculpture pedestal, to the Prague committee, at the end of the year 1847. The price is 80,000 florins (£9,000.)

ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PRES .- We regret to learn that the absence of Sir Robert Peel from the House of Commons on Monday night arose from the right hon. baronet's being confined to his residence by the effects of an accident which might have been far more serious than it has turned out. We hear THE NEW BUILDING ACT.—The clause for vacating that while dressing in the morning he inecutiously cellars and underground tenements on the 1st of July rested his foot on a china basin, and by the weight for, and was as promptly in attendance on the right ,000, for whose accommodation there was great diffi-Benjamin Brodie, after a minute examination of the injured parts, pronounced that no danger was to be apprehended, as not any important vessel had house .- Times.

Would's Temperance Convention.—A gathering vent Garden Theatre. Delegates from America,

DISINFECTION OF SEWERS, ETC .- In a French paper. the National de l'Ouest, appears the following :- "To the Fort of Ham, and the two keepers, accused of baving favoured the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon, were acquitted by the tribunal of Police of Peronne on the 10th instant. Dr. Conneau was condemned to three months' imprisonment and butter than the property of the many means employed for disinfecting sinks and all impure places, M. Faucille has just added one of great economy and easy application; this is steam, which injected into places filled with deleterious gases, dissolves them draws them are supplied to three months' imprisonment. THE Ex-Duke of Brunswick.—Brunswick, July most happy effects when employed in cases where the Ex-Duke of Brunswick.—Brunswick, July the sulphate of iron, carbon, and privilineous acid the sulphate of iron, carbon, and privilineous acid (Frankart's process), &c., however preferable in certain respects would be too could be too c

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Tuesday, Mills and Rowley

one of the latest numbers we see that Duke Charles Magistrates' Office, Rochester, on Mohday, William must have renounced all thought of recovery of pos- Ellingsworth, a young soldier. 23 years of age, must have renounced an enought of recovery of possession of our duchy by force of arms, a notion whose appearance indicated that he had already which it is well known he once entertained. Many renders, doubtless, remember that about ten years sertion. It appeared that he enlistened in the 13th ago he made preparations in France, had uniforms regiment, in 1839, at Leeds, in Yorkshire; that he ago ne made preparations in reance, nad uniforms regiment, in 1909, at Lecus, in Xorkshire; that he got ready, and appointed a Pole to the command of his troops. The expedition was not, however undertaken. There was, in fact, no prospect whatever of ment, and immediately joined the 2d Queen's Own. success; and if we are not mistaken, the Duke was He was soon afterwards ordered out to India, where involved in a vexatious and expensive law-suit. The ke had been during the last seven years, actively uniforms have been lying for some years in London, engaged in the war. He arrived in England from and the Duke is now desirous of getting rid of them. Bomay on board the Neptune, on the 11th of June, 简思 氣層發語學數形的

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS, WM. FARRIS solicits the attention of the Public to his well selected Stock of Paper Hangings, of his well selected Stock of Paper Hangings, of which he had always a large Stock on hand for inspection Tsale, commencing with Bed Room Paper from 3d. per yard. Staircase ditto 3d. "
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Should an article with so brilliant a name, "well known, &c., &c., by Mrs. Harris, 'Bring disappointment to the experimentist," and prove an useless "adjunct to the experimentist," and prove an useless "adjunct to any thing but bird-cages, the sand from Old Time's hour-glass would do as well, only we cannot get enough of it. Gentlemen are advised not to despair of removing their beards, quite clean, and without pain. JNO. TEETGEN'S RAZOR-STROP OF 1845, AND THE DIAMOND-EDGE UNPOLISHED RAZORS are things of quite a different character, and will enable any one with care and skill to shave perfectly clean, and literally without the least

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ODES TO CONFIDENCE.

Entered at Stationers' hall. Where's Confidence? Why hides she from man Why does she veil her ever welcome face? [kind Why! Confidence has grossly been abused, By many who have won her cheering smiles. In every grade and near relationship: How of ther easy nature's been allured By gaudy shops, by wond'rous promises more than art or nature can perform, Opinions golden from her purse to win.

Thus Confidence so often trapp'd and snar'd

By specious puffing and advertisements,
Will with the unpretending only dwell.
Who promises what's 'youd the reach of art,
The smiles of Confidence will ne'er receive, But he on aid of science who relies, And adds to theory experience, Pays honestly his court to confidence, And with perfection crowns his handy work, Thus Confidence will smile upon his skill. What's done with Confidence is best achiev'd Let the act be as simple as it may,

Be sure that you can do a thing—'tis done!

How many heroes foremost in the field. Daring the foe, unflinching from the sword. Have dreaded when they took the Razor up For in their weapon they lack'd Confidence; They had not tried the keen smooth diamond-edge, By science temper'd with surpassing skill; But had bestowed their easy Confidence On words bombastic, edgeless promises, Bought magic dearly, and neglected art, Then (effort upon effort tried in vain,) Have yielded to affliction and despair, with dogged resolution, to endure An ill they deemed without a remedy. Who e'erhas Confidence in Textorn's skill. The Diamond-edge and London Razor Strop, Will be himself with Confidence embued. Shave without pain, and with a hand as firm, Inshaking, as the tempered edge he holds : And all who've made the trial, own at once, 'Tis Confidence with Confidence repaid.

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MR. O'CONNOR'S SPEECH.

A Verbatim Report of Mr. O'Connor's speech at the Election at Nottingham, PRICE THREE PENCE, will be published on Saturday next, the 25th of July.-Agents are requested to send their orders in time.

#### HERRINGSGATE.

The Northern Star of the 22nd August will contain an elaborate engraving of Herringsgate Farm, with the adjacent country, thus affording to all who are interested in the success of the land plan an opportunity of preserving a fitting moment of the first locality. The Northern Star of Saturday week will contain a correct list of those who have been ballotted for the second location.

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

IRELAND.

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, Who would be free themselves must strike the blow!

In these days of progression; in this age of watch ful scrutiny, searching enquiry, jealousy and suspicion—there is something so startling, something so astounding and appalling, in the notion of a people calling themselves brave, intelligent and enlightened, being sold without a struggle at the political auction mart, that we know not whether most to wonder at the boldness of the auctioneer, or the pliancy of the stock. It is now some years since, commenting upon the Reform speeches of Thomas Attwood, and tracing to them the new notions of physical force, which had sprung up in this country, that we ob- entertained the committee. At three o'clock of the Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed served, that the period had arrived when a sagacious day before the election closed, when Pierce George Irish; we shall hear no more people would demand from political leaders the real, Barron was greatly at the head of the poll, we were simple, and substantial, not the figurative and metaphorical, meaning of plain and simple language.

in the announcement of the Brummagem chief. that THREE MILLION ARMS would be speedily uplifted as a response to the pulsation of three million English hearts, panting for liberty, and aspiring to its possession. There was something so ference to the plates 1 and 2, with their elucidation, and simple in the mode pointed out by the great bard, We deny it, wholly and utterly deny it: while, if by which alone hereditary bondsmen could free themselves, that it required no political glossary to illustrate its meaning to the susceptible minds of the susceptible Irish people, in a state of incipient revolution for the last seven centuries, and tutored in the national lesson—that ENGLAND'S WEAK. NESS WAS IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY; taught Patent measures, 8s. the set; they are peculiarly useful achieved more by the TERROR OF THEIR ARMS, and the motto under the touch-hole of their cannon, the one nor the other. But how it bespeaks the significantly illustrated by the Liberator placing his weakness, the duplicity and depravity of the threadpost free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, forefinger on the tip of his nose, amid the cheers of bare patriots, when we find at one and the same hereditary bondsmen, than by all the moral force time, that Dundalk is ready to receive a young speeches of their predecessors.

There was something figurative in all this—a kind of politico-scriptural language, to suit the devil, others, had the Liberator's power so faded as to whether saint or sinner; but there was something so render it even doubtful to the last and dearest of plain and simple in the power of redemption vested the young Hannibals? Could not Dundalk have in TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FIGHTING been secured to another, while the return of Daniel complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3; the largest amount of PHYSICAL FORCE ever great actor to have sustained the repeal farce for placed at the disposal of conqueror, whether ancient vet a little longer. However, Dungarvan is sold, change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; or modern; something so pertinent to the accom- and the Irish people are sold, and while the traffic plishment of freedom in the native streams THAT is going unopposedly forward, it is neither right, or WERE TO BE CRIMSONED WITH IRISH fair or just, that Smith O'Brien, the leader of truth, BLOOD IN THE IRISH STRUGGLE FOR NA- of justice and repeal, should shelter himself in re-TIONALITY; something so characteristic of physi- tirement, while his brave and manly subalterns are cal force in the arm that was yet STRONG ENOUGH fighting the battle of Irish nationality against the manufacture ONE MILLION PIKES within a week; must not profess to write for Ireland, and rest the accomplishment of the People's Charter. something so significant in the relative strength of satisfied with votes of thanks for the very same acts Irishmen as compared with those of any other that the braver of his party received censu e and country of the world - there was something so insult for performing. plain and simple in this boasting language, so boastingly expressed by Ireland's moral force leader and his head pacificator, that we were not a little astonished at learning that the real meaning of physical force was to be found in three gentlemen coming FACED PATRIOT Tom Steel, that, but for the down from the Nation office, to oppose the return of awfulness of the consequences, would lead us to a Government hack for the Repeal borough of Dungarvan, and in the uncontradicted announcement, no doubt intended as a bait for the Repeal trap, that a briefless barrister had accepted a foreign mission the sum and substance of which was that he would from the "BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL go to Ireland and break up the repeal association. WHIGS."

Howbeit, if we have so far mistaken the meaning of words as to jumble blood and loyalty, pikes and obedience to the ever adorable Providence, five hundred thousand fighting men and a peaceful struggle for nationality, the largest amount of physical force potism and adhere to the lessons that he himself has ever placed at the disposal of a conqueror and re- taught them. He has sold Ireland once more and spectful petitions to the Saxon Parliament, we cannot will sell her again, if her sons do not rise as one man and the world in the face, that one of Ireland's greatest | disgrace upon the nation and made Ireland a byeenemies, a deserter from her ranks, a creature of word of contempt throughout the civilized world. faction, a hack, a base, bloody, and brutal Whig, a Had we been aware that Dungarvan was to have registered foe of Irish nationality, the traitor of 1833, been so dishonored, if death, certain death, stared us has been allowed, unopposed, to achieve the representation of the Repeal borough of Dungarvan, the hustings and saved Ireland the dishonour and Dungarvan, the Irish ground upon which we re- Dungarvan the disgrace of so deep and we fear so deemed the Irish character, and neutralised the lasting a wound. Saxon triumph of 1834—Dungarvan, that in 1834 maintained the struggle for Irish Nationality against the odds that are now paraded as a reason for avoiding a contest.

If the Tories had remained in office, and if a general Election had taken place, would Mr. Sheil have been accepted for its representative?-and, if not to what necessity then, other than Whig expediency, does Dungarvan owe the dishonour and disgrace of being thus prostituted to patronage. What, let us ask. has been the one distinct and unmistakeable pledge given by the Irsh leaders, if all others were obscure and mysterious? Was it not that repealers. and repealers only, should represent Ireland? And have we not been taught to believe in the progress that the principle had made, and in the state of readiness in which the several repeal constituencies were, and especially Dungarvan, to redeem the national pledge? Where, then, are we to look for the progress of the national principle? Where are we to look for Irish consistency? Where for the proud honour of her boastful leaders? Can the grand Irish liberty, the growing spirit of Chartism haunted give man control over health, education, and pro-

Serjeant Murphy, Danie's Callaghan, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Redington, and the ungullable, while Dungarvan was to be the scene of so splendid a phantom as the Vhopposed triumph of the traitor £2,000 a year. We are told that Dungarvan was not prepared for the contest-that there was no money in the exchequer, and that the Devonshire interest would be opposed to repeal. Let us test the progress of the national principle by these traitoo poor to forbid a contest, or was the time favour- | weakness, we find the leader of the Irish people use | opposition. able? Upon the contrary, it was a struggle for re- | the opportunity to prop her, and sustain her power to demption, in the very teeth of a recent defeat. The preserve her sway. Repeal, we are told, is the one, anticipated death of Lord Burlington strengthened the Devonshire interest—the repealers had the worst man that could possibly be found, while the Whigs selected Pierce George Barron as the candidate, round whom every fragment of faction would, and did, rally to defeat repeal. Not only was the Devonshire interest, Whig interest, and the Tory interest opposed to the repeal candidate, but a large amount of Catholic influence, sore at the defeat of Mr. Galway, was also opposed to it; while Purcell O'Gorman, secretary to the Catholic Association, was en-

gaged as counsel for the Whig candidate, and

brought with him a large amount of Catholic

The Assessor, to whom all objections were referred, was a Whig, the returning officer was a Whig, the stipendiary magistrate was a Whig, the town was crammed with military and police, all at the disposal of the Whig party, then in power. Jacob, the repeal candidate, was a Protestant; and with these fearful odds we went confidently to the struggle, and, without the expense of a guinea, we returned with our trophies to London. Were ever odds equal to these at an election—and has Dungarvan retrogaded under the active management of the national committee? That triumph was gained without the exthat the contest cost him Five Hundred Pounds. Now, we call for the account. We discharged the Mr. Jacob, and we received not a fraction. Not a man was bribed, not a man was employed. The committee sat at Mr. Bower's house-Mr. Bower taunted with having lost the election from not having spent money. We instantly dissolved the comthe election Mr. Jacob was returned-we think by a

Now, we ask, and we have right to receive an

answer, to whom the £500 or 500 pence was paid. report is to be believed, the virtuous liberator received ample remuneration for any service that he rendered us through the presence of his son John. which, to say the truth, was not worth the value of a pin's head. The question, however, does not even rest here. The fitness of a repeal candidate did not solely consist in his being a repealer, but the ciliation Hall was indispensable. Shiel was neither O'Connell, while Dungarvan opens its arms to an old apostate. If Dungarvan was doubtful to all

There is something truly ludicrous in the horro of the old whig beast at the abuse of a gentleman BEHIND HIS BACK, and something so farcical in the Championship of the absent, by that WARM laughter. Ireland is not yet in possession of the following fact :- Mr. O'Connell, before he left London, entered into a definitive treaty with the Whigs, Has he not honourably fulfilled his mission? But, Satan like, while he and his faction reap the reward of their country's dishonour, he will contrive to throw the odium of confusion and disturbance upon those who have been hold enough to resist his desin the face, we would have met the apostate upon

> "Alas, poor country, Almost afraid to know itself."

> > THE CHARTER.

Now that the Whig faction has been once more compelled to recruit its scattered forces from the political poor-house of Ireland, and the monied ranks of England,-now that the big Beggarman has once more sold his country for the emoluments of patronage, to be dispensed amongst an army of profligates, it behoves the noble army of Chartists, who mysterious phraseology, no doubt can remain as to the party from which he anticipates corruption will receive the greatest obstruction. Upon his return to the auction mart for the sale of

battle be won if every skirmish is to be lost? And his coward soul, and he commenced the announce- pensities.

why were Wyse, Leader, the Hon. Rob. King, ment of his new alliance with Whiggery, by a repelier than the French people had rested satisfied with WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF ROYALTY and Jephson, emancipators and reformers, ignomini
tition of his denunciation of Chartism; trumping up testing the value of a principle, before empires WITHOUT GOD OR WITHOUT HOPE: No. ously hurled from their seats in 1832? Why were the old bugbear, PHYSICAL FORCE, as the ghost streamed with blood for its realization, France, as a we hope better for the improved mind of this countries. The damning report of the real party in such a struggle, would have setablished the large with streamed with blood for its realization, France, as a we hope better for the improved mind of this countries. to affright his dupes. The damning report of the re- party in such a struggle, would have established the try. We hope that the practical illustration of the peal committee is replete with denunciation of Char-bounds of her own comfort more real and stable than value of the land, so clearly demonstrated by Mr. tism, and the alliance is estensibly formed with the those assigned to her by the ambition of a military O'Connor, will lead to such a universal demand for threatened with expulsion on the first opportunity, view of once more crushing that combination of the despot. Fortunately for the English people, they its natural, just, and national appropriation, as no working classes, so much dreaded by him, and so are more enlightened, and will not run the chance of government can long resist, and thus will the land terrible to corruption. The only modicum of jus- gratifying ambitious warriors by a premature or plan have been the most eloquent expounder of of 1833, the soup commissioner of 1837, the anti- tice that Mr. O'Connell was able to offer from the hasty realization of a principle, which, in a brief Chartism, and thus may its founder truly say, that repealer of all times, and the counterfeit Master of Whigs was, the promise of place to those who desert period, has presented its own substantial value to in this age of activity and profession, when the the Mint of the Saxon government, with a salary of the ranks of repeal; and thus, as we have more than the British mind. When Mr. O'Connon first pro- novelties of yesterday become the antiquities of toonce stated, the war-cry of Ireland has been used by posed the land scheme to the working classes, it was the Oare to fat his prey, that he may live upon the treated with that silent contempt with which every A NOVELTY. heart's-blood of his bleeding country.

the only panacea for every grievance. We are told that the O'Connor Don is a repealer, and, therefore, qualified for a place in an Administration whose pledge is to resist repeal to the death; and thus, as in 1834, so in 1846, those who were returned upon the repeal pledge by confiding constituencies, many of whom lost their all and were reduced to beggary in consequence of their devotion to the principle, have now been doomed to see those representatives, for whose distinction they struggled so gloriously and incessantly, sold at the Whig auction mart, by the salesman and betrayer of his country.

"Who fears to talk of '98, Who dares to talk of '46. Who fears to talk and prate,

While Celt and Saxons mix." From 1834 to 1841 the pledged repealers dwindled we shall hear of the boons bestowed and privileges obscurity which vice must ever court. guaranteed to the Catholic aristocracy, from which those of their Protestant brethren cannot be sepa-

Of the harp that once thro' Tara's halls; storation from provincial degradation to national independence. But why should we? Will not Ireland exchange for the agrandisement of her betrayer.

THE TRIUMPH OF MR. MACAULAY and the smothered exultation at the unopposed re- of arguing the certainty of success upon the most Indeed, the week has been principally distinguished turn of the members of the Whig Administration remote improbability, while we confidently assert for an unsparing massacre of the innocents. The without blushing for the power possessed by prosti- that a single failure out of a thousand must be the Poor Removal Bill-a part of the "great and comtutes and jugglers. And yet, undaunted and unsub- result of idleness, dissipation, or neglect. We shall prohensive scheme "of the late Premier. is to be TESPELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a MEN; something so unmistakeable in the boast of Hannibal for Dungarvan would have enabled the dued, Chartism will [meet this new combination of not ascribe it to either weakness or incapacity, as shelved for the session; or, at all events, dealt with incongruous elements, and by its own superior the weakest will be sufficiently strong for his work piecemeal, the most important parts being reserved strength triumph over the unholy coalition. It will and will gain strength as he progresses, while all for next year. Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley he seen that the Executive have, in compliance with chances of incapacity are destroyed by the cheap long since expressed their suspicion that this would the requests of many constituencies, postponed the knowledge that will surround the most ignorant upon be the case; and so it has turned out. But what meeting of the Convention from Wednesday, the 29th all sides. The week before last we published an acof July, to Monday, the 3rd of August; and it will count of the operations of a Mr. Sillett upon two he also seen, that Mr. O'Connor and the Executive acres of ground, for which we stated that he had will attend the camp meeting near Rochdale, where paid the enormous sum of £180, while from the folthe counties of York and Lancaster will assemble, on lowing interesting and highly valuable communica- he had lived and laboured, and made others rich by AND WILLING TO WIELD THE SWORD IN fearful odds of political jugglery and municipal the 2nd, there to take counsel with the industrious tion, it will be seen that he paid the enormous sum that toil which brought him only penury, old age, DEFENCE OF IRISH LIBERTY; something so profligacy. He must fly to the rescue, or he too of those two important counties as to the best and of £236, or at 5 per cent. the yearly rent of £11s, 16s. and disease. But the wealthy millowner, the specuspeakingly eloquent in the ability of Irishmen to will be consigned to the catalogue of jugglers. He surest mode of conducting the future agitation for for two acres of land, without a house. The follow- lating capitalist, the holder of bank stock, the mer-

> We trust that the three questions to be brought signed by at least five millions, to be ready for pre- residence is in Suffolk instead of Norfolk. sentation to the next Parliament: and the restoration of Frost. Williams and Jones. From intelli-All that is now required is, that the leaders shall faithfully, fearlessly, and prudently perform their duty, and the people will as faithfully, fearlessly, and prudently discharge theirs. And when the foe that we beat before, with its forces augmented by such an unholy coalition, shall see our power for obstruction.

As yet we have observed no notification of those JOHN RUSSELL would conduct his government: we shall we until he is again at the bleak side of Downmistake a palpable fact which now stares Ireland and for ever trample upon a power that has brought ing-street. True, we have heard that Mr. Hindley, pants have been located; passing periodically from no more convicts are to be sent for eighteen months. lower our flag, or to strike a single motto of

NO SURRENDER!

THE LAND.

While the several factions are outbidding each other in the market of speculation, respectively basin. their pretensions to preference upon the superiority the monied classes, those for whose benefit legislameantime setting their hearts upon the possession o the land, by which alone they hope to escape th routed the combined forces of Whiggery and Irish feriority. The question of the land, unlike the state can we for a moment suppose that either or any treachery before, to marshal themselves for the battle of the criminal law, is no longer a PROBLEM faction will be much longer able to govern this once more. However Mr. O'Connell may have de- YET TO BE SOLVED. If England was now in country with no better fruits presented to the induscried against those supposed obstacles, which stood the same state of political ignorance as France prior trious than the justice with which political bookin the way of what he calls Justice to Ireland—and to the revolution, the whole country from north to keepers adjust the monetary affairs of speculating however he may have cloaked his real meaning in south, from east to west, yea, to the very centre, capitalists. We cannot bring ourselves to believe

project for their improvement is met, but when their Here we find a doating old driveller, placing it out approval was likely to lick the giant reform into of the power of the most mild or tolerant historian | shape, and mould it into practice, then the indignato ascribe other than profligate motives to his long tion of the ignorant, and the wrath of the disaptorous paltry excuses. Was Dungarvan prepared, life of inconsistency. We were taught to believe, pointed, had no bounds; and now that practical or ready, in 1834? Was the Devonshire interest that "England's weakness was Ireland's opportu- operations are about to be commenced, the skirmish then favourable to repeal? And was the exchequer nity;" and yet, when she was tottering from very ing portion of the press can no longer withold its The weak point in every undertaking having for

> its object the amelioration of the working classes has been a deserved loss of confidence in the managers and directors. If the object was political the leaders were corrupted; if the object was social improvement and required money for its realization, the dishonesty of its managers has been the invariable rock upon which even chances of success have been shattered. The several objections started against the land scheme have been so prom; tly and successfully met and refuted, that it now remains for us to create those remaining obstacles which may present themselves to the mind of the dissatisfied, with the certainty of destroying them. One of two events must

their failure would not bespeak failure of the plan. The great object of Mr. O'Connon was to create from 42 to 12, while, as we before announced, each so large a class of farming labourers as would, in the government and its general policy. The answer successive election will be used by the juggler to fill first instance, furnish a practical example to all of given by Lord John was, that no such information was his own pockets, and provide for his poor relations the capability of the soil and the value of free la- deemed necessary, the principles on which he inand dependants at the expense of his country's bour when applied to its cultivation, and secondly, to tended to carry on his government were those he liberty; and when the question is again ripe in the open the free labour market to those who had become had always acted on, and declared in that house Irish heart, and when the Irish people once more a drug, a competitive power, a dangerous reserve in Mr. Duncombe, in rejoinder, promised to ask, what demand an exhibition of their strength in the Saxon the slave-market. If, then, the first occupants should their principles were; and there, at the time of our writ-Parliament, the magician's wand will wave proudly fail from any of the supposed causes, the cheering ng, the matters rests. We do not presume to anticiover the land, and the SPLENDID 'PHANTOM of fact remains behind, that there is a new market agate the course which the hon, member for Finsbury Irish hope will have vanished before the blaze of opened for labour which labour never before pos- will adopt to draw the badger from his hole. We have Whig patrronage. Then we shall have our Irish sessed. Rome in its infancy was peopled by outcasts, no fear but that on this as on other occasions, he Chanceller, our Catholic Judges, our Advocate, At- by pickpockets, thieves, and prostitutes from all will do his duty faithfully and ably. But the penditure of a single farthing. We think it right to torney and Solicitor General, our restored Magis- parts of the continent of Europe. Our most splen- shuffling, equivocation and evasion of the new state this fact, because Mr. O'Connell has asserted trates, our repeal placemen, our recruited police did houses, in our most splendid streets, in our most minister, at his very entrance into office. reminds force, our tenant right to go to law before repeal civilised cities, even in our most civilised age, are, us painfully already that the Whigs are in power, Judges with the landlord's statutes in their hands; we in the first instance, dedicated to drunkenness and Farewell to all straightforwardness as long as the duties of counsel, committee man, and agitator, for shall hear of the security for the pauper in the tender- prostitution, until by degrees flanking morality com- remain so! ness and mercy of the Liberator's official relation; pels lewdness and dissipation to take shelter in that

rated; but we shall hear no more of Ireland for the and running streams, if they should in the first in- the outline, at least, of that policy which his governstance be dedicated to idleness, dissipation, or pro- ment intended to carry out, instead of which he talks fligacy, there is a class of labour always ready and at haughtily and vaguely about its being unnecessary, no more of Tara of the Kings; no more of the proud hand to drive the bad ones from Paradise, and to re- and the principles on which he has always acted assemblage of Irish nobles and Irish commoners instate themselves in their stead. If ten per cent. What are they? Can anybody tell us? So far as There was something charming to the English ear mittee, took all the responsibility, sat up all night, meeting in College-green to govern Ireland and to or 20 per cent., should fail to realise our own recollections go, the principles on which as we had the previous nights, and at the close of adjust her differences; we shall hear no more of that our hopes, there will always be a sufficient number of Lord Joux has always acted, were the finality of the arm still ready to wield the sword in defence of its persons of their own class, but of superior condition, Reform Bill and an 8s. fixed duty on corn. Not country's liberties: no more of the blood that's ready | to replace them at a higher premium, and thus the | much hope of progress here, we onine! to flow to regain her rights; no more of Ireland's re- plan affords even a fascination for the idle, and a secure investment for the industrious. At the pre talk about all manner of bills. On Tuesday night sent moment we have more than one commission to the house was counted out, in order to escape have received as much justice as she is entitled to offer from £30 to £70 premium for allotments, vary- a debate and a division on one of the subjects alluded while her sons are ready to barter their liberty in ling from two to four acres, and in order to test the to by Lord John in his deceptive and catching ad stability of the project, we assert as follows:-Sun-dress to the electors of the City of London. Mr. Nor is this the only unhallowed combination we pose that by the rules of the Society, the houses and Ewart had a motion as to Capital Punishments on have now to meet and subdue. The bloody old Times, land were to be let to the highest bidder, instead the paper. Lord Jour told the electors, that "the as remarkable for its profligacy as is O'Connell for of being appropriated to the successful candidates treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided:" his treachery, has been sold to the Whig party for the from the members of the association, a premium of and apparently, so far as he is concerned, "undeaggrandisement of its tool. As we announced in our £30, £50, and £70, for two, three, or four acres, cided" it is to remain. The counting out of the hills of last week, the Times has been purchased by over and above the reserved rent charged by the house at the early hour of half-past six on the second A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, to believe that the Irish volunteers of '82 had further qualification of his being a member of Con- the Whigs, and a portion of the price is a society, would be cheerfully paid for every allotment night of the Whig official Parliamentary career, to BARONETCY FOR JOHN WALTER. The in less than forty-eight hours after notice. Hence avoid giving an opinion on this important subject. Times, like O'Connell, feels ashamed of its own we show that parties who, we must presume, would does not say much for their boldness or their profligacy, and bending beneath the weight of its own have ample means even to speculate upon the land, honesty. Especially is such conduct reprehentreachery, like the Liberator, pledges, in the first would cheerfully become occupants when the mar-sible, when the debate of the previous evening is instance, but a qualified support to its new protegees. ket was once opened, while we further show the explicated, and the excuse then put forward, of "too Who, however, can read the fulsome announcement cessive premium at which the allotments will alway. late for the session," for getting rid of a whole shoa

is from Mr. Sillett :-

Sir,-The account you have condescended to insert in most prominently before the Convention, will be the your valuable paper (the Northern Star) of the 4th inst. means of securing Chartist representatives at the of my little farm, I beg to state is perfectly correct with next General Election; a national petition, to be the exception of the amount of purchase. I gave £236 instead of £180 as Mr. Garrard stated to you, and that my

Ever since I have been in possession of your valuable work on "Small Farms" (which is now nearly three gence we receive from all parts of the country, we years) I have always felt a great desire to acknowledge my most sincere thanks for the benefit I have derived feel gratified in being able to state that Chartism is from it, my name having been made known to you I neither dead nor dying, but is prepared once more embrace the earliest opportunity of presuming to do so, to take its stand as the leading question of the day. for to that alone I owe all my success in my under-

I remain, your most humble obedient servant. Kelcale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk. July 15th, 1846.

