TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My dear Friends,—As your safety, my safety, and, what is of much more importance, the safety of the Democratic party and principles all over the world, must mainly, if not entirely, depend upon our wisdom, our prudence, and courage, during the ap proaching winter and elections, I hold it to be my duty, as one of your leaders, to lay the simple past before you, as a simple guide for a boisterous and complicated future. I am now sitting in a room of one of labour's new houses, and writing my thoughts VOL. IX. NO. 462. myself, unobstructed by the city's bustle, and unim peded by the measured rule of dictation. I write much better when I write myself than when I dictate my thoughts to another.

The letter I am about to write will be long, and must be preserved, if not for your guidance at least for my justification, when the interested shall scan my conduct, and measure my judgment by the folly or intemperance of others; as I have been invariably made the peg upon which faction and desertion have hung their every complaint. Faction, charging me with its own tyranny, rendered necessary by my guilt; and desertion, charging me with the failure consequent upon its own treachery.

This address should have been a little book, entitled-" Reminiscences of the Past, as a Guide to the Future." Now, follow me, and mark me as I lead you through the political maze of faction, for the last thirteen years and a half.

On the 4th of February, 1838, I took my seat in the House of Commons, for my native county, the largest in Ireland, and I was returned by the largest majority that any member ever had in a contest, although I never asked a single man to vote for me, to propose me, or to second me. While I was in the House of Commons I proposed several measures for the improvement of the condition of the Irish people; and I resisted all assaults upon the remaining liberties of the English. I shall not now stop to recapitulate them, but merely observe, that the measures I proposed for Ireland were laughed at, at the time, but many of them have been since adopted. I proposed a system of Poor Laws, based upon agricultural improvements, and labour premiums but NO WORKHOUSES. I proposed that landlords should be compelled to make leases for ever, at a rent varying ACCORDING TO THE PRICE OF CORN-a plan that must now be adopted. I proposed that in all cases where lands were now held upon leases at war or over high prices, that the real value should be estimated by a jury, in like manner as government, corporations, or chartered companies, can now compel individuals to sell property for national, public, or, indeed, individual benefit I proposed that all Irish Clergymen holding the commission of the peace should be suspended. This was received with a laugh, but was ADOPTED AND PASSED IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR. I drew up a bill for the consolidation of the various stamp acts, in which I incorporated several improvements in our local courts, such as giving to them an equitable jurisdiction in all transactions between landlord and tenant, and constituting a kind of district registration court, whereby tenants may be spared the expence and vexation of Chancery and other ruinous equity suits. I proposed to take away the power of distress altogether. And I also pro posed the very best of those measures now offered by the Whigs, and lauded by Mr. O'Connell, as to the mode of establishing the landlord's claims for rent, and the tenant's set off-but of themselves insignificant, they are but a small part of a great THE ORIGINATOR. In 1835, I was ousted, upon the plea that I had not a sufficient qualification: while about £420, the very worst property I had, was allowed as part. The required amount is £600 a year for the life of the member, and in landed property. I had only £420 for life-I had, and STILI HAVE, my splendid domain, and splendid mansion, for 9999 years, of which I made about £900 a year. I had about £700 a year for three lives, renewable for ever, in which I purchased a life interest for £3,000 and the reversion of Fort Robert after my death. I was making about £2,000 a year, and more, of my profession, and I owed a mortgage of £1,000. Now, such was my exact position when I was unseated by a Committee of the House of Commons, a majority being Irish repealers-Major Macnamara, the member for Clare, and other repealers, voting against me on every question the most ridiculous. Maurice and John O'Connell undertook to strike the committee for me, and left me a tribunal of rank Tories and Irish repealers. Mr. Maher and Mr. Parker, M.P. for Sheffield, alone advocating my cause, while Mr. O'Connell watched the door of the house during the ballot, and prevented Mr. Bodkin and other Irish liberals from attending, observing, that THEY COULD DO WITHOUT ME.

During the whole time that I sat in Parliament voted for all liberal measures and spoke too liberally even for the English people: my votes and speeches to my cousin, who was my successor, and to whom I had never opened my lips till the committee had ousted me, and whom I never saw since. From 1831 to 1833 I marshalled the whole county and boroughs, and registered the county at my own expense, travelling at my own expense, and defending every man charged with political offences at my own expense. In the autumn of 1835 the two Houses were likely to be brought into collision upon the Municipal Reform Bill, the thing which, of all others the Whigs dreaded and the thing which, of all others, I thought indispensable to the full and liberal developement and future working of the Reform Bill. The Commons had passed a sweepmade various pruning and damaging amendments. I commenced an agitation in the hope of emboldening the Commons to persevere, and had a tremendous meeting of over 10,000 at Brentford as a commencement, where we adopted an address to Lord John abandon my resolutions, and they mean to accept casion. the Lords' amendments." I went to dine at the Westminster Club, and the first person I saw at him, he said "Well, my dear wild Feargus, and how are you." I replied, "O'Connell, you have sold us again, but you shall never sell us more. I will now

# William Hewitt Publish 16, flagen Docthern TRADES' JOURNAL

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

PRICE FEVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

a Reform in the Lords, to carry out the Reform in ever, my rider to the sacred holiday smothered the his one pound note crotchet, disheartened the a war for the Charter, the millowners were but too the Commons. He traversed the whole country, project for the present, and the Brummagens were working classes, and made us appear ridiculous in happy to open their shops once more, which they the whole press reported him; he returned to Lon-outrageous. don, and might have proclaimed any description of Reform or even CONSTITUTION he desired. The middle and working classes were with him to a man, and the leading, Whigs were perfectly acquainted with his object, which was, under a more exciting topic than mere Whiggery could furnish, to strengthen the hands of that party by weakening those of the enemy. After his tour he returned to Ireland and wrote a series of letters to Lord Duncannon, then Secretary for the Home Department and now the Earl of Besborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the whole burden of which was an offer of Irish support to the Whigs upon the condition of Whig patronage being conferred, through him. upon the leaders. When he returned to England in the following year, he hoped to hold a succession of Whig meetings in London, but I was determined to face him in the outset. He attended a crowded meeting in Theobald's-road, with a number of young Whig friends, and had been invited to take the chair, and came with that intention, however, the people had smelt a rat, and, just as he was going to take the chair, Augustus Beaumont proposed, and Henry Hetherington seconded, me as chairman and I was elected by an immense majority, so large, that O'Connell's friends were paralyzed but did not dispute the election. I opened the proceedings by reading him a lecture which he has not forgotten and never will. When he got up to speak he was very coldly the house—(no not one was the response.) Oh, yes, are not). Well then, what am I? (A Whig)

received, and, as is his custom, he attempted to feel his audience. He said there were 150 Radicals in said he, there is one at any rate, for I am one (no you He then began to laud the Poor Law Act; this was the signal for general revolt, all hissed. Dan tried the old dodge. "I wish some one would cram a hot potatoe in that fellow's mouth" (roars of "that won's do here, Dan"), and after a long and ineffectual attempt at blarney a lane was opened and the Liberator and his friends passed majestically through the dense body amidst general laughter, but were not treated like the Chartist delegates in Dublin. This was O'Connell's last appearance at a legitimate public meeting in England. The session of 1836 dissatisfied patriots. as one of compromise within and discor without. He returned to Dublin, having made his terms with the Saxon Home Secretary, and, with heart, he denounced me to his creatures as "unworthy the confidence of the Irish people," and said that "when the battle of liberty was

in the nostrils of every honest man. So much of my narrative, though indirectly conwhole. Now, many of my propositions, then laughed nected with your cause, bears immediately upon at, have been since adopted, and before twelve my own history. Now I proceed with the conmonths all must be conceded, although I WAS sideration of those incidents with which recapitulation will familiarize you, and very slight reflection will enable you to make one connected narrative of the transactions of the past eleven years. the most eventful period of your country's history.

of 1836, and, since its appearance, his name stinks

From the moment that I set about the Herculean labour of merging all sectional movements into one great national struggle for independence, and as 1 proceeded on my mission through the populous manufacturing districts, the great difficulty which presented itself in whatever direction I turned, was the deadly resolve of those that WERE TOO IDLE TO WORK AND TOO POOR TO LIVE WITHOUT LABOUR, to arrest all progress, which did not secure them the means of comfortable idleness, together with some little notoriety and distinction. This tribe of locusts beset me on all hands, and ever had a ready-made Drusus to set in authority over me in the hope of perpetuating their rule of profitable

orking Man's Association was called into existence and the leaders cast around or some influential and wealthy directors, with whom popular support was to be bartered for the necessary supplies, and Hume, Leader, Warburton, Roebuck, Grote, Frank Place, and a host of Malthusians, became the pocket-piece and directing power of this incubus. I met their first experiment of monuments for the Scottish martyrs upon the threshold, and defeated them. This, if successful and motions are upon record, and will one day rise was to have been followed by meetings for the ballot in judgment against my enemies. However, I was and all was done in an under-hand way to support ousted, which cost me about £1,350, my constitu- the Whigs. This resistance paralyzed the faction ents paying a small portion of it, and Mr. O'Connell for a season; but still determined to live and idle. had the insolence to say that I had sold the county they proposed details for our Radical principles. and once more voted confidence in, or at least another trial to. Daniel O'Connell and those who cunningly attached their signatures to the People's Charter. This was the reason for changing our name from Radicals to Chartists. It was the Morning Chronicle christened us CHARTISTS.

> Then came the Canadian question, upon which they again tried to sell us to the Whigs; and then the Glasgow Cotton Spinners question, which they proposed absorbing to themselves, when I had done all

The professed object of this party was to form the working classes into one body, and to exclude all save their own members or nominees from taking by which I was enabled to lessen the horrors of the ing measure of Municipal Reform, and the Lords any part in public meetings. In short, to do without John Bell, Bronterre O'Brien, and Feargus O'Connor, the three leading Radicals of the day. However, in spite of all, I took the movement out of their hands, and as proof of my every charge against them, we have these two striking indisputable Russell, encouraging him to persevere with the facts on record-not one of the leaders have done a measures of the Commons, and we also passed strong | day's work since they become politicans, and every resolutions condemnatory of the Lords' proceedings one of them have deserted our ranks since they discovered that they could not sell us to the Malthusian opening of all the local channels to power. On the Whigs, for they are one and all supporters of the following day I saw Dominick Ronayne, M. P., for DAMNABLE ACT, or at least they never joined in Clonmel, who had given notice of a series of excel- opposition to it. Those gentlemen once tried the lent resolutions condemnatory of the Lords. pro- dreadful alternative of preventing my speaking upon ceedings and urging the Commons to persevere. the question of the Glasgow cotton spinners at the When I saw Ronayne and told him of our first Mechanic's Institution, but the audience would hear blow at Brentford, he replied with a sigh, "Ah, my me, and I spoke till half-past twelve, and sent them dear fellow, it's all up, O'Connell has forced me to all home with their speeches bottled for another oc-

I have now brought you to 1837, when this section was utterly routed, and Attwood and the dinner was Mr. O'Connell, he invited me to join Brummagens sought to occupy their ground. Attwood proposed a sacred holiday, and Mr. Salt and the other emissaries of the merchants and bankers infested the manufacturing districts to push fall back upon the power outside the house, and I their NEW MOVE. I met Salt at Manchester, and will marshal the non-elective influence against the upon the part of the people I consented to the proelectoral power." He used a good deal of blarney, but | ject, upon condition that Attwood and the bankers I was resolved, and I instantly set about my work, should cease discounting bills, that the merchants and upon the 18th September, 1835, I established and shopkeepers should refuse their consignments the Great Radical Association in Marylebone, which and profits during the holiday, and further that a is the parent of our present gigantic movement. sufficient sum should be placed at my disposal to In the autumn of the year, Mr. O'Connell made a support the indigent poor pending the bankers' and tour of Scotland and Ireland, his chief topic being merchants' struggle. I was not in love with the abuse of the BLOATED BUFFOONS-THE OLD Brummagens, because they had presented a most WOMEN IN PANTALOONS-THE LORDS. The | beastly complimentary address to William IV. just object of this agitation was to show the necessity o then, in which they had lauded Whiggery. How-

Convention came on, and Attwood, Douglas, Muntz, principle of Chartism. So much have leaders in their hunger to that one point. Collins, and, I believe, Salt, made a tour of Scot- power, that this silly man's silly speech had all land to secure support. Douglas travelling with but destroyed us. prospectuses of the Birmingham Journal, and resolutions, in conjunction with Brewster, Fraser, most gorgeous manner, travelling with four horses, living like fighting cocks, draining cellars, and all at the expence of the funds of the political union; the Cobbettites were active in the manufacturing back me. districts in canvassing for the appport and return a particle of support through the Star or otherwise, leaving all to the discretion of the people.

The result of this unconstitutional interference was, that the three sections actually mustered a majority of the Convention. The Brummagens having secured 8, the Cobbettites 9, and the Lonsmall anxiety, and required no small amount of prudence and anxious watching to meet. I dreaded the

James Paul Cobbett made the first assault, in his with no further loss than the retirement of the disappointed INDIVIDUAL from the Convention. The Londoners made a more successful assault/upon the funds which they appropriated to an expensive mission. This I endeavoured to resist, but was com-

had the effect of sectionalising the country once to be fought, that I should be found in the enemies the Convention into couplets, each pair relying upon ranks." This denunciation produced my pamphlet their peculiar locality for countenance and support. Lastly, the Brummagems came out for their ruling passion—PATRONAGE, and they sought the most cowardly and unjust course of secession from the Convention. Their real motive was hope of munieipal patronage, while their declared reason was some ridiculous physical force speeches made by Mr. Sankey and others at the Crown and Anchor. However. as a proof that the object of one and all was division, we have the fact, that three sections have sought refuge in one species or other of patronage. The Brummagems in solid coin.

The Londoners in a kind of show box speculation. hiring jugglers for the illustration of metaphysics. And the Cobbettites have sunk into a kind of telescopic reveree, from which they can see only, and therefore only contemplate, their own im\_

Prior to the first general rupture, all tried to force the Convention into a discussion upon the merits of the physical force question, which, however, I successfully resisted to the last, and so far saved the body from the general charge, while the effect was to saddle upon me every torch and dagger expression

Then came the consideration that was paramount to all others, as far as our own very existence as a party was concerned:—the discussion of ulterior measures, the object of which was to force me into approval of Lovett's foolish and illegal propo-

There was not one soul in the Convention with whom I conferred upon any of those subjects, and I saw no safety except in removing the sittings from London to Birmingham, in which, after a long, angry and protracted debate, I succeeded; and, finally, was enabled to reject a scheme which was placing the Lordoners in the ascendant. Then came the question of the sacred holiday, and

the anxiety and responsibility consequent upon a mad freak, the failure and disaster of which I was them. well aware would fall upon me, and at the same time the exhaustion of the Exchequer, which set all about preparing themselves to meet their constituents with exaggerated accounts of their own courage, and the fact that, but for Feargus O'Connor, they would have had the Charter.

When we returned from Birmingham, I saw no alternative but to divide the remnant of the plunder amongst the cormorants, and dissolve the Convention, retaining a managing council to wind up the affairs and pick up the few remaining crumbs, and Attwood holiday, and saved thousands from starvation, transportation, and death-and thus ended me many a sleepless night, and the country many a thousand pound: but which, nevertheless, has more than repaid the cause, from the fact that it was the first notice to the working classes, that if their work support of what the delegates had individually proposed, recoiled on the assailants. Mad Dr. Flecther com-

tour with this view in Scotland, and the first enemy that presented itself, was the establishment of secret associations—the members of which were to correstion.

MINGHAM, as the herald and propounder of this bloody conspiracy, and the result was, that, though in very ill health, I was compelled to make a lengthy tour to caution the Scotch people against this blow at their cause—nay, at their lives.

became an easy prey to the government, which blance of union.

The treacherous and weak and silly speech Attwood on presenting the National Petition-when

the eyes of all Europe, from the notion that, after never would have done till they had carried "Free In 1838 the election for delegates to the ensuing all, the one pound note mania was the paramount Trade," if they had been able to confine the war of

Reference to the proceedings of the Brummagems, by stopping labour. However, when they were Muntz taking orders for RIFLES, at £1 a piece, during the winter of 1838, would have been more in baffled in the open field, the party, hoping to take and all recommending the establishment of RIFLE order in a previous part of my narrative but will advantage of our discomfiture, cunningly attempted CLUBS as the ONLY MEANS OF CARRYING not lose its effect by being thus displaced. The to rally the people once more for a moral force Free THE CHARTER, while they had simultaneously Muntz's, Douglas's, and Salt's strained every nerve to Trade demonstration; and, to effect their purpose. concocted the celeberated Calton Hill moral force preserve Birmingham as a mere section of the move-they called a Conference of Free Traders, to asment, to be under their own controul; and, in order semble at Birmingham, in December, 1842, under and Abraham Dunkin. The tour was made in a to get rid of me, they were driven to the alternative the more specious pretext of COMPLETING THE of denouncing me as an Irishman, and for having tole- | SUFFRAGE, which they consummated by abandonrated the mad rubbish of Parson Stephens—when , to | ing their posts, when they could not CAJOLE THE | profit. their utter astonishment, I challenged them to a MAJORITY, and declared that sense, not numbers. while, throughout the march, abuse of Feargus public meeting in their own town, and broke up the constituted a majority. O'Connor was the staple commodity. Meantime whole clique, without a soul, but their own friends, to

of their friends to the Convention. The Londoners | picked us one by one, and dealt as they pleased with have paralysed every limb of Chartism. It was inundated every district with their missives for a like the scattered army of Chartists, dealing the heaviest December, in the depth of winter. The beast purpose, while I never wrote one line, or canvassed blow at Frost, who had made himself obnoxious to Abinger had given a fearful construction of the law Lord John Russell personally, and to the Whig of conspiracy. The Defence Fund had exhausted periods of uncertainty caused by high prices, and was forced into his position against his own better | were all opposed to us. Our own ranks were disorjudgment; while, upon the whole, the transport, the ganised by the League Revolution of 1842. The gaol, the workhouse, and frightened public opinion, Executive was suspected, and erroneously supposed doners 8, being a majority of the whole Convention; and consequent apathy, bespoke the triumph of that I had sanctioned their denunciation; and they exportation of a superabundant harvest to this couna circumstance you may be assured that cost me no Whiggery over Chartism. In perusing my several and their friends hated me more than they hated try. Nations will not be guided, as journalists: letters upon physical force, then a fruitful topic, I the common enemy, whom they would have joined suppose, either by wholesome speculation or domesdefv any man to find the slightest intimation of against me. We had nightly meetings, professedly Whiggery of the Brummagens, the individualism of recommendation to resort to it, or one mysterious to adjust, but really to increase, our own differences. the Cobbettites, and the money grubbing of the sentence, whereas it has been the incessant theme of But hear it, all you who vainly hope to strangle Londoners, and in turn each developed its ruling O'Connell, the Sturgites, the Whigs, the old women, Chartism, our FOUR HUNDRED labourers, the cunning resolutions, which were, however, defeated 1. who have stood my ground, am saddled with the Charter is in danger!" vituperation of its several denouncers.