Now, we may fairly ask, even making every al-

they must either surrender or court an alliance upon dustry of the writer, why any other working man mous evils attendant on the present system of turnbroad principles upon which we were assured Lord flattering circumstances. Mr. O'Connor has pledged number the honest and respectable population, who have heard not a word of the Ten Hours' Bill, nor making the dissemination of practical knowledge of tenance of a moral pestilence among them. That, agriculture his life's study, after the several occu- too, is to wait till next session. In the meantime and others who contended for the whole measure du- Paradise to Paradise, encouraging, instructing, and Let the inhabitants of that ill-used colony be thankring the Tory Administration, have now consented to enriching. In the outset the certainty of failure ful for this small mercy. offer a compromise for Eleven Hours slavery, but as and the probability of discomfort, were the two open yet we have not heard a syllable from Russell, mouthed charges against the plan, but as it progresses has commenced among the bills, by way of letting O'CONNELL, or the Times, calculated to induce us to the charge of failure is abandoned, and that of too our legislative sportsmen off to their slaughter of much comfort has been substituted. Of the numerous visitors who have inspected the farm and the build- Whig placemen and incapables to the enjoyment of ings, without one solitary exception, whether Whigs, their salary and other official privileges, undisturbed Tories, Chartists, Socialists, or Teetotallers, whether by ugly questions, or untimely debates in Parliamen or women, all have admired with astonishment, ment. and expressed their approval without bounds. The Chartists confessing that it is practical Chartismthe tectotallers that it is practical tectotalism, as much as it holds out inducement to sobriety; and the socialists, that it is the realisation of what they were of their mode of adjusting the commercial interests of led to anticipate from the experiment at Harmony. It is not presuming too much to suppose that a tion, however mysterious, is said to be conducted, are | question that has taken such deep root in the hearts

of the industrious, and to which they are woulded by the ties of membership, will shortly be forced upon mysteries of the law, the conundrum of legislation, the notice of candidates upon the hustings, and the eppression of capital and the degradation of in- upon the mind of representatives in parliament, nor drop into the grave, never, we trust, to be resusciwould for ever abandon the SPLENDID PHANTOM that the working classes will be satisfied with comof all hope of sanatory improvement, educational parative comfort in this nation of overgrown luxury. advance, and amendment of the criminal code, for while their degree is to be measured by the the more solid possession of that which can alone helpless forlorn state of FOUR MILLION DES. THOUSAND NEGLECTED SOULS LIVING Mr. Hume did not intend it in that light; but merel

day, that even in this age HE HAS PRODUCED

#### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Monday night was the actual commencement of the new ministry. On that night they entered into Parliamentary possession and became in every sense duly constituted Executive. A statement from he Prime Minister as to his general policy, and the leading principles on which he intends to conduct the affairs of the country, was expected as a matter of course on that evening; but Lord John excused himself by saying that he was not prepared. All his colleagues had not had time to be re-elected and get back to take their seats, but on Thursday he hoped to make the expected statements, and especially with reference to the Sugar question. As it is the fashion in the House, as well as out, to be exceedingly confiding and good humoured just now, and as the organs of the Whigs in town and country have in one general chorus asked for "only a fair trial," the Commons acquiesced in this unusual delay on the part of the Prime Minister, and there the matter occur, either that the first occupants will prosper or dropped for that night. On Tuesday a member of the fail. If they prosper, their success is at once an an- Protectionist party elicited that the precise nature swer to all objections, while, should they faill from of the permanent measure with reference to sugar, want of industry, of knowledge, or perseverance, would not be stated on Thursday, whereupon Mr. Duncombe asked if they were not to be informed, on that day, as to the general principles of the new

For the first time in his life, Lord John Russel appears in the character of Prime Minister. It was So precisely with our splendid cottages, our square | an imperative duty, no less than a matter of courtesy allotments, our straight gravel walks, deep wells, from one occupying such a situation, to have explained The week has been wasted, so far, in profitless

of useful administrative measures; some of them We state this extreme case, for the mere purpose [ far advanced through their several stages of progress, wonder is there in the fact? That part of the "great and comprehensive measure "was almost the only part that bore directly on the condition of the poor man. It gave him a right to relief in the place where chant prince, whose wealth is acquired by exchanging commodities, secured their share of the "great and comprehensive measure" first; and now the labourer may ask for his small part in vain-" It is too late in the session: next year we shall enouire." Miserable mockery! Till the people send their own representatives to Parliament, it will never be the time for redressing their grievances. Too late, or too soon, will always be, as they always have been, the ready answer of all party politicians, to genuine,

honest, and universal reforms. The Highway Bill is thrown over entirely. This was another part of the "comprehensive measure." We are promised, next year, an enquiry into the working of the Poor Law as a whole; in order to keep Peter Borthwick quiet in the meantime. He had a motion for an enquiry lowance for the taste, the skill, attention, and in this session, but "it is too late." So with the enorwith an equal desire to prosper, may not be capable of ling convicted felons by thousands loose in Van Dieachieving the same result; and under much more man's Land, until the criminals largely exceed in himself to make amends for possible incapacity, by are ground to the dust in paying taxes for the main-

These are mere specimens of the slaughter which game among the hills, and dismissing a host of

The aspect of the political horizon, however, already begins to look cloudy. People are recovering from the stupor into which late events have thrown them. Bye-and-bye we shall find all parties shaking themselves once more into definite positions. When that time comes the days of Whiggery are numbered. It is at best but a galvanized corpse, and merely acts at the present moment by the force of external agencies. It has no vitality in itself, and the moment that the extraneous causes, which now seem to impart life to it, are withdrawn. it wil tated.

The only portion of the week's proceedings up to the time of our writing, on which we can congratulate the country, was the debate on Monday night, as to the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioner. It was indeed most gratifying to find that so outrageous has their conduct been, that they have disgusted Brown bread Joseph himself, and that actually that eminent Malthusian economist and poor law advocate, moved that their salaries should be disallowed. This would

exercise the powers of the Commission. We refer pur readers to the conversation on this subject in the Parliamentary proceedings; from it they will perceive that not a single voice was raised in the defence of this unconstitutional, detestable, and detested body. Even Sir J. Graham, who was present, had nota word to say in their favour. The investigation into the Andover atrocities, and the general mode of transacting the business of the Commission now going on before a Committee of the house, have greatly helped this consummation. The indefatigable zeal and searching scrutiny of Messrs. Warley and Christie. during the whole of that inquiry, have been of the most praiseworthy character. We hope they will nitimately obtain a rich reward, by seeing the Law and the Commission entirely abolished. As a sten towards that end, the debate on Monday night looks | yards per week, for there are 17 weeks he does not | cheering, and the promised enquiry next year, though has come when it can no longer be trifled with.

#### TO THE CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS,—In compliance with the earnest wishes of many Chartist localities, we beg to announce that likely to be at present. the Conference will be held on Monday, the 3rd of August, at Leeds, and not on Wednesday the 29th of during the time they have half-work or none at all. July, as originally decided upon. We also beg to There are other impositions, such as deductions for state, that in compliance with the unanimous resolutions of the members of the Land Fund, the £1350 realised by the sale of Carpender's farm is placed to the credit of the General Fund. Our reason for not publishing several resolutions received upon this subject is, because they were rendered unnecessary by the unanimity of the vote.

PHILIP M'GRATH, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, THOMAS CLARKE. THOMAS MARTIN WHERLER,

#### APPROACHING BALLOT.

The ballot for allocation upon the next purchase will take place at the New Hall, Manchester, on Monday, July 27th, to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, amongst such members of the first section of the Chartist Co-operate Land Society, as may have paid up their shares in full, including all levies, both general and local, on or before July 20th, 1846. It is not necessary that the money should reach the office of the Directors on that date, it will be sufficient if it is paid into the various localities by that time. But it must be distinctly understood, that no sum received after Monday the 20th, will entitle any member to have his name drawn in the next ballot. The Directors are now negociating for a suitable quantity of Land, of the right quality, for the purposes of the society; which they hope to be able to purchase before the ballot shall take place. CARPENDER'S FARM.

In reference to the profit which has been realised by the sale of the above Farm, the members have unanimously decided that it shall revert to the general fund belonging to the first section; and the Directors have, accordingly, placed it along with the receipts of the present week, which, it will be seen amount to £375 13 91.

On behalf of the Directors. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

\$3, Dean-street, Soho, London.

## To Readers & Correspondents.

GREENWICH AND DEPITORD WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTE. -We have been furnished with a copy of the Prospectus of a Joint Stock Company, to establish an Institute for the moral and intellectual advancement of the Deptford Working Man's Institute." Capital £500, in shares of £1 each. The promised advantages of this "Institute" are, I. Meetings for Mutual Instruction. by classes and essays, conducted and delivered by members practically acquainted with the subjects. reference to the present social and political condition interest. 4. A Library will be gradually formed by purchase, or the donations of those interested in the progress of the Institute, and will comprise all departments of liberal and useful literature, 5. The possesto transact the business of their trade and benefit to secure their welfare. 6. Balls, Musical Soirees, Conversaziones, &c., to promote the advancement of morality by gradually overcoming pernicious customs, which only weaken the body and enslave the mind. Further information may be obtained of the Trea- low-workmen. They hope that the means will be found surer, Mr. Trickett, Church-street, Deptford; or of practicable, and that the results will be contributory to the Secretary, Mr. Harrold, 11, Park-street, Green-

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- A correspondent writes as follows:--" While Bairstow was here he was very warmly and their sons or apprentices in the trade, may meet toattacked for his conduct at Manchester; he denied everything (!) and said he wrote to the Star to contradict it, and you had refused to publish his letter." There is no truth in this-no letter was received at this office from Bairstow; but of course every one knows that Bairstow is capable of saying anything. We must decline publishing our correspondent's statement respecting another of the dirty despicable acts of Bairstow. He is already sufficiently well known.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND OR July 15, 1846.

Mr. Editor,-Mr. T. Cooper has just called upon me, to tender his resignation as Secretary to the Veteran Patriots', Exiles', Widows', and Orphans' Fund, in consequence of a notice to Correspondents which appeared in the Star of Sunday last, emanating from the Chartists of Carpenter's Hall. With the quarrel between Mr. Cooper and Mr. O'Connor, or the Chartists in general, I have nothing to do; but as Treasurer to the Exiles' Fund (having been appointed to the office at the first public meeting held in Turnagain-lane), I cannot but express deep sorrow—for I feel satisfied that Mr. Cooper has done all that could be done, to ensure the success of the cause for which he acted. The Committee will, therefore, oblige by calling a meeting as soon as possible, in order that another Secretary may be appointed in Mr. Cooper's place, and arrange such other matters connected with the same. I am, Sir, respectfully yours, JOHN SKELTON.

24, Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lone. P.S.—I extract from the minute book the following memorandum in Mr. Cooper's own hand writing :---

" Having been denounced as a wolf in sheep's clothing by the Chartists assembling at Carpenter's Hall, Manchester-who also desire that I may be discharged from the Secretaryship, I hereby discharge myself, hoping that some true sheep may be found, who will permit himself to be sheared, and succeed as cheerfully as I have done, for the benefit of the suf-THOMAS COOPER."

THE LATE COOPER PESTIVAL, -All persons holding money or Tickets on account of the above, will oblige by an immediate stilement, otherwise I shall be compelled to publish the defaulters, as it is now six weeks past, and I 82, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square.

T. A. C. (Monmouthshire).—Letter has been received. The Directors present their best thanks to the writer. and are sorry that the estate in question would not suit their purposes.

# Trades' Movements.

# BARNSLEY WEAVERS.

At a public meeting of the handloom weavers, held in John Pickering's large room, to consider the case of the power-loom weavers, who have turned out in to be made in their wages; and we, the hand-loom freely to support the present strike.

FANCY SILK BLONDE TRADE

valuable journal, which has always advocated the Committee as early as possible." working man's cause, to indicate the real position of workmen engaged in the Fancy Silk Blonde Trade.

"That each lecality be also requested to draw up a it was necessary they should become acquainted with afternoon, in Butterworth-buildings, to take into conmembers."

"That each lecality be also requested to draw up a it was necessary they should become acquainted with afternoon, in Butterworth-buildings, to take into conmembers."

"That each lecality be also requested to draw up a it was necessary they should become acquainted with afternoon, in Butterworth-buildings, to take into concepts afternoon of the Committee, to lay on a concept of the Committee, to lay on the first section, to pay to legated district, secretary. The meeting It is very probable that there is not a number of workmen to be found more honest and more indus
workmen to be found more honest and more indus
and forward the same to the Central Committee as early that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of each member obtaining a prize in the ballot, the same to the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary.

The meeting to explain the proposition of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. The meeting that view he would now introduce Mr. Doyle, one of the district secretary. trious in the whole commercial circle, and probably

aimed his motion against the individuals who now none to be found who suffer imposition with more, present, for the purpose of attending to any local business patience. The price for making warp Silk Blonde and to attend to any infringements that may be practisen on a treble machine is \*8d per rack yard; therefore, upon any of their fellow workmen."

> 1d. per yard for taking the work to the workhouse ..... Tallow or Gas Coal, oil, shop-cleaning and fire ..... 0 Accidents in work generally unavoid-Total weekly expenses...... Total weekly earnings.....

It is questionable whether a workman averages 24 make above 11 yards, if that; now if a man makes not creditable to the Government which delays so he can do, and 11 yards per week for 17 weeks, it important a question, is another proof that the time would reduce the number of yards to about 25 per has come when it can no longer be trifled with week; but out of the 25 weeks full work, he will not as much as Borrowash, per M. Mechan Arbroath, per W. Mechan Arbroath, per J. Stephen week; but out of the 25 weeks full work, he will not a support of the have to stand still for 4 or 5 weeks, at the least, waiting for warps, break downs, alterations, &c., and this would reduce the number of yards per week to 22 yards; and at the same time reduce his weekly irnings to 6s 2d per week, for making an article which has never been superseded in the market, nor

One of the worst impositions practised is, that some of the owners of machines exact the expenses spoiled work, which "spoiling" the workman is but rarely the author of, as the work has to pass through a number of hands before being received at through a number of hands before being received at the counter. If he grumbles, he has notice to quit his degrading and pauperising employment.

Nottingham, July 13.

Leeds, per w. Block
Torquey.

Leicester, per Z. Astill
Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson ...
Clackmannon, per G. Paterson

• For 90 in. 30 guage.

TO THE OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKEN.-When we look around us and behold the splendid buildings that are rising on every side as habitations for the wealthycombining every comfort and convenience to which the advancement in science can point-when we view our extensive system of railways, with their magnificent Elderslie termini, and the facilities which they afford for rapid transit and communication, we are impressed with the Bilston stupendous results that are obtainable from the combination of our labour with that of our co-workers in the building trades, when directed by competent skill : and when we contrast with these the squalid hovels and pent- Merthyr, per Jones ... up apartments in which the majority of these wealth- Oxford producers abide, the question arises-" Why has so little Heywood of that power of which the capitalists know so well how to avail themselves, been directed to the improvement of

our own condition 4" To the importance of this consideration we are anxioas to direct your attention and offer some suggestions as to what we consider to be the chief disadvantages under which we have laboured, and to the means best calculated to remove these disadvantages, and give a perma-

ment prosperity to our future exertions. We depend upon the demand for our labour in the public market for the means of living; and when such demand is diminished a portion of our number is thrown out of employment and deprived of the power to support Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden themselves and families, thus offering an incentive to the Crieff, per J. M. Leod cupidity of avaricious employers to attempt a reduction

To remedy this evil it has been usual among all trades to establish an union and co-operation, by which means those who continued employed have subscribed towards the support of their unemployed brothers, to prevent the Newport, per J. Williams necessity of their working for a less sum than the aver- Manchester, per J. Murray e rate of wages, but which means, whilst it palliated Kidderminster, per G. Hollowsy age rate of wages, but which means, whilst it parties it or the evil, has always been ineffectual to prevent it or Horsley, per Chapman John Thomas Tapp

Another circumstance in connection with our trade S. Dowling ... arrangements is, that they have constantly associated A. Porter with public houses, and are thus mixed up with a deteriorating influence that has a tendency to make us poor, G. Taylor and keep us so; and, in addition, has prevented many A. B. Z. well-meaning members of the trade from co-operating C. D. &c. with their fellow workmen, and thus the double evil has Belper, S. Brown been created, the trade has been weakened in its power W. Cuir for good, and the individuals have been deprived of the H. Reeve

A few of your fellow workmen who have been engaged Croydon, per Nobbs in the operations of the present Trade Societies having reflected and communed together on these matters, at length determined to take the preliminary steps for the Belper, per Gregory establishment of a Society which should combine in its Longton Elderslie objects all the advantages of our previous arrangements, Lamberhead Green and at the same time afford the members of the trade
Bilston
Opportunities of associating together apart from the exStrood, Rochester Working Classes, to be entitled "The Greenwich and citements of the public house, for the transaction of business, the cultivation of their faculties, and the im. Peter Banner provement of their condition.

In pursuance of this object, a number of the trade met at the Parthenium, Coffee-house, in St Martin's-lane, Clitheros and resolving themselves into a General Committee for W. Nockells 2. Weekly Lectures on the Arts and Sciences, more such purposes, proceeded to a consideration of the obespecially on Mental and Moral Philosophy, viewed in jects to be obtained and the means for their accomplishment, upon which an entire unanimity prevailed, and a of the working classes. 3. Public Discussions untram-sub-committee were appointed to draw up a Constitution melled by sect or party, on all questions of general and Laws, that should define the nature of the proposed Association.

In the choice of that committee, the previously known business habits of the individuals, was the only consideration—and in thus offering the result of their labours Greenwich sion of a Hall, where the Working Classes can meet to their fellow-workmen, they are actuated by no motive but a desire for the realisation of that time when the societies, affording opportunities to discuss their grie-vances, and adopting such methods as are most likely the badge of the artisan shall be a passport to respecta-

> The following objects are those for which the committee have endeavoured to provide, and for the accomplish- Newcastle-on-Tyne 0 8 0 Tower Hamlets- 0 10 0 ment of which they invite the co-operation of their felour mental and moral advancement and independence. To provide the means, by the erection of premises or otherwise, by which the members of the Association, gether for the transaction of business, the study of sci-

nce and literature, and for mutual improvement. To ensure support to those members who may be unemployed in the public market, and by profitably employ- Hamilton, per J. Park ing such members in the production of wealth for the general society, converting that which has hitherto been a burthen and a drag chain, on previous trade societies, into a means of increasing the wealth and permanent

prosperity of all the members.

To ensure a sum of money at the death of a member, or his wife, and to guarantee a provision against the loss of tools by fire or otherwise.

Woottendar-langer and woottendard with the loss of the loss of tools by fire or otherwise. of tools by fire or otherwise.

To establish a depôt for the supply of tools to the members at wholesale prices, and upon liberal and satisfactory arrangements. To establish a library, and assist in the information of

classes for the study of architectural and other sciences. To promote as far as the increasing means of the society will permit, the health, comfort, and intelligence o its members, and to co-operate as far as practicable with other sections of the working classes, who are, or may be, siming at, and progressing towards, the general advance

To accomplish these objects a set of regulations have been drawn up with great care. It is intended that the Association shall be constituted on the broad basis of Democracy, so that such alterations as experience in the working of them, or increased intelligence shall dictate, will be easily admissible at any time, and the Committee in the office of Chancellor and will be easily admissible at any time, and the Committee in the principles of the principles in the contempt the passe and unmany attack made on the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the contempt the passe and unmany devices in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by deavouring to return to parliament at the next cancer occasioned by the appointment of the Right in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devocate in the character of F. O'Connor, Esq., by devoc earnestly solicit the attention and assistance of the think- Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer, took greatest confidence in the honour and integrity of Mr. ng portion of the workers to this endeavour to give pracical effect to the efforts they are making for improvement n the condition of the people.

At a subsequent meeting of the General Committee to eceive the report of the sub-committee, the laws which they had prepared were unanimously adopted, and the society was constituted, the first Monday in August was Bradford), as a fit and proper person to represent fixed for a general meeting for the admission of members | them in Parliament. and the election of officers. The sub-committee were appointed a committee of management, pro. tem., and were instructed to forward an address and report of pro- nounced that the name of Mr. Smith, who had much, as we think it would be unfair and unjust to ceedings to such of the public journals as were believed seconded the nomination of Mr. George White, was dispose of it in any other manner. to be favourably disposed towards the objects of the As- not on the register of electors. He therefore declared

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Committee.

J. Duns. annual meeting of the "Associated Carpet Manuspectators assembled; but the returning-officer, John Frost:—
received. facturers of the North of England," held at the Old with Mr. Wood and his committee, left the Piece Robin Hood, York, on the 2nd of July, a deputation Hall, and the assembly soon after broke up.from the workmen employed by the leading firms of that district waited upon the gentlemen assembled. and presented memorials embodying the wishes of their fellow-workmen. These being read, a friendly conversation ensued, in which the manufacturers appeared to sympathise deeply with their operatives: and in proof of their sincerity, at once agreed to give an advance of ten per cent. upon the wages of those workmen, in their several manufactorises, who are engaged in the production of superfine or Kidder-the general fund of the first section. power-loom weavers, who have turned out in minster carpeting. It is but just to add, that about uence of an enormal production sought to be four years ago the same gentlemen, by pursuing a made in their wages by Pigot and Newton, the foll most disinterested line of conduct, prevented a lowing resolution, moved by Frank Mirfield, seconded general reduction of the rates of weaving; and should they and their workmen continue to act in sale of "Carpender's Farm" be added to the general

delegate meeting held at the Central Committeeweavers in public meeting assembled, recommend room, Dove and Rainbow, Parliament-street, Not-every man and woman in the trade to contribute tingham, it was resolved—

"That each locality be requested to make out a statement of all their various qualities of work, viz, the weights, length, width, guages, number of cotton, and Mr. HENRY Ross was unanimously called to the chair, as speedily as possible.

"That the delegates meet every Monday night, for the | the directors.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

SECTION No. 1.

Cash as per Balance-sheet, May 19th Received since that period Profit on sale of Carpender's Farm Halifax, per C. W. Smith Keighley, per J, Vicars
Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bouden
Crieff, per J. M'Leod Bacup, per J. Mawson Nottingham, per J. Sweet Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Oldham, per W. Hamer Birmingham, per W. Thorn Sunderland, per H. Haines ... Bradford, per J. Alderson
Wakefield, per W. Farrand
Huddersfield, per J. Stead
Lepton, per L. Lodge
Northampton, per W. Munday
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Manchesster, per J. Murray
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway
Leeds, per W. Brook Tonbridge Wells Rachael Rowal Croydon Prescot Derby Lamberhead Green Belfast, A. Clement Whittington and Cat, A. Westminster W. Middleton

. 10,997 15 31 SECTION No. 2. Cash, as per Balance-sheet, May 13th

Cash since that period Halifax, per C. W. Smith Arbroath, per J. Stephen Shrewsbury, per J. Powell ... Norwich, per A. Bagshaw ... Nottingham, per J. Sweet ... Sunderland, per H. Haines ... Bradford, per J. Alderson .. Croyden Bath

Merthyr, per Jones Falkirk

Westminster \_-

Section 2, total RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Leicester (No. 2). per Goodby -Barnsley -Somers Town -

W. Salmon Mr. J. Pocock -Mr. Cameron, Edin-T. Salmon lewcastle-on-Tyne 0 Sunderland - 011 2 FORTHCOMING CONVENTION.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. MR. RICHARDS. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Elliott, Clap-Mr. Wright, City
1 0 Scarborough -0 1 VICTIM FUND. Wootten-under-Edge -

Bradford, per J. Alderson ... Coventry, per W. Hosier Clackmannan, per G, Paterson Carlisle, per Lowery (omitted) Tarraby, J. Houghton and Anderson Wootten-under-Edge

Mr. Ritchie, Westminster ...

Deduct 4d. money order, for Warrington

ERRATUM.—The sum of £11, acknowledged last week from Lambeth, should have been, Lambeth, £5; Green-

# HALIFAX ELECTION.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—The election of a burgess to place this morning.

Mr. JONATHAN ARROYD (manufacturer,) proposed the Right Hon. Charles Wood.
Mr. Morris seconded the nomination. Mr. JOSEPH HANSON, innkeeper, then proposed

Mr. SMITH seconded the nomination.

The returning officer, Charles Norris, Esq., an- ders's farm, to the general fund of the Society; inasthe Pight Hon. Charles Wood duly elected member for the borough of Halifax.

# Chartist Intelligence.

ALVA.

DARLINGTON.

AT RICKMANSWORTH. A numerous, respectable, and highly attentive profits arising from the sale of Car. agreed to. On the motion of M pender's Estate be placed to the general funds of the lowing resolution was agreed to.

mansworth, Herts. Sir.—Permit me through the medium of your price for making, and to forward the same to the Central and said the directors of the Chartist Co-operative aluable journal, which has always advocated the Committee as early as possible."

3.—Resolved, that a public meeting of the Members July 21, in order that the successful candidates may have sufficient time to take the opinions of the Land Society, had become their near neighbours, and be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the Land Society, had become their near neighbours, and be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the land Society, had become their near neighbours, and be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the land Society, had become their near neighbours, and be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the land Society, had become their near neighbours, and be holden on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the land Society, had become their near neighbours.

Mr. Doyle said they had come there in all probawas necessary that they should stand before their one will rejoice at the day that he joined the "National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry." purpose of putting the people in possession, or rather of repossessing them, of that great natural right of which they ought never to have been deprived—the Land. (Loud cheers.) It was a plan by which the humblest labourer could obtain two acres of land and s. d. 8,080 16 7 1,265 19 6 1,350 0 0 cheering.) The contributions commenced as low as threepence per week, and ascending at pleasure, until the share or shares were paid for, (Hear, hear.) Chartist Land Society, was held on Monday evening, Was not this worth obtaining? (Hear, hear.) Who July 12th, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth,

would remain a pauper, when they could effect their own social redemption? Had not an ex-Minister declared that one person in every ten was a pauper? That in point of fact was saying, that there was one million and a half of paupers in Great Britain alone; 0 yet, here in this boasted land of freedom, the industrious millions were perishing of want; but did they ever hear of those things called Lords—the useless aristocracy, dying of hunger? Did they ever hear their o neighbours, Lord Grosvenor or the Earl of Essex, going without their dinner? No, no, they fared a sumptuously every day, although they never earned a dinner, or did any other useful thing. Well then, he asked, would they agree to remain in a state of serf dom, when they had the means of working out their own salvation in their own hands? The Chartist 6 Co-operative Land Society, although founded by Chartists, was open to the world, without reference to creed or sect. Mr. Doyle here entered into a luminous exposition of the principles of the Chartist Land Society, and its mode of operation, and showed the practicability of the plan, and the great blessings it must bestow on the great mass of human kind, invited discussion, and ca'led on all who had not yet seen "Herringsgate" with its "Chartist Villas," it a visit, and sure he was they would be desirous of time in placing themselves on the road thereto, by immediately enrolling themselves shareholders of the Chartist Land Society. Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution, and resumed his seat amid the

most hearty demonstrations of applause. That in the opinion of this meeting the Chartist Co. operative Land Society, is based upon sound principles, and is eminently calculated to promote the comfort and independence of the Working Classes. Mr. E. STALLWOOD seconded the motion, which was put, and no one asking any questions, or attempting

any opposition, was carried unanimously, amid much applause.
Mr. Philip M'Grath said they had doubtless heard of the "People's Charter"-(hear, hear)-and no loubt from the characters given of its advocates by the oppressors of the wealth producing classes; thought it some hideous black book, filled with Egyptian hireoglyphics, or some other species of witchcraft, and probably expected to see us with hoofs and a long tail. (Laughter.) Now, although we do possess the latter-(Roars of Laughter.) I mean a long tail of followers—(great cheering)—yet we have not the former. We believe it is bad laws that compel the working man to exist on bad, course food, to be clothed in rags, and to reside in a wretched hovel. (Loud cheers.) Aye, such hovels as Lord Robert Grosvenor would not put his dogs into, and so long as the working man is unenfranchised, so long will those debasing things continue. (Hear, hear.) But give the working man the Suffrage, and depend on it he will elect such honest intelligent men to repre-2 0 0 sent him, who will make such laws as shall conduce 8 10 0 to the good of all. (Great cheering.) Mr. M'Grath 0 14 2 next entered into a lucid, able, and eloquent exposition of the principles of the "People's Charter,"

which elicited hearty and enthusiastic cheering, and o concluded (amidst vociferous cheering) by moving 0 the following resolution:— That this meeting considers the system of Government now prevailing in this country, which denies the rights of 1 10 0 citizenship to seven millions of men, to be tyrannical and duty of every lover of liberty to be up and doing, to whether they have paid up their shares or not, should 6 unjust; and as the People's Charter is an embodiment of shake off the trammels of party, and join in one com- have a vote in the disposal of monies obtained from the the principles of equal representation and details to give mon struggle: for the redemption of the human sale of an estate, and also in all other matters, according them effect, this meeting hereby expresses its decided ap- family, for the political emancipation, moral regene- to the rules of the Society." compatible with Law to make it a statute of this realm.

Which was seconded and carried by acclamation. (Several voices here exclaimed, "Where can we obtain the Northern Star." Mr. Stallwood :- Of " Chartist Jack." (Roars of Laughter.) Yes, leave your orders for Chartist Jack o at Mr. Beeston, Rickmansworth, at Mr. Holts, Mill the earth from the blasts of winter, and the heat of End, at Mr. Barbor's, Chorley Wood Common, or at the summer sun, are far more happy than they. As at the "People's Estate," Herringsgate, and you will art and science flourish — as wealth is more easily

be sure of obtaining them; and where you may also obtain rules of the Land Society, or hand books of working classes increase, and they naturally ask the National Charter Association, or become share- how is it that such a state of things exists? Why 6 holders of the one and members of the other. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ross for his services in the chair, which he acknowledged and left | and wretchedness ? the chair, when a Mr. Gay asked a question relative to the rules of the Chartist Land Society, and ex-

pressed a wish, at that late hour, when darkness over-shadowed the "Fortune" to enter into an opposition to the principles of "The Chartist Co-operative Land He was respectfully informed by Mr. M'Grath, that the night was too far advanced for such a purpose and requested to attend on Monday evening next,

July 21st, at the same spot, at seven o'clock, when an opportunity should be afforded him. (Loud cheers.) Mr. GAY: You know I live in London, and can't afford to come down. Mr. M'GRATH said he was not aware of that circircumstance, but trusted the gentleman would not let that stand in his way, as he (Mr. M'Grath) would

undertake that his expences should be paid. (Great Mr. GAY: I accept your offer and will be here. (Cheers.) The meeting was then adjourned until Monday evening next, at seven o'clock precisely. Mr. M'Grath announced that Mr. Feargus O'Connor

would be present at the next meeting.
The vans, light carts, &c., then left the Common, 0 10 0 forming a procession followed by a concourse of people, and thus proceeded through the town of Rickmansworth, making the Welkin ring again with those
songs of "Liberty," "Base Opressors," and "We'l
rally around him again and again."

or rally around him again and again."

TOWER HAMLETS. At a general meeting of the members of the Whittington and Cat branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That in the opinion of this meeting the £1350 realised

on the sale of "Carpender's Estate" should, in justice revert to the general fund, to assist in locating the members of the first section.

BURNLEY.

Land Society have passed an unanimous resolu-

That the proceeds of the sale of Carpender's farm should be added to the general fund, The following resolution has also been adopted :-That we view with contempt the base and unmanly O'Connor and his brother directors; and we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. O'Connor for retaining the office.

PERSHORE (WORCESTERSHIRE). At a meeting of the members of the Land Society, held in this town, on Tuesday evening, July 7, 1846, it was unanimously resolved:—

That we recommend the Directors to place the sum o £1,350, which has been realized by the sale of Carpen-Wm. Conn, jun., sub-Secretary.

BRADFORD. On Sunday the members of the Chartist Associa- The case of "Mr. O'Connor v. J. O'Connell" was

	£ s. d.
Great Horton, per Shackelton	1 2 0
Wm. Oddy's Book	0 11 - 43
L. Rawnsly's Do	0 8 10
Daisy Hill, per Heyworth	
Idle, per Sugden	
R. Wilkinson's Book	
R. Gee, Do	0 4 3
J. Alderson, Do	164
J .Smyth, Do	0 14 63
Friends	0 5 2

5 5 0

Parties holding collecting books are requested to On Sunday the members of the Chartist Co-operathis meeting of hand-loom weavers consider that the parties employed by Messrs. Pigot and Newton, power-loom weavers, are justified in leaving their will be for ever avoided.

That should they and their workmen continue to act in fund. They have also passed a vote of thanks to F. O'Connor, Esq., and the other directors.

The CHARTIST CO-afternoom, Butterworth-buildings, at two o'clock in the o'connor, Esq., and the other directors.

THE CHARTIST CO-afternoom, Mr. Alderson in the chair. The disposal to be made in their wages: and we, the hand-loom delegate meeting held at the Control Committee.

The CHARTIST CO-afternoom Mr. Alderson in the chair. The disposal of the £1,350 was then taken into consideration, at two o'clock in the O'Connor, Esq., and the other directors.

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The CHARTIST CO-afternoom Mr. Alderson in the chair. The disposal of the £1,350 was then taken into consideration, at the o'connor, Esq., and the other directors. 1.—That the profits arising from the sale of Car-

2.—That we urge on the Directors to enroll the rules | ceed to nominate fit and proper persons as candi-

£2 12s.

CITY LOCALITY. July 12. The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their usual meeting, at the City Hall, when the proposition of the Directors was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved :-

That the money accruing from the sale of "Carpender's estate" should be applied to the purchase of more land, and the location of more members of the first

ELIJAH NOBBS, sub-Secretary. P.S.—I beg pardon for the mistake last week; i

was the original motion that was carried. I beg to announce the receipt of 1s. 6d. from two Chartists of the City of London, per Mr. Overton, in aid of Miss Willmott.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

A meeting of this district of the members of the Mr. Rhedes was unaimously called to the chair. When the following resolutions ware passed :-That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as Carpender's Farm was purchased with the general fundet any profits arising from the sale of the same should rever e its original source, for the benefit of all the members. That this meeting placing confidence in the board of directors, do hereby authorise them to buy and sell estates, as often as they can do so with advantage to the

The business of the Land Society having been concluded, the chairman left the chair, but was reinstated as chairman of the Chartist locality, when the proposition of joining Camberwell and Walworth, with Lambeth and Westminster, for the purpose of sending a delegate to the ensuing National Chartist Convention, was submitted to the meeting, and after much discussion in which Messrs. Sewell, Marshall, Cunningham, Jeffries, and others took part, it was resolved on the motion of Messrs. Simpson and

tion made by Mr. Knight, and hereby resolves to cooperate with Lambeth and Westminster, in returning those handsome residences for the sons of toil, to pay delegate to the ensuing Chartist Convention, provided that Westminster and Lambeth agree with this meetbecoming allottees, and consequently would lose no ling, in giving instructions to the delegates who may be elected to protest against Mr. Cooper's sitting on that Convention.

After the transaction of other business a vote of thanks was given to the chairmon and the meeting terminated.

BACUP. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have adopted a resolution that the profit the general fund.

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Election Committee held at Mr. Smith's Temperance Coffee House, on Sunday morning, July 12th, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :-On the motion of Mr. S. Boonham, seconded by Mr. Joseyh Souter, Mr. J. Hawson was called to the chair, the following persons were added to the Committee; Messrs. Oldknow, Clarkson, Goodson,

French, and Elijah Bradley.

Moved by Mr. James Skerritt, seconded by Mr. J Blatherwick, "That a sub-committee of three persens be appointed to draw up an address to the public, setting forth the objects of the Committee." That Messrs. Boonham, Barber, and Carrington. constitute the Committee.

Moved by Mr. J. Carrington, seconded by Mr. J Barber, "That this meeting stands adjourned till next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock precisely, when it is hoped every member of the Committee will see the necessity of attending, as there is business of importance to transact."

DIDATES WIIO WILL VOTE FOR THE calculated to mislead the unwary, and may by possibility EMBODIMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHAR-cause a division of the members of the said Society." TER AS THE LAW OF THE LAND.

proval of that document, and resolves to use every means ration, and social happiness of our fellow countrymen, who only live to toil, who lie down to rest only the Land Society, the money gained by the sale of the to rise again to toil, and for whom civilization has estate lately purchased, duly belongs to the whole of the done nothing, except to make wretchedness still more wretched:

The rude inhabitants of the forest, clothed in the skins of wild animals, and sheltered in the caves of the summer sun, are far more happy than they. As produced, so in proportion does the poverty of the some lord it over millions, while the great majority are nothing more than slaves, creating wealth in abundance, while they themselves pine in misery

The dark cloud which overhangs the minds of the people, is now being dissipated, and the working classes are beginning to emerge from that state of ig-norance in which centuries of misrule have placed them. It is now well understood, that class rule is the cause of most of the evils which afflict society. So long as class rule exists, so long the moral culture and social well being of the humbler classes will be neglected, and the middle classes burdened with poor rates. The bit-by-bit policy of the two great political parties cannot permanently benefit either the middle or lower orders; no plan has hitherto been devised for that portion of the population made suralready too great. Man has more capacity for enjoyand why is this? There must be some cause, of which the human race hitherto has had but an imperfect knowledge, that cause has been discovered by the most intelligent men of this and every other civilized nation, to be class legislation. It is therethe emancipation and elevation of the working sinners do not, nevertheless, escape scot free. Mr.

beings to that state for which nature intended them. We call upon the middle classes to come forward and assist us-we call upon the good of all parties-let the lovers of justice—the working man and the middle man, form one indissoluble phalanx which will make itself respected amidst the storms of con-The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative tending factions. We believe that until the principles contained in the people's Charter become the again-will you?" law of the land, the same moral and social degrada-tion will exist. We say to all, let the petty squabbles which have broken our ranks cease, let us unite as members of one family, and rally round the Committee which has been formed for the purpose of endeavouring to return to parliament at the next | mously agreed to :what name such advocate may be denominated.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, Jonathan Barber, Joshua Carrington,

Samuel Boonham, Secretary. Sheffield.—A meeting of the Shareholders of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society, was held in the Charling public opinion in favour of the views and tactured the Society of the Country Land Society of the Country of the Purpose of Martin Country of the Purpose of Martin Country of the Country of the Country of the Country of the Purpose of Martin Country of the Country of the Purpose of Martin Country of the Purpos on Tuesday evening. Mr. Youle was called to the in his Nottingham speech, which they also think should chair. The following resolution was moved by Mr. be printed for circulation, as they consider it to embody Powles, and seconded by Mr. Lowe;

"That the money realized by the sale of the Car- sent crisis. pender's Farm revert to the general fund, to facilitate the Location of the rest of the members."-Carried.

O'Connor in the trial."-Agreed to.

Association; the members than proceeded to a national and not a party one. And even although nominate fit and proper persons to ropresent us in the management of a national fund was not vested the forthcoming Conference: Mr. B. Glossop was in the societies, their organization would always give called to the Chair, when the following persons were them a preponderance in its application. The assonominated:—Messrs. Briggs, Vallance and Goodlad. ciation here is in a healthy state, numbering upwards Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

SHEFFIELD AND BARNSLEY. The adjourned district delegate meeting was held at Hud Hill, on Sunday July 12. On the motion of

Mr. Vallence, Mr. Goodlad was called to the Chair.
After the Chairman had opened the business, Mr. Vallence moved the following resolution:-"That' it is the opinion of this meeting, that in reder for this district to have due weight in Conference, that we send two delegates." The motion being seconded by Mr. Cavill. it was

agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Murray, the fol-"That the respective localities be requested to prodates, and that they be elected on or before Tuesday

At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on the 13th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed, "that the £1350 which has been realised by the sale of Carpender's farm, revert to the general fund, and not to the forty-three successful shareholders at the next ballot. We also lisapprove of those only voting who have paid up their shares, as it is contrary to the principles of the people's charter.

BOULOGNE. A meeting of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the Fleckler's Library room, 110, Rue du Moulin-a-Vapeur, on the evening of the 10th instant, to consider the questions of the directors relative to the £1350 realised by the sale of Carpender's farm. After some conversation on co-operation and mutual benefit, it was moved by a paid-up member, that the £1350 revert to the general fund, to aid in locating the whole of the members." The vote being taken, it was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to, and confidence in, Mr. O'Connor and his brother directors was then passed. After transacting some local business, the meeting separated.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. The members of the Merthyr branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society met in their room on Sunday last, when the sale of Carpender's farm was taken under their consideration, and I am instructed to record their opinions as follows:- "That all profit made by sale of lands should revert to the general fund, for the benefit of the whole of the members, to be equally divided when the members are all located as laid down in our rules."

D. R. Morgan, Secretary. TODMORDEN AND HEBDEN BRIDGE CAMP MEETING.

A very numerous and respectable camp meeting was held on Tuesday the 12th instant, at Studey Pike; its numbers and respectability have reflected credit on the good and glorious cause of Chartism. Mr. Elias Kitchen, of Hebden Bridge, in his usual masterly style, first entertained the meeting by reading, from the Northern Star, Mr. O'Connor's cloquent and able speech at the Nottingham election. The multitude listened most attentively throughout, showing a strong indication that Chartism above all other "isms" must be in the ascendant. Mr. Hitchen was then called to the chair, who opened the meeting by calling on them to stand by their own order, and not to neglect the present opportunity of sending a delegate to the forthcoming Convention to

represent the localities of Todmorden and Hebden Mr. SAMUEL WHITHAM, of Todmorden, proposed the first resolution, seconded by Mr. JAMES STANSmade by the sale of "Carpender's Farm," revert to FIELD-"That a delegate be elected to represent the localities of Todmorden and Hebden Bridge in the forthcoming Convention, to be held in Leeds on the

29th instant. The second resolution was moved by Mr. John SMITH, of Hebden Bridge, and seconded by Mr. RICHARD DEMDEN—"That James Mooney be the de-

legate," which was duly carried.
Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, was then introduced to the meeting, who spoke in a flow of eloquence never surpassed, for upwards of an hour and swenty minutes. Little Lord John and his Whigling crew received their due reward, and so did every other party opposed to the just rights of the toiling millions. Mr. T. concluded an excellent and argumentative address by calling on the people to unite for their charter and the land.

NEWCASTLE. At !a meeting of this branch of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society, held at Mr. Martin Judes's, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday evening, July 5th, the

following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That in the opinion of the members of this branch of the Land Society, the executive council or directors of ADDRESS OF THE NOTTINGHAM ELEC- the above Society ought to be as guarded as possible in TION. COMMITTEE, FOR PROMOTING putting forth suggestions contrary to the principles and THE RETURN TO PARLIAMENT OF CAN- rules of the Society, seeing that such suggestions are

"That in the opinion of the members of this branch The time has at length arrived, when it is the of the Land Society, all members of the first section, "That in the opinion of the members of this branch of

> members of the first section, and ought to be applied to the purchase of other land, such practice being in accordance with the principles we advocate, and also with the rules of the Society." At a meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, held on the same evening at the same

place, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :-"That we transmit the sum of 8s, to the general secretary of the National Charter Association, towards defraying the expenses of the forthcoming convention of the National Charter Association, and that a levy of 3d. each member be collected for the same purpose, and transmitted to the general secretary as soon as collected."

"That our proper quota of subscriptions, two months, collections, amounting to 4s., be sent to the executive committee of the National Charter Association."

DUMFRIES. On the evening of Monday last, the 13th inst. Mr. Andrew Wardrop unfolded one of his budgets of general and local politics and interesting news, to a very numerous and appreciating audience of our townsfolks in the usual rendezvous. Queensberrysquare. The topics touched upon by the speaker were so varied that even their enumeration would PLUS by the necessary improvements in Mechanical Art, encroach too much upon your space. It may be but quartering them on those whose burdens are stated, however, that, under the head local politics, already too great. Man has more capacity for enjoy- Mr. W. has got hold of a fresh item of municipal ment than any other creature, and yet he surpasses that our worthy council-the brute creation only in crime and in suffering, lors have been treating themselves to a guzzle and swill in the shape of a public dinner, the needful being supplied from the funds of the burgh, or rather from its credit—the income, to the present date, of the corporation not reaching the expenditure by some three hundred pounds. A significant commentary fore, the duty of every Philanthropist-every lover this on the administrative abilities of the great of his species—the duty of all who are interested in middle class," and their incorruptible integrity. The Wardrop, whose usefulness in this way at least, every body but the sufferers themselves willingly admits, We do not wish to impugn the motives of any unfailingly exposes these robberies to the public gaze, party, we are willing to believe that all men are sincere in the advocacy of the opinions they hold, names and all the rest of it. He might as well try but this has nothing to do with our present position to banter maggots away from carrion. However, the in society. We attack principles not men, and it is our duty to endeavour by every rational means, to swilled. in seeing those who have been surfeiting in raise the working classes as moral and intellectual their pantry taken up one by one and "straiked" by Mr. Wardrop as nurses do with leeches. Though, as the respectable leeches make a point of never disgorging, a better comparison will be found in the proceedings of the maiden lady who, when Tom has been taking liberties with the press, grasping him by the nape of the neck, rubs puss's-snout on the cupboard door, with a vengeful "Will you go there

The same evening a weekly meeting of the Dumfries and Maxwell Town Working Men's Association was held in their reading room, High-street. After the transaction of a variety of routine business, the following resolutions were duly proposed and unani-

"That the hearty thanks of this association be gratefully tendered to Mr. O'Connor for the noble stand in the "good old cause" made by him at the late election at Nottingham."

"That this association respectfully press upon the Chartist Conference about to assemble the propriety nay, necessity-of appointing an agitating commission the sentiments of the Chartist party regarding the pre-

"That to defray the expenses of such an agitation a national tribute should be raised and expended in the way the conference shall deem best." "That this association pledges itself to aid in these

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Committee,

W. J. Young, Sec. pro. tem.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS.—The friends of the working classes will be gratified to learn, that at the working classes will be gratified to learn, that at the which Mr. White commenced an address to the afternoon. The following sums were paid in for the unature of the unature o Never, perhaps, were there such materials for a healthy and hopeful suffrage agitation as now exists The subscription then commenced in good earnest. In the country. But as the organised democrats are Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the few compared with those who, though friendly, and Meeting disolved. According to a previous resolution even anxious for the success of the right, have not agreed to by the Council of the National Charter sworn allegiance to freedom, the agitation should be never been under fire. There is no fear, however, that the youngest recruit will fail in his duty, when

the tug of war comes. WESTMINSTER. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have resolved, that the £1350 realised by the sale of "Carpender's Farm" shall be added to the general fund, for the benefit of the whole of the members. A resolution of thanks to F. O'Connor, Esq., and the other Directors, has been unanimously

adopted. At the same meeting it was resolved, That a voluntary contribution be made for the purpose. of getting a Blue Silk Banner, for the Grand Demonstration to "O'Connorville (late Herringsgate) Farm. The sum of seven shillings was collected. Subscrip-

tions will be received. BURY. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have passed a resolution in favour of the appropriation of the profit realised by the sale of "Carpender's Farm" to the general fund, for the benefit of the whole of the members of the "First Section."

John Ward. District Secretary.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society have resolved that the £ 1350 gained by the bring them in immediately.]

known as the "Fortune," near the town of Rick- Association.

IBRAHIM PACHA AT THE MANSION

On Saturday the Lord Mayor entertained Ibrahim Pacha in a magnificent style. An immense number of guests were present, including Lord John Russell and several of the leading "Liberal" members of

As customary on festive occasions at the Mansion house, the "loving cup" was introduced by the toastmaster, Mr. Harker, with great tact and ability. The illustrious guest, Ibrahim Pacha, partook e and watched with great interest a ceremonial which several times provoked his laughter to an extreme degree. His Highness actually shook with merriment when he saw the cup going round in so eccentric a manner, and the Lord Mayor explained to him the object of the ceremony by signs which seemed to be perfectly intelligible to him.

After the usual loyal toasts, The LORD MAYOR then, by his toast-master, called upon the company to fill bumpers, and said that the opportunity which had been afforded him, of having honour of receiving so distinguished a suest as the illustrious Prince Ibrahim Pacha, gave him the highest gratification he had experienced since he had the honour of presiding in the Mansion-house of the city of London. He was happy also to find so influential a body of his fellow citizens to join in welcoming Ibrahim Pacha to that, which he (the Lord Mayor) hoped had proved an hospitable board. Cheers.) It was not, however, for mere festive purposes that the illustrious prince on his right hand night, to purchase some butter at a neighbouring shop. had visited this country, but to witness for himself As she did not return I went to seek the sale to s what Great Britain had achieved in arts, manufactures, and commerce. The visit, he was sure, would she was accustomed to resort. The doors were fastened, result in tenfold benefits to this country, nor did he but on listening I heard a noise as if a man were doubt that his distinguished guest would have pressing a woman, and the latter was saying. in a crying learned in England that which would be useful in his own country. He therefore must ask the company to rise, and to receive with all the honours, the repeatedly for admission, and no answerwas given. I was toast of "Health and happiness to his Highness Ibrahim Pacha."—(Loud cheers.)

The INTERPRETER addressed the company in the French language to the following effect :- He said that by command of his Excellency Ibrahim Pacha he had to attempt to convey to the company the de returned with her, I again heard a voice. I shouted, sire of his Excellency to express that, although he had been received by all classes of this country with The voice dropped instantly. I went for a policeman, the most marked feelings, he had not experienced a and on my return with one, he took hold of the sneck, a reception more agreeable to his feelings than that and walked right into the room from which the voice proafforded him upon that occasion by the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, and the chief merchants of this great and important city, and that he should upon | through the house, but could not find my daughter; she leaving England carry with him the recollection of had had sufficient time to escape whilst I was seeking the all the kindness he had received, but more particu- police. After this I prosecuted my inquiries until halflarly for the attentions paid him by the first city in past two o'clock, and then went to bed. A person named the world .- (Loud cheers.)

anxious to adduce to his illustrious guest some proof (Great cheering.)

As soon as silence was restored after the rapturous ebullition of feeling which the toast excited, his Highness rose, and for a few seconds communicated had threatened her. My daughter was naturally of a with great earnestness with his interpreter. At

The Interpreter, by command of Ibrahim Pacha responded to the toast. His Highness, he said, deskind she did not destroy berself. Turton came to my house on sired him to express that the name of his father, in Sunday afternoon, and when he saw me said. "It's a bad troduced as it had been, caused him the deepest sensations of gratitude. He desired also to assure the for it, as I could not blame any one then. He told me he company that his father continued in the desire to had had a very restless night, he could not sleep, for he maintain the amity which subsisted between the two dreamt about nothing but blood, and the police dragging countries, and which was so essential to the interests him away. He had been up sooner than usual that morn-

After a number of other toasts, the Lord Mayor accompanied by his illustrious guests, then quitted the banquetting hall, and after a brief sojourn in the drawing room, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha took leave, attended by his suite, and was escorted to his of the visitors shortly afterwards retired.

#### FORTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN A MINE.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN A MINE. - FORTY-THREE MEN DROWNED. - TRURO, FRIDAY, JULY 10. - The most fearful mining calamity ever known in this country occurred yesterday afternoon, at East Wheal Rose lead mine, in the parish of Newlyn, eight time, miles from this place. A thunder-storm of unpre cedented violence, attended with a flood which re sembled rather the bursting of a waterspout than the heaviest rain, broke over the neighbourhood. The torrents pouring from Newlyn Downs, collected towards the\_valley, where the mine is situated, and rushing in torrents down the shaft, quickly filled every level. Some of the people who were alarmed at the first flow of water, made their way to the surface and escaped. but I believe they were very few. Others reached so near as to be seen from the surface but exhausted by their previous exertions to hasten up the ladders, were beaten down by the torrent and perished. Forty-three were drowned in the mine.-

# FURTHER PARTICULARS

On Thursday afternoon last an accident of an Wheal Rose Silver-lead mine, situate in the parish along the Gill without her hearing him. of Newlyn, about eight miles north of Truro, Cornwall. At about one o'clock dense thunder-clouds gathered over the mine from the north-west, and in I am a widow, and keep the Royal Trent public house in was a man nearly six feet high; and when it is consia few moments they poured down, amidst vivid High-street. Joshua Turton lodged with me, and has der d that his head was struck by the centre of the arch, lightning and appalling thunder, such a flood of rain | done so two years. On Saturday night he came home a | it does not seem probable that the height of the bridge as very shortly covered the surface of the mine to a little after 9 o'clock. He put his hat, coat, and shoes off could be deemed dangerous. depth of some feet. The flood, rushing onward in the parlour, and said he was not going out any more through the mine, which descends towards the north. on reaching a narrow gut between the hills, attained he went to bed. He was not out any more that night. I the jurisdiction of Dr. Birt Davies, the borough coroner, a height of about eight feet; and such was its force, locked him in his room from the outside, and about 9 who has appointed to take the inquest to-morrow. that it bore onward large pieces of balk and of iron o'clock on the following morning he rang the bell, and boiler-plates, which were lodged at the height of the servant went and opened the door. Turton came and much respected by the superior officers of the comseveral feet above the ground. Unhappily, on being straight from his room into the kitchen, and sat down. I pany. He has left behind him a wife and five children. checked by the sudden narrowing of the land; the swear positively he was never out of the house during that water rushed into one of the lower or most northern shafts, and soon afterwards, more or less, into the street; it will be about eight feet from the ground, and other shafts of the mine. The superincumbent | he could have got out and in again that way. When he weight of water, about the same time, broke in the came into the kitchen on Sunday morning, he said he had levels beneath, it is supposed, had been washed down | fighting with the police and such like. I told him they by the water which had rushed into the shaft, and were very bad dreams, and he was to mind he did not get the "country," or soil being of an exceedingly loose. | into a scrape before night. He sent out about 10, and friable nature, instantly gave way to the weight returned shortly after 12. On his return I asked him if above, when deprived of its artificial props. In the had heard any news respecting Catherine Hindmarch. levels at the time were upwards of 200 men and lads. He said he had not. I told him that she had been thrown The rush of wind, caused by the sudden influx of over the Gill banks, and that people were blaming him for water and breaking in of the "country," instantly having done it. He said he was very sorry for what had put out all their candles. They groped on as well as happened, but he was sure no person could blame him, for they could towards the shafts, were every effort was made from above to assist in bringing "to grass" all key to the door of his room. His working clothes were who could lay hold of the chains and kibbles let down in the closet of that room. I do not think Turton could for them. Clusters of the poor fellows were successively brought un; but we regret to say, that after bim, as it opens badly.

well-directed efforts had been sustained for a long The Court adjourned time to get up men, it was found in the evening that 43 were still below. Of these four came up the next morning early; and two were taken up dead from the 50-fathom level, about the middle of the day. The remaining 37 are, alas! still below, drowned or buried beneath the fallen masses of earth. The in question, and a young woman, named Hannah Riley, about a mile in length. Great is the affliction in and however, was materially decreased, if not destroyed, by being near sent her boat to assist, and succeeded in sav- but if any well-considered measure for the extension about the neighbourhood of the mine from the loss of her admission that she had made contradictory stateso many lives, and from the fear that a large proportion of the labour must be stopped. The mine now pays £2,500 a month for labour only. The adventurers and agents are using every exertion to procure for the bereaved families the sad consolation to be derived from the recovery of the bodies of the men lost: they are also kindly and considerately taking means to alleviate the distress which must only means of support by this awill visitation. To universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) With your stands and the Jury after a universal groan from the crowd.) According to the people in favour of the Charter, the Ten Howat, James nouth through the middle of a natural amphitheatre with only one outlet, a narrow ravine at the north The rain, which appeared to fall in almost solic masses, poured in on the basin in which the mine is situate from all the hills around, and, as we have already said, the outlet was insufficient for the rapidly accumulated waters. The storm altogether lasted but little more than an hour, and was so partial as scarcely to extend beyond the limits of the hills which encircle the site of the mine. An inquest was held at the Court-house of the mine, before Mr. J. Carlyon, coroner, on Friday, on the two hodies found. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" and expressed themselves satisfied that every effort was made in the first place to preven the water getting into the shafts, and next in pre perving the lives of the men who were below.

# THE MURDER AT KINETON.

at Kineton. The names of the parties taken into custody the body of a policeman lying, on the right side. I are James Shelswell and William Muniford, both young assisted in placing the body upon a door, and lent them men, and both natives, or residents, of Kineton. The a cart to take it away. About half-past eleven or twelve former prisoner was lately a waggoner in the employ of loclock the same night, my cart was brought back by Mr. Adkins, farmer, of Kineton; but he is now engaged | Kimpton and two other policemen. I gave them some as a labourer at Fenny Compton, upon the Oxford and Rugby Railway. He has been before convicted of serious conversation, Kimpton said that if it had not been for assaults. Mumford was examined before Mr. King on my children having taken them the way they did, they he, together with his fellow prisoner, was apprehended Parsons, meaning Serjeant Parsons, was not on duty the (well-known men,) was run on Monday, and termion Sunday afternoon. The chief ground of suspicion night deceased was missed, and had asked him nated in the men running a dead heat. The race

Tednesday week, whereas a witness was now produced, the deceased together some time afterwards. Moreover, " middle of the night. The prisoners were apprehended by Ser- broken the lock at the Arbour-square station. He kept eant whener, or down by the authorities when the to losing his life he told me he had £110s in it. I saw

# THE MURDER AT SUNDERLAND.

or's Gill, on to the Lambton Railway.

quest of the coroner.

After some formal evidence as to the finding of the ody and the cause of death was given.

Rawling Smith, the step father of the girl, deposed .-My daughter left our house about twelve on Saturday and amongst others, at Jonathan Ayre's house, to which tone, "O dear. what kind of conduct is this? Behave!" going to burst open the door, when I bethought myself that I might not be justified in doing so. I therefore stepped over to our house, and said to my wife. "Jane, come down directly; Catherine is at Ayre's, and I have almost rattled the door in, and got no answer." When I "Catherine, come away immediately, I insist upon it."

ceeded. There was Mr. Ayre in one bed, and two girls in another-they all appeared to be asleep. We searched Joshua Turton courted the deceased. He was in my The Lord Mayor again rose, and said that he was front shop that night about nine o'clock, when I came in: he spoke to me, but as I did not of the regard and esteem entertained in England for approve of his coming. I did not speak again. Ibrahim Pacha's illustrious father, Mehemet Ali, to He is a low blackguard, but my daughter favoured his whom Great Britain was so much indebted for the addresses. On my wife seeing him, she said, "It's of facilities that monarch had afforded in the means of no use you coming here—you are not a suitable match communicating with the British possessions in the for my lass—you had better go and stick up to my land-East. He called upon all present to join him in lady, she will be a more suitable match for you." He redrinking health and happiness to Mehemet Ali.— mained in the shop with the girl two or three minutes. mained in the shop with the girl two or three minutes, and some private conversation passed between them. I do not know they had any quarrel that night. I never saw any quarrel between them, but I have heard that he cheerful disposition, and she was in good spirits when she left the house, having got leave to go to Shields to see some relatives on the Sunday morning. I am satisfied Sunday afternoon, and when he saw me said, "It's a bad job, but I'm clear of it." I said I had not blamed him

Ayre's house, together with Mr. and Mrs. Ayre, were then called, and they all swore positively that they heard no noise in front of the house, or at the door, after twelve his seat at the break on the carriage immediately behind giving any particular or individual pledge, that I not we will put him out. (Cheers.) c'clock. before the police came, and the words "Oh dear. the tender, to enter into conversation with a person-a what kind of conduct is this-behave!" were never used carriage by the Lord Mayor, in the same stately by any of them; and that neither the deceased nor manner as had distinguished his reception. The rest Turton was in Ayre's house that night. They accounted walked across the roof of his own carriage, and sat upon for the policeman being able to walk in, by saying that they always slept with the doors unlocked, and said they friend was seated. Upon arriving near the Barnt-green were never fastened that night. They were very strictly examined on all these points, but confirmed each other's

estimony in every material particular. William Best, a shipwright, spoke to having seen a man nd woman (whose description partly answered that of the deceased and Turton) standing exactly at the place where the bonnet was found, about half-past 2 o'clock'on Sunday the carriages. The train passed over him, and it was morning. He did not remain in the Gill five minutes after he saw them; there were no cries of distress during that of the deceased was taken up. It was then ascertained

Thomas Widdrington, a shoemaker, said he was stand- suffered little injury. ing at the end of Castle-street, not far from Smith's shop, about 12 minutes past 12, and saw Catherine Hindmarch as she passed, and she was very cheerful.

Mrs. Spedding said she saw three men running in the direction from the Gill or Ayre's-quay about 2 o'clock. She did not see their faces, and could not describe their

own door, which is a short distance from the Gill, when | tion of pillars on each side, for the support of the arch of she heard a shrick, which appeared to proceed from that the bridge. A guard of one of the trains, the time referpart of the Gill where the bonnet was found. Several red to, met with his death in consequence of his head ther shricks came from the same direction. A dreadful coming in contact with one of those pillars. In the preshrick followed, which made the Gill echo again just as sent case it does not appear that blame is to be attributed the church clock struck 2. She looked out for some time, to any improper construction of the bridge. It is one of almost unprecedented character occurred at East | but could not see any person. A man might have run | the highest on the whole line between Bristol and Bir-

was at home the whole of Saturday night. She deposed- to be the result of the deceased's own indiscretion. He that night. He was in the house until half-past 12, when locked him in his room from the outside, and about 9 who has appointed to take the inquest to-morrow. night. The window of Turton's room opens into the country" forming a large pit. The timbers in the had some troublesome dreams; he had dreamed of he had not been out during the night. There is only one

following morning.

On Saturday, the coroner and jury re-assembled, and a great deal additional evidence was taken. Some wit- then ordered to be sounded, but before that could be nesses spoke to having heard cries of murder at an early done water was reported in the forecastle. The boat was hour in the morning, as if they proceeded from the place | then got out and the passengers rushed into it, when the mine was being worked to the depth of nearly 100 said that on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, she jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and kept her as fathoms; and was flooded by this dreadful accident | saw Turton (whom she had known four years) standing up to some feet above the 50-fathom level; this last with a young woman whom she did not know, not far from named level, the principle one in the mine, being the shop of Rawling Smith. The value of her testimony, ments to the police. The only other important fact from the rigging of the sunken brig. 16 dead bodies :(4 mise to give it my most favourable consideration, proved was, that Widdrington, the young man examined vesterday, and who so far as is at present ascertained was the last person seen with the deceased, was an old sweetheart of hers. But there is no reason to suppose that he The captain also states that another vessel was at the was in any manner connected with her death.

Turton, in his voluntary examination, confined himself &c. The captain and crew, and the following passengers to denying his guilt, and urging, that if he had been guilty were saved :- Margaret Bowie, Robert Bowie, George hungry, to gnaw the gristle and suck the marrow

MURDER OF A POLICE-CONSATBLE IN ESSEX.

The inquiry in this case was resumed on Tuesday, at Dagenham, and the following singular evidence gone Mrs. Eilzabeth Page sworn.-I am the wife of Ralph Page, of Dagenham, farmer. I did not know the deceased Clarke. I first heard of a policeman being missing on Tuesday week last, and heard of one of the men being found on the Friday following, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening. At that time several policeconstables came to my house to ask me if I had any objection to allow them to drag the pond. I gave them permission, and after they had dragged the pond I told them there was another pond at the top of one of my fields, and my little boys would go and shew them. My hors accompained Police-constables Butfoy and Kimpton, to point out the pond, and in about ten minutes after I heard my children scream, and cries for the police. 1 ran to the spot, and saw my boys and all the police who Two persons are in custody charged with the murder had been in my yard together, and at their feet I saw

they had not seen the deceased Owen. He left the Rose was not well, and he had done so. Serjeant Parson and Crown about half-past nine o'clock on the night of was not present when the conversation took place: By the Coroner .- I did not hear the dogs bark Vednesday week, whereas a witness was not the morning of the murder, but my husband heard them. Jonas Stevens, K 73, said, I knew the deceased about the deceased together some time and that he went straight to his lodgings six weeks before his death, that being about the time he furnished had said that he went straight to his lodgings Numford had said that he went string in a landlady deposed had been stationed at Dagenham. I lodged in the same after leaving the deceased, while his landlady deposed had been stationed at Dagenham. I lodged in the same after leaving the deceased, while a came home in the room with him at the station. He kept his box in that hat on the night in question he came home in the room, and it was always unlocked, the deceased having middle of the night." and she gave him the key out of

tracical occurrence became known to the Secretary of him take out a sovereign and get change for it. He told me that he had lent his cousin, residing at Bexley-heath, money. I will swear that he did not tell me he had lent any one else money. I saw the deceased's mother at the police station on the morning before the inquest was opened. That was the 4th of July. On the following SUNDEBLAND, Saturday, July 11,-Yesterday, an in- morning the mother wanted to examine the deceased's quest was held at the Londonderry Arms, before Mr. box, but she was not allowed to do so by the sister-in-Maynard, Coroner, on the body of Catherine Hindmarsh, law of the serjeant. I left the station with deceased supposed to have been thrown from the cliff at the Rec- Kimpton, Farnes, and other constables, on the night of Monday, the 29th instant, accompained by Serjeant Mr. Ranson, solicitor, attended on behalf of the friends Parsons. I left them all at the top of Dagenham-street of the deceased; and Joshua Turton, a puddler at the to go on to my beat. I never saw Clarke alive after that Bishopwearmouth Iron-works, who is suspected of having time. I never saw anything of Kimpton or the other committed the crime, was also in the room at the re- men during the night. I saw the serjeant about halfpast ten, and again between twelve and one at Broadstreet. On both occasions he was on horse-back. I saw him again on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, when I

came off duty. Mrs. Page said, the witness fainted in the field on the discovery of the body, and he was so bad whilst at her house that he constantly kept urging Kimpton to get back to Dagenham asquickly as possible.

Kimpton, police-constable K, 340, was called, and in answer to the Coroner, said I do not recollect making any statement to Mrs. Page that Parsons was ill, and that I did his duty on horseback, on the night of the murder. I will swear I did not say it.

Coroner,-Mrs. Page has sworn you did say so. Kimpton .- I deny it.

Mrs. Page herestood forward, and confronting Kimpton, declared what she had stated was true. Evidence continued .- I have on some occasions don duty for the serjeant, but not on this occasion. I will swear that I saw Parsons on horseback doing duty himself on the Monday night and Tuesday morning in question. I saw him last at the station at Dagenham, at a quarter past three, when I took his horse to the stable. He then said that he had not seen Clarke during the night, and asked me if I had seen him. I did not see Parsons again until a quarter before six, in Dagenham village, when he told me that he had not found Clarke. It was not until dinner time on the Tuesday that Clarke being missed was reported to the Ilford station.

The Coroner here inquired of Mr. Inspector Richardson, who was conducting the case, if he had any further evidence, and being answered in the negative, said that he thought that was the proper time to inform the Jury that cir umstances had come to his knowledge which would render another adjournment necessary. The murder was one of great atrocity, and if the information that had been given to him were correct, he was certain the Jury would not regret adjourning. After some further remarks, the Coroner, addressing the churchwarden of the parish, said that he thought, in order to sift the case to the bottom, that it would be necessary to have the body

The inquiry was then adjourned for a fortnight. Immediately after the adjournment of of the inquiry long interview took place with the Coroner and the principal police authorities, chiefly relating, it was understood, to a letter received from Bristol accusing certain persons of the murder.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday. Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred upon the of both nations — (Cheers).

"The health of her Majesty's Ministers and Lord conversation be had with Catherine on Saturday night this town. The following facts are obtained from official conversation be had with Catherine on Saturday night this town.

which arrives in Birmingham at half-past 3 p. m., left contractor for work on the line-who was seated on the roof of the succeeding carriage. For this purpose Stock the roof of the one upon an outside seat of which his station, the engineer or stocker, whose duty it may be, gave the usual signal by whistle, when the unfortunate man Stock, whose back was towards the station, jumped up from his seat with a view to return to the break, when his head almost instantly came in contact with the arch of the bridge, and his body was thrown between two of not until the train stopped at the station that the body that the skull was dreadfully fractured; otherwise he had

The deceased, who, though insensible, was still living. was immediately conveyed in a compartment of one of pass with something under her apron. He spoke to her the carriages to the Birmingham station, and thence to the Queen's Hospital, at Holloway-head. He arrived there about 4 o'clock and died about half-past 5. It will be recollected that a year and a half ago an ac-

cident of a somewhat similar nature happened on this line, at the King's-norton bridge, only two or three miles Alice Turner, who lives in Hopper-street, stated that a distant from the spot where the present one occurred. uarter before 2 on Sunday morning she was sitting at her In that instance the company were blamed for the erecmingham. So far as can be ascertained from presen Jane Lloyd was then called by Turton to prove that he cvidence, the accident, lamentable as it is, would appear

> The body of the deceased having been removed out o Worcestershire into Birmingham, the case is now within

AWFUL CATASTROPHE. \_\_ LOSS OF THE BRIG of Plymouth upon the peaceable manner in which SUTLEDGE, OF PICTOU. N.S.—THIRTY PERSONS the election had been conducted, and begged to

The brig Sutlej, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, has been

wrecked-thirty lives lost. The following are the particulars, as detailed by the Captain of her, who was

among the survivors :-The brig Sutlej, of and from Pictou for Fall River, sailed on the 12th of June, with 56 passengers-men women, and children. On the evening of the 26th, at 8 o'clock, it being thick and foggy, came to anchor; and at coclock on the following morning got under weigh, and at about half-past 3 struck on a ledge of rocks (in the Vineyard) called the Sow and Pigs, soon after which, the have got out of the window of his room without my hearing | tide having caused her to slue round, she backed off the ledge, filled, and went down bow first, in ten fathoms The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock until the water. Previous to her going down, the mate was sent below, forward, to ascertain if the brig leaked, but he discovered nothing that looked like it. The pump was captain gave orders to shuve her from the brig. He then close to the brig as possible, picking up such as jumped into the water. The whole number picked up in the feelings are in reference to this subject. I am not captain's boat was 31, alive. The schooner Dusky Sally aware of any measure that is about to be introduced, women and 12 children) were also picked up by the two (Loud cheers.) boats, which together with the survivors were put on board the D. S. and brought to this place, as above stated. same time picking up what was adrift from the wreck, force to imprison the poor, and make them break Frazier. - Archibald, - Munrae, William Loraine, William Weir, Archibald Smith, Ellen Smith -28. The names of those who were lost, including the 16 picked up and brought to this port, are as follows: -Margaret Bowie, Christie Bowie, Mary Bowie, Alexander Bowie, James Bowie, Jennie Bowie, (all children of the lady who was saved), Elizabeth Howat, Agnes Howat, Margaret Patkin, Peter Fatkin, Margaret Fatkin. (daughter), Jane Love, (mother), Alexander Love, Jessie Love, Margaret McMillen, (mother), Elizabeth McMillen. Ann McMillen, Hugh McMillen, William McMillen, Jonnett McMillen, Robert McMillen, Margaret Denoon, Marion Denoon, Mary Denoon, Daniel McLean, William Frazier, Sarah Frazier, Ann Catherine Frazier, Effy Weir Joanna Cream-30. A slip from the office of the Newport Herald and Rhode Islander says ;- A jury of inquest was held by the Coroner, (J. C. Shaw, Esq.) over the hodies, who found a verdict in accordance with the forceing facts, after which they were removed from the vessel

against the prisoners is the fact of their asserting that (Kimpton) to take his horse and do duty for him, as he came off at the Bee-hive grounds. Walworth.

mining establishments.

THE ELECTIONS.

PERTH.

The nomination and re-election of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, for the city of Perth, took place on Saturday, on hustings erected in front of the County Hall. His nomination was moved by Mr. David Greig (late provost of ithe city), and seconded by Bailie Clunie. There being no opposition the right hon, gentleman was declared to be duly elected. CHESTER.

The re-election of Mr. Jervis, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, as the representative of this city, and without creating the least excitement. EVESHAM.

Lord Marcus Hill, who has been appointed to the Controllership of Her Majesty's Household, was on I will not take the resposibility of enforcing in these Saturday re-elected without opposition.

HERTFORD. SATURDAY .- The re-election of Mr. Cowper, one of the new Lords of the Admiralty, took place to-day.

On Saturday, Captain Berkeley, who had accepted seat at the Board of Admiralty under the new Administration, was re-elected without opposition.

TOWER HAMLETS. The election of a member for this borough, consequent upon the vacancy occasioned by Col. Fox's acceptance of office as Surveyor General of the Ordnance. took place on Saturday at Stepney-green. The proceedings were as dull as can well be imagined. At one o'clock, the hour appointed for opening the proceedings, there were scarcely 100 in front of the hustings, exclusive, of course, of policemen, who were mustered in extraordinary force, and whose vigilance for such cases made and provided, was a subject for re-elected without opposition. ntinite admiration.

Col. Fox's friends assembled at 12 o'clock, at Whitechapel Court House, and walked with him to the hustings along the Mile end-road, the most public place perhaps in all the borough. Their procession, however, did not attract even ordinary attention, and so little of the "enthusiastic" was there among the constituency that even the appearance of the candidate on the hustings was not a signal for a cheer. Much more curiosity seemed to be excited by the appearance of the returning officer and his legal assistants, who, in full dress costume, and bearing staves decorated with white satin ribbon, drove up to the booth in a carriage and four, proceeded by the Borough bailiff, an humble imitation of the City Marshal, as outrider and clearer of the way.

George Offor, Esq, a magistrate resident at Hackney, nominated Col. Fox, as a fit and proper person again to represent them in Parliament. Mr. MARTINEAU, seconded the nomination.

The RETURNING OFFICER then asked whether there was any other candidate to be nominated? Mr. Box (schoolmaster) said he came forward to exercise his privilege as an elector by asking Colonel Fox certain questions. If he did not answer them satisfactorily he would put another candidate in nomination, but if he did answer them, he would withdraw his opposition. He desired to know whether Colonel Fox was ready to use his influence, as a member of the legislature, in order to obtain a com-plete suffrage for the people? The other question he would wish to put was, whether he was prepared to advocate and promote a total severance between civil and ecclesiastical affairs? (Hear.) It was his desire that the question known as the Anti-State-Church question should be agitated until it would meet the same fate as that of the corn-laws; and he begged most respectfully to say, that a very considerable number of ardent and fervent spirits in that nomination. borough were ready to do their utmost that those subjects should meet with a full and fair discussion.

A Voice.—Hurrah for repeal; Sheil is no repealer, and we must have one. (Loud cheers, and cries for Colonel Fox rose and said-I beg most distinctly to repeal.) Jane Cook and Margeret Boyes, the two girls in bed at very shouse, together with Mr. and Mrs. Avre. were then the control of the Barnt-green Station, the very relative to these or any other subjects. I declared to the control of the Coercie and may be relied upon in the main as correct. let it be understood that I will give no pledge what—ever relative to these or any other subjects. I declared between Bromsgrove and the Barnt-green Station, the control of the Coercie and may be relied upon in the main as correct. let it be understood that I will give no pledge what—ever relative to these or any other subjects. I declared between Bromsgrove and the Barnt-green Station, the control of the Coercie and may be relied upon in the main as correct. let it be understood that I will give no pledge what—ever relative to these or any other subjects. I declared between Bromsgrove and the Barnt-green Station, the control of the Coercie and may be relied upon in the main as correct. let it be understood that I will give no pledge what—ever relative to these or any other subjects. I declared between Bromsgrove and the Barnt-green Station, the control of the coercie and may be relied upon in the main as correct. let it be understood that I will give no pledge what—ever relative to these or any other subjects. I declared between Bromsgrove and the Barnt-green Station, the coercie and have swerved from them. (Hear, hear.) But, as to but we must have a repealer the next; and if he is As to the question of universal suffrage, I will abwill not support a gradual extension of the suffrage. posed, three times, and having received no reply. I am not prepared however to pledge myself to what is called universal suffrage, or anything of the sort. the Right Hon. Richard L Sheil to be duly elected consider the suffrage question goes hand in hand to represent the borough of Dungarvan in the prewith the education question, and I can only say that sent Parliament-amidst cheers, groans, and shouts for one, would be very glad to see the people fitted for repeal. to hold such a power by the blessings of education. (Hear.) With reference to the other question put to me, I can give no pledge whatever. I am a friend to religious liberty in its fullest extent, but it would be exceedingly improper in me to give a pledge upon the subject, especially when I am aware that the greater portion of my fellow countrymen hold opinions

adverse to those of the last speaker. Mr. Box said as his object was satisfied in the putting the questions, and as he was anxious not to appear to wish to cause vexation or embarrassment, he should not proceed to nominate a candidate. Colonel Fox (in an under tone), You're a jolly

fellow! ["jolly flat!"] The hon. member and his questioner then shook hands, and the latter left the platform. The RETURNING-OFFICER then put the necessary quest'ons, and the show of hands being for Colonel Fox, he was declared duly elected.

GREENWICH. On Monday, Admiral Dundas, one of the newly appointed Lords of the Admiralty, was elected with-

out opposition. PLYMOUTH. The contest has terminated in the return of the ministerial candidate. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll :-

187 After the declaration of the poll, Lord Ebrington ddiessed the meeting, and was followed by A r. VINCENT who said that Lord Ebrington might go back to Lord John Russell, and tell him that he did not represent the feelings of the mass of the inhabitants of Plymouth; he (Mr. Vincent) would either present himself, or some one else would be presented, to the electors at any succeeding election, so that those who supported the great principles which he professed would have an opportunity of manifest-

tender them his very best acknowledgements. MANCHESTER. Monday .- The election for this borough took place this morning, in St. Ann's-square, where, by ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the proceedings to commence, an immense assemblage of people had gathered, probably more than 6,000 in number. After the usual formalities. Mr. Alderman WALKER proposed the Right Hon.

Thomas Milner Gibson. Mr. Alderman Kersham seconded the motion. No other candidate appearing Mr. Gibson was declared duly elected.

Mr. Gibson then de ivered a long whig oration, The Rev. Mr. Schofield begged leave to call the them a vote equally with the ten-pounders? Was he Lord Alfred Paget duly elected.

willing to accede to an extension of the suffrage? Mr. Gibson .- I will not give an answer that may be calculated to mislead; I will only state what my

The Rev. Mr. Schofield .- I have two or three other questions. Under the present Poor Law, which gives authority to the persons putting it in and pulverise bones, they are obliged, from being proved on the day of nomination. Mr. Gibson-The object of the poor-law I imagine is to give a support to the destitute, and I never understood that the advocates of the new poor-law that my proposer and seconder would be present, we intended or wished that practices of a sever or cruel intended or wished that practices or cruel intended or wished that practices or cruel intended or wished that pr nature should be enforced against the inmates of workhouses; indeed I am not aware that any man liminaries were gone through, Mr. Jonathan Akraud, in a state of insensibility and taken to the hospital will advocate unnecessary cruelties being enforced against the poor. All I can say is this, that if any acis of impropriety or abuse in the administration of the law be proved and established, I am not the man | Whigs, and hoped that the moderate men of all to set my face against the suggestion or application of a remedy. (Cheers.)

question. Are you an advocate for annual parlia- another innkeeper, who was suddenly soized with ments to meet your constituents once a year. (Cries cholera on the previous night, and could not attend. of "No, no.") Mr. Gibson-I will frankly tell the reverend gen-

deman that I would not like it much myself. to a neighbouring house, and arrangements made by the (Laughter and obsers.) I think it rather too short jected to. authorities for their decent interment. Through the ex- | an interval to elapse, for the moment a man got into ertions of a number of humane individuals, the survivors harness and understood his business, then came blage, and made a regular "cut and dried" Whig were comfortably provided for with food and clothing for another election. (" Hear, hear," from the husthe present. The passengers were all foreigners—mostly tings.) Too long an interval between general elec-Scotch, and, we understand, were on their way to Penn-sylvania, where they expected to find employment in the one would be equally so. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Schofield—Are you prepared to I then presented myself to the meeting, and was coroners for Worcestershire, when the facts already support a Ten Hours' Bill? (Cheers from the crowd, told by the returning officer, that as the qualification detailed on the inquests on the bodies of the Carters, THE FOOT HURDLE RACE of half-a-mile and how also you can justify your vote against this bill to address the meeting as a candidate. Mr. Wood several witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict to the assaults. Mumford was examined before Mr. King on Saturday, and from the evidence then brought forward, he, together with his fellow prisoner, was apprehended Parsons, meaning Serjeant Parsons, was not on duty the way they did, they The Foot turble Race of half-a-mile and now also you can justed stated a verdict to the saturday and from the evidence then brought forward, he also said that Mr. twenty-two hurdles, between Byron and E. Snith whon brought forward in the House of Commons to the subject, Mr. has being called for, and was hooted and greaned viz., that the death was accidental, and imposing a continuous state of the subject of the sub | and " Oh, oh.")

took place on Saturday morning, without opposition, your confidence if I gave off-hand answers that I hibited; the praise is due to Messrs. Crossley, Bawwould vote for such a reduction. (Clamour.) My den, Ben Rushton and the men of Halifax, but I earnest wish is to see—(a voice: "Slavery")—no, trust I have proved my steady devotion to my prinmy wish is to see a perfect and good understanding ciples. between the parties interested in this question; but

> districts a Ten Hours' Bill. (Cheers from the hustings, and groans and hisses from the crowd.) The Rev. Mr. Schofield—Can you give a reason why females and young persons should work two hours longer than the mechanic or agricultural labourer? (Cheers.) Mr. Gibson-I can give no reason on the subject.