> I suffered, in common with many poor fellows, who were, like myself, victims to the treachery of knaves. In 1841, the idle gentlemen were again put to their shifts TO LIVE AND BE GREAT, and they gathering of the vermin took place in Marshall's table. Resistance to this move cost me in every way nearly £100, not one single fraction came from root that Chartism had taken. any pocket but my own, and, shame to several districts, I purchased the tickets as fast as they were printed; they were dispersed to leaders to dispose of in their several districts; but I never was repaid. Yes, I beg pardon, I was by the signal triumph of the glorious Chartists, who waded up to their middles in snow in a bleak January day to fight for their principles. This was the best battle we ever fought. Moir and the brave men from the north beat Arthur O'Neil, HONEST JOHN COLLINS, and the idlers from the south, and we annihilated the enemy. A horse died under Dan's carriage. which detained him TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. and he was spared the humiliation of participating in the defeat of his brother Whigs. After the battle, honest John Collins melted into bacon fat at the expence of Mr. Sturge, and has since become one of the middle class shopkeepers. O'Neil took refuge in the pulpit, while Lovett embraced the wider range of manager of the National Hall, where all but Feargus O'Connor may exhibit, but not one has worked a single day since.

I spent my 16 months in a felon's cell, and came forth from it with the arduous task before me of rescuing the party, not only from the olden foe, but from the OLD FRIEND, THE GENTLEMEN WHO WERE TOO PROUD TO WORK AND TOO POOR TO LIVE WITHOUT LABOUR, and every one of whom fancied that imprisonment had given him a concocted for the mere purpose of catching the prescriptive right to introduce his own peculiar a patent to live henceforth in idleness upon the move ment, and each in turn renouncing his former errors and leaving upon my shoulders the odium of bearing

From the time of the general gaol delivery o 1842, we lingered on, and again the people reposed fective. I had learned the tactics of the League in and I had mapped out to my mind the disasters that used these words in the Convention: "Believe me.

is to be done, it must be done by themselves. Next glorious chief had presented our petition in the right of encountering a conquering army, and never shall Feargus O'Connor; but, thank God, it did not. This against the projected outbreak of the League; and groans and hisses, and "off, traitor, off." Mr. Win. ripping up of old sores was a heavy blow, and always my words everywhere were: "They will try to make cent will settle it,—call on Mr. Wincent.—Mr. Win-Then came the Herculean difficulty of satisfying the | main quiet and laugh at the squabble, you may step in, | his manly bearing and cheering countenance when people with what had been done. I made my first and run away with your share when they have done." the building rang with cheers for the Charter, will Now, this brings me to the awful year of Chartism the year 1842; the year that the heartless millpond in invisible ink, to hold secret mid-night complishing by blood, devastation, desperation, star- Candidates as CHARTIST CANDIDATES at the meetings, and enter upon a full system of proscrip- vation, and anarchy, what they had failed to secure next General Election. We must guard against At Glasgow, I met Mr. MASON, NOW of BIR- Repeal of the Corn Laws was concocted by a few mand sufficient influence to warrant a contest, that them rich, as if by magic, or that a revolution for chapter of local accidents. its accomplishment would save them from bankruptcy and the odium of investigation. However, letter. The Reform Bill was but the machinery by Thus broken up, and the country disappointed, we by the good sense of the people, and the wise policy which Whig ascendancy was to be secured, but its adopted by the Convention assembled at Manches- working was a thing wholly lost sight of by the dreaded our power, while we had even the sem- ter, the originators of the REVOLUTION were people. They, and not unnaturally, supposed that, driven to the alternative, not of Free Trade, or a according to Whig promise, the measure was to principles for LABOUR'S BENEFIT, and heware revolution for Free Trade, but the Charter, or a re- work favourably for them, and that the reformer's also that you do not choose for your OWN TWELVE, volution for the Charter; and Chartist wisdom motto-taxation without representation is tyranny,

The employing classes in this country have the power at any given moment to create a revolution

This was another proud proof that Chartism was invincible and invulnerable. The Lancaster trials However, when we were divided, government were hanging over us. Dismay was supposed to cabinet generally. Frost was the victim of five the poor and zealous. The wealth, the influence, periods of uncertainty caused by low prices. The persons, three of whom are still in this country, and the power of station, and profession of principle. farmers are now too busy about other avocations the present year's produce: while, in America, all

> my suffering for him as I did there, his conduct was cold-blooded and unmistakeable. Like the Brum-

Then came the Lancaster trials, and our squabbles and imprisoned, then, Chartism would have had its own battles. many severe struggles for resuscitation, but I would

leaders, good employment, partly consequent on railof 1844, when another extinguisher was proposed, supplies. Sharman Crawford was the wise proenthusiastic mind of those exciting times, and of notions as the rule of our future guidance, and with ORDER, which always means a cessation from my friends, when you return to your localities, your PLETE and glorious victory. They had it all they must not saddle them as sins upon the innocent, principal difficulty will be in separating the excesses their own way; no preparation was made to test who have been the greatest sufferers. Let them forced upon the people from the acts of the Chartist them upon any principle until about 48 hours before fight their battles with the Jews and money-monbody; for, rely upon it, that every particle of vio- the action, and once more the noble army of Char- gers and their own relatives, and their own governlence created by the League, and their attempts to tists, under their old, their honoured, their brave ment, but you must no longer bear the blows. the session of the Convention of 1839; which cost gain their end by starving the people, will be saddled and unflinching chief (Duncombe), were led into on the old hack, Chartism. You must keep the hasty action, and gained another signal victory over people apart from their movement and their machi- the combined forces of Whiggery, Free Trade, and humbug, led on by Crawford, Dr. Bowring, and C. When the Convention was dissolved, and after our Hindley. This victory taught the enemy the folly came the sectional struggle for local approval and way, I made a tour of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and I forget the appearance of chop-fallen faction, when the midland counties, for no other purpose than to | resting its whole hope upon Mr. Wincent (Vincent and all of which would have succeeded, but for caution the people, and put them on their guard it saw their renegade puppet met with a storm of you fight; but do you fold your arms this time while cent, Mr. Wincent, but alas, the charm was gone, the two dogs are fighting for the hone; and if you re- the spell was broken. The stern front of Duncombe, never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of witnessing it. This was our last struggle, our next the Jews. Let them for once fight their own battles owners turned out their hands, in the hope of ac- will be to resist the acceptance of Complete Suffrage from the fears of Parliament. This outbreak for the this, and wherever we are strong enough to comdesperate speculators, who hoped to meet their en- influence must be given to THE PURE, THE UNgagements by the SPONGING system. They fool- SULLIED CHARTIST CANDIDATES, leaving ishly supposed that Free Trade would either make preference for a Complete, to Whig or Tory, to the

I am now coming to the material part of my he attempted to sacrifice the popular movement to having thus changed the battle of Free Trade into and should be resisted—would be the rule of Whig

ction. The people, however, were soon undereived they discovered that reform meant nothing more than the mere transfer of power from Tory to Whig.

The sins of Whiggery became so palpable; manifold and glaring that a section of that body made a sham revolt from the Whig camp. Hume, Warhurton, Grote, Roebuck, Ward, Leader, and others, denounced their measures, but nevertheless made "keep the Tories out" their rule of Whig support. The Whig Government was always sure of a sufficient amount of Tory support to carry its unpopular measures, and the more coercive the more voluntary the aid; while, upon the other hand, the rump that would have courted popularity by mere frothy denunciation, were ever ready to fly to the rescue when Whiggery was in danger. Now, my friends, attend well to the conclusion to which I mean to lead you from the past. Free Trade has been accomplishe but that is only the machinery by which Free Trade policy is to be practically carried out. You were deceived in the practical results that your anticipated from reform, take care that you do not. fall into the deeper Free Trade pit. Allow me torepeat my three primary objections to the measure. Firstly, it points to a Free Trade cabinet, sustained. by a Free Trade majority, whose view, whose only

jugation and controul of labour to its own gain and Secondly,—I have told you that it will require. three years, at the very least, to adjust the severali interests that will be affected by the measure; inshort, that we shall have three years of nervous hippishness before anything like health can be restored; and that all the burthen of chance, casualty... doubt, and uncertainty, will fall heaviest on those who are least able to bear the load. You will have that cannot be postponed, to glut the markets with.

view, is, nay, whose triumph consists in, the sub-

tic requirement. The rich market is open, and all will prepare for the first cut at the new traffic-for the first scramble in the new god-send.

other business has been laid aside to prepare for the

Thirdly,—I have told you that as long as you had. and has especially received the marked condemnation representatives of PAWNED SHEETS and UN. to sell your labour before you could buy bread, .. of those who most strongly recommended it—while BLANKETTED BEDS, flew to the cry of "The that no price affixed by legislation to the wholesale article would be discoverable by the consumer, when After our support of Sturge, at Nottingham, and it was placed as a retail commodity on his board.

Such have been my principal reasons for resisting the ascendancy of Free Trade principle, while, I magems in 1838, prior to the election of the Con- think, it will appear that our policy of December vention, Sturge and his friends perambulated Scot- last, in discontinuing that resistance, was an act of pelled to submit to the pecuniary loss, rather than formed a new alliance with Hume, Place, Roebuck land prior to the Birmingham Conference, and inspiration: for, had we succeeded in arresting the leave the people's cause to the mercy of growling, and others, to recruit the ranks of Whiggery once openly declared that one of their chief objects was to Repeal of the Corn Laws, the plague, pestilence, and more under a more liberal principle—the principle GET RID OF FEARGUS. GOD HELP THEIR famine, which has now overtaken Ircland, would The effect of this was, firstly, to drain our exche- of household suffrage, which one of the distinguished— FOOLISII HEADS! Here again the GREAT have been joyously saddled upon our back, and quer; and, secondly, as they travelled in couples, it "GREATIDLERS"-HONEST JOHN COLLINS- JOHN played us false. Sturge charged Lovett with | would have made such a "gulph hotwoon us" that assured us was universal suffrage. A very ridiculous having betrayed and deserted the complete suffra- no human power could ever BRIDGE OVER. the loss of English popular support rankling in his more—the very thing that I had struggled to undo little book, compiled by Lovett and Collins whilst in gists; and he and Tom Parry, failing to convert the What a fruitful theme Chartist resistance to a mea--as each couple made their prescribed district the Warwick gaol, under the patronage of Brougham, reduced Conference to FREE TRADE principles, sure that would have fed the Irish and showered future scene of their own popularity, and no two Roebuck and Place, was the foundation of their would have terminated the sitting by recrimination, blessings upon the whole people, would have been agitated alike. The effect of this tour was to divide PLAN, and it was ushered into existence by copious and ripping up the past, but for the good sense of for the jugglers of Conciliation Hall; and what a prospectuses, inviting untrammelled labour to sup- the delegates. Roberts may be said to be the leader different impression the wonderful and conclusive port its GREAT IDLE labourers. The first of the Chartist party at the Conference, and most letters of O'Higgins would have then made upon the nobly he discharged the duties of his office. I was minds of the Irish residents in England. However, flax-mill, and, if successful, was to have been followed resolved to do as little as needs be, although the thank God, we escaped that gulph; and let us now by similar demonstrations in all the populous towns disappointed COMPLETES bellowed through the not fall into a deeper still. I tell you, that free in England. I met this move in the outset, and country THAT FEARGUS HAD PREVENTED A trade without free representation, is as sure to lead chalked out the Fox and Goose plate on my prison REAL UNION OF THE CHARTISTS. This con- to a revolution as day is sure to follow night. I ference above all other trials assured me of the deep have, therefore, written the past as a guide to the future. I have shewn you, that upon all former oc-The main object of the promoters of the Bir- casions you have erred with your eyes open; and I mingham conference was, a resolution to be in a am ready to confess, that it was impossible for you... state of preparedness when the Lancaster jury had to have avoided the error; and my only wonder is, consigned us all for three years, at least, to the that so little damage resulted from so much provocation. It is easy to write cool philosophy in the closet; but it is hard to reconcile the unwilling idler about being ACQUITTED after an EIGHT-DAYS to starvation. I have told you before, and I now re-STRUGGLE, with the whole strength of the legal peat it, that the great evil of the present system is staff of Toryism, led on by the Attorney-General. that it compels you to live from hand to mouth and before a Special Jury, BUT A JUST JUDGE. | and that it has hitherto left you ready, but unwil--GOD BLESS HIM! Had we been convicted, ling, instruments in the hands of faction, to fight

The next struggle is, then, what I am now prehave RALLIED IT ONCE MORE, EVEN THEN, | paring you for; and I will guide you in that also by FOR I HAVE SWORN THAT IT SHALL the past. I have reminded you that we stopped the NEVER DIE, but shall kill all the weeds that would free trade revolution of 1842, by turning the stream of speculation into the Chartist current. They wil After this signal triumph, Chartism was allowed only use you when they can do so for their own purto luxuriate in the apathy caused by desertion of poses; but they never create a popular excitement which they cannot turn to their own account. If, way operations, and the thinning of the stocks by then, they shall attempt, which they assuredly will, the turn-out of 1842, the opening of the China mar- to persuade you that their political ascendancy is ket, and abundance of spare money, until the winter necessary to the working of free trade principles: and if, to achieve that object, they should hazard under the childish specious guise of stopping the another revolution, through starvation and their control of the labour market, let the shout of THE jector, not of the plan, but of the time, and the LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!!-and the Sturgites were the ready instruments. Sturge took | CHARTER! THE CHARTER!! THE CHARthe flame, and poor Mason burned with the desire | TER!!! resound throughout this sea-bound dunof doing SOME PRACTICAL GOOD FOR HIS geon! The Land, at a fair price—at a high price, with a lease for ever—that you may work job work, labour for the leader. This was likely to gain great and at a corn rent, that your render-that is. of the favour, and few, very few, have yet understood the year's produce-may be a fair proportion of the seameaning of this dodge, which was, to denose Dun- | son's yield. Heed not the moanings of the landcombe, as the popular leader, and to substitute Shar- lords, whose estates are encumbered by their own man Crawford—a change for which THE PEOPLE | laws: their necessities are of the year, and should WERE NOT PREPARED. All novel questions are be supplied from the year's render of the producing confidence in another Convention-a better repre- to be heralded by conferences and demonstrations thing. If they have entangled themselves with sentation than the previous one; but still de- so the stop the supply gentlemen had an extensive family settlements before birth, or even before marand a very expensive conference sitting in London for riage; if they have hampered themselves with mortthe event of their favourite measure being refused, a week previous to the grand demonstration, which gage debts to pay gambling speculations; if they are came off on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, unnaturally bound by the harsh laws of their unnamust inevitably follow their disappointment; and I at the Crown and Anchor, and where the Completes, tural parents, who were LAWMAKERS; they must under Sharman Crawford, anticipated a COM- bear their sorrows without murmuring, or, at least,

I advocate the Charter as man's inherent right and I also advocate it as the means of taking the political mask off the agricultural face of the Land. Land has hitherto been kept as a mere article of political power; but God's younger children have become so numerous, that he requires a more equitable exercise of the trust, which the first born have unjustly executed. You have nothing to do with the landlords suffering from the laws of primogeniture, of settlement. and entail: you have no concern in the debt which they incurred to pay soldiers and sailors for protecting their estates from the foreign invader, BUT TO PAY it. You derive no interest from their mortgages, their gambling debts, or their strained splendour. All, one and all, were taxes upon you; and, therefore, do not now assist them even in cheating but take care to have at least TWELVE UMPIRES in the ring, to see that you do not hear the blows. The next struggle will be in St. Stephen's cock-pit; they will no longer trust to popular excitement, which will not fight the battle of LOW WAGES or HIGH RENTS, so be prepared for LABOUR'S ' MAIN." Have 12 cocks for a shake, and wonderful will be the revelations, the tricks and disappointment, of faction, when the belligerents find that they must henceforth fight their own battles, and bear each others blows.

Beware, then, how you are cajoled into support of a party strong enough to carry out "Free Trade" men who will make a feint for liberal measures. but (Continued on the Eighth Page.)

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and

kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

THE WIRE WORM, GRUB, AND SLUG.

against the Potetoe Disease.

ame of the Patentee.

Lator, Bedfordshire.

the kingdom:

general health.

to take any substitute.

Gentlemen,

sent day :-

and, this 11th day of September.

which I have been very sick."

any enquiries.

from seeing a testimony to its merite from

Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

SIR, -- Having used Parr's Life Pills on several occasions

to you as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much.

WM. H. HACKETT.

Gentlemen, your's truly

Your's respectfully,

Long Island, Nov. 9, 1814.

8. Lawrence Poutney Hall, London.

ANTI-SMUT COMPOSITION.

CERTIFICATE.

Professor of Chemistry and Analitical Chemist.

In Packets one shilling each.

whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation,

and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease

in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a con-

centrated state all the efficacious parts of the cubeb com.

bined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alter-

purities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms,

falling, of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength to

the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any

Sold by Stirling, at 86, High-street, Whitechapel, in

bottles at 2s. Od., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each; and can be

had of all the principal medicine dealers in the Kingdom.

Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of John

mentstamp outside the bottle. - 25 Do not be persuaded

THE POPULAR MEDICINE.

To the Proprietor's of Parr's Life Pills.

Extraordinary Case of Cure in British America.

bookseller, Dudley.

I am, your obedient servant,

E. HOLLIER, bookseller, Dudley.

Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire.