It is not the law-there is no act of parliament for it. AN ELECTOR-Why not make it the law? (Loud Mr. Gibson -Why not make it felony to drink small beer? (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Schofield here retired, loudly cheered by the

#### RICHMOND.

Monday Evening.—The election for the borough of Richmond, Yorkshire, took place this morning, when Henry Rich, Esq., the late member, who had in preventing the juveniles from creeping under the vacated his seat by accepting the office of one of the ropes and infringing other national laws by the police Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, was induced parties to carefully creating the ropes and infringing other national laws by the police Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, was

#### DUNGARVAN.

SATURDAY.—The election for the borough of Dungarvan was generally looked to with some public repeal." which would prove embarrassing and un-

The Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Foley, having read the writ and made proclamation for holding an election accordingly. The Rev. Mr. HALLY, P. P., came forward and

said-Mr. Sheriff and electors of Dungarvan, after a lapse of five years I have again the honour of proposing to your notice the Right Honourable Richard Lalor Sheil, as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament. A Voice.—For this time only. Never again unless he becomes a repealer.

stored? (Hear, and cheers.) Another Voice.-Three cheers for Old Ireland. repeal and O'Connell' (Cheers.) R. Longan, Esq., came forward to second the

A Voice.-Will he get the repeal magistrates re-

Another Voice .- Three groans for the Coercion

cannot do, and I would sooner resign the honour of A Fourth Voice.—Three cheers for O'Connell and representing you than so bind myself. (Hear, hear.) repeal (Loud cheers.)

As to the question of universal suffrage, I will ab
Mr. Folky (the Sub-Sheriff) then asked the usual serve, that I am by no means prepared to say that I question, if there was another candidate to be pro-The HIGH SHERIFF, in the usual manner, declared

# EDINBURGH.

Monday.—The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. William Gibson Craig, to the office of a Lord of the Treasury, took place here to-day, on a husting erected in the High-street. Mr. Dunlop, of Brocklock, who was solicited to come forward in opposition to Mr. Gibson Craig by the Complete Suffragists and Tories followed their own principles, Viscent would be a small section of the Voluntaries, having refused to now M.P. for Plymouth. allowhimself to be put in nomination at this time, Mr. Craig was allowed to walk over the course, and was declared elected without opposition.

RETURN OF Mr. MACAULAY.—This gentleman has not been allowed to "walk over," but has had to engage in a rather severe struggle to win back his relinquished seat. Mr. Macaulay's opponent was Sir Culling Eardly Smith, brought forward by the Free Church party and the Dissenters connected with the Evangelical alliance. The main gaound of opposition to Mr. Macaulay was his support of the Maynooth Endowment Bill. The nomination took place on Friday, when the Lord Prov at proposed Mr. Macaulay, and Sir James Forr st, Bart, proposed Sir Culling E. Smith. After speeches from both candidates, a show of hands was then taken. The number of hands held up in both instances being nearly equal, the Sheriff declared that he would not undertake to decide which had the greater number. A poll was then demanded in behalf of both parties, which was appointed to take place on Tuesday. EDINBURGH. TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.—The poll has just been declared, and Mr. Macaulay has gained the election over Sir Culling Eardley Smith, by a majority of 903—Mr. Macaulay having polled 1,735 votes, and Sir Culling 832. This result was anticipated. The friends of Mr. Macaulay, however, expected a still greater majority. The total number polled is 2,567, or not above one-half the number of electors on the register, which shows very distinctly, that there is a strong personal feeling among the con-stituency against Mr. Macaulay. We understand that it is the intention of both parties to work the registry with the utmost vigour between this and the 20th of July; so that it is not unlikely, in the event of another election, that Mr. Macaulay's majority £5 the first year. If the society increased, lecturers

# will not be so decided.

Mr. Buller was returned for Liskeard on Wednesday without opposition, being proposed by Mr. Adams, and seconded by Mr. Allen, a member of the Society of Friends.

The vacancy caused in the representation of this attention of the right hon. gentleman to the thou-sands of honest faces that were directed towards him. Rev. T. O. B. Floyer, a magistrate of the city. when the plants or trees are watered, so that the Did he know that the majority of these did not enjoy the franchise? and was he prepared to give candidate having been proposed, the sheriff declared which reanimate the vital forces of the tree.

# Correspondence.

HALIFAX ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. Editor.—I think it my duty to forward a few Mr. Editor,—I think it my duty to forward a new lines descriptive of the overwhelming strength of the Chartists of Halifax, and the devoted attachment of the people to the principles of the people's charter, as proved on the day of nomination.

If the me men were released from their permons of the ion, but we are happy to say that they were all got dreadfully from fright, and the apprehension of being entombed alive.—Wolverhampton Chronicis.

On Tuesday evening a deputation from Halifax desire, I attended at Halifax, and met Mr. Crossley another boy was on the bough of a tree in Hyde secured places in the front. After the usual pre- cipitated to the ground. The deceased was picked up an extensive manufacturer, proposed Mr. Wood, the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, and both him fracture of the skull, under which he sank and exand the seconder made speeches in favour of the pired on Monday last. Verdict, "Accidental death." parties would now unite. I was proposed by Mr. of a remedy. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Schoffeld.—I have still another

Mr. John Smith, who had to substitute Mr. Wood, The returning officer objected to Mr. Smith, as his name was not on the printed list, although he was

Whigs would abolish the differential duties, equalize

John Fielden the member for Oldham? (Cheers, at by the meeting. The necessary papers being nominal decdand on the boiler of one shilling, as in and "Oh. oh.")

Mr. Gisson-I will answer my reverend friend as | me to address the people. I commented on the candidly and clearly as I can. It has always been flimsiness of Mr. Wood's speech, and showed the hol my desire that the question of the hours of labour should be settled by the people themselves. (Great clamour, and cries of "That won't do.") The rev. gentleman and his friends invite me to take upon the sense of the meeting on the right of the people the sense of the meeting on the right of the people whilst he would give them time for improvement. I also took the sense of the meeting on the right of the people whilst he would give them time for improvement. I also took gentleman and his friends invite me to take upon the sense of the meeting on the right of the people whilst he would give them time for improvement. myself the responsibility of preventing the working to vote, on the Ten Hours' Bill, and against the New classes, whatever may be their own wishes on the Poor Law, and in all cases there was nearly a unasubject, from working more than ten hours a day. nimous vote, for only a few persons on the hustings (Hear, hear.) This is a heavy responsibility. (Hear, objected. I finally called on all who thought Charles hear.) Labour is the working man's property, Wood an unfit person to represent Halifax to hold and I am asked to reduce at once by one sixth the up their hands, and the whole body of the meeting productive labour of the manufacturing districts. raised them amidst loud cheers. I take no credit to (Hear, hear.) I should consider myself unworthy of myself for the display of Chartist strength thus ex-

> I am, yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

#### THE PLYMOUTH ELECTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Plymouth, White Cross Street, July 13, 1846. DEAR SIR,-While the treacherous and deceitful camp of Whiggery was receiving such castigation at Notting. ham, my Lord Ebrington did not, as one of that party, "go scot free" at Plymouth. True, the people had not one in whom, as a representative (Mr. Vincent), they could place much confidence. No doubt you have heard that Mr. Vincent the Chartist (God bless the mark!) was the individual opposed to the Whig Lordling, and so far as declamation, coupled with argument, was concerned, Mr. V. left nothing undone, as every day last week, he addressed thousands of the inhabitants twice or three times. True, his policy of taking 5s. in the pound, and afterinduced parties to carefully examine the principles of the People's Charter, who never did so before, many of whom now say there is no other way whereby the salvation of the country can be obtained; how long they will hold these opinions time alone will decide. On the day of auxiety, as a doubt existed whether the re-election of nomination, Friday last, the Whig Lord, who was on all the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil would be opposed by O'Connell or net, by starting a repealer in but the serfs of faction to countenance him, while Vincent his stead; but it was known in some quarters of had the great body of the people to cheer him on; and, Dublin on Saturday that the ordinary formalities of indeed, to do him justice, it may be truly said, he gave moving and seconding the nomination of the Right Whigs and Whiggery a sound thrashing. Vincent Honourable Gentleman as representative would con-stitute the entire ceremony; that Mr. Sheil would not former delinquency and the simpering policy not even go down to favour the electors with an antithetical oration, and that his return would be com- of every Democrat. Often has it been wished this week municated to him in a formal letter by his agent. It past, that he were more consistent. His desertion from is stated that the Right Hon. Gentleman finding on the Chartist ranks was brought against him by those ophis arrival in Dublin on Friday, that he could "walk posed, though they took good care to hold him up all over the course," determined not to appear at the through as "the Chartist Candidate," thereby working on hustings, particularly as certain parties threatened the fears of the timid, as also pandering to the unstable to put some questions to him in reference to Conservatives (to the credit of that body be it known, many of them said they would let all Chartists in, before they should support a Whig). At one of the preparatory meetings," his Lordship" stated he considered the working classes too illiterate and debased to be entrusted with the franchise, on which Mr. Robertson, the active and intelligent Secretary of the Chartist Land Association. gave a splendid specimen of "the illiterate and debased." convincing those whom he had addressed, that such an assertion was false as it was unfounded: There is little doubt but that one expression raised more public indignation against "his Lordship," than all the other acts of his

> Some of the partizans of "his Lordship" boasted of the superiority of his birth and descent, little imagining that the "ignorant" workies are well acquainted now-aday, with the origin of every aristocrat. How dumbfoundered some of the Whig shopocrats appeared, when informed that "his Lordship's" great ancestor was a Common Soldier in the ranks of "William the Conqueror," who received promotion for aiding that archrobber in his wholesale devastation and plunder of their Saxon forefathers.

At the nomination there were twenty to one for Vincent against Ebrington; the latter's proposer demanded guard of the passenger train (named William Stock) my principles in 1841, and it is for you to say if I A Third Voice.—We will let Sheil in this time, a poll. On Saturday morning before eight o'clock, a ready to aid Lord Ebrington against the Chartist. This, on examination, proved to be too true, for several of the rankest Tories hurried to the poll, and many more were in readiness. This completely damped the energies of most of Vincent's friends. Owing to this coalition, many of those who pledged themselves to support Vincent, finding that his doom was sealed, fled to the enemy's camp. At four o'clock, Ebrington was declared elected, he having 716 votes, and Vincent 189. The numbers polled will show you that intimidation was fashionable. that the voters were not allowed to use their own discretion, or that the great majority of the electors were not favourable to either party, as there are in the borough nearly 2,500 qualified to vote, where only 904 exercised the privilege. Of this one thing every unprejudiced mind is satisfied, that if the several parties who proclaimed disgust at Lord Ebrington on the Maynooth grant, had been true to their "sayings," as well as those who opposed him regarding local circumstances, and had the Earnestly hoping that Mr. O'Connor will throw over-

board any squeamishness that may arise in his bosom. and take his seat for Nottingham, to which he was duly I am, in the cause of Chartism, yours truly,

P. J. O'BRIEN.

# A WORD TO WORKING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-As it is invariably the rule of statesmen to talk of education in the Commons House of Parliament, I think it would not be time spent in vain to try what could be done out of the house, for, as we live, we find that the greatest men of the age have not been men of high birth, but men that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; hence it is that a great state-man, a senator, has asserted, that the most learned speeches, whether in or out of the house, have been by working men. Sir, to be born of aristocratic parents is not to be a gifted man, he may be endowed with a genius which, by culture, may far surpass the poor man; but the object I have in view is the co-operation of all classes, whether he be a dustman or a lawyer's clerk, tinker, tailor, soldier or sailor. The plan I propose is as follows: supposing a number, say two hundred, confederate together, pay annually 8s., that is to say 2s. per quarter, the first year they might purchase £50 worth of books, besides different papers of different politics, not forgetting the one thing needfulthe Northern Star. A good-sized room, with all other things requisite, would cost about £15, which making a total of £75, would leave in the hands of the treasurer £5 at the expiration of the year. No doubt the society would greatly augment, as there would be a surplus of

I remain, yours THOMAS MAYO CAPELL. Brighton, July 14, 1846.

might be employed with the overplus.

EFFECT OF SULPHATE OF IRON ON VECETATION .-The Journal d' Horticulture Pratique asserts that a tree, of which the wood is tender, poor, and sickly, to which a strong solution of sulphate of iron should city, consequent on the acceptance of the offices of Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry in Her Majesty's vegetation. This dissolution of sulphate of fron should by Lord Alfred Paget, was filled up on M. Pâquet has made many successful applications

> MINE ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning a serious accident happened in a pit in lawkes Field, at Cinder Bank, near Netherton, worked by Mr. Fletcher which might have been attended with a terrible loss of life. It appeared that at about nine or ten o'clock the gate road of the pit fell in, burying and almost suffocating thirteen or fourteen men. On the circumstance becoming known, a great concourse of persons assembled upon the bank, and rendered every assistance. About two hours, however, elapsed before the men were released from their perilous situa-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LATE REVIEW IN HYDE

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION AT DROITWICH. WEDNESDAY .- I rogret to have to announce that besides the unfortunate men. George and James Carter, who, as already stated in the paper, were killed by the explosion at the Droitwich Patent Saltworks on Friday week, a third of the sufferers has expired from the injuries which he received at the time. This is a youth named Brickley, who it will name was not on the overseers' list, and not ob- be remembered, was assisting the Carters to load a waggon with salt, in the loading-room, which ad-Mr. Wood then proceeded to address the assem- joins the works, when the explosion took place. He was very severely scalded by the bursting forth of the steam and brine, and after lingering for some days expired in great suffering. An inquest has been held on the body at the Railway Tavern, in this borough, before Mr. W. S. P. Hughes, one of the I then presented myself to the meeting, and was coroners for Worcestershire, when the facts already

## Foreign Movements.

IWS are compelled by press of matter to post-one the continuation of the "Revelations of Russia" till an next number.

THE TARNOW MASSACRES. THE INFAMOUS AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM. (From the Times of July 10, 1846.)

The obscurity which has for some time hung over the causes of the late insurrection in Poland and the atrocious massacres in Gallicia has at length been dispelled by more accurate and authentic information from that unhappy country. The ill-advised at-tempts made by a portion of the German press to palliste the conduct of the Austrian Government, and ing that the Englishman defied their blows, these and Picard, two boys. Wounded—Madame Picard, the credit which was erroneously attached to those monsters laid hold of him and began to tear out the nails of Montalaire, shoulder broken and contusions on explanations in that country, have called forth an of his hands and feet. He bore even this bravely for a head; Mme. Braine, wife of a notary of Arras, conindignant denial and an accumulation of irrefragable time, but at length sunk to the ground exhausted and proofs from the victims of these disasters. Such an closed his eyes. The Hovas then cut off his fingers and appeal to the public epinion of Europe cannot be different portions of his flesh, after which they proceeded made in vain. An opportunity fortunately presented to the last and most cruel operation. Having done this itself before the prorogation of the French Chambers they stabled him to the heart and cut off his head. to enable Count Montalembert to lay before the world these astonishing facts and revolting practices. He pleaded their cause with more than his wonted eloquence and energy, not only in the name of outraged humanity, but as a matter of the deepest moment to all the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna. France and England were parties not only to the original contract which restored the balance of power in Europe, but to every one of the stipulations which provided for the independence and neutrality of Cracow, and for the maintenance of certain rights in all the ancient provinces of Poland. The protecting Powers, as they are termed, have no rights which they do not derive from treaties to which we are parties; and if it be true that a peremptory refusal is the only answer which has been returned to the just claim of England and France to take part in the conference held at Berlin with reference to the late disturbances in Poland, that refusal is a violation of an established right, and a precedent which we may hereafter use as we think fit elsewhere. In the heart of those great monarchies the influence of the plenipotentiaries of the western Powers could. however, only be indirect; but that which is most direct and most important is the publicity we can give to the vices and the fatal consequences of the policy pursued towards these provinces: and it signifies less to what clandes: ine conclaves and secret expedients they may resort, since sooner or later we shall expose their motives and judge their actions in the face of

the world. The narrative of Count Montalembert-to the accuracy of which he pledged himself, and which was met by no contradiction or expression of doubt by those who are best informed of the truth-produced as it deserved to do, the deepest impression on the Chamber of Peers. He told them, that the insurrection at Cracow of the 20th February, which had been represented and treated as a formidable rebellion. was, in fact, a mere riot,-which the Austrian garrison could, and did, put down without difficulty and bloodshed. Three days after this disturbance General Collin thought fit, without any fresh attack or alarm, to evacuate the city with all his forces and the militia, leaving it in the hands of the populace. A provisional Government was then established, which satisfactorily protected the lives and property of the

inhabitants. Meanwhile, however, the lives and property of the inhabitants of the adjacent province of Gallicia were exposed to the most horrible excesses of the peasantry. In the circles of Tarnow and Bochnia nearly all the landholders and gentry of the country were assassinated by their own tenants or by the banditti, which were scouring the country, unrepressed if not encouraged, by the Government. In the circle of Tarnow alone 1,478 nobles or landholders. were murdered. Their names are accurately known; and the hideous details of this butchery have reached us. Eight landowners only in the whole country have survived. In many instances these unfortunate gentlemen were most conspicuous for their virtues and their enlightened interest in their dependents. Count Korarski had been known for 20 years as the "father of the peasants;" they allowed him four hours to prepare for death, and shot him with a barbarity which is aggravated by this sanguinary deliberation. Seventy-two priests fell in this massacre. Of the family of a gentleman named Boousz, sixteen members were butchered, including his aged father and the ladies and young children. He himself escaped by a miracle, and a memorial which he addressed to the Court of Vienna, containing all the particulars of these atrocities, found its way into the French papers. He demanded the punishment of the assassins of his race; he remained in the country to mark them down; from Vienna he was told that it was a mark of disloyalty to wear mourning on such an occasion, but that he should have redress: no redress came, and he was himself murdered within the last three weeks by the same monsters who had already extirpated his kindred!

Up to this very time no measures whatever have been taken by the Austrian Government for the punishment of these assassins. The prisons are full. viving victims. That is the only protection afforded the form of cith Lane, son of Mr. Blisha Lane, of this and the adjoining province. We understand there rested as suspected persons. In Tarnow there are 800 25, schoolmistress, at Wood and Gray's Cove. Joseph to the disarmed and afflicted nobility—they are arorphans, whose parents have fallen; 300 of whom are too young to know who their parents were. Yet, we repeat, the law remains without force; these crimes remained unpunished; and the Emperor has publicly thanked his faithful subjects for the zeal Aberdeen, late in the employ of Messrs. W. Price and Co., with which they have crushed the enemies of the Go- arrived in Quebec, from Chicoutimie, on the 8th inst. A vernment,-by means which no Government, save the National Convention of France, ever before dared to Berry, instructing him to address him-"James Berry,

The fact that rewards were offered and paid by the authorities in the province for the nobles, dead John Smith Karn, son of Mr. John Karn, tinsmith, of or alive, who might be supposed by the peasants to this city. Mr. John Wheatley, stationer, Lower Town. have conspired against the Government is now ascertained to be true in spite of the attempted denial of it. A man named BERNDL, the provincial officer at Tarnow, and Bornol, provincial officer in Bochnia, paid first ten florins, then five florins, and lastly, one florin each, for the corpses of the nobles brought in by the peasants. The rewards promised for the apprehension of suspected persons alive were equally paid when they were brought in dead. But so far is the Austrian Government from disavowing these horrors, that not one of the authors of them has been removed from office or punished; and Baron KRIEG, to whose execrable maxims of government in Gallicia we some time ago attributed the violent hostilities existing between the nobles and the peasants, has just received the broad riband of the Order of LEOPOLD!

Such are the facts which Count MONTALEMBERT has now made public. They are amply corroborated by all the information which has reached us, and it cannot be doubted that if such statements were false, they must have been disproved. But they are universally believed in Germany, they are proclaimed in France, and they will excite a no less profound disgust and indignation in this country. Does the Cabinet of Vienna suppose that a Government which relies on such expedients, and produces such results, can escape the most severe retribution at home, and the sternest censure of foreign nations? To govern a country by fomenting the direct hostility of the two great classes of society, to in the morning, drawn by two locomotives, had passed set the peasant against the lord, to incite labour to the Arras station, when, on arriving opposite the village of the worst popular passions, because the aristospirit of independence which was once their glory, and is still their right, is a perversion of the most simple notions of justice and good sense. It is to been shed in Europe since the 2d and 3d of September, 1793, lat the gates of the Abbaye. How, ask we. who are united to Austria by so many ties of interest and tradition. who are so disposed to assist, as far as we are able, in the maintenance of her just influence in Europe, and even to bear our part in the dangers which threaten her from without-how are we to uphold a Government which does not indignantly repel such charges as these and exert every portion of its authority to put an end to such horrors, to punish the guilty, and to offer whatever redress can be offered to the miserable survivors of so many desolate houses! Justice will have her inexorable course; and if the hands to whom her powers are intrusted in the Austrian empire are too weak to punish the most odious offences, the whole fabric of the state will be shaken and dissolved by the disorder which has broken out with such appailing symptoms in some of the provinces.

# ATROCITIES AT MADAGASCAR.

The Democratic Pacific (Paris Fourierist print) publishes a long extract from a letter, giving a horrible account of the atracities committed at Madagascar by the Hovas upon an English soldier, whom they of Douzi states that number to be twenty. As to the per annum. To which may be added those condemned had captured. After describing a feast by the Hovas number of wounded, one account gives fifteen. At to the service for crimes and misdemeanours; those, such they were really in earnest, and would have rescued had captured. After describing a feast by the Hovas chiefs, at the establishment of a French traiteur, who. with another traiteur of the same nation, are stated to have exulted in the victory of the Hovas over the British and French expedition against Mada-

Whilst this debauch was going on (two days after our treated them to give him a little water. The chief Massonma, without deranging himself from the banquet, mecassary to order the troops at Arras, Douai, and Valentinos, is reduced to a small amount, and those nices-

even open their mouths to ask for the life of this poor row from Valenciennes those belonging to Belgium. Englishman, who had bravely fought by the side of our When it was known that linen, lint, and surgical instrucountrymen. You will think, perhaps, that this unfor- ments had also been sent for, the emotion became general. tunate man was killed with a stroke of the savage. The General Oudinot and his wife were in the train, but quite Hovas have a different mode of taking vengeance on a at the end, in their private carriage, and they experienced disarmed enemy. They stripped him naked, and then no injury. It is said that one of their men servants was five or six officers, with their knives, and in the midst of precipitated into the water, and saved himself by swimthe circle which had been formed, began pricking him, in the tenderest parts of his body. The soldier who was of the submerged waggons, but he saved himself by extended on the ground, rose, as by an effort of heroism swimming, and had only his wrist put out of joint. and received their thrusts standing. At this time there horrors were proceeding, set up shouts of triumph. See- selle: Bourgeois and Deguen, soldiers; and Tahary Finally they put into their mouths portions of the flesh, removed by the horrible operation which preceded the coup de grace, and went off triumphantly to fix the head on a stake.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN QUEBEC. FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE, &c.

(From the Quebec Mercury, June 13.) Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the mud. Some victims had their heads separated from (Hear.) It was sought to shake their confidence in Theatre Royal, St. Lewis-street (formerly the Riding School), at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his sides of the road. An Aide-de-Camp of General Oudinother man should have it. (Hear.)

The information we have not was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three not was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three other man should have it. (Hear.)

Mr. U Connect, out white other man should have it. (Hear.)

Mr. Ray then read the minutes of the last meeting of the last meeting the information we have not was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three last meeting the information we have not was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three last meeting the last meeti been able to glean, a campine lamp was overset, from ribs broken, and praying for death. An Englishman. some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames. The house had been densely crowded, in three places, but notwithstanding his sufferings, he but some had fortunately left before the accident. A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment. forgot the other passages of egress. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the build. Belgian service and a Russian lady. The three last iming was enveloped in one sheet of flame-the newly- mediately opened their trunks, and placed all their linen erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at | at the service of the wounded, at the same time giving to each end with the stage and boxes, favoured the progress | them their personal aid. of the flames. The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over-exertions to escape. The staircase communicating with the toriska is also stated to have been a passenger. boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity! and on that space we, with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts at extrication. As writhing bodies and out-stretched arms. Noise there says:was none-but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who, from the funereal veil of smoke which grafaces before us can never be effaced from our memory. time of which we make mention, the mass of human who were on the bank, with such violence that sixteen of beings who had but a short interval previous been in them were more or less wounded. One had his thigh our view a mass of calcined bones. Up to this hour, this train, saw him carried away. forty-six bodies have been removed from the ruins! Most | As to the second accident, which occurred to of them have been recognised-a greater loss of life than train coming from Brussels, and which is given in the two dread conflagrations of last summer. Sad above, the Gazette des Tribunaux of Saturday menwailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be tra- tions the circumstance with details, which leaves no versed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape | doubt of the fact. It says:do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters ther John, plasterer, St. Rochs-Mary O'Leary, aged 16, contusions. his sister. J. J. Sims, Esq., druggist-Rebecca, aged 23, and Kennith, aged 13, his children. Mary O'Brien, aged 26, wife of John Lilly, tailor. Jean Bte. Vexina, aged 30. Maria Louise Levalée, wife of Roland M'Donald. editor of the Canadien. Eugenie M'Donald, wife of Rigobert Angar, merchant. Edward R. Hoogs, book-keeper, Montreal Bank-John, aged 8, and Edward, aged 6, his children. Thomas C. Harrison, aged 21, from Hamilton, C. W., brother to the owner of the Diorama. Harriet Glackmeyer, wife of T. F. Molt, aged 45-Frederick, aged 19, Adolphus, aged 12, and her children. Helen Jane, his daughter. Mrs. John Gibb, widow, and Jane, the firm of Gibb, Lane, and Co. Marianne Brown, aged Marcoux, baliff, Colin Ross, aged 26 years, plasterer, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and Agnes Black, his wife, Devlin, watchwaker, Lower Town. John Berry, from letter was found on his person, from his brother, James gardener and riddle-maker, North Broad-ford, Aberdeen. Anne Taffe, late servant with -Denholm, Esq., Cape. Julia Roy, daughter of Assistant Commissariat General Roy. P.S.-"4 o'clock."-46 bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognised. Mlle. Emilie Pency, aunt of Miss Poncy of the Lower Town, is missing the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be her's. The second is a Mr. M'Keogh, of Malbaie, a schoolmaster, who was in the theatre in company with

#### DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

removal of the dead bodies, &c. The theatre, and stables

adjoining, we should add, were burnt to the ground.

A notice of this frightful accident appeared in our latest edition of Saturday last, the following additional particulars are from the French journals:-A sad calamity took place on Wednesday last, on the Northern Railway. The train, which left Paris at seven declare war on capital, and to call in the assistance of Fampoux, the second machine and its tender went off the rails. The leading carriages remained in their places, the way, and five or six were precipitated down the bank into a piece of marshy ground below. The accident took place at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon age. The number of persons wounded is, according to medical men, the Procureur du Roi, and Mayor of Arras, and the chiefs of the stations of that town and of Douai, The cause of the accident is not yet known.

The National gives the following account: drawn by two locomotives. At five minutes past three to secure a larger inheritance to her own children, the train was in front of the village of Fampoux and near Reux, where there is an embankment near a deep lake joined, or displaced, or broken. The first locomotive, we are describing, was the same as it had been for sevethought it would be better to hear Mr. Meagher, and
bowsver, got over them, but the second entered the sand ral venrs past.

Poland first and Circussia since bever them but the second entered the sand ral venrs past.

Poland first and Circussia since bever them but the second entered the sand ral venrs past. nowever, got over them, but the second entered the sand | ral years past. Poland first, and Circassia since, have | therefore he moved that the report be received without going completely off the rails. The violence of drafted severely upon the army; and independent of all adopted. the shock, from this sudden stoppage, was such that the active service, the favourite pastimes of the great drill know exactly the number of passengers killed or drowned. | numbers being levied alternate years from half the emmits that eleven bodies have been removed. The Libéral allows the Crown a regular provision of 150,000 recruits carriages ran off the rails, and we may suppose that most | Such facts as these show not so much the overgrown size hours he bore the pangs of his wound, and of hungar and It was added that in many parts of the line it was easy to those the proprietor most wants, for which purpose a and Cork. (Hoar, hear.) showed his wound, delivered up his musket, and en- ing taken proper precautions for the safety of the public, caution and generosity is at the expense of the remaining

There were at his table several Frenchmen, who did not | there were none there, and it was found necessary to bor-

The Northern Railway Company have published a were no less than five or six bleeding wounds of the report, in which they say :- We have now to deplore Sagaye, which he had received in battle, and the blood thirteen known deaths. The following are the names atreamed from the new wounds inflicted by his assailants. that we have been able to obtain :—Madame Demel-His face was of a vivid paleness, but it wore an air of des, Armentiers; Marie Flamond, of Bouchain; contempt for his butchers. The Hovas, whilst these Mlle. Leguay, of Fampoux; Dr. Lecompte, of Istusions; the aide-de-camp of General Oudinot (since dead); M. Deguy, chef d'escadron, seriously wounded; an Englishman and his wife, at the Hotel de Flandre, at Douai, the husband in the arm, the wife contusions; M. Grapinet, a lace-dealer of Paris ; another Englishman, at the Hotelde Flandre, at Donai.

In an account given by the Independence of Brussels of Thursday, we read :-

More than three hours elapsed before assistance arrived. The peasants looked on with astonishment, and wash their wounds. A sad scene presented itself to the spectators. Young females who had been in their holiday dresses were taken out bleeding and covered with who was travelling with his family, had an arm broken would not confess to his wife that he was wounded. At the end of the train were nine private carriages, in which were the Princess de Ligne and her four children, the two daughters of the Polish General Skrzynecki, in the

A Douai journal states that M. de Lagrenée, who returned lately from his embassy in China, was in the train, but escaped injury. The Princess Czar

### ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

dated one in the morning, gives an account of another accident on the Great Northern Railroad of fer back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of France, and at the same spot on Thursday. It

We stop the press to communicate to the public the following facts, the full authenticity of which we guaran. dually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into | tee. Yesterday afternoon, at half-past two, the train eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to from Brussells, which left at half-past seven, arrived extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. without making the usual signals at the very spot where One poor creature at our feet offered his entire wordly the catastrophe of Wednesday took place. The rails over wealth for his rescue; the agonising expression of the which it had to pass were encumbered with cranes that had been used to take the remains of the waggons out The flames at the time were above and around us-but of the water. The train being at full speed broke these human aid was of no avail-in five minutes from the cranes, and the pieces struck the soldiers and workmen, the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to broken. A friend of ours, who came from Brussels by

A crane had been placed by the side of the road for children of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation the purpose of raising the waggons which had fallen into The following is the latest list of the sufferers :- the water. At the moment when the train from Lille and Ann, aged 4, his children. Joseph Tardif, and Olivia step of one of the carriages, and driven into the midst of Ficet, his wife. Sarah Darah, wife of John Calvin, the soldiers three of whom were severely wounded, one carter. James O'Leary, aged 22, apprentice to his bro- had his leg broken; several workmen received slight

# ANOTHER FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S. NEW BRUNS-

The Courier of the 27th says-"At an early hour this morning the block of buildings in the parish of Portland, owned by Messrs, Harris and Allen, and occupied by them as a foundry, workshops, &c. &c., was discovered to be on fire, and the flames Murphy, an orphan, aged 20. Emeline Worth, aged 9, having gained much headway before being observed, the daughter of Edward Worth, Montreal, sister-in-law of whole was destroyed, with nearly all their contents, con-Mr. A. Lenfesty, grocer, and of this city. Flavien Sauva- sisting of a valuable steam-engine, patterns, moulds, geau, aged 14, son of Mr. Chas. Sauvageau, musician. lathes, &c. The entire loss to the enterprising owners Elizabeth Lindsay, aged 53, wife of Mr. T. Atkins, clerk, cannot be less, if it does not exceed £10,000, while the of Upper Town Market. His son Richard, aged 27. disappointment in getting castings executed-all the city Stewart Scott, Esq., clerk of the Court of Appeals; and foundries being in full employment-will cause the destruction of this valuable establishment to be felt both in was no insurance on the property. We have not as yet

heard the origin of the fire satisfactorily accounted for. "When it was found to be impossible to save the foundry building, the attention of the persons was directed to aged 18, daughter of widow Black, of Montreal. Isaac the preservation of the adjacent dwellings; but, notwithstanding their exertions, the cottage owned and occupied by Mr. Solomon Hersey, fell a prey to the flames, and a dwelling-house or two to the northward of the foundry was much injured. Providentially the wind at the time was light from the northward, and the burning embers fell mostly into the mill-pond, on the bank of which the erections stood; had it been otherwise, a large portion of destroyed."

CASE OF POISONING IN FRANCE. - A trial was commenced at Strasburg on the 26th ultimo, which has excited the greatest interest, not only in that town, but throughout France. The charge is one of murder by poison, in which the declarations of the Strasburg pro-Miss Poncy. We may here remark, that Mr. Symes has fessors do not coincide with those of the Parisian chein possession the several effects taken from the bodies. mists. In November last an advertisement was published and found near them. We cannot refrain from expresin the newspapers, inviting those who could give any insing a passing meed of praise upon the unweared labours formation respecting a certain flour-dealer, who, during of the Mayor, the military, the police magistrates, and the an attack of fever, had risen from the sick-bed and taken police force, and the several fire companies. Nor can we to flight, to do so at a given address. The disappearance omit a deserved tribute to thei ndefatigable Mr. R. Symes, of the man remained a complete mystery, until a few who since daylight this morning, has been present at the days after his body was found concealed in a waterscene of the disaster, superintending the recovering and closet. The body was cut up in pieces, and the heart and entrails, which were also afterwards discovered, removed. An inquiry immediately led to the suspicion that the wife of the unfortunate man had committed a murder upon her husband, and taken out the heart and bowels, in order to avoid an accusation of poison, in case of an eventual discovery and examination of the remains. She | Such was the unanimous opinion of the committee was immediately arrested, and the entrails and heart of and he thought that opinion was quite right the murdered man given up to the professors of the Uni- (Cheers.) One of the matters which brought him versity for the purpose of ascertaining whether they con- over to Ireland was the Dungarven election. He ar tained poison. A well-grounded supposition that this rived in Dublin on Monday, and at once proceeded must be the case was the more general, inasmuch as to that association, which he addressed, and moved arsenic was found in the house of the accused; and it | that the question be referred to the committee for its was also proved by an apothecary that the prisoner had | consideration, which framed the report he held in bought such poision in the preceding August, from which his hand and had read to them. Several of the Reperiod the deceased had commenced to sicken. The pealers of Dungarvon considered that it was not chemical professors of Strasburg declared that they had worth while to raise excitement sufficient to get in a found no traces of arsenic in the remains delivered to Repealer, and with that view several of the leading cracy are supposed to cherish hopes of preserving that but 12 or 14 carriages of the middle of the train went off them. The authorities engaged in the investigation Repealers there promised to support Mr. Shiel with were, however, not satisfied with this statement, but their votes. When he asked them the reason why sent the corpse to Paris for analysis, where Professors they promised to vote for Mr. Shiel, they replied Devergie, Chevalier, and Flandin discovered in it a promote revolution by authority; to proclaim what M Villemain called an official jacquerie; to stain the robe of the Cæsars with such blood as has not three women, and two boys, of from six to eight years of By the desire of the Court and Jury the trial was adjourned, for the purpose of making a renewed analysis, the general election which was coming on in a short one account, five, and to another fifteen. Two trains of which the result has not yet been made public. The time. He moved that the report be adopted by the from Arras and Dousi, soon brought to the spot three accused, who wishes to make it be believed that her husband poisoned himself, enjoys a very bad reputation, and in the course of the trial another crime has come to light. It appears that five years ago a step-child of the accused fell from a garret-window, and was picked up lifeless. All the facts conspire to prove that in this case also a The train consisted of twenty-four carriages, and was wilful murder was committed by the accused, in order this for the present, and I will not give the young THE RUSSIAN DESPOTISM IN LIVONIA,-" The number

sent to the governor for orders. Razskafidy, the go- ciennes to enter the different stations to prevent serious sarily of the most able and useful men in the village.—

Ternor, desired that the man might be put to death. disturbance. Carrisges had been sent for to Douai, but Livonian Tales.

Mr. O connect next denounced an recourse to pay- tours, is reduced sar recourse to pay- the most able and useful men in the village.—

swer him: O connect next denounced an recourse to pay- tours, is reduced sar recourse to pay- tours, in the sar him to me, and in those nices is active to pay- tours, is reduced sar recourse to pay- tours, is reduc

O'CONNELL AGAINST THE "NATION." DECLARATION OF WAR BETWEEN THE GREAT HUMBUG DAN AND "YOUNG

IRELAND."

The usual weekly meeting of the members of the Repeal Association was held to day at one o'clock, in the Conciliation-hall, which was crowded in every part for some hours previously, from an anxiety to hear the result of the conference of the committee, who met on Thursday, to consider the course to be candidates in such counties and boroughs as vacancies might occur in before the next general election. At the appointed time, Mr. O'Connell, M. P., accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., Mr. N. Maher, M. P., Mr. T. Steele, Mr. J. A. O'Neill, Captain Brodrick, and Messrs. Meagher, Baron, Mitchell, O'Gorman, &c., of the "Young Ireland party," entered the meeting and was loudly cheered. Upon the motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Maher, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. the

Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Kcshin) having taken the chair, said, it was reported that Mr. O'Connell and this association were suspending the agitation of repeal for the sake of supporting the present Government. Now, he utterly denied the truth of that statement. They would never give up their hopes of repeal; but were they wrong in accepting good measures from the present Government? They had the wounded passengers could hardly obtain water to already got some good law appointments from them, and had exchanged Chief Baron Brady for Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Pigott for a Pennefather, and Mr. Nutchel for Brewster. Were not these good measures of "No. no.")

> and afterwards a letter from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, strongly urging the necessity of opposing repeal candidates to Government placemen at every opportunity :-

> "Kilkee, Kilrush, July 9. "My dear Mr. Ray-As I perceive by the report of the roccedings of last Monday that the committee of the asociation are about to consider the course which ought to e adopted with regard to the elections for Dungaryon, and for other places in which Ministerial candidates will shortly present themselves for re-election, I do not feel myself at liberty to shrink from the responsibility of ofering my opinion on this subject: 💠

"I shall not recapitulate the argument which I laid perore the association on Monday week, with a view to prove to the country the importance of exhibiting at the resent moment an earnest and uncompromising fidelity to the principle of repeal, but assuming that these arguments are incontrovertible, I have no hesitation in saying that the association ought to call upon the several constitution of the association ought to call upon the several constitution of the association ought to call upon the several constitution of the called an apostate by this young gentleman? (Cries of "No, no," and "Put him out.")

Mr. O connent.—Is such a minute as the control of the called an apostate by this young gentleman? (Cries of "No, no," and "Put him out.") The Courrier Français, of Friday, in a stop press, the association ought to call upon the several constituencies to put forward repeal candidates in opposition to Whig placemen, and ought to support such candidates with all the aid and influence which it can command.

"I know very well that repealcandidates will start under great disadvantage when opposed to such able and excellent men as Mr. Sheil, Mr. O'Ferrall, and Sir William to our countrymen that we are in earnest, and that no cluding them from promotion (cheers), the learned severe in all legal, constitutional, and above all, all peacegentleman argued for the great principle of peace, and most party, that I should prefer the risk of defeat in each of these cases to acquiescence in the reof defeat in each of these cases to acquiescence in the re-Somerville; but it is of so much importance to us to prove of defeat in each of these cases to acquiescence in the reelection of the Ministerial candidates. "I shall feel obliged if you will lay my letter before the

ommittee and before the association on Monday next. "Believe me, very sincerely yours. "WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN."

"T. M. Ray, Esq., &c." Mr. O'CONNELL (!) moved the marked thanks of the association to Mr. O'Brien for this letter, and then rocceded to acknowledge the receipt of divers small sums of money in aid of the waning funds of the

Mr. O'CONNELL than rose to address the meeting. me sam, that as he had a gr better commence at once. He begged to call their patient attention to what he had to say, for he never Horatio Carwell, dry goods merchant—Horatio, aged 6, was passing by this crane, it was struck violently by a anxiety or unaffected regret. He felt anxious that the conduct of that association should be such as to deserve repeal. (Cheers.) He felt exceedingly desirous that there should be an end to every dif ference of opinion among them, and that they should co-operate in restoring the nationality of Ireland. Cheers.) He had thought deeply before he adopted the course that he was now about to suggest to the association. (Hear, hear.) He would tell them that he wanted them either to declare firmly for his principles or against them—(great cheers)—for the principles of peaceable but continuous agitation,—that agitation which alone deserved success, and which, in his conscience, alone ought to obtain it, or the admission amongst them of an adherence to the principle of hysical force. Would they banish from them all dea of physical force. ("We will.") He would tell them at once he would not go on for one moment with them unless they all joined against physical force. ("Hear" and cheers.) He would tell them he would never relax his exertions for repeal until he walked into a Parliament at College Green. (Cheers.) The committee of the association, with the exception of two of its members, were in favour of banishing for ever from their minds the idea of physical force. The first subject he would wish to speak upon was a letter which was addressed to him in a public newspaper b Lord Miltown. (Hear, hear.) It had been several days before the public, and he owed the public and his Lordship an apology for not answering it before, but the pressure of the repeal business had alone prevented him doing so. He would take the first opportunity of answering that letter. Lord Miltown wanted him to postpone the repeal cause for a time. and to give a trial to the new Ministry, but he (Mr O'Connell) would not postpone the repeal for an instant. (Cheers.) The learned gentleman next called the village of Portland would in all probability have been the attention of the meeting to Mr. Sharman Crawford's letter on the tenant right of Ulster, and passed a compliment on the honour, virtue, and patriotism

> attention to a resolution passed by the committee of the association on the 9th inst., as follows:-"BUNGARYON ELECTION Resolution of the General Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, passed on Thursday, 9th

evinced by Mr. Crawford in his treatment of the

question of tenant right. (Cheers.) He next alluded

to the late Dungarvon election, and Mr. Sheil's re-

turn as its representative. (Hear, hear.) He called

July instant. "That the Liberator is requested to report to the assoiation on Monday, that if there was sufficient time for preparation, the committee have no doubt but that a Repealer could be returned for Dungarvon; but besides this difficulty, the election being one for a year at most, and as any defeat would be seriously detrimental to the repeal cause at this juncture, the committee, taking all circumstances into consideration, think it better not to

contest the borough on the present occasion." that they could not carry the election in Dungarvon unless the tenants voted against the interests of their landlords, and that if they voted in this way at pre-sent it would be impossible to secure their votes in association. (Cheers.)

Mr. Meagher (a Young Irelander) here rose to address the meeting, when he was interrupted by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Counell.-You see, gentlemen, we shall

have cause for dissension enough. I will not name gentleman an opportunity of creating dissenion. ("Hear," cheers, and much uproar.) Mr. O'Connell then went on to allude, once more, to the plain reason, fellow-countrymen, if for no other-

Mr. N. Maher, M.P., seconded the motion. He chain which united the carriages to each other was sergeant of the empire require a great amount of human said that although the report was unanimously snapped like glass, not precisely close to the locomotive, life to keep going. The rate of supply, therefore, since adopted, he had differed with part of it, but did not but at the fifth or sixth carriage. The carriages thus de\_ the accession of his present imperial Majesty, has never express himself to that effect at the commencement tached were thrown into the marsh. The first were lit- been below the average standard of five in a thousand, (Hear, hear.) He regretted that a Repealer was not erally broken to pieces, others were upset and submerged. and occasionally above it. Taking the population of the found on the hustings at Dungaryon (cheers), against Nine carriages lying on the embankment, where they had empire at sixty millions of souls, which is considerably all odds, and in the teeth of every risk and influence. stopped after the first impulsion had ceased. Nobody can know exactly the number of passengers killed or drowned. numbers being levied alternate years from half the em-The water is very deep at this spot. The company ad- pire, which rule is often encroached upon, this alone ever high, should deter the Repealers of Dungaryan from returning a Repealer. (Cheers and hisses.) Douai and Arras, however, it was said that fifty persons as all soldiers' children, condemned to it without; and that association from the aspersions of its enemies, had been wounded, which is not impossible, as fifteen the odd numbers accruing from foundling hospitals, &c. and have taught them a lesson of the value of their reasoning, and persuaded them that the return of a them out.') over the British and French expedition against Mada- of the passengers in them received more or less injury. of the Russian army, as the enormous expenditure of life repeal member at the next election would be certain. It is impossible to conceive the alarm and anxiety that lations of the slain, the writer says:—

While the bedies of the slain, the writer says:—

Were felt at the different stations towards Relegion at the state of eighteen and thirty out of a theorem and the theorem and the return of a theorem and the resonance of the same and the resonance of the s were felt at the different stations towards Belgium at the non-arrival of the train. The delay was the subject of and children, of all ages, tell severely upon a population. defeat) word was brought that an Englishman had just go teral conversation of the crowd who had asembled at There are certain conditions which except certain indi- stain to rest on the records of the association. and are they now to complain of the present Government come out of the brushwood, imploring that his life might the stations. When the report of the accident had spread viduals, but no condition can abate the number required. (Cheers; and cries of "No" and "Yes.") This because they made no such distinction? The learned be spared. It appears that during the fight an unfortu- there was a concert of imprecations against the company. No three brothers out of a family can be taken, nor the was his (Mr. Maher's) opinion, for he thought that gentleman advocated the policy of accepting all that the nate wounded English soldier had crept into the bushes, It was said that they were not provided with materiel, father of three children unless there be no one else to adopting a more decided policy would be better; for Whigs would give at considerable length, but appeared and remained concealed, a melancholy witness of the that their personnel was without experience, and that the supply his place. Also the Crown exempts those it can they should not have excepted Dungarvon after putmutilations inflicted upon his comrades. For forty-eight whole service had been carried on in a shameful manner. not use, such as the lame, the blind, and the sick; also ting out Dr. Stock and Serjeant Murphy from Cashel

The Lord Mayor.—Allow Mr. Maher to proceed. (Tremendous confusion.) Mr. O'Connell -Leave him to me, and I will an-

Serjeant Murphy was equally unexceptionable, alone-by meetings constitutionally, legally, and peace-(Cheers.) Mr. Meagher.-I want Repealers and no apos-

tates. (Awful uproar, and cries of "Name, name.") Mr. O'Connell.—I will name. Mr. Meagher. - Shall I name, my Lord? (Cheors, and cries of "Name." The Lord Mayor-I think not. (Tremendous confusion, and cries of "Name.") Mr. Meacher.—I have no objection to name it

Mr. O'Connell.-I call on this gentleman to name. If he means to refer to me, I repudiate it adopted through Ireland, as to the proposal of repeal with the most resolute contempt. (Cheers, and dreadful noise.) Mr. Meagher.—I allude to the rumour of the ap- in the following terms:—

pointment of Mr. Clements to a government situation by the Whigs. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell.-You charge a man in his absence. Shame!

Mr. J. O'Connell.-I rise to order. After that specimen of fair play I think there is no terms to be kept with these gentlemen. (Cheers.)\* Mr. O'Connell -Three gentlemen have come from the Nation office to attack us. (Cheers, and cries of

'Put them out.")
Mr. J. O'Connell.—After what has occurred I call on those gentlemen to subscribe to the principles of Chartism becomes united with high treason. the association—peace, and no physical force; and if they do not do so they are not members. (Cheers.) of Ireland can therefore have no connection with prac-Mr. Mitchell .- Mr. O'Connell is not speaking to tical Chartism. order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. O'Connell.—I am, and call for this declaration (cheers), before any thing further is done. The association is at stake. (Loud cries of "Put him by Mr. O'Connell. It contains the following para-

sellor Clements has got an appointment, and I beg to tumult. apologise. (Hisses and cheers.) Mr. Steele.—Sir, you must apologise to him for our audacious attack. (Cheers.)

Mr. Meagher.—I do apologise. Captain Broderick.-Now go on with your list. Mr. Meagher .- I had no one to name but the

A Voice.—You spoke in the plural. (Cheers and cries of "Put him out.") Mr. Meacher.-I think no Repealer should take a situation from the Whigs. (Cheers.)
The Lord Mayor.—The O'Connor Don is a Re-pealer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Meagher.-But not a member of the associa-Mr. O'Connell.—Is such a man as the O'Connor

force I am an advocate for the principles of this association until it declare those principles futile. Mr. O'Connell, having denied the appointment of Mr. Clements, and stated that he saw no reason why a Repealer should not take a situation from the sent to no surrender, no compromise no postponement of Whigs, for they had abused Lord Ebrington for ex- our undoubted rights, but that we will unremittingly per-

The committee deem it right that the association should, by adopting this report, assert once more its entire independence of any newspaper circulating in any part of Great Britain or Ireland. The association should disclaim in the most empathic manner, any conformity upon the part of the association with, or any species of responsibility for the lucubrations or opinions set forth by

any newspaper whatsoever. The association does not only participate in. but neither demands or exercises any control over the sentiments expressed by any of the journals, whether those sentiments be the result of folly or of wisdom, of caprice or of patriotism. The blame in each case, if any be deserved, or the praise, if any be merited, belongs exclusively to the writers for those papers, and does not

attach, in any degree, to the association. The committee next deem it important that the association should call the attention of the country to the principle on which the association is founded, and to the utility of having that principle distinctly understood in every part of the British islands. It is the principle of seeking the amelioration of political institutions by peaceable and legal means alone, disclaiming and abhorng all attempts to improve and augment constitutional liberty by means of force, violence, or bloodshed.

There are already upon record the following declarations and resolutions of the Repeal Association :-11. The basis of the Repeal Association was laid on the 15th of April, 1840. The following were the three first propositions constituting such basis:-"1. Most dutiful and ever inviolate loyalty to our

most gracious and ever-beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria and her heirs and successors for ever. "2. The total disclaimer of, and the total absence from all physical forre, violence, or breach of the law or, in short, any violation of the laws of man, or the ordinance of the eternal God, whose holy name be ever

'3. The only means to be used are those of peaceful egal, and constitutional combination of all classes, sects. and persuasions of her Majesty's loyal subjects; and, the power of public opinion, concentrated upon most salutary, and always legal, means and objects. The rules of the association were adopted at the same

meeting, and amongst them were the following rules:-'17. The sole and exclusive means of obtaining the bjects we desire to attain are by argument, reasoning. the concentration of the Irish people, and by petitions to the Legislature, and finally by legislation. '18. That any person who shall violate the law in any

particular, in doing or purporting to do the business o the association, is hereby declared to be no longer number, and that he shall be expelled so soon as the fact is discovered.' 'An address was on the 21st April, 1840, voted to the people of Ireland on the subject of the repeal rent. That

address was circulated throughout the Irsh nation, and in it are to be found the following paragraphs :— The only modes of action which we would advise or ssist in, must be, in their nature, legal and constitutional, and in their operation always tranquil, peaceable, and totally devoid of violence or outrage of any kind whatsoever.

'We resort only to moral force-to the power of oublic opinion—to the consentration of legal and peaceable combination—to the presentation of petitions signed by millions—and the influence of such petitions to obtain the legislative enactment we desire. Another address was voted by the Repeal Association, on October 2, 1840, and circulated throughout the entire

This latter address was adopted and published in reply to a speech made by Lord Ebrington to the late corporation. It contains the following passages amongst

others:---His Excellency, Lord Ebrington, openly and firmly declares his total disbelief of the repeal being carried by legal and constitutional means, at the same time acknowledging that the advocates of that measure are not seeking it by means of any other description. 'He openly and firmly declares his conviction of evil

consequences to Ireland, were the repeal of the Union He openly and firmly declares his determination to put down, by the strong arm of the law, all endeavours to carry the repeal by other than the most perfect legal

and constitutional means. 'And he expresses finally his strong assurance that a great majority of the Repealers themselves would 'join

these be rendered necessary by any breach of the law in the agitation for repeal.' 'We are as firmly and as fully convinced of the good that would result to both countries from the repeal of the union, as Lord Ebrington can be of the contrary, and we are of course perfectly convinced of the practicability of

its being carried. We are as firmly determined to use no other than legal and constitutional means to effect that repeal, as he can be to prevent the adoption of means of a violent and

illegal character. 'llis Excellency may be most fully confident that he will find us repealers foremost in supporting and vindicating the cause of 'peace, law, and order,' for this

'That we are convinced that nothing but the breaking An address to the people of England was passed at a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held deputy sheriff of this city, were very considerably daon Monday, the 16th of November, 1840. This address, maged but were finally saved by the persevering and after stating our objects, went on in the following words :---

We seek those ends by peaceable and legal means

Another account says:-"Mr. O'Connell denounced this proceeding on the part of Mr. Meagher in the strongest terms, and reprobated Mr. Meagher as one of a miserable clique connected with the Nation newspaper-a clique whose object was physical force, and to create disturbance. He would now tell these gentlemen, that if they did not entirely abjure their physical force doctrines, they ceased inso facto to belong to this association. (Cheers, and cries of 'Turn

"Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to reply at length embarrassed, languid, and feeble.

fully assembled and conducted, by petitions to parliament respectfully though firmly worded-above all, by labouring to return proper representatives. The Chartists advocate the use of the torch and the. dagger, physical force instead of moral, and in too many a case left their stormy and seditious meeting only to sell themselves at the hustings to the highest bidder. It was the refusal of the Irish people to join with such as

these that has chiefly contributed to procure for that people the hostility of the bulk of your radical papers. On the subject of the Chartist movement, certain resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, the 13th September, 1841. The last resolution passed on that occasion was

"Lastly. The Repealers will as little risk the danger as endure the contamination of Chartist violence. Leading Chartists have proclaimed the torch and dagger as adjuncts to their agitation-leading Chartists have appeared in open cattle array against the Queen's troops; and now that the leaders of that insurrection have been upon the merits convicted of high treason, although deprived of the benefit of a point of law, yet though the conviction was upon the merits, these leaders are cried up as martyrs by the Chartists. Their names are invoked with applause at their public meetings, and thus

The peaceful, temperate, moral, and loyal Repealers

Another address to the people of Ireland was voted unanimously by the association, on Monday the 13th of November, 1843, It was prepared, proposed, and signed graphs:-

Mr. O'Gorman.—I think the question before the Recollect that the principles upon which we have chair should be disposed of first. ("Hear," and cries looked for the repeal of the union is, that it can be obtained only by legal, peaceable, and constitutional Mr. Meagher .- I hear that it is not true that Coun- means, and by the total absence of violence, force, and

'Recollect also that the principle of political life, and that in which I have instructed the people of Ireland is, that all the ameliorations and improvements in political institutions can be obtained by persevering in a perfectly peaceable and legal course, and cannot be obtained by forcible means; or if they could be got by forcible means, such means create more evils than they cure, and leave the country worse than they found it.' The instructions to the repeal wardens were passed by the unanimous vote of the association, on Monday, Sep-

tember 16, 1844. They contain the following instructions to the repeal wardens :--'The Loyal National Repeal Association disclaims all force and violence. It proclaims that the cause is to succeed by peace and perseverance, and that the man that violates the law gives strength to the enemies of Ireland. The association commenced the present year by the following resolution, unanimously adopted on the 6th of

January, 1846. It is in the following words: 'That, humbly submissive to the dispensations of an ever-adorable Providence, but confiding in his merciful protection, we solemnly pledge ourselves, in the name of the brave, moral, virtuous, and religious people of Ire-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LOYAL our nationality, subject in dutiful and inviolable allegi-NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND. | ance to the Monarch of Great Britain and Ireland, but

protected by a resident Irish Parliament. Having thus detailed the reiteration of the principle of action adopted by the association, and being, in itself, the very basis of the association-namely, the principle that the amelioration of political institutions ought not to be sought for by any other means than those which are perfectly peaceable, legal, and constitutional.