JOSHUA BALL

July 21st, 1816.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attooled before a Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Giatment; and I furthermore declare that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers 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 o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three 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 beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have the been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others 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.

Sin,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Bingworm, and although I have ever since had advic 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)

\* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Glube 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, Sth April, 1846. To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—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 Erysinelas 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 iession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do 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, seeing 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, Rect-r of our parish. Joseph Gildon. (Signed)

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.

Sie,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind oftreatment, 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 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 Xipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Saud-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East | Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont 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:—1s. 11d., 25. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. 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.

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Frailty.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: Incal and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhiga. Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; 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

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street. Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 196, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Gaest, Buil-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 paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of - wt folly, or suffering from judiscretion, to profit by eadvice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus

Part I, of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance and will be found an available introduction to the mean of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms diseases, either in their primary or secondary state arising from infection, sh wing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upo themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an imme derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previou ymptoms that berray ies approach, as the various affec-.ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, otal impotency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in case known for the henefit of the public. the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in derivable from parental debility. Price ils., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle

for 38s., by which IIs. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

principles throughout the body, even penetrating the by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I

is saved, also in \$5 cases, which saves \$1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will it will add to the weight of this testimonial, ten remain secretly I arking in the system for years, and,

Mough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unbappy individual in its most dreasful forms which this disease may have left behind in the form of unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect case, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has

p'aints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimeny, and who ever had the misfortune dur 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, me re serious affections are visited upon an innocere wife York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford. Faulkand Joffspring, from a want of these simple precautions, hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my then perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, 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 every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy over discovered for gonorrhos, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

> Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins 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 usual

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 complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and genera 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.

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

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT. WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medica skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerfu aperients too frequently administered by the profession indeed, strong internal medicine should always b evoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Qintment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the neans of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application: and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Pronow freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their OINTMENT is not only a valuable pre never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that

appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napierstreet, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the upl makers with on allowance

\*\*\* Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," " Paul's Corn Plaster," and "Abernethy's Pile Powders," are sold by the following Agents: - Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-screet, Soho, and 68, Cornhill street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS:-Baines and Newsome; Mr J. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton, Smeeton, Allen, Reinhardt and Sons, R. F. Horner, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Hall, Rhodes, B.ll and Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, E land, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Harrison, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooks and Spirey, Huddersfield, Hudson, ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL Keighley; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontre-OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE fact; Fisher, Otley; Linney, Rippon; Dalby, Wetherby! Slater, Beadle; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond Ward, Stokesley: Foggit & Thompson, Thirsk; Wrang ham, Malton; Peace, Darlington; Jennett, Stockport; and by all respectable Chemists and Druggists in every Market Town in England.

> CORNS AND BUNIONS, PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of

Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lanentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradi cates the most inverate Corns and Bunions. TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY.

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Aldersgate School of Medicine.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has reammeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns

From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

and bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the sentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three mall boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton. New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stump A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

LAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS.

A severe case of Rieumatism, communicated by Mr. Atlen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

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

A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken | upon me on Faturday last, being desirous of making her

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 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 pur-An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying chased a box at my shop about the second week in the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured

minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself. tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating but she could also move about on crutches. Since that may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was Price 115., or four bottles in one for 235., by which 11s. in her life, and has been so for some months past. You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think

I am, Sir, yours truly, To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN. The never-falling effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND or else, unseen, tarnally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences of the conference of existence. To those suffering from the consequences of the conference of the recommand it to their friends and patients. It is in spect to slavery in America, sat down amid loud cheers. general use by the Koyal Family, nobility, clergy, &c., in fact, by all ranks and conditions, from the Queen on the secondary symptoms, crantions of the skin, blotches on the They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to secondary symptoms, craptions of the skin, biotenes on the lary are only head and face, aleerations and enlargement of the through perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. throne to the peasant in his cottage, and all acknownousless, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, painting pains in the head off ace, and indeed of any rhounaction. It fame is daily becoming more extensively diffused, and it is already used to a superior of the second painting pains in the head off ace, and indeed of any rhounaction. affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- bouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect great extent on the Continent; even the Chinese, with all nounced as their prejudices, has not disdained to seek relief therefrom.
"Paul's Every Man's Friend," (Corn Plaistern's sold by

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, A meeting convened by the Council of the Anti-Slavery Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New League for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbettom, and Horner, the Evangelical Alliance with regard to slavery in the Leeds: Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son. Burde-United States, was held on Monday evening at Exeterkin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, hall, every part of which was densely crowded, several ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog- ladies occupying seats upon the platform. In the immediate vicinity of the chair we observed William and Mary gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Howitt, Mr. George Thompson, Frederick Douglas (the England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; emancipated slave), Mr. George Sturge, Dr. Thomas Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Price, Mr. J. R. Dailey, of the United States, Mr. George Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Pilkington, &c. &c. On the motion of Mr. R. Smith, the Secretary to the Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract

Anti-Slavery League, seconded by Mr. William Shaen, the Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Rev. John Burnett was called to the chair. Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, The Chairman commenced his address to the meeting Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; by observing that the position he had been called upon to Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley;

occupy was to him an unusual one. The occasion on and all respectable medicine venders throughout the which they had assembled was one of great importance to the friends of freedom throughout the world. (Hear, Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS hear.) They had had meetings in that hall recently, in and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout which men had avowedly assembled with the feeling of 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government occurred to some that the same feelings of brotherhood should be extended to a race of men long subjected to a very different influence. To many, too, it had occurred THE ONLY CERTAIN PREVENTITIVE AGAINST THE SMUT IN WHEAT, AND THE ATTACKS OF I hereby certify that Jordan's Anti-Smut Composition is well calculated to prevent the attacks of the Wire be brethren in Christ, and treated as such by the Evantions in this country now denounce the abolitionists. alarm was given that a stove in the adjoining ship-Worm, Grub, and Slug, while at the same time, it contains a highly nutritious ingredient, fitted to promote resolution at last was withdrawn, and very properly rethe germination and growth of seed, corn, and other rudiments, of plants, it promises likewise to be useful return to their own country and give it to understand (signed) ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. that in England slavery was a question she was content to hold in abeyance, he was sure the meeting would concur with him in saying they would deeply wrong the generosity of the English nation. (Hear, hear.) They had Only those are genuine, that are marked with th England; but that it was the judgment of a compara-JOHN JORDAN. To be had of the Patentee, and of his wholesale agent parts of the three kingdoms, as well as from America and from the continent. That selection of individuals. J. SOLBY LISTER. however free from reproach they might otherwise be, had given a judgment calculated to lead the Americans And of all the Agricultural dealers and Chemists in to believe that this important question remained in abeyance; and they should take care that it should not go forth as the decision of England or of Europe. That DEES COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS .- The on the subject, and that the decision of the Alliance was most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered not even their decision. for the cure of discharges, glets, strictures, weakness,

Mr. Thomas LLOYD GARRISON then came forward, and said he could sincerely declare that he felt deeply emtrespass on their time, as there were other speakers tatives of three millions of American people, held in the galling chains of slavery were with them. He wished to feel with them, and he r. membered that their eyes were upon him. Oh, that they were there, indeed, that they might see them in all their wretchedness and all William Stirling, Whitechapel, is engraved on the govern- their suffering, that their hearts might be moved as that of one man, and that they might be made to behold what slavery was! He felt unable to cope with that tremendous subject, for he had neither—

"Wit, nor words, nor worth, Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech

To stir men's souls."

itself, he was sure every one would hold it to be of the deepest importance, and one which in due season would PEAD the following account from Mr. Hollier attract the attention of all Christendom. They had not ing of dislike for a body, because, perhaps, they had been shut out from it in consequence of the creed laid down for the regulation of its members. They were to regard its I forward you a Copy of a letter sent to me (as under.) proceedings without reference to its faith; for they knew and which you can make what use of you think proper. that no sect or party had been allowed to pass by un scathed by him, which had shown itself inclined to the persecution of the Anti-slavery cause in the United States on account of its peculiar tenets. On that account he had given up all sect and party, and at any time he would be I, Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been dreadready to exercise the freedom of denunciation which it ully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 years, so that 1 have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and conferred upon him. The object of their meeting was to

could not get anything to do me good, till I took PARR'S | concede to the Evangelical Alliance all that it could claim LIFE PILLS, which I am very happy to state have as a religious body; and they would not judge of it by nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my their own standard if that should happen to bela different one. They would then easily be able to determine. whether that body deserved the approbation of the religious world, or whether it had not been false to all its Public attention is respectfully called to the following etter forwarded by Mr. J. Noble, bookseller, Boston, to religious professions, and henceforth to be regarded with condemnation and exceration throughout the world the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the pre- If the Evangelical Alliance had been constituted for a particular purpose, and that purpose were other than the abolition of slavery, then no man could have complained of its not having taken up the question of slavery. But GENTLEMEN,-My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, sadler and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning he nevertheless thought, that whatever might be their reshown me a letter he has received from a near relative ligious opinions, they had some reason to complain of that residing at Niagara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed body, that it was in some respects a proscriptive body. No me to extract the following paragraph therefrom, which man at the present day would be anxious to be considered an enemy to Christianity, for it was fashionable in this age, as well as popular, to be a follower of Christ in "Elizabeth has been very bad with the liver complaint words at least, if not in deeds. The Evangelical Alliance all the winter so that the doctors gave her up as incurable, when a druggist in this place received a stock of in the line of conduct it had pursued, and in actual op-Parr'- Life Pills; and in looking over the certificates, 1 position to their manifest principle, had shown itself a observed one from Mr. John Noble, of Boston, (England.) thoroughly anti-Christian body, unqualified to do a work which induced me to try them, and I am happy to say which God had never given it to perform, whoever else might be the chosen instruments in his hands, of engagthey have produced the happiest result. She now ening in the the great work of the regeneration of the world. joys better health than she has done for ten years. They (This declaration was received by simultaneous hisses have also cured me of the erysipelas and sore throat, with from all parts of the chamber, and the cheering which The above plain statement speaks for itself; and is was afterwards mixed up with it, occasioned a scene of more gratifying to me, from the fact that the parties were indescribable confusion, which only the prompt interference of the Rev. Chairman put a stop to.) Mr. Garrison the more readily induced to make trial of the medicine, resumed his address, by observing that he had spoken of particular denominations apart from their Christian principles. It was manifest beyond a doubt that the preten-P.S .- Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer ions of the Evangelical Al iance amounted to nothing

short of its being a body inspired by the Holy Ghost. Notwithstanding its absurd claim to divine inspiration. it had overlooked the social and religious condition of when attacked by violent bilious complaints, and having three millions of their suffering fellow creatures. A rebeen fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave, in justice | solution was proposed by the Rev. J. H. Hilton to the ffect that slaveholders should not be admitted into the Conference. It was a noble motion, introduced in the glorious spirit of Him who came to throw open the prison The extraordinary effects of this medicine is the wonder doors and set the captives free; but it was rejected by of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands those who deserved the scorn and execration of men and as an aperient, and has in every instance done good, it angels. The happiness of three millions of human has never in the slightest degree impared the most deli-beings was concerned whose lot was most horrible, and cate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that although one should suppose it did not require half a perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will moment's consideration, yet it was referred to the concompletely core any disease, and are living witnesses of sideration of a Stlect Committee. They did not underthe benefitreceived from this invaluable medicine. Sheets stand what slavery was, or how slaves were treated. So of Testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" the Special Committee met, and it was deemed essential may be had, gratis, of every respectable rendor through- that solemn prayers should be offered up for them, and that the Holy Spirit be invoked to bless their future pro-Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine, gress. (Ironical cheers.) He (Mr. Garrison) maintained None are genuine, unless the words PARR'S LIFE that all those prayers and proceedings were a mockery

PILLS are in WIIITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, en. | before God. (Cheers, hisses, and some confusion, in the graved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each | midst of which several persons on the platform and in the box; also the fac similie of the signature of the proprie- body of the building withdrew.) tors. "T.ROBERTS and Co.," Crane-court, Fleet-street. The CHAIRMAN having called for and obtained silence promising that whoever chose to reply should be heard. Retailed by at least one Agent in every town in the Mr. GARRISON continued-He believed that if the Com-United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, drug. mittee acted rightly they had no occasion whatever for giste, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 131d., seeking direction from God, and that they had no just 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are

cause for delay, unless they meant in some way or other to wrap up the question. (Loud cries of "hear, hear,") The American delegates who attended at the Evangelical Alliance, held, or at least professed to hold, that all men Robbert.-On Saturday afternoon a most barefaced robbery, to the amount of nearly £350, was in the eyes of God were equal, and yet they, as well as commit ed at the London and Joint Steck Bank. It the other members of the Alliance, sat day after day, appears that Mr. Edward Goslin, about the time and week after week, and no light from heaven came upon mentioned, attended at the bank, for the purpose of them; God did not reveal his will with regard to slavery. paying in money on account of the firm. While He (Mr. Garrison) had no hesitation in saying that such standing there he felt a slight tug at his coat, and | conduct was downright blasphemy. (Cheers.) The Comturning round he observed a gentlemanly-looking mittee at last made a special report; that report deman, attired in a shooting-jacket, going rapidly out nounced intemperance and a profanation of the Lord's of the bank, but he unfortunately took no notice of day, duelling, slavery, and other things. Now, he could the circumstance, and gave no alarm, though when hardly conceal his indignation when he remembered that he came to pay in his money he found that his pocket Luther and Calvin, Fox, and others of the most cele-£324 2s. 11d., besides over due bills, and sundry tians believed that one day was not better than another. He was, he repeated, indignant to find that such men An extraordinary cure of a bad leg at Horncastle, by where slaveholders were so of their own will, they should Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—A few days since Mr. John Simpson, a highly respectable bookseller, in that be admitted into Alliance. That report was again retown, states that a gentleman of his acquaintance had been suffering for many years from one of the worst description of bad legs, frequently enduring the most excruciating pain. He had been under the care of several medical men without obtaining the least benefit. This son) stood in that assembly to take the mask off those slavery. gentleman, however, has just been cured by these invalu- men, and to pronounce them to be nothing less than able medicines, after every other treatment failed. The wolves in sheep's clothing. (Cheers.) He had shewn Ointment will cure chiblains, and chapped hands in a that that Alliance professed to be animated by the spirit CORNS AND BUNIONS.—It is a well-known fact that the of God; he judged it by its own standard, not his; and m lady of corns and busions is more universal than if the evidence he had adduced proved it had acted an perhaps any other unnatural growth with which unchristian part, the fault was not his but theirs. If mankind is afflicted; and it is equally well known, that men who had any regard for the Bible, and believed it of all maladies it is also the most painful and intolerant. was inspired by God, could shew him in its pages a line To find some remedy for the cure, or at least the ameliora- which authorised one man to hold property in anothertion thereof, has called forth the exertions of many of the if they could prove to him that any passage in it made most eminent members of the medical profession. Of those of modern times, none have beloured harder to slavery lawful, he should put it into the fire. (Loud arrive at this grand desideratum than has the proprietor cheers.) And if any one could shew that God allowed of "Paul's Every Man's Friend;" and the success which one creature to make a beast and a slave of another, all has happily attended his exertions, after many years of he should say was that their God should be his level.

The CHAIRMAN then called on any gentleman who

cially during the aggregate meeting of the Committee at Accidents, Offences, & Anguests, Exeter Hall, for two days, on the subject of slavery, and had, therefore, he presumed, some right to be heard. (Hear.) He certainly came to the meeting expecting to hear the "Evangelical Alliance" condemned for its conduct with regard to slavery; but he did not expect to hear Christianity in general undermined-(cheers and hisses) -or prayer to God riolouled. The results which followed at the Conference respecting asam tirely owing to the delegates from America, who attended

them. The whole of the British members were decidedly opposed to it, and on Saturday evening, during the conference, when a report was brought in by the Committee excluding from the Alliance slaveholders, there was a general dissatisfaction among the American delegates, because such a topic was introduced at all; and among the British, that it did not go far enough. The report was referred back again, and the words omitted, because s) the Americans would have it. A Voice .- You let them have it.

The Rev. Mr. PRESTON .- Let them have it; he was sorry to say, and to be obliged to say it, that the Confer-British Islands were all totally averse to slavery,

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON then presented himself. and that the opportunity was lost, but it was manifested in a see what the standard was which a nation set up on the could not bear to live to suffer its pangs again. manner which showed that the parties concerned were question of slavery; to comment upon the short comings not unaware of the importance of considering kindness and proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and to pledge and charity as belonging to free men. The question of themselves that no body of men shall lower that stansembly of the body to which he referred, "That all might slave-holders into full communion. Even their publication Messrs. James Fairrie and Co. About three the sion of faith, but that was rejected. The Alliance compromised the anti-slavery principle by rejecting that amendment. The Rev. Gentleman who spoke last said assembled that evening to tell them that the judgment that they were led by the American members. In fact. had the honour, that the mover of that amendment was voured slavery. He (Mr. Thompson) had heard Doctor Cuningham and Dr. Candlish in the general Assembly state right of communion, and he had placarded those decla-God placed any man in the position that he could not avoid committing crime? They adopted that resolution

which had brought them together, and because he found slavery. They preferred union to the assertion of the his body was recovered, the hose was still firmly natives, which makes it invaluable for eradicating all im- it in his heart to say much; yet knowing that he must not anti-slavery principle. He held that in that meeting they were bound to condemn that compromise. He has left a wife and child to mourn his sudden and whom they would be more anxious to hear. If he had knew their difficulty. The Americans were numerous, ever desired bonds with them, and strength to meet a and the Scotch were not few, and what they wanted in form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly solemn emergency, it was on that occasion. He remem- numbers they made up in subtlety. There was not a an accident occurred on this line to an excursion bered that those who advocated and were the represen- slave-holder in the Southern States who did not hold that train consisting of thirty carriages and two engines. they had a property in man. Oh, that the three millions of slaves had the intelligence of men and the feelings of manhood to take their case into their own hands, the plate layers, by which many of the passengers (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Dr. Cox, who led on the Evanrelical Alliance, had a nigger pew in his chapel, and Dr. Page justified it by saying that the slaves were placed on the right side of the chapel, as God sat on the righthand severely injured. One of them had his thighs fracof his father .- (Murmurs.) The principle of the Anti- tured. The parties who left the truck upon the line Slavery League was that "Slavery was a sin," The were given into custody. Rev. Dr. Cox had been an anti-slavery advocate, but now he was the moderator of a general assembly of robbers, and was thanked by them. Bishop Mead composed sertery, has lately taken place at the waters of Orizza The most he could do was to speak right on, " of things which they themselves did know." As for the question In these he counselled the slaves to do the work for their last, a young and beautiful woman was suddenly masters as they would for God-(murmers)-that their taken with a most violent attack of a convulsive or masters were God's own overseers-(murmurs)-and by spasmodic character, and died almost immediately. doing so they would receive their reward in Heaven. The She had only just arrived at the waters in company assembled for a sectarian purpose, or to indulge any feel- Evangelical Alliance would never meet again until with her brother and four servants. The story is, slavery in America was abolished. They might have

England too hot to hold them. He concluded by moving the following resolutions :-"That, whereas there are three millions of human very description of property-a condition which, while s respects rights and privileges, they are ranked with respect to the laws framed to enforce their submission, subjected to a responsibility more than human: a condimaster, as the only law they are to obey; a condition in which the attempt to improve and exercise their death.