That to promote political amelioration, peaceful means alone should be used, to the exclusion of all others save those that are peaceable, legal and constitutional. It has been said, very unwisely, that this principle probits the necessary defence against aggression on part of a domestic Government or a foreign enemy. It does no such thing. It leaves the right of self-defence perfectly free to the use of any force sufficient to resist and defeat unjust aggression.

We emphatically announce our conviction that all political amelioration—and the first and bighest of all, the repeal of the union, ought to be sought for, and can be sought for successfully, only by peaceable, legal and constitutional means, to the utter exclusion of any other. In short, that the repeal of the union can and ought to be obtained by the same peaceable means by which Catholic Emancipation was achieved, and by the same exclusively peaceable system of action by which the Anti Corn-Law League so gloriously triumphed over every resistance, and obtained this repeal of the corn laws, by which means alone we can, we ought, and, with the blessing of Almighty Providence, we will obtain the repeal of the

The rent is supposed to amount to about £130.

# THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

After three weeks of rain, accompanied by frequent thunder storms, the weather has again become settled, and since Thursday last has been all that could be desired for the ripening of the crops. The brisk winds of Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday have carried off the surplus moisture, and have raised the grain which had been beaten down in the thunder storms. In all open fields the corn again stands erect, and promises to be good in quality as well as abundant in quantity; the only places in which it is down are in nooks and corners, and in fields in which the hedges are too high, or the hedgerow trees too thick.

The late rains have done much more good than harm even to the wheat, for they have greatly increased the weight of the grain without injuring its quality; and they have proved the salvation of the other crops. Had it not been for this well-timed supply of moisture the spring corn would have proved a failure; the straw of the oats and barley was everywhere stunted and dried up, and the growth of the plant much too feeble to have produced any considerable weight of grain; since the rain began to fall those kinds of corn have grown vigorously and now promise to yield a very fair return. On very light dry lands the change in the spring corn during the last three Weeks is wonderful.

The root crops, which are still more dependent on the summer rains, and which indeed could not be cultivated without them, have also grown wonderfully since the commencement of the rains. The potato crops are closing in the drills, and so are those of the turnip crops which were got in time to be started by the spring rains; the latter sown turnips, which appeared to have perished during the long drought of May and June, are now growing vigorously: the farmers are everywhere busy in cleaning and thinning them, and this is a much easier operation than it is in seasons that are wet from the be-

It is in seasons like this that we can truly boast in this country of that perpetual spring which Virgil with possicicense attributes to the climate of Italy. The fields are agaia as fresh with the young herbage and with second crops of clover as they were at the beginning of May, and they are now likely to continue so to the close of the year.

Should the present fine weather continue harvest wil commence in this neighbourhood in another fortnight.— Liverpool Times, Tuesday.

# GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.

Boston, June 27.—A fire broke out, about one o'cleck this morning, in Quimby's lard and oil factory, in Warwith, and support him in measures of coercion should entirely destroyed. The fire also communicated to a dwelling house owned by Mrs. Fennall, and occupied by Mr. S. Crane and Mr. Sylvester, which was likewise totally consumed. The dwelling house of Mr. Kendall Bailey, next to the oil factory, was considerably damaged. The wind being in the right direction to carry the flames from the house, it was finally saved, though Mr. Bailey's fine garden in the rear was very much injured by being occupied by the firemen in extinguishing the flames. On the opposite side of Warren-street the fire commu-

nicated to a large house, nearly new, belonging to the heirs of John Coffin, from which the tenants had lately removed. The upper story of the house was ruined before the firemen succeeded in mastering the flames, and the whole was completely drenched with water. This house is in the care of the Hon. Benjamin Thomp-

Two or three nice houses, belonging to Mr. Coburn, energetic exertions of the firemen. The burning of the oil factory and its greasy contents.

made a most brilllant illumination, which lasted for over two hours. It lighted up the city of Boston in 'splendid style, and what was the most imposing spectacle, in the shape of a confiagration, that I have seen for a great . while.

It rained quite hard during a portion of the time that the fire was raging. This was a fortunate circumstance, for the oil factory was surrounded by wooden buildings that would have caught instantly had it not been for the drenching rain. The aremen of Boston, Cambridge, and Chelsea, were promptly on the spot, and their exertions, in conjunction with the Charlestown fire department, saved the town from wide spread and destructive calamity. Some difficulty, I believe, was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of water. How the fire originated is not known. It was pretty well under way when discovered. The amount of loss and insurance, I am unable to give, as this letter is written very early in the morning.

GLUCK .- The hundred and thirty-second anniver-"Mr. Mitchel and Mr. O'Gorman (barristers) ex- sary of the birth of Gluck was celebrated on the 4th pressed their regret that a Repealer was not started for inst. at Vienna, on which occasion a monument to Lis hiding place, and, advancing towards the Hovas, bis wound, delivered up his musket, and en- ing taken proper precautions for the content of this great and so long as he belonged to the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitproper that a repeaser was not started for protection is granted him over a certain number of protection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitproper that a repeaser was not started for protection is granted him over a certain number of protection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitproper that a repeaser was not started for protection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the massive in the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors were bitprotection is granted him over a certain number of the size of the earth had sunk, and the directors we to this association he admitted that he was bound against any such proceeding.

"Mr. O'Connell next denounced all recourse to physical denounced all recours

graced the meeting by their presence, and appeared deply interested in the proceedings of the evening.

removal of the cloth, Dr. Berryer Fountaine, who occupied the chair.

The Chairman delivered an elequent address in

rip rt of his speech. CARL SCHAPPER said, Citizens and Brothers, allow me to support, with a few words, the toast given by our worthy chairman—"To the Fraternity of all icalousies begin to disappear and make room to the (Cheers.) fraternal sentiments; the best proof of it is the Banquet this evening, for here we are united in friendship and brotherly love, men of nearly all European nations. (Cheers.) Many of our fathers fought against the French republicans who proclaimed the again the banner of liberty and equality, instead of marching against her we shall go with her. (Loud cheers.) Our enemies are not the nations which fight men of every land. They taught kings for liberty and equality, our enemies are the oppressors of mankind, wherever they may be. (Applause.) A great sign of our time is also the fact, that politi cal parties disappear, and there are now in every country only two parties. Firstly, the party which believes in the progress of humanity, the party which has recognised the necessity of a social regeneration, which desires it, and works for it. And secondly, the party which wishes to maintain the statu quo, o to speak more properly, which wish to retrogade; for mankind never can stop in its march, it either must advance or retrogade. (Hear, hear.) It is not doubtful which party will be victorious—for in our ranks, in the ranks of social and political progress. we count the mass of the people; enlightened by the Press, we count the elite of savants and artists; on been victorious. (Cheers.) Onward then, brothers, let us have faith in the progress of humanity, and the day will not be far distant when national wars will be unknown, when all nations on earth, united as sisters, will form one great and happy family, the

family of the human race. (Great cheering.)
Mr. Ernest Jones rose to respond to the sentiment, and said, Citizen Chairman and Brother Democrats,-There has been an old fraternity reigning over the earth—the fraternity of tyrants—the fraternity of priests and their younger brethren, kings and conquerors. It was raised by fraud, it was supported by violence: nevertheless, it has clothed itself ported by violence: nevertheless, it has clothed itself with glory, honour, and fame. But its glory, was the glory of war—its honour, the honour of servitude—its fame, the fame of evil doing. (Cheers.) It was reserved for the present age to produce a far nobler fraternity—the fraternity of nations. (Cheers.) This is also in the carried by the particles of the grand of the particles of the grand of the particles of the forence of the glut of this subsequently 5. When, in consequence of the glut of this world." This fraternity, also, has its glory, its honour, and its fame. Its glory—is the glory of peace! Its honour—the honour of equality! (And, indeed, I scarcely known which is the most debasing, to be a Wait a little longer.

Willied pair as the cry shows the first them as the battle cry of liberty. That liberty have been able to collect. The other victims consisted of servants of all descriptions to the country houses of the of the reports. tyrant or a slave;)-its fame is a Roman fame, that of deserving well at the hands of the coming republic. (Applause.) It has been the game of tyrants to prevent this spirit of fraternity. They have, therefore, been the fosterers of cruelty and bloodshed. They have led nations to battle-fields, like herds to the slaughter. They have clothed these scenes of murder, with a false glory—and made the names of past massacres, the watchword of future fights. (Hear, hear.)
This is a proud moment, my French, German and English brethren, in which we will recall those names, without one thrill of anger or revenge! In which we can say: there our fathers' contended-but they were the tools of tyrants! There great battles were fought, but they were the battles of tyranny! (Renewed applause.) We will have no more such hattles-and if kings, (should such yet be) are determined to quarrel, let them fight their battles out themselves, while we look on and laugh at their folly. They shall not have the strength of our arms, the blood of our hearts, and the freedom of our spirits! (Great cheering.) Well may their robes be edged of the purple colour of blood. For bloodshed they raised their slaves: From bloodshed sprung nobility. Even now, in Germany, the Schwerdtadel, or sword-created aristocracy, ranks above the Patrician. Their mottoes sound of the battlefield. Their blazons reck of the slaughter! The aristocracies of Europe are the remaining type of the royal foundry, from which issued the statutes of our slavery. (Great applause.) The French revolution has taught kings a lesson, though as well as nations, they now know, that the old game of war will do no longer. They know, that if they once raise the nations up in arms, those arms will not be weilded as of old. The people will use them in their own defence, not in that of their tyrants-for their own rights, not turn them suicidically against their own hearts. Thence, governments study peace. Thence Monarchs intermarry their families. Tsar of Russia weds a Prussian Princess, and allies his children with :German houses, that there may be peace! Peace will be .- because the nations will have peace-not because their rulers intermarry, and grow most plentiful in their generation! (Cheers.) Government would make every man look on his neighbour as a foe—we teach him to look on every stranger as Frenchmen whom I have the honour to address, I know a brother! Oh! those tyrants are but short-sighted fools! Can they stop the progress of enlightment? Arrest the invisible mind? or place barriers across the road before the march of intellect? (Renewed aid. That, which ought to unite mankind, they used to sever them. They fostered especially religious wars, because they knew them to be the most implacable. They have made State-religions, Actof Parliament religions, the more to estrange nations from each other. And even now, when we see through their hearts like glass, there actually are people, who say, the feeling for that, which they call religion, is on the increase! Because, forsooth, rich men build churches! Piles of stone, to cover the absence of a God! Altars, on which there reigns no deity! External display, to hide internal weakness! (Loud cheers.) Thus have our rulers sought to beguile us. We thank them, nevertheless. They have taught us the measures we must adopt to secure our rights; not the intermarriage of crowned heads, but the interunion of nations. Not battles, but meetings. Not ambassadorial notes, but fraternal addresses! (Applause.) The people of earth are stirring. They must be stirring, or tyrants would not have been forced to abandon their old game of war. (Applause.) Yes! great spirits have been abroad -the apostles of liberty have gone from land to land, and the seeds they have sown, are fast ripening to the harvest-a harvest we yet shall live to reap. (Applause. Can the French be slaves, while the accents of Voltaire and Mirabeau, yet vibrate on the ear of time? Can the Germans be serfs, while the songs of Heine and Rückert, of Freiligrath and Herwegh, are ring-ing from the Rhine and the Vistula? Can the masse in the time of the French Republic when English be tame and survile, while an echo lives for marching against the enemy.]

the words of 2 Paine, and 2 Howitt is yet writing The fourth toast was "Poland," which was elothe words of a Paine, and a Howitt is yet writing for the people. (Great cheering.) No! my friends! We, here assembled, we Fraternal Democrats, few though we may be, we are the advanced guard of an

army—the great army of the nations, that shall

people, and of deputies of the nobility and clergy; these deputies of nobility and clergy would not admit in their deliberations the deputies of the people, they would have each order deliberating separately, 23 a means of perpetuating the abuse; so that, when the deputies of the people proposed to remedy the public evils, to abolish all privileges, and to make

COMMEMORATION OF THAT GLORIOUS of despotism, the court, nobility and clergy opposed DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S royal "pietist" will not even allow his Polish subjects

LESSON TO TYRANTS. THE DESTRUC-LESSON TO TYRANTS, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH BASTILE BY THE

provinces to destroy the deputies of the people, and
provinces to destroy the deputies of the people, and BRAVE PARISIANS. JULY THE 14th, 1789. furnished the fortress of the Bastile with cannon and troops. The Parisians and the deputies of the peo-Anniversaire du 14 Juillet, 1789, en commêmoration de la prise de la Bastille, Par le Peuple de Paris.

The French Democratic Society celebrated the above important event by a public supper, at the White Hart Tavern, Drary-lane, on Tuesday evening, July the 14th, 1846. About two hundred troops. The Parisians and the deputies of the king to pray him to send back the plesent to the king to pray him to send back the blishment of national guards. The king refused, blishment of national guards. ning, July the 14th, 1846. About two hundred hours of hard fighting, they took the place. (Cheers.) "citizens" sat down to supper, comprising Democrats | The court would not at first believe that the people of all nations, amongst whom we noticed, Dr. Berryer Fountaine, M. Michelot, Ernest Jones, Collaboration, Colla Julian Harney, and T. Clark.

Amongst the decorations of the Hall, was a full

When the works performed by the Amongst the decorations of the Hall, was a full When we remember the works performed by the length statue of "Justice." Several of the fair sex French in a single year, we might imagine that every the Committee, to assist the publication of all documents are all the meeting by their presence and appeared where humanity is amongst the decorations of the Hall, was a full When we remember the works performed by the local process of the meeting that the committee, to assist the publication of all documents are all the meeting by their presence and appeared where humanity is amongst the decorations of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the works performed by the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the local process of the Hall, was a full when we remember the local process of the Hall, wa

where humanity is emancipated, but alas! it is not ments issued by the Committee, and to give their co-the case. For instance, in 1789, all the French do-operation in collecting monies for the Polish cause, The supper was well got up, and reflected great miciled, and taxed, were electors and eligibles, credit on the worthy host, Mr. Rogers. After the however small the sum paid to the Government; which then gave France more than 5,000,000 of electors and eligibles; and yet at this day, France rose to give the first sentiment,—"The Fraternity has not 300,000 electors and eligibles. In 1830, we created a revolution to expel a ruinous Government an enemy to our liberty; but the succeeding Governthe French language, which was enthusiastically applauded. We regret that we have not received a 1789, Paris had but one Bastile; now, the new Government has built more than twenty around Paris. If ever it was necessary to recali to the French the port, with a few words, the toast given by example of their fathers, it is certainly necessary at the present moment. Should they not soon divest the present was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Julian Harney brought up the France Floators which on the

JULIAN HARNEY said, Citizen Chairman-With pleasure I respond to the noble sentiment offered by Citizen Michelot. "The Conquerors of the Bastile, victors, who, unlike others that have bore the name did not achieve their glory by trampling on the necks fraternity of all nations, but we, their children, have of prostrate nations, but on the contrary by battling other sentiments, and if ever France should raise with oppressors, and vanquishing the minious of tyagain the banner of liberty and equality, instead of ranny. (Cheers.) The conquerors of the Bastile
marching against her we shall go with her. (Loud claim the gratitude not only of Frenchmen but of the the transport of the Morthern

"The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm." a lesson which through ages of rampant despotism earth's rulers had forgotton. But for the victors of the Bastile, the French Revolution would have been stifled in its birth. A nation awakened from the sleep of ages asserted its vitality by demanding light and liberty, the demand was at first resisted and answered only with threats and scorn, but subsequently a cowardly king and Bankrupt Court conceded to fear what they had refused to reason. But their concessions were but partial, and the royal, aristocratical and priestly conspirators sought to stay the march of young liberty by compromise, corrup tion, intrigue, and force. An army menaced the patriots from without and within the city, the hellish our side is truth and justice, and these have always dungeons of the Bastile yawned for them-a few hours of temporising would have smothered the revo-lution in the blood of its advocates. But Young France though but an infant was an infant Hercules —(cheers)—and quite capable of strangling the serpents of force and fraud. (Renewed cheering.)
The people of Paris rose, they marched—"To the was their cry-like Cæsar, yet how much greater, "they came, they saw, they conquered." (Great applause.) They fought, many fell, but—

"Glorious in name their children's children live, In all the fame posterity can give, For though above them close the silent grave. A deathless glory crowns the martyr'd brave."

feeling is a glorious guarantee for the realisation of "The Bastile is down!" rang through Europe, and or less seriously wounded, and it is said that 200 did not Heston, the result of which was that communications those words, which were once heard in an English was echoed round the globe. Tyrants heard it and survive their wounds; but this amount is perhaps not from both were, in the course of the atternoon, forwarded House of Commons, but never found an echo within trembled on their thrones, purple-clad ruffians correct, because the police buried the dead during the to Mr. Waxley, M.P., coroner for Middlesex, who imthat house—"civil and religious liberty all over the turned pale as the cry smote upon their ears. hight. Herewith I hand you an alphabetical list of the mediately issued his warrant for holding an inquest on turned pale as the cry smote upon their ears.

We will do our part towards completing the good work began by the Conquerors of the Bastile. (Great applause.) I said the Bastile was destroyed for ever, I fear I have said too much. Would to Heaven that I could point to Paris and say, "Where despotism had her stronghold, that has Liberty her glorious and happy home." But, alas! instead of one, Paris has now twenty Bastiles. Who is to blame for this? Why principally the men who assume to be the leaders of European progress—the Republican party. But for that insane, anti-English, and wicked war spirit, principally excited by the National and the party represented by that journal, Thiers and Louis Philippe could never have accomplished their great object-the muzzling of Paris. One would think that after such a result, these anti-English madmen would have been ashamed of their folly, but not so, witness that recent exhibition of absurdity when all the Paris Liberal editors went into convulsions, because the Duke of Wellington gave a private dinner on the anniversary of Waterloo. This, forsooth, is represented as an English insult to the misfortunes of France. Why the English people have nothing to do with the duke's dinner-(cheers)-except the very questionable pleasure of having to pay for it. Laughter.) The English people care no more for Waterloo, than they do for the landing of Julius Cæsar. (Cheers.) Think of the matchless folly of the Reforme working itself into a patriotic fit of indignation, because "God save the Queen" was played in a French provincial town, on the 18th of June! Think of the insanity of the French opposition, making their electral cry, "Down with the Pritchardists!" Instead of demanding "Democratic Suffrage," the "Liberty of the Press," the "Right of Public Association," or any similar object worthy of national agitation, they demand the expulsion of Guizot and his band of Janissaries, because they voted a few francs to Mister Methodist Missionary Pritchard! If on this 14th of July, 1846, the men of the 14th of

O! shame to the Land of the Gaul! Frenchmen whom I have the honour to address, I know are superior to these miserable prejudices. (Cheers.)
They must see with me, that it ill-becomes the nation
who first inscribed "Fraternity" on her banner, to cheering.) Finally, they called Religion to their exclude from her paternal sympathies this great country, which may be her greatest friend, or must be (if France will have it so) her greatest enemy. If England and France are enemies, then woe to liberty. If Englishmen and Frenchmen march shoulder to shoulder, then Europe is saved; united we may free the world. (Great applause.) Let us then forgive and forget all the crimes and follies of the past and boast no more of this sa-vage victory, or that blood-stained triumph. (Cheers.) Do you forget Fontenoy, we will forget Waterloo. (Cheers.) Let our cry then be, "Down with the Bastile of National Bigotry." (Cheers.) Let us organise the Holy Alliance of Nations. (Cheers.) Let us be true Fraternalists, and declare that when one people is wronged, all are wronged-and that he who oppresses one nation, is the declared enemy of all. (Cheers.) Let us have no rivalship, but that of

July, 1789, had no better representatives than these

miserable "Liberals," then I would say-

doing the greatest good, our one aim being to hasten the happy time when Man to man the world o'er

Shall brothers be and a' that! (Prolonged cheering.) Song-" The Victors of the Bastile." The third toast was the "Emancipation of the

Working Classes," Spoken to by M. Nicolini, (Italian), H. Baner, (German), M. Thierry, (Frenchman), Sievers, (German), and the Presi-The "Chaunt de Départ" was then sung in admi-

quently spoken to by Carl Schapper, and Julian

Harney. "La Cracovienne" was then sung. Colonel Ополѕкі (a Pole), said—Dear brothers! in longed applause.) unhappy country. This manifestation, dictated by truly fraternal sentiments, is a thousand times unhappy country. This manifestation, dictated by Moll, with great effect, and excited thunders of which Frenchmen of the "privileged order," every J. A. Michelor rose to propose the next senti- year stammer from the tribune of their parliament, ment, and said-Brother citizens, I propose this and at which our enemies only laugh. (Hear, hear. toast, "To the Conquerors of the Bastile; to these generous patriots who, on the 14th of July, 1789, dearer to me, because offered on that glorious anniopened the career of progress." To understand the versary on which the French people showed themimmense services which they have rendered to us, selves truly people, by destroying the monument of we must glance at the picture of that time. Then national shame which had endured for so many cen-France, as other countries of Europe, was over-ruled turies. (Cheers.) Alas! whilst we celebrate here by the princes, the nubles and the priests; these in the land of Cromwell, the destruction of the ancient three classes possessed to themselves three quarters | bastile of France, other and more formidable bastiles of the soil, and were exempted from all taxes and all have been erected by the enemies of the human kind, public charges. The people, who only held one and are still erecting round Paris, Warsaw, Posen, fourth of the soil, were obliged to pay all the expence and Cracow; but in spite of this, everywhere the for the keeping of the king's court, the armies and people have given proofs of their real force; everythe defence of the kingdom; they paid also heavy where they have felt their dignity, their duty and rents to the noblemen and to the priests, so that their grandeur. (Applause.) Let us kope, dear hundreds of poor people died of misery. The public debt was a milliard and 660 millions of francs. They could not find any money anywhere: all the near us, that many among us will assist in the deresources were exhausted. They then assembled struction of these modern monuments of the shame the State Generaux, to save the kingdom: these of mankind in general, for we are marching at double Stats Genereaux were composed of deputies of the quick time on the road of progress. (Applause.) Animated with this hope, allow me, dear brothers, in repeating my gratitude, to propose the following toast: - "Glory to the French destroyers of the ancient bastile; glory to the destroyers, to whatever nation they may belong, of all present and future

The health of the Chairman was then drank with a new constitution capable of preserving the rights all the honours; a like compliment was paid to the of the citizens, and of preventing the encroachments | worthy host and concluded the proceedings,

bastiles." (Great cheering.)

THE NORTHERN STAR.

prepare an Address to the French electors in behalf of the Polish Cause.

mously adopted:—
"That persons residing in any part of Great Bri-

tain or Ireland desirous of aiding the cause of Poland's Regeneration, may become honorary members when the Committee may see the propriety of appealing to the public for pecuniary assistance. The Committee then adjourned.

At eight o'clock Mr. Ernest Jones was called to Mr. Julian Harney laid before the Committee the

Monthly Report of Occurrences in Poland, and Facts connected with the cause of Poland's Regenera-On the motion of Messrs. Wheeler and Clark the

Mr. Julian Harney brought up the "Address to the French Electors," which on the motion of Messrs. Clark and Moll was unanimously adopted.\* On the motion of Messrs. Clark and Harney it was resolved, that a permanent Chairman of the Com-

mittee be appointed. On the motion of Messrs. Clark and Wheeler, sup ported by Mr. Harney, Mr. Ernest Jones was apwas resolved, that the "Report" and the "Address to the French Electors" be published in the Northern Star, and also in the shape of a pamphlet.

Mr Julian Harney having reported that himself and several other members of the committee would be absent from London (attending the Chartist Convention.) on the first Wednesday in August, it was unanimously resolved, that the next meeting be holden on Wednesday the 12th of August. This terminated the proceedings.

MONTHLY REPORT

OF OCCURRENCES IN POLAND, AND FACTS CON-NECTED WITH THE CAUSE OF POLAND'S REGENERATION.

No. I. Amongst the leading facts of the past month connecte with the Polish question, we must notice the fresh confirmation and proofs of the infamous part performed by the Austrian Government, in exciting the late horrible massacres in the circle of Tarnow. We particularly direct attention to the important evidence of an eye witness John Podolecki published in the Reforms of the 27th of May, and the Northern Star of June, which shows that the massacre on the part of the Austrian government began on the 19th of February, three days before the Cracovian outbreak, which

took place only on the twenty-first. Additional evidence has been supplied by a correspondent of the National, who (in that journal of June 7th) says :--"In the circle of Tarnow, 1,458 persons were murdered; in the town of Tarnow 200 dead bodies were brought in. and each body was regularly paid for, at first 10 florins, and servants of all descriptions to the country houses of the nobility. There were also many priests killed. In the atreets of Tarnow a parcel of little halfnaked children are to be seen whose parents are unknown. Widows are in the greatest state of misery. At Vienna, as you know, it is asserted that no premium was given to the assassins. Well, the whole of Tarnow would, however, prove the fact. If the peasants were not paid, let them tell us then why the peasants brought the dead bodies from such distances into the towns of this circle. Question the bystanders who witnessed these funeral arrivals-who saw the dead bodies counted, and then money paid to the peasants. Let the Austrian Government guarantee against persecution those who will give evidence of the truth, and Europe will then soon know which of us has lied." On the second day of the present month, this subject was brought before the French Chamber of Peers by the Count de Montalembert. We believe the Count may have been the exact number, there can be no doubt that nearly 1,500 persons have fallen victims to the murderous policy of the ever to be execrated Metternich. The Countstated 2 lso, that in Tarnow there are 800 or phans. whose parents have fallen; 300 of whom are too young to know who those parents were. The Times, in its impression of the 10th inst., contained a long editorial article charging the Austrian Government with these crimes. It Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when questioned on there was no truth in the charge that these massacres British daily press affected to believe this denial, yet now the Times proclaims that this charge is supported by "irrefragable proofs," corroborated by information .col lected by the Times itself. .