"That we regard American slavery as a sin of unwhere there is a sin there must be a sinner; and that when the sinner ceases to exist, the sin of which he was merely a 'sinful system,' or 'institution,' but a series of and mysterious occurrence. sinful acts, perpetrated by individuals, each of whom is separately responsible; and whereas, when slavery becomes law, and assumes the form and stability of a social of them involving the loss of three lives. A pleasure institution, the individual is not in consequence released | sailing boat, called the Miriam, went down the river

"That we repudiate the doctrine that slavery, as a the law or institution has been framed, and who is directly the perpetrator of the wrong, is innocent, and is entitled to be received into society, and even into the law, and interwoven with the texture of society-a doctrine which would, under similar circumstances, justify polygamy, piracy, idolatry, or any other sin that should obtain the sanction of a legal enactment, or be elevated to the dignity of a social institution.

necessarily involved in it; and therefore the slave laws | saved the whole of the party. of America, instead of extenuating the guilty of living slave-holders, do, in reality, enhance their criminality, and make them justly chargeable with all the guilt connected with the administration of those laws, which, by the relation they have assumed, they practically sanction and uphold. "And also are condemnatory of the proceedings of

the Evangelical Alliance with regard to the question of slavery.

The Chairman having put the resolutious, but he was heard with great impatience.

meeting. country than the churches of America. It was upheld in

count they were obliged to war with them, or abandon the and made a request to see Mr R. Statham, butcher, anti-slavery cause. What would they think of a religion by whom he was employed, and with whom he conin which stripes, thumbscrews, dungeons, and bloodhounds continued under its eyes, without its denouncing such things? What would they think of men who denied marriage to two millions of people? There was one member of the Alliance of whom he knewsomething, he meant Dr. hands wih some acquaintarces, and bade them good Smyth, of Charleston, who performed mock marriages, bye. He also told Mr. Statham that he was innobook had been adroitly abstracted, with its contents, brated reformers, had declared the Sabbath day a Jewish leaving out the words "whom God has joined togetheriet cent of the murder. There was some groaning on which consisted of notes and gold, &c., amounting to institution, and that even now a large portion of Chris- no man put asunder," with the view of securing to the masters the right of separating man and wife when they no strong feeling manifested by the congregated pleased. Something had been said of prayers. He had a throng. He is a very diminitive man, being only five were in their eyes no bet er than drunkards; and that, master who prayed, yet he saw that man tie up his (Mr. feet one inch in height, stout built, active, and havwith respect to slavery itself, they held, that except Douglas's) cousin, a young woman, until the warm blood trickled on the ground, and justified it by quoting this he and his brother in derision of their small stature, passage of scripture :- "He that knows the will of his master and doeth it not, is worthy of stripes." He then went into a statement to show that the Northern and Southern States were linked together in support of A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman,

the meeting separated.

DEVONPORT.—On Saturday the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty, laid the foundation stone of the new establishment commenced on the Devonshire bank of the River Tamar, at Morice Town, Devonport, for the to whom he was betrothed is, a pretty and respect. building, repairs, and equipment of steam vessels, able looking young woman, and her case has excited the manufacture and repairs of steam-engines and much sympathy, as it is stated to have been the in-machinery, and for other purposes connected with tention of Collis to marry her had he lived. A numthe multiplication and preservation of the royal ber of benevolent individuals, feeling that she was (Cheers, and some hisses.) The Hon. Gentleman, after ground which is to be included in the establishment this tragic occurrence, have laudably determined to will be about seventy-five acres. The contractors raise a subscription in her behalf, and there is no have now employed on the works seven hundred and doubt but their praiseworthy object will meet with fifty men, one hundred and ten horses, three steamchose to address the meeting in reply to Mr. Garrison to engines, with twelve miles of railway; 630,000 cubic come on the platform, on which an old and respectable | feet of stone (granite and limestone) are on the the gentleman availed himself of the invitation, and was an ground, and they are working seven of the principal tain Robinson, lying in the Thames, off West-lane, ounced as

Quarries of the country. The works will progress Rotherhithe. It was caused through drying some with the greatest rapidity, and it is expected that a firewood in the caboose. The ship's crew, upon the cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a all respectable Chemists and Medicine Veneders in every be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking only in the kingdom, but contains many to an infrared Detersive Essence will be admitted into one of the basins within all respectable Chemists and Medicine Veneders in every to an infrared part of the Evangelical Alliance, as it was termed; he three years and a half from this time. The event could get the flames extinguished one side of the case of the basins within the usual correspondence. attended its sittings during nineteen sessions, and espe- was celebrated with the usual ceremonies.

AFFLICTING SUICIDE. - On Saturday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Victoria, Edmund-street, King's-cross, on the body of Catherine Warmisham, aged forty-two, whose husband, a tailor, lives in Upper Edmund-street. He stated that on returning from business on Thursday evening, he found his wife stretched on her bed, and almost mad with pain of the head. She had never suffered so before. Mr. Hicks, a surgeon, was sent for, and prescribed for her; after which, she went to bed. He missed her from it about two in the morning, and going in quest of her, he found her in the water-closet, dead, from a deep wound in the throat, which, no doubt, she had inflicted on herself, with a large carving-knife that lay by her side on the seat. She was always expressing fears that her children would come to poverty. though their prospects were quite otherwise. Another witness proved that deceased laboured under such a strong delusion that penury would be ence, or the Alliance, were overpowered, but he was proud the lot of her and her offspring, that she grumbled at which men had avowedly assembled with the levery penny she was obliged to spend. The surgeon who saw her on Thursday evening, told her that she was pregnant, and she has been heard to say, that was received with loud cheers. They were assembled to child-birth had been so agonising to her, that she Verdict, "Temporary Insanity,"

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GLASGOW .-

We exceedingly regret to announce the total departy was not overlooked, but, on the contrary, had been dard, or damage the cause of bleeding humanity. They struction by fire on Sunday morning of the extensive freely discussed. A resolution was moved in the as- never raised their voice against slavery, but received sugar refining establishments at Cartsdyke belonging gelical Alliance, who either held slaves against their He would then ask his Baptist brother who it was that building yard was on fire, and from its close proxiwill, or who held them for their own interests." That undermined Christianity? Did they require Divine illu- mity to the large sugar-house, the greater danger mination on the question of slavery! Natural justice was at once apprehended for the safety of the whole scinded by the Alliance, and the whole question thereby and Christianity rejected slavery as accursed—as the un- adjacent valuable property. In a short space the lest in abeyance. Now, if the American brethren should clean thing that would contaminate the ark. Mr. Hin. flames caught the house, and speedily assumed a ton, in the Evangelical Alliance, moved that the words most formidable appearance, setting at defiance "except slave-holders," should be added to their confes- every exertion to stay their destructive progress. The conflagration assumed in an incredibly short space of time a force awful to behold. Fortunately the morning was calm, and sad as the tale is, it would have been rendered still more sorrowful had a of the Alliance was not the judgment of the people of the Alliance was lead by them like asses. The Baptists breeze at the time been blowing from any quarter. The large building first seized stood in two short tively small number, though gathered from different of their body. He then went on to animadvert on the hours a melancholy ruin - presenting nothing but conduct of the Presbyterian body, when he was inter- blackened, calcined, tottering walls. The smaller rupted by a gentleman who denied that they had fa- one adjoining soon followed, and the fire being now confined, the engines were kept at work on the one building, which continued till far in the day burning Christ and his Apostles had received slave-holders to the in several parts. The stock of goods on the premises at the time, we understand, was very large, rations through the streets of Edinburgh. There were and, in common, we are sure, with every one in this same night they would learn the centiments of Americans | three fugitive slaves on the platform. Ho wished the community, we deeply regret that its value is not hall was filled with them. The Alliance held it was not nearly covered by insurance. We are sorry in having a crime to be a slave-holder, when it was not of his own to add the loss of life to our account of this calamity. fault. Would that meeting sanction the principle that A very decent and industrious man named Matthewson, a smith in Messrs. Steele's building-yard, was killed by the falling of part of the south gable of the not stand there in a good cause—not because he had so The question was—would they admit slave-holders ? large sugar-house. Along with others he had been little to say-but because of the magnitude of the subject | By that resolution, they compromised the principle of anti- engaged at the time at one of the engines, and when fixed in his hands; and we regret to add, that he painful end .- Greenock Advertiser.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY .- On Monday morning On the Brentwood incline, which is 1 in 90, the train came in violent contact with a truck left there by were thrown from their seats and severely bruised. The men on the engine jumped off immediately before the collision and were found to be most

in Corsica. It appears that on the 21st of August that she had been married only two years, when a a slave holding Alliance in America, but they would make | separation took place between herself and husband, who was one of the richest nobles of Pisa. The ill assorted match, and the separation which had so soon followed it, had made sad havoc with her health beings in slavery in the United States of America, sub- and spirits, and being melancholy and abstracted jected every moment to all the liabilities attaching to she constantly fled from society. Her only amusement, it is said, was found in writing letters of a confidential character to some intimate friend. Still the clods and creeping things of the earth, they are, in her melancholy added to, rather than diminished her captivating loveliness, and it was difficult to believe that one so wealthy, so beautiful, and in the very tion, the essential element in the preservation of which Hower of her age (for she was only twenty), could is, the virtual annihilation of their accountableness to look with indifference on the approach of death. God, and the substitution of the absolute will of the Such, however, was the case; and she died apparently without one lingering thought of life or its enjoyments. Her body was subsequently opened, for less faculties is regarded and treated as a crime; a con. the double purpose of embalming and ascertaining dition, finally, entailed upon their posterity to the latest the cause of death. For the latter purpose her stomach was submitted to a chemical analysis, and this led at once to the discovery that she had died rivalled magnitude, demanding the condemnation of from the effects of a very strong dose of arsenic. It every human being who respects the law of God, or re- is said, that could the last letter which she wrote ognise the principles of natural justice and the equal previously to her death have been intercepted, it rights of man. Whereas it is a self-evident truth that would have thrown some light on this mysterious business: but that, under present circumstance, the time has not arrived, consistently with the ends of guilty ceases to be; and whereas American slavery is not | justice, further to remove the veil from this painful

from his responsibility to obey the law of God, and to to Erith, managed by Joseph Leonard, and another crase from doing evil; but is, on the contrary, laid under man conversant with the management of pleasure an obligation to bear testimony against the unrighteous | yachts. There were three gentleman on board whose names have not transpired. The wind freshened in the evening, and while the boat was coming up the system, or institution, or thing existing in the form of reach one of the men went aloft to reef the gaff-toplaw, is sin, while the slave-holder, for whose benefit sail, and while he was doing so a squall of wind caught the sail, and the top weight of the man caused the frail bark to capsize, and the whole party were immersed in the water. Two of the party almost church, is a respectable and Christian man. In our immediately disappeared, and were drowned; Leojudgment this doctrine involves the momentous princi- nard clung to the hatches and other floating gear for ple, that sin ceases to be sin when sanctioned by human some time, but ultimately sunk before assistance could reach him, and also met a watery grave. The other waterman, and one of the gentlemen, said to be the owner of the boat, were saved. None of the bodies have been recovered. Soon afterwards another accident occurred in the same reach; a quay skiff, "That the relation of master and slave, when defined containing seven persons, which had been down on a and sanctioned by law, is by that very process rendered pleasure trip, was capsized in a squall; six of the a more inexcusable sin on the part of all who come into | party clung to the boat, while Robert Hamilton, a it as slave-holders, seeing they assume the relation, with | waterman, swam towards a sailing barge at anchor, a full knowledge of its unutterable horrors and fearful and made known the danger of his companions; the responsibilities, and of the perpetual wrongs to the slave bargemen immediately put off in their boat and

THE HORRIBLE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD .- Con-

nected with this horrid affair an opinion prevails

that the deceased's body was cut up and carried away

THREE LIVES LOST ON THE RIVER .- On Sunday

evening two accidents happened in Erith Reach, one

in parts to the cesspool, in which his mangled re-mains were discovered. 'a his idea, however, is not supported by the surgeon who examined them; he clearly ascertained that the first vertebræ, which connects the head with the spine, had not the appearance of having been separated by any violence, as it was found complete. But it must be borne in Mr. PERCY ST. John came forward to oppose the re- mind that the second and third vertebree are not to olutions, and to defend the Evangelical Alliance. He be found, and, if the head was separated from the opposed the resolutions as disrespectful to the Americans; body after death, those bones would be so broken up as to be undistinguishable afterwards. The man-The resolutions were then put and agreed to, and a gled remains were interred in St. Thomas's churchcollection made to defray the expense of holding the yard, Brampton, on Monday last, followed by a large party of friends and relations, including Ellen Beres-Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLAS (the fugitive slave) then came ford, and attended by an immense concourse of specforward. He said he would add his testimony to the de- tators. The prisoner was removed to Derby gaol on scription given of the state of slavery in America. He Friday morning, in the custody of Sharpe, an active could say that slavery had no greater supporters in that constable of Chesterfield; a great number of people congregated at the railway station to witness his sermons, presbyteries, and conferences. On that ac- departure : he arrived a short time before the train, versed, seemingly without reserve, and did not seem in the least unnerved; when the train arrived he was hurried through the crowd to the carriages, upon which he appeared pale and agitated. He shook his proceeding to the carriage, otherwise there was ing a repulsive countenance. Among the fraternity were known by the names of "Gog" and "Magog." A few days ago he addressed a letter to Mr. R. Statham, which contained little more than desiring his respects to his acquaintance and assertions of his

> friend 'Nero,' a favourite dog, to whom he sent 'his respects.' Prisoner is described by his late employer as being remarkably temperate in his habits, and rather a timid disposition. Collis, the supposed murdered man, was a good looking person, twenty-six years of age, about the middle size, dark hair, and light whiskers, and well known and respected in the neighbourhood. Ellen Beresford, the young woman the success which it merits.

innocence. He did not, however, forget his old

Fine on Boand a Suip .- Late on Sunday night a fire broke out on board the brig Reliance, Cap-

boose was burned.

## Poetry.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO. XXX. A Song addressed to THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS, On the occasion of their First Annual Festival to celebrate the Anniversary of the French Republic, at the White Conduit Tavern, April 21st, 1846. Air—" Auld Lang Syne."

All bail, Fraternal Democrats, Ve friends of freedom hail! Whose noble object is—that base Despotic power shall fail. CHORUS.—That mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong Shall from this earth be hurled, And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood. Extend throughout the world.

Associated to proclaim The equal rights of man, Progression's army! firm, resolved, On! forward lead the van. Till mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong, Shall from this earth be hurled. And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood, Extend throughout the world. To aid this cause we here behold. British and French agree, Spaniard and German, Swiss and Pole,

With joy the day would see. When mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong Will from this earth be burled, And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood Extend throughout the world. We now are met to celebrate The deeds of spirits brave, Who struggled, fought, and bled, and died, Their misrul'd land to save. For mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong, From France they nobly hurled. And would have spread Democracy

Though kings and priests might then combine To crush sweet liberty, We tell them sow that they must bow, That man shall yet be free. That mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong Shall from this earth be hurled, And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood, Extend throughout the world. Oh! may that period soon arrive, When kings will cease to be, And freedom and equality

Throughout this sea-girt world.

Extend from sea to sea. Then mitres, thrones, misrule and wrong. Will from this earth be hurled, And peace, goodwill, and brotherhood, Shall reign throughout the world. Somers Town

NO. XXXI. "ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN." A SONG FOR THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. BY JULIAN HARNEY.

September, 1846.

In commencing the following song I intended it to souls" will decide.]

Hail to the flag of Fraternity flying, "Nail'd to the mast" our bright banner waves, Kingly and lordly brigands defying, onr fetters, we so From the north to the southward. The east to the westward. The union rally-cry ring near and far; Till all the nations round, Till the whole earth resound, "All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!" By the scourge of oppressors long we've been driven, Long have we bent 'neath the yoke and the chain; Our labour, our blood, our lives have been given To pamper the tyrants who scoff at our pain. The earth they have plunder'd, Mankind they have sunder'd,

Nation 'gainst nation excited to war. But no more disunited, Our wrongs shall be righted, "All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!" Tremble, ye purple-clad, princely oppressors; Woe to ye, haughty and gold-grasping lords; Cors'd be your false hearted priestly abettors-More fatal their frauds than your blood-reeking Like the cataract dashing, fawords. The avalanche crashing, The on-rushing millions shall scatter you far.

Like the hurricane roaring, Their voices are soaring: "All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!" As bright as the sky when the tempest is ended; As fair as the earth when the winter is o'er-Shall glory and freedom for ever be blended, When the dark freezing reign of oppression's no The happy communion, Of nations in union,

The serient of selfishness never shall mar. Then sing, brothers, sing, Let the chorus loud ring. "All Men are Brethren! hip! hip! Hurrah!"

We are compelled to postpone the "Feast of the Poets" until we have concluded our review of "The Aristocracy of England."

# Reviews.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. A HIS-TORY FOR THE PEOPLE. By JOHN HAMP-DEN, Junior. London: Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate Street; Effingham Wilson, Royal Ex-

[No. III.] Our author divides his history into three divisions; the first commencing with the conquest, and ending with the Wars of the Roses, during the chief portion of which time the aristocracy were the dominant power in the State, overawing, and even unmaking and making the kings of England, and oppressing the people at their will. In the second division, during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts, the regal power achieved a complete triumph over the aristocratic; the nobles were humbled to the dust; but for this humiliation they indemnified themselves by plundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government points in made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government points in made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable deplundering both church and people, which, the better to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great into government profusion, he made this remarkable depluy to the sloth and the of baseness to conciliate the crown as the parasites, to pay the debts and mistresses of men that were palace equal to his rank and dignity? Does he want to Tudor and Stuart lines. We now come to the third filth, and gravelling petty princes who had not a sol. reward the herdy reteran who has defended his quarrel liberties of the country, and the underground policy they have acted upon for getting into their own hands the emoluments of the state and the wealth of the people. This third period of the aristocracy commenced in 1688; when they found, after two revolu-tions, that the high-handed, bullying system, would no longer serve them. It is superfluous to add, that this third period of aristocratic misrule has not yet

"With the revolution of 1688 commenced the reign of humbug." All power was declared to emanate from the people; the constitution was declared stuff, resigned himself to the tender mercies of the class were able to do even in the days of a kingmaking Warwick, and Lord-Protector Somerset. The parties of Whigs and Tories now started into tinued to govern the country between them, down and receiving British pay. In Anne's reign the country was governed by bed chamber women; and lions of English money. As for these German generals, as natural to a Frenchman that he never perceives the as usual, the vilest corruption was in the ascendant, war is their trade, and peace is ruin to them; therefore, but that corruption was perfected in the succeeding we cannot expect that they shall have any wish to finish in the impassioned language peculiar to his countrymen. reign under the management of Walpole, who made it his boast that "every man had his price." A specimen is given by Dr. King, in his Political and Literary Anecdotes, of the masterly manner in which Walpole silenced any opponent by the logic of his country's money.

BUYING VOIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. He wanted to carry a question in the House of Commons, to which he knew that there would be great opposition, and which was disliked by some of his own dependents. As he was passing through the Court of Requests he met a member of the contrary party whose avarice he imagined would not reject a large bribe. He took him aside and said, "Such a question comes on this day; give me your vote, and here is a bank-bill for £2000;" which he put into his hands. The member made

some of my particular friends; and when my wife was with them our merchantmen out of the Baltic and Normany darken that glory, impenetrable to every eye, now

ble to govern England, but by corruption." this principle all succeeding administrations, Whig plies of corn thence! and Tory, have acted most faithfully.

continental wars, in which this country was almost the smallest powers of Europe, such as Sardinia, at articles in Reviews. As for German books who reads streets, 28 John-streets, 35 King-streets, 23 Newcontinually engaged down to the year 1815. The folly £400,000 a-year, but we were actually in league with all them but Germans?" The French do not read them streets, and 23 Queen-streets. of the nation in submitting to these wars, and the the most confirmed villains in it, down to the very Dey evidently; but this only shows the greater universality knavery of the aristocracy in prompting them, is of Algiers, who was, in fact, licensed by us to practice of the German mind, for German reads French, En. Armenians, are now going about professing to sell forcibly shown in the following extracts:-ARISTOCRATIC-MADE WARS.

The aristocracy may be said to have lived and fattened on the blood of the whole world. Wars of all kinds, and for all pretences, warsfor the balance of power in Europe; wars of aggression and slaughter of the natives in America, India, and Africa, have been a source of maintenance to taunted with the violent dismemberment of Poland. In the vast broods of the aristocracy, who did not find the 1793, when we had issued high-sounding manifestoes, that whole land rental of England enough for them. We have we and our allies were going to chastise the French for fought for anybody, and everybody—for anything or for their crimes and their robberies, and our Duke of York nothing; for Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, had advanced into the Netherlands to meet those allies, Belgians: for any people that were too cowardly or effe- where were they! Busy in robbing and dividing Poland minate to take care of themselves; for the maintenance of amongst themselves! "The arguments used by the despotism and popery all over the continent; and for this spoilers,,' says the historian, "threw ridicule and dis-John Bull not only has had to pay, but yet owes a debt of credit on our manifestoes, and made the French believe eight hundred millions. The most amazing thing in na. that the coalition also meant to plunder and partition ture is, that through all this long reign of deception and France." plunder, debt and degradation, the English people-a most active, matter-of-fact, and intelligent people-should have been deluded to the ruin of their finances, and to notorious robbers in all Europe. This, unfortunately, exclusion from the constitution, by the mere aristocratic however, was but one occasion of this kind: a still worse bird-calls of glory; liberty, and a national constitution, occurred in 1794. The allies were again preparing to the envy and admiration of the world! But every sensible make a grand stand against the French in the Netherman who looks well into the actual state of facts will see that this constitution has long ceased to exist; that there tampering with the enemy for a separate peace, declared, is no such thing as the British constitution according to that unless he had a grant immediately of £2,200,000, he the popular idea of it; that the people have no house, and | would march off. The money was granted, as money the monarch little or no political existence. We will go always was, if asked for, even under the most suspicious a little nearer, and trace some of the most striking means or absurd circumstances as the present, and he did by which this grand delusion has to this hour been so suc- march off still, and to some purpose. He did not appear cessfully kept up, and by which the aristocracy have con- in the field at the time appointed with the allies, and i trived in reality to possess themselves of everything in this | was found that he was gone into a still more disgraceful country; and of the church and the state; the House one. Kosciusco, the brave Polish patriot, had roused of Lords and House of Commons; the sovereignty in the his countrymen for a last effort against their oppressors, cabinet and the possession of all offices; the army and the our own dear allies, and with our money Frederick had navy; the colonies abroad and the land at home; in a marched off, joined the Russians, and, defeating Kosciword, of every thing in England but the debt which they usco, made the third, and final partition of Poland! In have bestowed on the people, and left them to pay, and the meantime, our army in the Netherlands, in conscthe trade which they despise, yet continue to extract the sweets of through the medium of taxation, in office salaies and pensions.

THY THERE WAS NO "DEBT" BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. WHY WE HAVE A "DEBT" NOW. and memory of the reader, that before the revolution we nay, the most efficient of all, for without our pay they had no public debt. With all the long, mighty, and could not have effected it. Having effected it, the king bloody wars in which England had before been engaged of Prussia, who, as we have said, was at the very mowhether the crown and aristocracy were tearing the ment we paid him this £2,200,000 tampering with the vitals of the land, or seeking for glory, plunder, and fresh enemy, immediately made peace with him! Such was and solid as the globe." So says Michelet; a most territory in France-we had never accumulated a debt. the manner in which our reckless ministers, with their And why? For the simple reason, that till that period eyes open, were duped out of their money for purposes talk in this manner. England makes fun of herself the aristocracy had to pay for the war charges as well as | most disgraceful to our name; and such were the men be sung, if worth singing, to the air of "Roderigh all others; and had they accumulated a debt, they whom they were morally trying from year to she invite with all the good humour, simplicity, and Vich Alpine dhu" (the Boat Song in Scott's "Lady knew that they would have to pay that too. But the in- bribe to the deliverance of themselves, of the Lake"); I fear, however, that in the course famous bargain with Charles II, for his restoration, of its "manufacture" I have managed to spoil it for which we have explained, altered this situation of things further exposures of political corruption from the that air: the critics who have "music in their altogether. The aristocracy threw the burther from time of the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. Our a bale of cotton, and the British lion sometimes wakens for the more war the more employment for them and the chief of the despotic acts which have rendered the chief of the despotic acts which have rendered the chief of the despotic acts which have rendered the chief of the despotic acts which have rendered but we never heard of any English madcap ever product the more expenditure the more pseculation. Acour blessed "constitution" so complete a farce. posing to teach England as a faith and as a religion, their life interest: but the Legacy Duty Act, on the appeared, that latterly the Eastern Counties Rail-William of Orange had not been long on the cession led us, began to be very expensive; and in the eight year of his reign, that is, in 1696, his ministers proposed the sure and bold scheme of creating a d bt; that is, of forestalling the year's revenue by borrowing money upon state counters or Exchequer tellers, bearing interest. and secured on supplies voted in succeeding sessions.

The eighteenth chapter is devoted to an exposure

of the nature and cost of our wars since the revolu-

chapter we shall cull two or three extracts:-

This was the commencement and first creation of that mode of forstalling the revenues which has grown to so normous an extent, and produced a debt of eight hundred millions in less than a hundred and fifty years, To place the selfish care of the aristocracy on the one hand, and its selfish recklessness on the other in their true debt when the people became bound to pay it, and they, the aristocracy, were for the most part the receivers of and gainers by it ;-let any man only reflect for a moment, that from the hour that the aristocracy came into this country with the Conquerer, till the revolution, 622 domestic virtues, more particularly for years, they fought and scrambled, even for the crown, but shunned a debt actually far more than they shunned the devil; but, from the revolution to the end of the last war. 127 years, they spent three thousand three hundred and eighty-three millions in war taxes, and piled up a debt of eight hundred and thirty-four millions! If any poor man, ay, or any man, wants to know how this wicked waste and extravagance has affected him, and does hourly affect him and his children, let him look at the cost of articles of life before the debt began, and what that cost is now. Let him trace the growth of the debt and the Victoria to sit on the throne is, to say the lea-t, growth of the cost of the necessaries of life, and he will see that one has kept pace exactly with the other. He will see that for every man murdered by the aristocracy in the continental wars, and for every pound of debt laid on the nation to pay for it, Providence, with a rigorous hand of retribution, has laid on the lives of us, who suffered this to go on, a tax of dearness and scarcity. We have suffered our aristocracy to destroy life by millions abroad by our money, and the means of life to us, the permitters, have been made, in a direct and progressive ratio, more difficult of access. Wheat, that in 1688 was about 46s, per quarter, and sometimes much less, not more than 26s., gradually mounted with the debt, till, in 1793, it valued 127s., and at the end of the war was still, with all our increased foreign supplies, 116s. Meat rose from 12d. per pound to 9d. and 1s.; butter from 5d. to 1s. 6d. and 2s; cheese from 1d. and 3d. to 6d. and 1s. peas from 2d. a bushel, till, in 1800, they were 13s. 5d. beer from 5s. 10d. a barrel to 20s. 41d.; candles from 6s. 6d. per dozen pounds to 10s. 6d.; coals from 34s. per chaldron to 51s. 7d.; shoes from 4s. to 12s.; clothing, and

all other articles, in like proportion, especially house SURSIDIZING CONTINENTAL CUT-THROATS. If the history of our continental subsidies and their application could be written in its naked reality, and as it is ridiculed on the continent, it would present a revolting and humiliating scene. The hard-earned money wrung from our own brave and hard working people, till they rose in their misery, and even threatened king people's money before it is granted, even though it be not and government with destruction, went to be divided for the purpose of corrupting their representatives, deamong t a host of despots and harem slaves. It went serves death!" And on finding opposition to inquiry to pamper the sloth and lust of whole stycs of great | into government profusion, he made this remarkable delosthed by their own people as monsters of sensual

calls the "Mole-period of the Aristocracy," in the criminal carlessless of our Government, re. that of some of your servants? or does he mean, by dier to bring into the field, such was the ignorance or allusion to their undermining system of sapping the ceived large sums with which they satisfied greedy con- drawing the purse-strings of his subjects, to spread corcubines and long-waiting creditors, and then plunged ruption through the people, to procure a parliament, like into still deeper sensual mire, in reliance on the lavish, unscrutinising and exhaustless subsidies of England. The stories of such facts that are circulated in Germany, are painful to English ears.

Those princes that did bring men into the field, such as the Hessians, Brunswickers, &c., -the Menschen-Verkaüfer, or Man-sellers, as they are styled by their own people, were rapacious beyond all example. During the American war, we had employed these Hessians, Brunswickers, and the like, at a cost that excited general in-dignation. Besides paying £7 10s. for every man, the cument called the Reform Bill, and fancied it the free and glorious; and John Bull, tickled with this Duke of Brunswick, who furnished only 4084 men, had genuine title to his estate." an annual subsidy of £15,519. The Landgrave of Hesse aristocracy, who have from that time more tightly Cassel, who furnished 12,000 men, had £10,281 a-year; bound and successfully fleeced him, than the same the hereditary Prince of Hesse, for his miserable quota THE FAMILY HERALD. Part 40. London: of 658 men, had his £6,000 a-year! And besides this, we were bound to defend their territories from all attack Nay, besides their annual subsidies, Brunswick was to being; and these two make-believe factions have con- receive double subsidies for two years after his troops were dismissed; and the others, like advantages. In short, to the present hour. Our author denominates Whig and Tory the "Locust" and the "Palmer-worm;" of their population, not raised as now by conscription, and, quoting the Bible, says,—"That which the but raked together by any means,—something dear, palmer-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left which left which the locust hat left which palmer-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the canker-worm hath left, hath hath left worm easen; and that which the carefullar eaten.'—Joel, c. i., 4. Which, being interpreted, meaneth: 'That which the Tory hath left, hath the Whig eaten; and that which the Whig hath left hath the parson eateth; which the parson hath left, hath the lawyer eaten.'"

The reign of William the III orbitication is a sound of 2.289 men, his £16,000 and the Emperor of Austrians were perhans the most bound of 2.289 men, his £16,000 and the Editor of the Family Herald so properly castigated. It is only fair to add the course of their history, Englishmen have been as great fools as regards this nationality humburg as any The reign of William the III., exhibits the usual lions yearly. The Austrians were, perhaps, the most hopen the face of the court handle for the face of the court handle in the face of the c rapacity on the part of the courtiers and aristocracy nest in the cause of all the Germans, and fought very dog- lost its charms on this side of the channel, may it generally. The Whigs loaded themselves with grants gedly, but with little judgment, and less success. They of forfeited estates in Ireland, and crown property in were so slow that they were actually uscless in any at-England. In this reign many of the aristocracy tempts to co-operate with them. Nelson, who was sent played the part of base traitors, by keeping up a correspondence with the expelled James, at the same time that they were in the service of William, said he, "is slow boyond all description, and I begin to assist the South of Italy, in conjunction with them, in 1794, was driven almost frantic by them. "This army," said he, "is slow boyond all description, and I begin to 1871.

> The subsidizing of Austria continued up to 1797, in which year we find in April a vote of £2,000,000 to the Emperor, £1,200,000 having been sent him only in No-vember previous! and in the following October he made peace with Buonaparte, at Campo Formio, and his estates became subject to French levies, which our money went to pay- Again, encouraged by a promise of money, the Emperor Francis declared war in 1809 on Buonaparte. in about five months, Buonaparte was in the Emperor's plished under the auspices of an Italian chief—a Corsican

last at court, the king was very gracious to her, which thern Seas; and we find the king of England announcing hovering above you!" This is the Frenchman, in excelsie, must have happened at your instance. I should, there- to his Parliament in April, 1801, that his late subsidized on his highest heels, his very stilts. This new religion fore, think myself very ungrateful (putting the bill into his ally "had already committed great outrages on the of the bayonet, this new liturgy of a philosophical church, pocket) if I were to refuse the favour you are now pleased ships, persons, and property of his subjects," having is quite characteristic of the great nation; and moreover, stabling and coachhouses attached to the Bell and Walpole's successor declared "that it was impossimark to do all possible mischief to our trade and people and on what the hope of the nation rests. Who but a ling places, the introduction of railways having 4,000 Sunday school children and 500 teachers and the standard of the standar

In the reign of William the III. was began those from the worst. We were not only subsidizing all, even "The English scarcely write anything now-a-days but 29 Church-streets, 21 George-streets, 28 Highhis Corsair atrocities on Christian nations.

THE MONEY OF THE ENGLISH PROPLE EMPLOYED TO AID THE DESTRUCTION OF POLAND.

At the very aunouncement of our coalition agains France, who were our allies? Prussia, Russia, and Austria. the very powers that for years we have so vehemently

It was a melancholy farce. We were pretending to en force justice on a great nation, in company with the most lands. The king of Prussia, who had in reality been

sequence of this desertion of Prussia, suffered great slaughter and repulse. We had, indeed, not only paid our £2,200,000 for the extinction of Poland, but for the slaughter of our own troops! Few, when they lament the fate of Poland, and denounce in terms of deepest contempt both Russia and Prussia, its violators, are tion, and a most valuable exposure it is. From this aware that we were the unremonstrating allies of these caitiff powers, and that our money, the troops raised and paid by us, and which, without this money, could not have stirred a foot, went to do this disgraceful work, And here let us again impress it firmly on the mind making England an active and efficient partisan in it, of France.

thems lves upon the people, and then it became not only reforming friends the Whigs are handsomely showed up in a Bentinck oration, and shakes his mane and a matter of indifference how much was spent, and how up. Their plunder of the public fully equalled any. gives a noble roar, as any other lion might do in the much debt was incurred, but an actual matter of profit, thing perpetrated by the Torics, and to them we owe | zoological gardens for the amusement of the public; They repeatedly superseded the Habeas Corpus Act; or boasting gravely that England has been and must be throne before the continental war, into which his active passed the Septennial Act to establish seven (two very contradictory assertions) the salvation of the cies bequeathed to dogs and cats. instead of three years parliaments; and to them we world; nor does any British philanthropist ever suggest are indebted for the Riot Act, which has been so the idea of collecting all the children of Great Britain often employed to stifle the voice of the people. In from one or two years, to sit together before special these chapters is contained some "spicy" anecdotes education begins, and learn nothing but England! "Ou of the moral doings of the blessed Guelphic breed. Von n'apprendrait rien autre que la France." Poor little George I. had, besides English ones, two German mistsesses :---

In the disturbances connected with the South Sea Bubble, in which we have seen that these German ladies, who, by the bye, were very ugly, were so conspicuous the mob one day surrounded the carriage of one of them with great demonstrations of violence. She put out her was bound to pay ir, and its care to load the people with head, and in her broken English said—"Why do you abuse us, good peoples ? We are come for all your goods !' To which a fellow most aptly replied—"Yes, curse you and for all our chattels too!" We have all heard George III. trumpeted for his

"That household virtue, most uncommon, Of constancy to a bad, ugly woman!" But the light shed by John Hampden, jun., reveals some ugly facts, perhaps not very widely known. Thus we have an account of the bible-loving king's Quaker dearie, Hannah Lightfoot, which account proves George to have been a bigamist. There is considerable doubt that Queen Charlotte was the children were bastards, and consequently the right of questionable! But whichever was the legal wife. one thing is certain, George III. had two wives. By Hannah Lightfoot he had several children. It is said that a son of George and of Hannah Lightfoot the relationship, his favorite daughter had privately married her half-brother! So much for royal morality. It is unnecessary that we should go into wards William IV., and the unfortunate actress Mrs. Jordan, left to perish in poverty, and find a foreign grave; the scandal of the Duke of York and Mrs. modern Tiberius, George IV. with his Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lady Jersey, &c., &c. The frightful corruption carried on by ministers

and the aristocracy generally to make and keep the House of Commons a mere place of traffick through which the money of the people was infamously obtained, and afterwards as infamously expended, we cannot go into, but we will just quote from a speech by Chatham, denouncing

PARLIAMENTARY CORRUPTION. In 1770, Chatham, in a fit of virtuous indignation, exclaimed, "The minister who is bold enough to spend the encourage the polite and useful arts? Does he mean to in many a rough campaign, whose salary does not equal a packed jury, ready to acquit his ministers at all adparliament were bribed, I should laugh in his face, and

The agitation for a reform of parliament which commenced about this time our author briefly sketches down to the carrying of the Reform Bill, of

say, "Sir, is it not so ?",

Besides the continuation of Eugene Sue's new and interesting work, Martin the Foundling, there are several tales and articles of considerable interest in this Part. We have selected some extracts from two articles on France and Frenchmen by the Editor, which our French friends would do well to ponder soon be as harmless on the other side.