The Russian autocrat has been exhibiting himself in Mathewson is not expected to recover. Warsaw, and the enslaved Russian and German journals have endeavoured to show that the tyrant was received with every mark of popularity and affection by the inhatical prisoners, plainly proving that the tyrant depends for his safety upon fraud and force, having no confidence in the alleged "affection" of his Polish subjects.

It is now ascertained that Dobriez, who was condeath, he having expired under the torture of the lash. Potocki who was hanged at Siedlic, it is now known was Trimmer, another magistrate, and rector of Heston. made to witness the previous execution of his brother martyrs, Kozieckzowski and Zarski, hanged at Warsaw. After having been kept some hours near the gallows, in momentary expectation of being executed, he was placed hanged the next day. These cruel deeds are the acts of they had better not form part of the jury. that imperial miscreant whom the German newspapers represent the people of Warsaw to be so fond of! The Warsaw journals of the 28th ult. contain the list of those

In the kingdom of Poland nearly 2,000 are arrested, of But the Russian Government wants to clear the country,

came te. The tortures in the "kingdom" are so frightful, that in loaves of bread to the prisoners, in order that they having been called over, might cut their throats. It is just now more than at any previous time, that the "kingdom" sees that the per-secutions after 1831 were mere trifles in comparison with of the inquiry !

what they are at this moment. Madame Kosnowska, a lady well known for her extra ordinary beauty, was brutally flogged at Warsaw with rods. The pretence for which the Prince Paskiewich. march over the earth from all its breadths and ends, the name of all my countrymen, who like me wish governor of the kingdom, ordered her to be flogged, was, destroying the strongholds of despotism, the temples for the complete abolition of all privileges, receive that she smuggled a suspicious letter from a foreign found.

The the vioce of discord in the grave of tyranny. (Pro-Prussian Government has claimed her liberation.

sulting to the British nation.

In Posen many hundreds of further arrests have taken to do the same. place, and the Polish patriots yet linger in the dungeons of the Prussian tyrant. Frederick William IV. continues to laiour diligently in his infamous office of "Jailor and appointed. Jackal to the Tear." Letters from Cracow of the 25th of June state that a Polish patriot, a landed proprietor, geon of the regiment, said, Sir, I shall rely upon your named Wenda, whom the Prussian authorities had deli- rendering my constable and police-inspector every assis-'rebels," had been exposed during two hours in the pillory | death may be. at Kadan, and afterwards transported to Siberia. The Dr. Warren promised to do so.

afflictions. On the 27th of June there was a numerous The monthly meeting of this Committee took place | meeting of the inhabitants of Posen to put up prayers at on Wednesday evening, July 8th, at No. 20, Great the column of Nepomuck, near the cathedral. The Windmill-street, Mr. Peter Holm in the chair. meeting was dispersed by the police, and several persons The Committee resolved that the Secretary should were arrested. On the following day the crowd was

greater still, and great excitement prevailed. One of the prisoners, G ...., in Russia being watched The following resolution proposed by Mr. Julian by a soldier with a loaded pistol in his hand, and fearing Harney, seconded by Mr. Ernest Jones, was unaniby a soldier with a loaded pistol in his hand, and fearing wrested the pistol out of the soldier's hand, and shot him. self. He was buried, and almost all the inhabitants accompanied his remains to the burial ground. Amongst whom were the local magistrate, the tribunal of Inovratslar in gremium, and all the Germans.

One ray of light illumines this dark picture of wrong and suffering. A few of our unfortunate brothers have contrived to escape from the clutches of their jailors. Thirteen prisoners lately made their escape from the citadel of Neisse (Prussia). Besides these, Dembrowski, one of the chiefs of the late insurrection, has also escaped On the other hand, Tyssofski, the head of the insurrectionary government at Cracow, has been arrested by the An adjourned meeting of the Committee was holden authorities of Saxony, and is, we fear, in danger of falling into the hands of the Russian tyrant.

Should any of the escaped patriots seek refuge in this country, it is to be hoped that they will find in British cospitality balm for their sorrows, and protection against the ills which too often wait upon the homeless exile. It is stated in some of the French journals that in September next there will be a meeting of the three sovereigns of Rassia, Prussia, and Austria, at Vienna. Of course, the object of the meeting will be to devise means to keep the Polish nation in bondage, and to stay the march of democratic principles; the friends of liberty throughout Europe should, therefore, be on the alert to defeat the machinations of these royal conspirators. ERNEST JONES, Chairman. G. JULIAN HARNEY, Hon. Sec.

\* We have not room for the "Address" this week, it shall appear in next Saturday's Star. ED. N. S.

A BRITISH SOLDIER FLOGGED TO DEATH.

HOUNSLOW, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. During the last two days an extraordinary feeling of excitement has been created in this town and the sur-rounding neighbourhood, in consequence of a report getting afloat that one of the privates of the 7th Royal Hussars, at present quartered at Hounslow Barracks. had died in consequence of the severity of a flogging he received shortly before by order of a court-martial.

From the great secrecy which is always maintained on the part of the military authorities respecting occurrences within the barracks, the actual particulars of the affair have not been allowed to transpire beyond the barrack walls, and consequently all that is at present known is

rumour and report. From the inquiries instituted, it appears that the first knowledge of any of the privates of the 7th Royal Hussars having been subject to corporal punishment, since the arrival of the regiment at Hounslow from Ipswich, about two months since, was on Monday evening, when it began to be whispered about that several soldiers had been flogged, and that one of them had died the next morning. No gredence was, however, at the time placed upon the statement, and all who heard it considered it unfounded. On Tuesday morning the report was revived with greater confidence, with the addition that the body of the deceased soldier was, to be buried without any inquest on Wednesday (this dis.) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Heston churchyard, in which parish the barracks is situated.

To-day the forthcoming inquiry is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and it is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety by all well-informed persons as the stepping-stone to the total abolition of the obnoxious

system of corporal punishment in the army. Persons whose business takes them frequently to the barracks, state to-day that the deceased soldier whose name has even not transpired, was flogged about five weeks since; that after the infliction of the lash he was immediately removed to the barrack hospital, where he last; and that subsequent to his death two military | places :surgeons had been sent down from town by order of the Horse Guards, and had opened the body, and found the cause of death to be ossification of the heart, which had burst. Others as confidently assert that the flogging was more recently inflicted than five weeks since, that stated the number of victims to have been 1,478; whatever the offence that the deceased, who was a recruit who had only joined the regiment about three months, had committed was striking his serjeant violently across the receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. breast with a poker; that he was tried by court martial, and ordered to receive 150 lashes; that the punishment was, as is customary, inflicted in the presence of the every Sunday night, at six o'clock. surgeon of the regiment, and the commanding officer (Colonel Whyte); that after about 79 or 80 lashes had been received, the surgeon declared that any further will be remembered that the Earl of Aberdeen, the late punishment would be dangerous, but that the commanding officer directed that it should be continued; and that this subject, solemnly assured the British nation that the surgeon upon finding that retired from the scene and interfered no further. It is also stated confidently that Sussex. were encouraged by the Austrian government, and the the deceased shortly before he expired, exclaimed "I am

murdered man." There is also a report that there are two other of the privates of the same regiment at present in the hospital for cure from floggings, one of whom of the name of

This evening, at 8 o'clock, a highly respectable jury of bitants of the Polish capital. Of course, no one believes 13 inhabitants of the parish of Heston were empaneled this monstrous fabrication, which is indeed sufficiently before Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner for Middlesex, in one disproved by the announcements in the same journals of of the parlours of the George IV. Inn, Hounslow Heath, the rewards given to the Warsaw police, the intended en- to inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the largement of the citadel, and the vast increase of poli- death of Frederick White, aged 26 years, the private of take into consideration the propositions of the directhe 7th Royal Hussars, whose death is alleged to have been caused by the effects of the corporal punishment he had received under an order of court-martial.

The room was crowded to excess by the respectable demued to receive five hundred lashes with the knout and | inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the officers of the subsequent banishment to Siberia, has been relieved from regiment, anxious to witness the proceedings. Near the the last portion of his punishment by the friendly hand of coroner were Mr. G. Bailey, of Hanwell, chairman of the Brentford bench of magistrates, and the Rev. H. S. Inspector Lawrence, T division, was also in attendance

to assist the civil authorities in their inquiry. The Coroner .- Previous to the jury being sworn, inin a post-carriage and hurried off to Siedlic, where he was called are in any way connected with the barracks, as purpose of transacting general business.

Several gentlemen replied that they were, and were

persons whose goods have been confiscated, for taking appoin ed foreman, the coroner accompanied them to the to meet at the same hour. part in the late insurrection, besides which they have barracks, which was about half a mile distant, to view been sentenced by a council of war, the judgment of which | the body of the unfortunate deceased. It was in the are mostly young men, from twenty to thirty-five years deep purple appearance. In the middle of the back, at one o'clock. between the shoulders where the greatest inflammation Darlington. had evidently been, a great piece of skin, nine inches one way, and eight inches the other, had been cut away.

and imprison even on suspicion. At present they do whom it had been cut off, and was told it had been cut and receiving contributions. not hang with noise as they did with Zarski, Koirszerski, off by Dr. Read, who had been sent down by the Horse (Kochishevski) and Potoski; but incognito, as was the Guards to perform the post mortem examination of the lecture at the Whittington and Cat. Church Row. case with two individuals given up by the Prussian au- body, and it should be looked for. Much delay was oc. Betlinal Green, on Sunday evening at eight o'clock thorities to the Russians, whom they hung a quarter of casioned by the search, and eventually a piece of skin precisely. an hour after having got them, in the first village they was brought, which, however, was not a fifth part of the whole.

ladies moved by pity, have been known to send knives jury returned to the inquest room, and their names The Coroner inquired if any of the relatives of the

> The Adjutant of the regiment replied that they wer not, neither had he informed them on the subject.

The Coroner then addressed the jury and said it must. The members who do not attend and pay their soner since, until his apprehension in London, but had his brutal proposals. She is still in prison, but as she is be apparent to them from the number of witnesses that arrears of local and general expences will be debarred a widow of a Prussian magistrate, and a landowner in must necessarily be examined, that it would be impossifrom the approaching ballot for allocation. West Prussia, and therefore a Prussian subject, the ble to finish the inquiry that night, however late they The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshbad are might sit; and, therefore, in his opinion, it would be hereby respectfully informed that John Hamblin and The accounts are conflicting as to the decision of the better at once to adjourn, so that they might have all the James Forrest have been duly authorised by the three robber-powers with respect to the "Republic of witnesses in attendance, and finish at one sitting. By General Council to receive donations towards dein with the prisoner between Northampton and Floore, Cracow." Some accounts represent that the three powers doing so the relations of the unfertunate man would also fraying the expenses of the Convention of the Naare resolved to suppress even the name of "indepen- have an opportunity to be present, as he doubted not the dence," and that the town is to be incorporated with publicity which would be given to the inquiry in the Austria. Other accounts state that the "independence" newspapers would cause them to be made acquainted

of the "republic" is still to be nominally acknowledged, with it. It would be also necessary to summon several but that the sole ruling power is to be a "director," or witnesses from London, viz. Dr. Read and Mr. Hall. dictator, appointed yearly by each of the "three powers" It was essentially necessary that Dr. Read should be prein succession. The continued occupation of the "re- sent, as he was the person who had removed the skin public" by Austrian and Russian forces, and the avowed from the back of the deceased, not a fifth part of which subversion of the state of things established by the Con- had been found, and what was found would not fit the gress of Vienna,—these gross violations of the treaties of back. It was also necessary that a medical man, who 1815, are permitted, unopposed and unpunished by the was totally unconnected with the army, should imme-Governments of France and England. True, the French | diately see and examine the body, and he would leave it Government has offered a pretended and hypocritical to the jury to determine who that surgeon should be a Mr. Bennett, Q. C., stated the circumstances of the case, protest against the "occupation of Cracow," but, as far gentleman on whose opinion the jury felt they could as they afterwards appeared in evidence. Michael Purtil as we know, the English Government has not made the place confidence, who was quite unconnected with the examined by Mr. Henn, Q.C.; Had a daughter named slighest demonstration of hostility to an act which is case and who would give an impartial and unbiassed Johanna, she is dead; knows the prisoner, he was mar equally villainous towards the people of Cracow and in- judgment on what he saw. The military authorities might ried to her in December, 1844; they lived with witness;

The Coroner then, addressing Mr. Warren, the sur

THE MARTYR JOHN FROST.

Continuation of Subscriptions received in Scotland by of Mr. John Frost. Amount of subscriptions inserted in £ s. Northern Star, ... ... PER MR. ROSS. £ s. d. Mr. McPherson ... 0 1 6 Mr. Thompson ... From Greenock, per Robert Burrell ... ... 1 15 0 Book No. 5, per Mr. M. Kichnie ... ... 1 2 0 D. Sutherland. .... Englishman, Book No. 42, per Mr. Moir ... 0 12 4 Book No. 6, per Mr. Claunie 0 16 3 Mr. W. Allister ... ... 0 2 6 Tillicoultry Cloverside Factories ... ... 2 4 8 Private subscriptions at Fillicoultty Factories, per Jas. Mouluth ... ... 3 2 101

J. Ross ... ... 0 1 0 N, U. Bridgend. ... 0 1 0 ... 0 1 0 R. D. Garnetdale. Small sums under 1s. ... 0 2 3 Book No. 2, per Mr. Moir James Moir ... ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Smith ... Wm. Inglis ... ... 0 1 0 A Friend ... ... 0 1 0 Robert Fealt ... 0 1 0
John Mc Naught ... 0 1 0 Robert Lawrie ... 0 1 0
Allan Mc Tadyer ... 0 1 0 Thomas Pelair ... 0 1 0 ... 0 1 0 Hugh Donaghy ...
Paisley Tectotal Club ... 0 4 2 John Peacock ... 0 1 0 ... 0 1 0 Thomas Robertson ... ... 0 5 0 Small sums under 1s. \_\_\_\_2 • 9

PER GRORGE ROSS.

£27 5 11

N. W. Bridgend J. Miller W. Kyle, Esq. Mr. Patrick ... Mrs. M. Clement St. Rollox Foundry, per Wm. Taylor ... Gateside Printfield, per John Tegg ... ••• J. Miller, Esq. The good and true Chartists of Saltcoats, per James Henderson West Kilbridge, per James 1 1 0 Malcolm's book PER JAMES MOIR, BOOK NO. 2. Moses Borrowman ... Leggat and Mr. Farlane's Printfield, Barhead, per W. 0 13 11 Burnside A few friends, Steamton, per 0 16 0 Mr. Kennith A Friend ... 0 1 0 0 1 0 Samuel Neish Small sums under 1s. ... 0 1 5 \_\_\_\_1 14 4 £35 11 81

balance of his collection 3 11 4

subscriptions received per Mr. G. Rogens, Acting Trea

surer to the Fund up to July 16th, 1846:-

Glasgow, July 14, 1846.

Previously acknowledged 226 18 8 Collections received per Mr. G. J. Harney (5th am Per Mr. Thomas Cooper, being the

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith remained until his death, which took place on Saturday are held every week on the following days and and Biddle said, "I thought I finished you last night."

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Sunday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of Leicester: The members and committee of the Cooperative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate,

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING. Kensington.—At eight o'clock, at the Duke of

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE Leicester, every Monday evening, at No. 17, Arch deden Lane, at seven o'clock.

Chepstow, every Monday evening, at the Temperance, Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock. Aberdeen. The office-bearers meet every Wednesday evening at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill

PRESTON. - A general meeting of the members of the Preston branch of the Land Society, will be held on Monday evening next, the 20th instant, at Mr. Poole's Temperance Coffee-house, Lune-street, to tors, respecting appropriating the proceeds of the sale of Carpender's estate. The quarterly accounts will be laid before the meeting.—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, July 20, at Mr. Pool's, Lune-street, Preston, to elect a delegate to

the forthcoming Leeds Conference.

ABERDEEN.—The members of the Land Society meet every Friday evening at the Union Hall Blackfriars-street, from half-past eight to half-past nine o'clock, to enrol members.

Hyps.—The members of the Land Society will meet at the house of Mr. Thomas Britain, Johnquired if any of the gentlemen whose names have been street, at six o'clock on Sunday evening next, for the BRADFORD .- The members of the National Charter

Association will meet at the large room of the Woolcomber's Arms Inn, Hope street, on Sunday Thirteen jurors having been sworn, and Mr. J. Bird next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meeting at the Woolcombers' Arms Inn. has been approved of by Prince Paskewitch, to work in coffin, and on being turned round on its face, the back, Hope street, and all who think proper to join the the mines of the Ural mountains, and of Siberia. They from the nape of the neck down to the loins, presented a society, will assemble at the above place on Sunday DARLINGTON. - The members of the Chartist Co-

operative Land Society meet every Monday night at John Moss's, No. 24, Union Street, at half-past yond the barracks. Stayed there about ten minutes, The Coroner inquired where the skin was, and by seven o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members Tower Hamlets .- Mr. David Ross, of Leeds, will

BACUP .- A meeting of the members of the Charist Land Society will be held in the Chartist room,

After an absence of nearly an hour, the coroner and Rochdale road, on Sunday next, July 19th, when all members having paid up their shares are requested to produce their certificates, and to pay all arrears at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Newcastle-upon-Tine. — The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society

tional Charter Association. JAMES NISDETT, Sub.

Assize Intelligence.

CHARGE OF MURDER. At the Clare (Ireland) Assizes Patrick O'Brien stood

Kilkee, on the 24th of July last, and causing her death. also appoint one who would have every facility afforded she was pregnant previous to marriage, and the child was born about Patrick's day. There was a sum of £10 After considerable discussion the jury unanimously given as a portion, half of it was paid on the wedding After considerable discussion the jury unanimously night, and the balance previous to the ensuing May; the fixed on Mr. Horatio Day, surgeon of Isleworth, who was a family prince previous to the ensuing May; the Printed by DOUGAL McGOWAN, of 16, Great Windows of the balance previous to the house of Printed by DOUGAL McGOWAN, of 16, Great Windows child was a female; prisoner never came to the house of witness after he got the money, and he did not leave his wife a meal of victuals; the wife and child remained with witness; the last time he saw her alive was on the 24th vered into the hands of Russia, for having during the late | tance in the summoning of the necessary witnesses at | of July last, it was on a Wednesday morning; he saw her insurrection discharged the functions of lieutenant of the the barracks, in order to show what the real cause of drowned next day at Kilkee; did not see the child for fortnight after; the deceased was waked at the house of witness; the prisoner did not come to the wake or in-

quest; would not be able to recognise the child when he naw it dead, thrown in by the tide. A good deal of chcumstantial evidence brought the crime come to the pri-Messrs. George Ross and James Mois, in behalf soner, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The judge was proceeding to address the prisoner, when Counsellor Coppinger said he intended to move for an arrest of judgement. On Thursday Mr. Coppinger moved for ag arrest of judgment on the general verdict of "Guilty" being found upon the indictment, containing several counts charging the murder as committed in three various ways as bad in law, and that the verdict should he confined to some particular count. The learned judge said, that as the objection appeared on the record. it would be informal for him to reserve the same for the consideration of the judges in chamber, and that the prisoner could have the full benefit thereof by bringing writ of error. Sentence of death was recorded, and time given to take ulterior proceedings.

#### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

AT THE OXFORD Assizes. - On Monday, James Biddle, 28, and Issac Sherriff, 40, were placed at the bar on an indictment, charging them with the wilful murder of George Mobbs, at North Ashton, on the 28th of Sentember, 1842.

Biddle asked the Court to allow him counsel, as he and no money, or he should have got one before. Mr. Pigott suggested to Mr. J. J. Williams to undertake the defence, and the learned counsel having kindly consented to do so, was assigned by the Court as advo. cate for both prisoners on their request. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty in a firm voice, and

Sherriff was allowed a seat, he being lame. Mr. Carrington, with Pigott, conducted the prosecu-

Mr. Carrington stated the case. Mr. Mobbs, the de. ceased, was a farmer, and on the day in question had received a sum of money, after which he rode to Steeple Ashton, where he attended a lecture on astronomy, at the conclusion of which, in company with a Mr. Goodman, he proceeded towards home as far as a publichouse called the Fox, where, after staying some time, they separated, their routes lying in opposite directions. nothing more was heard of the unfortunate deceased until the following morning, when his dead body was found on a heap of stones in a lane, not in the direct road to his house. There being no suspicion attached to any one, an inquest was held on the body, and the matter thus rmained until March last, when a man named Skerry was taken into custody for stealing fowls n Warwickshire, when, in consequence of a statement made by him, the two prisoners were apprehended, and ultimately committed on the charge of murder. George Mobbs deposed,-I am the son of the deceased.

who lived at Dean-hill. I last saw him alive when we went out on a dark grey horse, about five o'clock on the 28th September, 1842. I saw him dead next morning. I saw the horse in the dairy ground next day, with saddle and bridle on it.

William Goodman .- I reside at North Ashton, and am a malster. I saw Mr. Mobbs at Steeple Ashton on the 28th Spetember, 1842. We proceeded on our horses together as for as the Fox inn. I stayed there a few moments after him, and heard him on the road for his house. It was about half-past eleven. I never saw him after.

-Turner.-I have been in practice as a surgeon twenty years. On the 1st of October, 1842, I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased Mr. Mobbs. I found the upper part of the spine forced into a hole at the base of the skull. A fracture was produced on the right and left-side of the occipital bone. The upper portion was forced in, and the lower forced out. There was laceration of the brain. Those injuries were the cause of death. No external blow could cause them. If a person were violently pulled from his horse, and fell over on his head, it would cause such injuries. Jacob Skerry was then called .- (His appearance in the

box caused a great sensation). He deposed-I am a tinker. I have known the two prisoners four or five years. I remember lodging in a barn at Deddington on the night before Michaelmas three years ago last year. The prisoners came to me, and after some conversation they places (which he enumerated). They went along the turnpike-road, and down towards the Fox. It was then about half-past eleven at night. The moon was up at the time. They pointed down towards Deddington, and then towards Dunn Stew. I followed them. There was a hollow in the road. A person on horseback passed me before he came to the prisoners. They then pulled him off his horse, and he fell on his head on the stones. I heard the sound of another blow. They were pulling him about three or four minutes after. They heard me coming down the road, and they then got over the hedge, and went into the fields. I followed them a mile and a quarter, and found them near a stile. Biddle collared me. About eight the next morning the prisoners came, He threw down five shillings and said, " If you had not sneaked behind us last night, but come and helped us like a man, you should have had your part."

Mr. George Moore acted as clerk to the magistrates on the 27th of March. The prisoners were not cautioned, Their statements were taken down correctly, as also one of Biddle, on the 12th of April.

The statements were then put in and read by Mr. Bellamy, jun. Both prisoners denied all knowledge of the robbery, or ever having seen Mr. Mobbs, or struck any man that night.

Biddle said it was all out of spite, because he lived with Skerry's cousin, but was not married to her. Mr. Field acted as clerk to the magistrates on the 15th of April, when the prisoners were again examined, and made other statements, which were also put in and read. Biddle said he was going along the lane, when he saw Jacob Skerry and two other men pulling a man off his horse, and beating him. He ran away, and the men overtook him. Skerry struck him a blow on the head, which rendered kim insensible. When Skerry saw him next morning, he said, "I thought I finished you last

The statement went on to give exactly the same account as the accomplice Skerry, reversing the position of the parties, and attaching the greater degree of violence to Skerry, placing him in the culpable character Skerry had, by his evidence given to Biddle.

The second statement of Sherriff was of a similar cha racter, exculpating himself from the more serious crime-Mr. Williams made an appeal on behalf of the pri-At the conclusion of the Counsel's address,

Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the Jury in a few minutes returned a verdict of Guilty against both pri His Lordship assumed the black cap, and having briefly

addressed the prisoners, sentenced them to death, holding HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Northampton Assizes on Tuesday, David Hales was charged with assaulting Robert Bramstone, and robbing him of a watch and six sovereigns. Mr. Adams conducted the prosecution; the prisoner

was undefended. R. Bramstone said-He lives at Staverton. On the 26th of June, 1845, he came to Northampton, to sell his pony. Sold him for £4. 10s. After he sold him went on to Broughiton-green, and afterwards returned to Northampton, intending to go home to Staverton by a carrier. Being too late for a carrier, he walked on towards Weedon. Near Upton he saw two soldiers and a civilian. Hastened to them for company. Walked with them to Floore, where the two soldiers remained behind. The prosecutor and the third man went on to and left a little after eight o'clock. It was quite light. At the tell-gate, just out of Weedon, the gate-keeper said, "Master Bramstone, I see you have sold your pony." Prosecutor said, "Yes, I wish I had bought another, for I am scarcely able to walk home." Prisoner heard the conversation. Prisoner soon afterwards wanted him to go a shorter way through the fields to Staverton. Prosecutor objected on account of the approaching darkness. They then proceeded on the high rond to Daventry. A short distance further on prisoner loosed his stick from his bundle, and suddenly coming due to entitle them to the ballot. Chair to be taken in front of prosecutor, held up his stick, and said "Now, old gentleman, give me your money, or you are a dead man." Prosecutor said, "Don't frighten me; I'am an old man; lets go on to Daventry and have anoare requested to attend a general meeting of the ther balfpint." Prisoner said, "No, I'll have it." Pro-The Coroner inquired if any one had written to them? members on Sunday evening, July 19th, 1846, in the secutor shouted "Murder," and prisoner instantly structure of Martin Jude, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, him, and he fell senseless to the ground. When he from the deceased's attestation where they were to be at six o'clock in the evening, to audit the accounts, came to himself, he missed his watch and his money, and also for the disposal of other important business. and the prisoner was gone. He had never seen the prino doubt he was the man. Prosecutor was sober. John Gabriel, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, was

quartered at Weedon, in June, 1845. Remembered Boughton-green Fair. Was returning from the Fair to Weedon on the night in question with a comrade. Fell who accompanied them part of the way. Prosecutor overtook them, and walked with them to Floore, where he went on with the prisoner, and witness and his comrade were left behind. Had no doubt the prisoner was the man. The comrade of the last witness gave similar testimony

James Black-Lives in Lambeth. Knows the prisoner They both worked at Morris's cork factory. Was with him at the Marsh-gate public house, and he was talking about his brother who was transported. He said his indicted for throwing Johanna O'Brien into the sea at brother was a good man, and he was a good man also for he would do anything when he was hard up. He said he had been down to Northampton haymaking and had met with an old gentlemen, whom he had knocked down, and had his money and his watch. Other witnesses were called, who confirmed the privious evidence.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was set tenced to be transported for fifteen years.

office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Right don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New Jones of the Proprietor of No. 18, Charles-street, Right don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New Jones of ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City

Westminster. Saturday, July 18, 1846.