Of all nations in the Western world, the French have does in reference to French superiority, and even to envy him the glory of being a son of France. To pit France against the world is so familiar to a Frenchman that he takes it for granted that France alone is epual to all the rest. "The day the world conspires to come and take a close view of France," says Michelet in his People, " will be hailed by our soldiers as the finest in their lives." A curious boast for an historian, who ought to know, at least, that the most heroic deeds of France were accom-

Russia we subsidized at the rate of from two to three millions a-year. In 1799, we were paying the Emperor Paul £112,000 a-month, with which money he built and repaired men of war, and in the following year swept men of war, and in the following year swept men of war, and in the following year swept may superior crop of wheat, he had from one grain several specific crop of wheat, he had from mostly from firty to sixty.

Noble Generosity.—At a recent meeting of the crop of wheat, he had from one grain several specific crop of whe him this answer, "Sir Robert, 7ou have lately served repaired men of war, and in the following year swept pure!" "Holy bayonets of France! watch that nothing during the ensuing year.

On in the north, and to cut off from us all necessary sup
Frenchman could say Amen to such a prayer! And yet, taken all the coaches off the road that used to stop friends from Bristol. About half-past six o'clock this same Frenchman calls France the universal nation! at this inn. This was madness enough on our part, but was far According to him France writes books for all the world. There are, in or near London, 41 Charles-streets, glish, and German books, while France reads French Turkey rhubarb, which in many instances turns books only, and simply believes that they are the only out to be only hard wood coloured to imitate the books worth reading! Yet all its philosophy is borrowed real article.

> which his patriotism has conjured up. in the centre a great nation, and the Barbarians outside

The France of a Frenchman's worship is an ideality. It

To crush all nations seems to be a favourite idea. 'Have we not armies and fortresses enough," says Michelet, "to pen them up and watch them till a favourable opportunity occurs to crush them altogether !" It is melancholy to see a great man, for he is a great nan, indulging in such murderous expectations. It is the moral weakness of his mind, and it is the weakness

occupying little corners !"

"The day when France, remembering that she was and must be (doitetre) the salvation of the human race, surrounds herself with her children, and teaches them France, as faith and religion, she will find herself living, theatrical claptrap for Frenchmen: England does not under the portly personification of John Bull, whom credulity of an easy, fat, well-fed, old gentleman, with-The nineteenth and twentieth chapters contains out any pretensions whatever. Britannia, no doubt, blows a little on her couch, as she rules the waves on dears!

If France thinks that by such manners she can commend herself to the world as the leader of civilization, she is mistaken. The truth is, that Frenchmen have lost character and influence by this very spirit. They did not speak and write thus in the middle ages, when France was comparatively greater than she is now. In the days of Abelard and Ramus they were more cosmopo. litan, and therefore greater. Instead of rising in power

and influence by becoming Frenchmen, they have fallen. England and France, however, have in a limited ca-England has the greatest navy-France the greatest' army. France by land, and England by sea, have for some time past been all-powerful in civilization. Any a fool by petty patriotic vanities, may easily perceive in the arena of civilization. Germany ought to be associated with them. These three nations cannot be all at the same time. mistaken-Germany for abstract thought; France, for legal wife of George III., if she was not, all her popularizing that thought; and England, for practically accident occurred to a fine young man, a coalwhipattempting it.

throughout this singular book of "The People" upon consequence. this hypothesis, he had done well; but he only acknowwas retained about court and advanced to the rank ledges it with an apparent show of candour, and then Mercury states, that the operative framework knit-George had the horror to discover that, unaware of land to share with France the glory of giving salvation to the woods to gather blackberries, for which they is no such jealousy in England, and that we are perfectly by this means than they can at their usual occupawilling to share with all nations the honours competed | tion. the history of the notorious Prince William, after for; indeed, the more we know of other nations, the more we shall be convinced that they have all been conhaving in an hour of white barbarity and darkness prejealousies in the idea of the universal nation of man.

> THE REASONER. PART 3. Edited by G. J. Holyoake. London: G. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

circumstances narrated must have been "nae fun" | don, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and the name of the ac- | obeyed. Large joints of beef, turkies, fowls, in short here, or that corruption lies there, but if any gentleman in England were to ask whether I thought both houses of brated pamphlet "Killing no Murder" by Colonel the foot of all conies of such table shall have been cer- everything, from the soup to the dessert, inclusive, is matter will be found a reprint of the pith of the cele- tified shall be set forth in the rules and printed at cast into the deep."—[A foel and his money are soon brated pamphlet "Killing no Murder" by Colonel the foot of all conies of such table printed for the cele- tified shall be set forth in the rules and printed at cast into the deep."—[A foel and his money are soon brated at cast into the deep."—[A brated pamphlet "Killing no Murder" by Colonel the foot of all copies of such table printed for the use Titus, which is said to have caused the death of Cromwell through the anxiety it occassioned that Mr. Wakley, has received several letters from after have to quote-or quote from, but we can find nothing sufficiently brief as well as suitable for our columns but the following beautiful lines:-

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF DR. CHANNING.

I do not come to weep above thy pall, And mourn the dying out of noble powers; The poet's clearer eye should see, in all Earth's seeming woe, the seed of Heaven's flowers. Truth needs no champion: in the infinite deep Of everlasting Soul her strength abides, From Nature's heart the mighty pulses leap,

Peace is more strong than war, and gentleness, Where force were vain, makes conquests o'er the wave: And love lives on, and hath a power to bless, When they who loved are hidden in the grave.

Through Nature's veins her strength, undying, glides,

The sculptured marble brags of death-strewn fields, And glory's epitaph is writ in blood; But Alexander now to Plato yields; Clarkson will stand where Wellington hath stood. I watch the circle of the eternal years,

And read for ever in the storied page One lengthened roll of blood, and wrong, and tears,-One onward step of Truth from age to age. The poor are crushed; the tyrants link their chain; The poet sings through narrow dungeon-grates; Man's hope lies quenched ;- and lo! with steadfust gain Freedom doth forge her mail of adverse fates.

Men slav the prophets: fagot, rack, and cross Make up the groaning records of the past; But Evil's triumphs are her endless loss, And sovereign beauty wins the soul at last. No power can die that ever wrought for Truth; Thereby a law of Nature it became, And lives unwithered in its sinewy youth, When he who called it forth is but a name.

J, R. LOWELL.

#### General Intelligenic.

made a league with our enemies of Sweden and Den- it shows whence the greatness of the nation is derived, Crown Inn, Holborn, are being converted into dwell-

Novel Imposition.—A number of men, dressed as

from Germany. It is impossible to get political truth | RATES OF TRAVELLING .- A CONTRAST .- When the from a Frenchman. Apparently he seems to be blinded line of rail is completed between Berwick and Newby his patric mania, his unreasonable love of country. castle, the journey from Edinburgh to London will which goes so far beyond the limits of politeness, as to be a matter of fifteen or sixteen hours. Little more make him speak disrespectfully of every other country than a century ago we find the following :- "Oth but his own. And yet, great as this nation is, according May, 1734.—A coach will set out towards the end of to Michelet himself, in the book above quoted. "the peo- next week for London, or any place on the road. To ple" are all slaves. His book is divided into chapters. be performed in nine days, being three days sooner The first treats of the bondage of the peasant; the second than any other coach that travels the road; for which the bondage of the workman; the third of the bondage purpose eight stout horses are stationed at proper of the artizan; the fourth of the bondage of the manufacturer; the fifth of the bondage of the tradesman; the time, upon acquainting Alexander Forsyth, opposite sixth of the bondage of the official; the seventh of the to the Duke of Queensberry's lodgings in the Canonbondage of the rich man and the burgess. Now, what gate. Gentlemen and ladies will be carried to their is left for Liberty, who has taken up her abode in France! entire satisfaction.

NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY, - A new political asso-

has no existence. Whenever he comes to describe the real ciation the motto of which is "All men are Bre-France faithfully, his ideal disappears. It is a phantom thren," has lately been formed in London, and is daily receiving new accessions to its numbers. The France defents its own ends by bepraising itself. principles of the Association are of the most Who has a literature ?" says Michelet, a member of liberal kind—one of its chief characteristics is, that the Institute, a teacher of adults. "Who still sways it is not confined to Englishmen, but comprehends the mind of Europe? We, weak as we are are. Who among its members men of all countries and climes. has an army! We alone. England and Russin, two Among its officers are German, Frenchmen, Greeks, feeble bloated giants, impose an illusion on Europe. | Spaniards, Italians, Poles, and even Russians. The Great empires-weak people! Let France be united for motto on the card of admission is printed in the an instant—she is as strong as the world! The first German, French, Greek, Spanish. Italian, and thing is that before the crisis (the coming battle) we Polish languages. The Society holds its meetings should reconnoitre ourselves well, and have not as in 1792 weekly, when speeches are made and patriotic songs and in 1815, to alter our line manœuvres and system in | sung in the native language of the various members. presence of the enemy. The second is that we should One of the objects of this Society is to promote the trust in France, and not at all in Europe." It is a pity cause of a universal fellowship-with which view it that France is in Europe. Why do not the French Geo- is intended to celebrate in turn all the great triumphs graphers make it a distinct quarter of the world? or why of popular principles which have been achieved don't they compose their maps like the Chinese, France either in Europe or America.—Morning Advertiser.

A MINATURE NEWSPAPER.—In Alyth, a village in the north of Scotland, there is a regular weekly newspaper published, price one halfpenny, and about half the size of an ordinary street ballad. It is entitled the Alyth Recorder, and as it takes a brief notice of what occurs in the district, is chiefly in tended to "be transmitted by letter to friends at a distance." It records the fairs, public meetings, accidents, weather, births, marriages, and deaths, taking place in Alyth; together with occasional anecdotes, scraps of verses, and riddles.—Glasgou

Citizen. SINGULAR BEQUESTS .- The will of Mary Anne Johnson. late of Well-walk, Hampstead, spinster, who died on the 6th ult., passed the seal of the Proregative Court of Canterbury, on the 1st instant. The personal estate of the testatrix is sworn under £25.000. The will contains the following bequests: I give to my black dog Carlo an annuity of £30 a year during the dog's life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom, I give an annuity of £10 a year for the three cats, to e paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my mother's old servants, to take charge of the dog and cats."-Query-What will the authorities at the Legacy Duty Office do? As it respects "Legacy Duty," the legatees are certainly "strangers in blood" to the deceased, and in that capacity other hand, says nothing about duty payable on lega-

The subscription to the Wilderspin testimonial amounts to £1,000. "DIED FOR LOVE."-About a month ago, a man

was found in the Bois de Bologne, having committed or from other causes, the threepenny omnibuses were suicide; but it has only been just ascertained that speedily filled; and it is stated, that if the experihe was a native of Berlin, named Kaufman. He ment should prove to be successful, the same scale was a distinguished poet, who had translated into German the plays of Shakespeare and the poems of Burns. He left his own country in 1843, upon the recommendation of the celebrated planist Liszt, and at Paris became affianced to a young German lady. She, however, died suddenly, and her loss rendered life insupportable to him. Only two days before the fatal act. he had accepted the appointment of tutor in a high family at Paris, with a salary of 2,000f., besides his board and lodging. Among his papers were found two plays in manuscript, and the compacity a mission of immense mundane importance mencement of a translation of Dante's Divina Comedia. - Galignani'

Spring Again.—From the extraordinary heat of the season the trees on the houlevards of Paris, the man who is reasonably disposed, and not converted into leaves of which had begun to wither, are now pushing forth fresh ones. Some chesnut trees in the Place that England and France hold two of the very first places Royale afforded the singular spectacle of ripe fruit, yellow leaves, large blossoms, and fresh green leaves.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a fatal per, named Sullivan, off Stone Stairs, Ratcliff. He was practising in a small skiff for a rowing match, Michelet compares France and England to the two when his frail bark was upset by the swell of a electricities, positive and negative; and had he reasoned steamer, and the unfortunate man lost his life in

A FACT FOR FREE-TRADERS.—The Leicestershire to the genre humain (human race). We hope that there | find a ready market in Leicester, and realise more

THE WELLINGTON STATUE is at length finished. When we state that from the body of the horse to tributors to the great work; and so beautifully has the the ground, about nine feet intervene, and that the whole arrangement been made, that even the black man, knee joints are as large in circumferance as the body Clarke, and the boundless and costly amours of the the doomed slave of the white, comes in for his prize, as of an ordinary man, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the proportion, both of the horse and served the light of science, trimmed its lamp, and rider. The weight of metal in the statue exceeds chocolate maker, was suspended by an event of a very handed it westward and northward, whither it was at forty tons. The entire weight of the statue, carriage, first commissioned. Humanity and charity will at last &c., will exceed sixty tons, and about thirty of the the full consent of all parties, except the second husregard all nations as one, and annihiliate petty national most powerful dray horses will be employed to draw band of the mother of the intended bride, who sternly it, from Mr. Wyatt's to the triumphal arch at Hyde objected to it, and declared that it should be pre-

NEW RULES FOR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES .- By the

interesting. Some day we may dish up some of the | Matthewson, and other witnesses examined at the intyrant-hating colonel's arguments for the readers of quest on White, the soldier, who was flagged to death the Star. There are several articles we should like at Hounslow.

> child fourteen months old, half of whose body is it from London. black and half white, covered with extraordinary marks. Its legs are deformed; one of its arms is £73,400.

of a monkey. A FACT, NEXT TO A MIRACLE, - There is now living at Farrington Gurney a young woman, named | moted to the bench about twelve years ago, by the Comber, stonemason, who has not tasted a morsel of the manner in which he administered "justice" to solid food for the last nine years. In or about the the Dorchester Unionists, shortly after his elevation. year 1837 she had a sister die, and the occupation of His conduct on that occasion "damned him to ever-

her mother required her absence daily from home, lasting fame." and his death will create a vacancy leaving the present afflicted daughter in the house for another Whig lawyer, and a general "move up" with the corpse. It is conjectured that this circum- among the legal officers of the party. Lucky Whigs! stance affected her mind, and worked upon her nerves so strongly, that it induced her affliction. She in a short time gradually weakened and took to her bed, where she was seized with locked-jaw, and from that time to the present she has not opened meeting was numerously attended by the landlords her mouth. The only substance which has been taken into her stomach is fluid, which is passed into her mouth with a spoon through a small opening The meeting was addressed by Mr. Plumptre, M.P., where a tooth is missing. And although lying in this state for such a length of time, she has grown nearly six inches in length; she is quite sensible, happy, and resigned, and appears to be often engaged in prayer .- Plymouth Journal. THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED .- Six marriages were

solemnised at our parish church on Sunday last, and, out of the twelve newly-married persons, only one could write his name. Of the twelve witnesses to the ceremony not one could write. Thus, of twentyfour whose signatures should be in the register, twenty-three had to affix marks .- Preston Chronicle INCENDIARY FIRE AT CHALK .- On Sunday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out on the Parsonage Farm, adjoining the high road at Chalk, near Gravesend, in the occupation of Mr. Lake, which destroyed a large barn containing about sixty quarters of barley, that had just been threshed. together with a sack containing six quarters of the

amount of £10,000 to be at hand to supply the deficiency of food now inevitable from the distemper among the potatoes

JUVENILE RAILWAY EXCURSION. -On Monday last much interest was excited in this city by the arrithey started for Bristol in one enormous train, consisting of 58 carriages, drawn and propelled by 7 engines .- Gloucester Journal.

Public Baths .- The large swimming-bath, now open for the use of the working classes, at the low charge of three-halfpence each, continues to attract numerous visitors. RURAL FETE AT DRAYTON MANOR.—On Wednesday

last the labourers employed at Drayton Manor, with their wives and children, amounting to about 230 persons, partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by Sir R. Peel. BEXLEY FAIR.—The pleasant fair held at Bexley, in Kent, twelve miles from London, ended on Tuesday.

ble on clear nights, in the south-eastern quarter of the heavens, between ten and eleven o'clock. Foor RAGE. - On Tuesday the one mile foot race or £5, between Langford, of Holloway, and Mills, of Camden-town, was decided in the Holloway-road,. and the latter pedestrian came in the winner by fifty yards, going over the one mile of road in five minutes and ten seconds.

To STAR GAZERS.—The planet Saturn, is now visi-

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH. - The Right-Rev. William Carey, D.D., bishop of the Welsh diocese of St. Asaph, expired on Sunday the 13 instant, in his 77th year, at his town residence in Portland place.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES .- During the first six months of this year the suicides, according to the return for the western districts of Middlesex, have more than doubled the suicides in those districts during the corresponding period of last year.

Funeral of Lord Metcalfr.—On Tuesday after-noon, the mortal remains of Charles Theophilus, first and last Baron Metcalfe, were consigned to their last resting place, at Winkfield in Berkshire. We are happy to learn that Colonel Drummond. of the Coldstream Guards, and nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Drummond, of Meggineh, has established his claim to the chief ainship and the arms and supporters of the ancient house of the Drum-

monds of Concraig.—Perth Constitutional. | How easily the "snob" of the Perth Constitutional is made happy!"] DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DOVER .- On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out among some wheat and fodder stacks, near Charlton brick fields, Charlton Bottom, Dover. In about an hour after the alarm had been given, the fire-engines arrived upon the spot; but water could not be obtained in quantities sufficient to enable the men to bring them into play; though, certainly, the fire had attained too great a height for it to have been effectually resisted, even if water had been abundant. By half-past four o'clock, the whole of ten stacks (six of which were of wheat, and four of fodder) were completely enveloped in flames, and but a very trifling

portion of the property was saved. Fortunately the

wind, which blew stiffly during the conflagration, was

in such a direction as to prevent the fire from being

communicated to some new cottages in close proximity to the stack, or, in all probability, a much greater loss of property would have ensued. The origin of the fire is yet much involved in doubt. OMNIBUSES FOR THE MILLION.—Last week a more than ordinary degree of curiosity was created at the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, arising from a number of omnibuses appearing at various intervals during the day before these places, on which were placed in large and legible characters the words. way have undertaken to convey passengers to Tottenham and back for 6d., being a distance of ten miles, which has had the effect of causing the omnibuses to perform the journey very often with a solitary passenger. Whether it arose from the novelty,

reduced to one penny. NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS. - Negociations are in progress between the Post-office authorities, and the Directors of the North Western Railway, by which mail trains will run from London to Liverpool under

will be adopted with respect to the numerous subur-

han points connected with the metropolis, while for

distances not exceeding one mile the charge will be

five hours. FLEET STREET after being partially closed for five weeks, for the purpose of being re-paved. was on Monday again opened throughout the entire line The stone pavement just laid down, will, it is said, ast for 20 years.

Money Orders.—The money order office, at the ranch establishment of the General Post Office, Charing cross, is now removed to that part of the building recently used as a sorting room for the London district post, where in future all applications for the issue and payment of money orders must be

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE. —It is said, among the vocalists already engaged for Covent-garden Theatre are Grisi, Mario, Persiani, Ronconi, Tamburini, and Madame Viardot. M. Costa has selected 80 instrumentalists for his band, and 60 singers for the chorus, whose engagements for three years have all been signed.

A RAILWAY IN TURKEY.—The Journal des Chemins of a colonel, when the Princess Amelia, daughter of immediately returns to the abuse of England, as if it described to him, and were painful to him, even for one minute, to suffer England to him stocking frames and betook themselves ence from the East, that the Turkish Divan is at present occupied with the question of establishing railroads in Turkey.

THE SCHOOLMASTER IN THE COAL MINES.—Two schools, on the Normal principle, are about to be established at Cramlington Colliery, for boys and girls; and already an efficient master and mistress have been engaged.

On Saturday, a wedding, that was on the point of being celebrated between a young person of the Rue des Saint Peres, and a young man in the service of a

opposite nature. The union of the young people had vented by some dreadful entastrophe. The nuptial party, however, was assembled, and on the point of 13th provision of act of last sessions (9th and 10th | proceeding to the mayory, when the obdurate father, Vic. c. 27), which Act is to be construed with and as in-law seized a knife and stabbed himself with it twice part of the Acts relating to Friendly Societies, 10th in the breast. He was about to repeat the strokes, Geo. 4, cap. 56, and the 4 and 5 Wm. 4, c, 40, it is when his wife wrested the knife from him. His There are several well-written articles in this Part, | enacted that after the passing of this Act, the Regis. | wounds are severe, but are not considered dangerous. amongst which we most particularly single out an article on "The Duty of Inquirers after Truth." Ireland, shall not certify the rules of any friendly so. Droit:—"There is at this time, as a guest at the The Editor gives his readers some reminiscences of ciety, established after the passing of the Act, for hotel of the Frascati baths, at Havre, an Englishman his early acquaintances amongst public men, and the purpose of securing any benefit depending on the of most extraordinary eccentricity. According to a amongst them figures Mr. Gronge Combe, the well- laws of sickness or mortality, unless such society shall positive convention between him and his landlord, known author of "the Constitution of Man," and adopt a table which shall have been certified to be a every dish served at his table, and of which he has Professor of Phrenology. This gentleman figures table which may be safely and fairly adopted for such partaken, is immediately after his meal gathered up anything but creditably in the pages of the Reasoner. purpose, under the hand of the actuary to the Com- and carried in a boat thirty or forty fathoms out to The narrative of the Editor's early disappointments in his intercourse with such "philanthropists" (?) as Combe, tells funnily enough for the reader, but the years an actuary to some insurance company in Lon-

REVIVAL OF RICHMOND FAIR.—This fair, which, distinguished usurper. To those who have not read ladies, many of them of rank and title, offering to tions, was abolished towards the close of Queen the namellet this received to after having been annually kept for many generative many of them of rank and title, offering to tions, was abolished towards the close of Queen the namellet this received several letters from after having been annually kept for many generative many of them of rank and title, offering to the particular to the particul the pamphlet this reprint of extracts will be highly co-operate in purchasing the discharge of Cook, Elizabeth's reign, was revived, with the sanction of the proper authorities, on Monday last, and closed on Thursday. The novelty of the fair drew a large concourse of persons from all parts of the surrounding HUMAN DEPRAVITY .- There is now exhibiting at country, and on each of the three days during which Valencia, says the Espanol of Madrid of the 5th, a it lasted, a great many individuals were attracted to The Cobden Testimonial fund has this week reached

> nearly in the natural state, but the other is like that | Mr. Justice Williams died on Monday evening, after an illness of a few hours' duration, at his country residence, Livermere Park, Bury. He was pro-Comber, aged about 20 years, daughter of James Whigs, and showed his gratitude to his masters by REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX. - The members of the East Kent Agricultural Protection Society met at Canterbury last Saturday, to consider how far the Malt Tax affected the interests of agriculture. The Mr. Deedes, M.P., and others, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Central Board of the Society for the Protection of British Industry, as to the best means of obtaining relief from the burden of the Malt Tax. Mr. Deedes in the course of his remarks observed: that Sir James Graham once said that the Malt Tax could not survive a repeal of the Corn Laws a single year. (Hear, hear, hear,) Now, as the Right Hon. Baronet had been mainly instrumental in repealing the Corn Laws, it followed as a matter of course that when the opportunity presented itself he would side with them in obtaining the re-

> > mpost. Some of the effects of Mr. O'Connor's Work on SMALL FARMS.—A Mr. Charles Newman residing near Trouse, Norwieh, dibbled some wheat last autumn according to Mr. O'Connor's directions, and has this year gained a prize for the very superior

moval of the Malt Tax. (Cheers.) None of the

speakers suggested any substitute for the obnoxious

## NEW EVENING LONDON PAPER.

FROM THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER,

## THE EXPRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the "DAILY NEWS" has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not l practicable to publish an Evening Edition, containing Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on the day of publication. The Proprietors of the "Dally News" have resolved to comply with the wish of the Publish but, to prevent confusion, the paper will appear under a different name—that of THE EXPRESS. The EXPRESS will contain, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE which may arrive on the day of publication. THE EXPRESS will have the advantage of Foreign Expresses Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared REPORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS will be the marking cature.

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

The Proprietors believe that every respectable news agent will transmit the new Journal, on receiving a Post-offic order, at the rate of 19s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. Henry Wallbuidge, 90, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

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

New ready, Price One Shilling. MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem, by ERNEST JONES,

Barrister at Law. ! We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to continue his memoirs.—Literary Gazette,
An unequivocally strange and eventful history—Ossianic in its quality.—Morning Herald,

Lady Caerleon and her Lord are portraits true as any

heart, the author's pen is not without a turn for satire .-Naval and Military Gazette. It bears forcibly and pugnently on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes.—Court

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, vigorous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's eye.—Morning Post.

This work gives its author an immediate and very high : rank in literature. - Court Journal.

Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippogrene. He will want neither readers nor admirers.—Mornstances.

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance for years. We know of few things more dramatically intense than the scenes between Philipp, Warren and Clare.—New Quarterly Review. Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Mo. timer-street, Caven

dish-square.
Orders received by all booksellers.

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

By the same Author THE WOOD SPIRIT; An Historical Romance, in Two Vols.

In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it pos sible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The W oo Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary travellers in the desert, when they approach thos springs from which they draw renovated life and vigout to continue their course.—Bury and Suffolk Herald. Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and start-ling features of romance, it abounds in situations the mos dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and the kindest affections of the heart, are majestically, sweetly, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and imagers, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating
—Cheltenham Journal.

enon of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animated world, the feelings and passions of man, and the attributes of immortality—upon them has the author of the Wood-Spirit founded his tale. Wild, yet beautiful conceptions!-Hull Packet.

THE TAILORS; the HISTORY and the RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES of their Trade. Being the commence ment of a Series of Articles on the Vabious Trades. Every Saturday in DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, containing also NUMEROUS ORIGINAL ARTICLES and ALL THE NEWS of the week.

#### LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. MAY still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'Gowan and Co.. 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London; through any respectable bookseller in town or country, or at any of the agents of the Northern Star. The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it. PRICE FOURPENCE.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG AND HEALTHY MEN. UNITED PATRIARCUS BENEFIT SOCIETY.

London Society House :- Round Table Tavern, St. Martin's Court, Leicester Square. JOHN CALF, Treasurer.

Patron: T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P.

London Office :- 13, Tottenham Court, New Road, St. Pancras

DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, General Secretary.

An opportunity is offered for a short time to Healthy Men, under Forty-Five years of age, to become members of this institution. It is Enrolled, and empowered by Act of Parliament to have Agents, Medical Attendants. Branches, and Branch Committees, with other important privileges, and to extend over the United Kingdom. The Society is in divisions for the Members to receive benefits according to these payments in Sickness, from 19s. to 7s. per week.

Death of a Member from £ 20 to £2 10s. Death of a Wife or Nominee from half the before stated

In Superannuation from 4s. to 6s. per week, with Viriou: other Benefits. Monthly Payments from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 7d. per week for Sickness and Management.

Blank Forms and all further information for the Ad mission of Country Members, appointing Agents, Medical Attendants, &c., &c., can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing postage stamps for return letter, or three postage stamps for forms, &c., directed to D. W. Ruffy, Secretary, London Office, 13, Tottenham Court, New Road, St. Pancras.

The Committee meet every Monday Evening at Eight o'clock, at the Society House, to admit Members. Persons can enter any time at the Society House or Office. NOTE.—Upwards of 500 persons have become members in less than one year.

This Testimony to the Rules was given by T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M P., who honoured the Society by

The CHAIRMAN.—The next sentiment I have to submit to you is the toast of the evening—"The United Patriots' and Patriarchs' Benefit Societies: and prosperity to the branches." I assure you it is a subject in which I feel a deep interest, having introduced a Bill into the however, that it not only secures right for all, but House to remedy certain defects in the existing laws; and enables all to alter and amend it, when any of those I feel a peculiar interest in your society, for on turning my attention to this subject, I found that there were be tween seven and eight thousand different societies; and after having examined the rules of a great number of them, I am bound to tell you that the rules of your society are the safest and best that have come under my notice. If I had found them defective, it would be my duty to tell you so: and it would we well, in my opinion, for Minor Institutions of the like nature to join with these and become one grand major, for it is by union and numbers the the benevolent objects of Friendly Institutions can truly be effected.

TO TAILORS.

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1846-47. By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury

square, London; And G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand May be had of all booksellers, wheresoever residing. NOW BEADY.

By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print, richly coloured and exquisitely executed View of Hyde Park Gardens, as seen from Hyde Park, London. With this beautiful Print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the n west style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double-breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts. The method of reducing and increasing them, for all sizes, explained in the most simple manner, with Four extra Plates, and can be easily performed by any person. Manner of making up, and a full description of the Uniforms, as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and other information .- Price 10s., or post-free 11s.

Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., over poverty to safely entrust our measure in the including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other hands of those who would bribe, bully, coerce and fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one

part, may have the two others for 15s. A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, Eight Shillings, the set; the greatest improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns to measure, of every description, post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coatson. Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual. S.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS OF LIMITED INCOME. ALCOTT HOUSE ACADEMY, HAM COMMON, NEAR RICHMOND, SUBBEY.

A Boarding School for the Industrious Class!

It has long been an ungratified desire amongst the necessful and thoughtful part of the parents in the working community that they could send their children to a suitable school, where their sons and daughters that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, could find a genial sphere for their health, their under-tender, pathetic and glowing in the affections of the standing, and their morals. This has always proved standing, and their morals. This has always proved beyond their means, or unsuited to their station or taste. and they have been obliged to put up with a day school. To meet this desire in full the above school is now open. conducted by Mr. Oldham, and appropriate assistants. devoted to the well being of those children committed to their care, that they may become the teachers of succeeding generations. A real practical education is given to prepare the pupils for actual life. Children of both sexes are taken, from 4 to 12 years of age, for a charge of Three or Four Pounds a Quarter, according to circum-

Prospectuses may be had at 111, Fleet Street; 52.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

BSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3 Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; Liveries equally cheap-at the Great Western Emporium, Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen ean choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The at t of cutting taught.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, HALF PRICE at 148, Fleet-street, opposite the late "League' office.—Mr. EGERTON begs to inform the public, that from the great improvements he has made in the art, he is now able to furnish exquisitely finished portraits at half the usual price. Minature likenesses for broaches, rings, lockets, &c., and the requisite gold mountings, furnished by Mr. E. equally low.—Pictures any description copied.—\*\*\_\* The improved German and French Lenses, Apparatus, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, and all other requisites for the art to be had, as usual, at his depot, I. Temple-street, Whitefriars. A complete book of instruction of this art, 7s. 6d.—Descriptive price lists sent gratis.—The art completely taught for £3.

POLAND'S REGENERATION.

Now ready, Price One Penny. The second Monthly Report of Occurrences in Poland, containing further accounts of the Massacres in GALLICIA, the intrigues and cruelties of the Russian Trant Nicholas. An account of the Russian Secret Police, the torture by the Knout, and other REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

Also an Address from the Polish Democrats, &c., &c. Published by the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration. To be had of Julian Harney, "Northern Star" Office; Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 33, Dean Street, Soho of the members of the Chartist Executive Committee, and through all news-agents in the United Kingdom. \*.\* For two postage stamps sent to G. J. Harney, or T. M. Wheeler, a copy will be sent through the post,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

"THE NATION" AND "THE CHARTER."

" We have received a printed address from the Chartists of England to the Irish people, with a request that we should insert it in the " Nation." We desire no fraternisation between the Irish people and the Chartists-not on account of the bugbear of 'physical force," but simply because some of their five points are to us an abomination, and the whole spirit and tone of their proceedings. though well enough for England, are so essentially English that their adoption in Ireland would neither be probable nor at all desirable. Between us und them there is a gulf fixed; we desire not to bridge it over, but to make it wider and deeper." From the "Nation" of Aug. 15, 1846.

ABOMINATION NO. III.—VOTE BY BALLOT.

PERHAPS of all the senseless "cries" assumed by faction as the type of liberality, that of the Ballot to secure a class constituency from popular vigilance in the discharge of a trust, was the most insolent and yet it was a bait with which popular confidence would have been caught, had not a timely exposure blown the bubble and exposed the trick. In all other exciting questions, the cause of the unrepresented was cunningly interwoven with class interest, until faction, flushed with its many triumphs over popular confidence, at length ventured upon a bit of policy so selfish that its life was as short as its exposure was complete.

Did we require grounds upon which to establish the expediency of extended suffrage, we could rest the claim upon this self-accusation of corruption, weakness, and fraud, against the whole electoral body; and if its demand by a more dependent class requires any apology or justification, it will be found in the fact, that those farther removed from temptataking the chair at its first anniversary, on Monday, July | tion, intimidation, and aristocratic influence, sought it as THEIR protection.

> The People's Charter must now be accepted as one great whole, with the advantage and charm, however, that it not only secures right for all, but causes which now render any of its points indispensable, shall have ceased to exist. We shall, therefore, treat the Ballot as a necessary protection against the time being, and is but permitted to exercise its undue interference with the exercise of a delegated power for the benefit of those from whom right, until time, and a new and a better it emanates; and that power, whether limited or exsystem, shall have convinced man of the value of tensive, must be taken as the generally accepted rethe suffrage, and when society shall be prepared to presentation of the country. The very existence of protect him in its open and undisguised use. Indeed, if the necessity of harmony and kindly feeling in the fitness to rule; and whether England be governed lower as well as in the higher circles, is concededwhich, we presume, few will deny-we may draw our or a Free Trade administration, its very existence conclusions of the value of the Ballet to the poor is, prima facie, proof of popular approval; and for Parliamentary voter, from the fact, that in all elec- this simple reason, because the complaining class tions for admission to Clubs, and all elections for have it in their power, at any given moment, to officers, those who set a just value upon fellowship wrest authority from the hands of the satisfied few, or open enemies. and unbroken harmony, have recourse to this mode with scarcely the appearance of struggle, as the of voting as a guarantee against dissension and after- union of the masses would render sectional resistance

We have always made the proper distinction be tween the accomplishment of a measure and the adduced by Mr. O'Connor, in his analysis of the first working of the measure. We know that intentions and principles are violated and altered to suit defeat to their proper causes—the struggle of leaders the change to factions knuckle, if the strictest and to live without labour, and the consequent necessity most jealous scrutiny is not observed; and we feel of promoting unnatural and dangerous enthusiasm. confident that a parliament, elected even by universal suffrage, under the present system, and without the protection of the ballot being extended to the poor and dependent voter, would very speedily so damage popular cause suffering for the last thirteen years the principle in its first working as to strip it of its anticipated charm. Wealth has too much influence over poverty to safely entrust our measure in the intimidate to the extent that self-interest prompted. while it is equally true that a new-born constituency would require much caution and some protection in the exercise of a newly-acquired right. Capital sections of the weak-minded and confiding are lured would seize the soft moment, would profess obedience by the promise of more speedy redress than they to the new measure and the popular will, and thus have reason to anticipate from the realization of lure labour into the amiable weakness of confidence. their own principles; nor can we marvel at the precisely as the tyrant coal kings, upon the eve of a starving artizan or famishing operative preferring

is signed and the slave's dress is assumed, then does | inspired with fresh courage, it is as much from the conviviality, condescension and patronage throw off signal is; ure of all premised blessings, as from the its disguise, and a new and more imperious rigour is cheering conviction, that the spit WITH THE assumed. We can well imagine the masters in a LEG OF MUTTON upon it, will be a more sucpolling district agreeing upon a candidate, and en- cessful recruiting serjeant than the bare spit, warmed tering into a compact to march in a body to the by the glowing fire of a fervid imagination. Moreas a necessary protection for the fearless exercise of wisdom.

require so much time to allay.

Much would depend upon the machinery by which imagine that the complication of the machinery colour under which each candidate chooses to poll, sideration, the government delegated by the middle tyranny. supposing the colours to be black, white, scarlet, and classes is perfectly justified in ruling for their especial green. The voters thus possessed of the balls, go benefit. singly through another passage, where four strangers election, the parish officer appointed for the purpose | dispel the misconception of the ignorant. enters the room in the presence of the several poll | Much as Mr. Duncombe has done, great and comreturns from the several parish officers, and makes ministerial fabrication, party fraud, class insolence. his declaration accordingly. All voters should poll in and united opposition. We can scarcely picture to our their own parish, and in two places if the parish is own imagination the instantaneous and astounding inconveniently large, and all the operations should be effect that even twelve real Chartist representatives conducted by perfect strangers. We know of no more | would have upon the deliberations of the collective | diately and nationally, would be its fruits. simple, expeditious, or satisfactory process than this | wisdom; twelve men, selected for their knowledge answer to the ridiculous charge of complication and accepted principle—the People's Charter. The great inconvenience. By these means the largest county | demand upon our space this week compels us to with could complete an election in two hours. We could hold for the present much that we desired to sav furnish instances without number of the necessity of upon this subject; however, as it should now be the the ballot in our several municipal elections, which all absorbing thought with the Chartist party, we than by popular regard or fitness. Unfortunately, in future times, to be used in commendation or cenpopular disregard of privileges easy of acquirement. s but too well founded a charge, as we make little doubt that, even without the ballot, the democratic party, if unintimidated, could secure a tional representation, and the nation's hope is reamajority of popular candidates at all municipal elections; another convincing proof that it would be requisite to secure the purity of parliamentary elections: and yet, strange to say, the very parties who call so loudly for the ballot as a protection for parliamentary electors, never have mooted the question as a protection for municipal electors. No; they

with the exercise of a right.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE

FUTURE.

incidents which occur in exciting times; while,

taken as a whole, and bound up as one volume, they

constitute a record not more curious and startling,

than they are instructive and valuable. Authority,

and especially that weak and doubtful authority con-

sequent upon the change, the whim, the caprice, or

nervousness of sectional opinion, is always undecided

and hesitating-is ever jealous of popular regard,

and is rather averse, than otherwise, to provoke

Authority is but the type of party ascendancy for

an authority, thus delegated, is of itself proof of its

by a Tory administration, or a Whig administration.

inoperative, ridiculous, and futile. The most igno-

rant must arrive at this conclusion, from the facts

divide the popular strength, when it becomes too

powerful for open resistance. Hence we find the

and a half, more from the treachery of O'Connell.

the folly of Attwood, the imbecility of Sturge, the

necessities of the idle, and the seasonable liberality

of the professing liberals, than from popular

Nothing can be more natural, reasonable, or par-

donable than that amiable simplicity by which

apathy.

oppressor, and the sheat; but the moment the bond entertain fresh hopes and suffer ourselves to be

popular resistance, or awaken popular suspicion.

"THE WORLD" AND "THE STAR." We are overwhelmed with remorse at the PHY-SICAL FORCE declaration to which our MORAL ask for protection for themselves which they would whom we had fondly hoped to live "in the same not extend to others. And, although the hallot has EARTH." upon terms of perfect equality and unbeen made the subject of great excitement and the last test of liberality, yet few can doubt that the middle-class electors would much prefer the Charter without the ballot, to the Charter with the ballot, as comment, as THE RETORT COURTEOUS, and we are met with the CUT DIRECT. It has always of his hands, who, after a seven weeks struggle, suca choice of evils. For these reasons, then, we look

dove-tailed whole, as necessary to secure dependent of the fight, he will not abandon the field of contest.

poverty from the terror and coercion of interested and yet we shall not crow at being left in peaceful,

wealth, lest our Charter may be damaged, as the though contemptible, possession of the ring. Reform Bill was, in its first working: as a means of Our very able contemporary is angered to exaspepreventing bribery, corruption and speculation; as a ration and threat of recourse to arms, upon no means of preventing those social and family feuds greater provocation than the exercise of that right to now so unfortunately engendered and so unhappily which he lays such bold claim himself. Surely we perpetrated by the heat, the anger and excitement are not to be held responsible for the several letters of elections; and as the means of securing the unand matters of communication published in our jourbiassed exercise of a trust. The ballot with a limited nal; such a liability would go far to limit the usefulsuffrage would be an unfair protection against poness, and narrow the efficiency of the press. Knowpular scrutiny; the ballot with the suffrage would ledge is not confined to class, and we had always be a requisite protection against unjust interference

is easy, most easy of accomplishment; let the nation,

understood the chief duty of the press to be the fearless circulation of that valuable commodity. Indeed, the principal cause of complaint against the press generally is, that it circumscribes the field of knowledge within the narrow limits of party expediency, publishing all friendly versions of its own peculiar policy and rejecting all adverse doctrines, and denying even It is impossible to read Mr. O'Connor's Review of the right, or at least the means, of stricture or rethe past Thirteen Years and a-Half of our History. monstrance. The World saysand which will be found in our first page, without The Northern Star has, however, been an excepbeing struck with awe at the perils we have escaped,

tion to the cordial understanding which subsists and with wonder at the progress that a principle between the generality of newspaper writers and ourcontending against such frightful odds, has made. selves, and has, of late, displayed a disposition for Political incidents, when taken singly, make but | tilting with us, as if it had resolved our sword should not rest in its peaceful scabbard. slight impression at the moment, and especially those Now, we beg to assure our cotemporary, that we

> are at a loss to discover any sufficient provocation to induce him to DRAW HIS SWORD FROM THE PEACEFUL SCABBARD. Our correspondence commenced with a flattering notice of our friend's ability, which in all sincerity we beg to assure him was not intended as CENSURE IN DISGUISE. However, we had much preferred an answer to our observations to a stricture upon our natural philosophy, or a taunt for having contributed our mite to the R peal movement, not with the intent of testifying our approval of the policy of the Liberator, but for the purpose of exposing his delinquency, which none but members have the power to do. and which confirms the prudent policy of rejecting all who are likely. Our cotemporary labours hard to convince us of his devotion to the cause of Ireland, and especially to the Repeal of the Legislative Union, while he is compelled to admit the only disqualification, which the Liberator prescribed as the test by which re-

HE WIIO IS NOT FOR US, IS AGAINST US, QUOTH THE LIBERATOR, AND NONE ARE FOR US, EXCEPT THOSE WHO ARE MEM-BERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Now then, rejecting all the common-place, vulgar Chartist movement, wherein he traces failure and distinctions and badges, by which political adherence is ascertainable, we ask our cotemporary how he will get over ithe want of the Liberator's own prescribed qualification? For he says. "We have NOT ENROLLED OURSELVES and the cunning device of professing liberals, to

AS MEMBERS OF CONCILIATION HALL and during the year 1843 it will NOW be admitted. we were excusable in NOT having done so." We have no wish to strip our cotemporary of the power of prophecy, laid claim to in the above; and as he quarrels with our parallel of the Badger and the Fox, advance. Scarcely had they taken this step before Huddersfield, Bradford, Halifax, and the other

Land plan, why he had not become a member while in good employment? He replied, I am a member,

Moral,--We were not aware that the Liberator (like the Pashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being pot-companion and patron, instead of the tyrant, the distant perspective. If, however, we may reasonably brass. We close with our cotemporary's heading -" ALL IN THE WRONG."

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE. "HIGH WAGES AND PLENTY TO DO."

polling booth, each the commander of his legion of over, the failure of prophecy and the consequent dis national blessing, the working men's share of which sion, headed by a band of music. In the procession slaves, and the refractory, upon voting for the man of appointment of the masses, in short, the total in- would be "cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to was a cart, containing the representation of a workhis own choice receiving, in return, a license to adequacy of all the promised measures of relief, 80 do," we constantly warned the people that even sup. ing man with a wife and four children surrounding a starve for his PRESUMPTION. Mr. O'Connor well designated the ballot without the vote as the without law, and the mental market with coercion, ladle without the soup, and the ballot with the vote gives fresh hope in Chartist courage and Chartist market, as provisions fell in price, would the wages climb the pole and secure the loaf, but without Our enemies, though not in the ascendant, have nical capitalists. That under present arrangements, thinking that fortune might be more favourable, he The ballot would prevent all bribery and cor- had the advantage of middle class toleration and there will always be a surplus of labour is certain. continued to try again with the same want of sucruption and excitement before an election, as few favour and of Parliamentary representation, while Any increase of trade, no matter how extensive cess. On arriving at the market-place, this laughwould be found hardy enough to purchase a basket the popular party has been compelled to struggle on will be more than met by an increase of machinery. able and true representation of the working man's of BLIND NUTS, while it would effectually pre. without either and opposed by both. What we So long as labour is dependent only and wholly for father and mother cutting the pole in two and devent all the subsequent heartburnings which now require, then, is an accession of strength in these two existence upon the "slavery of wages," this state of vouring the loaf amongst themselves and family. A departments, Parliament and the middle class-not things must continue. As the New York Tribune has number of the working men then addressed the meetdepartments, Parliament and the middle class—not things must continue. As the remedy for the evils afflicting the English first attempt to carry out the principles of Free the principle was carried out. If secrecy is the ob- is charitably extended to weakness, but that adhe- working class is not free trade, but a FREE SOIL;" Trade in bread and wages. Since then the combers ject, it should be made complete, so that no breast sion which is surrendered to expedience and increast but the voter should be cognizant of his act. Many ing power, a co-operation which will be cheerfully ATION" applied to the uniting of skill, labour, and The manufacturers have thus turned of the complete. offered, when Chartist favour and support lead to capital by the workmen for themselves; a thing as would stand in the way of its fair working, but to our Parliamentary honour and distinction. There is practicable as the formation of any mere "Benefit mind nothing can be more simple. The Parish Re- now an easy and virtuous road opened for the Char- Society," if the working men only will it. "The bare faced intention of breaking up a union which gister, with the names of all above 21 years of age, tist party. If England, Scotland, and Wales, will but Chartist Co operative Land Society" will lead the and of preventing a paltry advance of nine-pence per alphabetically arranged, occupies an enclosed place, exercise their legitimate power over their trustees people to the obtainment of a Free Soil; and the week in their wages. The conduct of the manufacinto which the voters enter by twelves, by twenties, they cannot fail in securing twelve trustworthy "United Trades Association for the Employment of turers has had the effect of making the men equality or by hundreds, commencing with A, and so proceed- Parliamentary representatives at the next general Labour," will organize the people for the establishing. To each voter he gives a ball representing the election; and if this is not worth the nation's con- ment of their own workshops, independent of master

suffrages of the working classes, namely, the " Asso-In a former article, we called attention to the great | ciation of United Trades for the Protection of Indusproceeds to the ballot box, which we will suppose to re- before the struggle; whereas, if the Chartist party in lently presumed to dare that power, they would balls as the case may be, two if there are two candi- | pledge themselves in writing to support a Chartist can- | time as "the people's own land." and the "workdates and he wishes to vote for both—and one, if didate OF THE CHARTIST CHOICE, at the next men's own shops," can offer a refuge to all the op- facturing and Free Trade spirit in this neighbourthere is only one. The room in which the ballot box election, the power of the non-elective influence pressed, the United Trades Association is a great neces- hood, we shall conclude with the following fact. that receives the balls is placed, is locked; the several | would be cheerfully recognized and anxiously courted, | sity for the protection of the slaves of wages against | which occurred last week :- The firm of Mr. Robert candidates having appointed an officer each to stand | while its influence in the House of Commons would | the tyrants of capital. If the National Charter Asat the door. When the time arrives for closing the tend to soften the asperity of the suspicious, and to sociation was established in its full strength, the re- to spin into yarn for the weavers. To meet this deturn of the TWELVE REPRESENTATIVES OF ficiency he commenced running his factory three THE PEOPLE demanded by Mr. O'Connor, would tion as disagreeable as possible to his power loom clerks, counts the balls for each candidate, and then prehensive as is his grasping mind, and willing as his be an easy task, and with those twelve supporting a weavers—amounting to nearly two hundred—he decounts those which have not been used, and upon the service, yet it is impossible for any one individual te Duncombe, what tyrant would dare to trample on his creed that they should commence work at six o'clock following day at twelve o'clock, the Sheriff or return- discharge the onerous duty of, at the same time illusing officer attends at a place appointed to receive the trating a principle, and defending its supporters from that would not be proclaimed in the senate, and week. The weavers justly complained, that, as they echoed over Europe? If the "National Charter had only three days work in the week, it would an-Association" was supported by the people, the Charter | swer the same end, and be much more convenient. if itself would be won, and a FREE SOIL and FREE he would either allow them to work three full days LABOUR, not slowly and sectionally, but immediaternoon, as many of them had to come from a con-

and we have merely propounded the plan as an of the labour question, and their devotion to labour's subjects mooted above, we intend these remarks ence, of his workpeople, was the object of this great merely as an introduction to the article below. The man; he insisted upon them appearing at six Keighly millocracy, presents a picture of the entire class—a class of greedy hypocrites and insolent ty- was equally deaf to reason, common sense, and hucandidates secure more by bribery and corruption, shall renew it again and again, as a record of the past in their struggle they require help, we trust that that applying their last argument—namely, that of leavhelp, prompt and efficient, will be rendered by the out, and the factories, combing shops, and concern country at large. sure of present action, or present apathy. The thing

FREE TRADE DOINGS IN KEIGHLEY. From our Correspondent.

therefore, secure one FIFTY-FIFTH part of na-"The manufacturers of Keighley are realizing the prophecies of the Chartists to the very letter, by their rabid efforts to swallow up the small remains of the labourer's wages. Scarcely had the alteration in able portion of capital by that class, and now appear the Corn and Provision Laws taken place before they determined to employ it for the accumulation of began their game of plunder. The first direct at | more, and the grinding down of all who may be untempt was made by a fellow at Bingley, of the name fortunately within their grasp." of Sharp, who boldly told his combers and weavers that "as, they would be able by and by to live upon FORCE article has driven our contemporary, with rather less, they might do with rather less wages; he holding, no doubt, that the benefit of all alterations should be swallowed up by himself and brother | Express:

manufacturers. Being a man of extraordinary face. he commenced operations by attempting a reduction that the master roller turners of that town and the We meant our reply to the World's notice of our of about ninepence per week from his combers, and insertion of Mr. Oastler's letter, without editorial a shilling per week from his weavers, although it was admitted he was previously something under his eighbour's. The result was a turnout of the majority

those given by others.

upon the ballot as a necessary part of the great struck us, that as long as a combatant has the best ceeded in binding him down to wages something like No sooner was this affair settled than a firm in Keighley, of the name of Craven, commenced the same game- This firm, though not quite so brazenfaced as the man of Bingley, was nevertheless equally bent upon attaining the same object. Being rather extensive manufacturers, and making a great quantity of different kinds of goods, they took their weavers seriatim, and clipped and cut them down in sections, till they had gone through the whole department, then beginning over again with a further reduction. They had carried on this process so effectually, and had puzzled their weavers so thoroughly, that their wages, like the colour of the camelion, were undefinable, being scarcely two weeks together alike. One thing they knew, that they were seriously diminishing, and that, although they were making finer goods than others, and should have been averaging higher wages, they were in reality making less than those working at coarser work. After nibbling down their wages in this manner, till in some cases there was scarcely any thing eft, they issued an order for the general reduction of nearly all kinds, which exasperated the weavers so previous, and to pay them for certain over lengths. the same condition as they were in before the strike. the pound cheaper. Another turn out of the weavers of Mr. G. Hatters. ey took place immediately after, through that employer giving still less than others, which also ended to pay for his wife's gown, be its fabric silk, entertain no feeling of danger or contempt, while we receive at the rate of others. In both cases the promises have been partly broken, and some of the

While these matters were passing in rapid succession amongst the power-loom weavers, the woolcombers, who constitute by far the largest body of workmen in this part of the country, had been complaining severely about their miserably low wages. These poor fellows, who number many hundreds if not some thousands, have been gradually reduced till they can now scarcely realise 10s. per week, by working fifteen hours per day. They very naturally oad, and that they earned vastly too little, that howcently thinking that these promises were made in pealers were to be judged, whether members of Parliament, Protestants, Catholics, professing friends, a request that they would advance their agreed to advance their wages a farthing upon the first description, and a halfpenny upon the second, with a promise, that they might give a still further advance if the remainder of the manufacturers would follow the example they were then setting. The other manufacturers refused to give them any advance at all, even the solitary farthing given by the others, which would only amount to about ninepence per week.

they had got from the three unless they used senders' blood boil in their veins. The mere indig-some kind of means to make the others comply. Ination which all must feel will, however, not suffice. about 120 with the intention of supporting them to starve their unhappy slaves into submission. This from the funds of the society till they gave the must not be. We appeal to the working men of the remainder of the manufacturers, big and little, came to the resolution of turning off the whole of towns where the delegates now are soliciting aid, to The other day we asked a great admirer of the the union, and of preventing them from contributing trust, too, that sympathy for our brothren will not Sir. How much have you paid? Oh, NOTHING, prostrate at their feet, was carried into the conclusion of this struggle, the Keighley combers to carry in their combs when they had wrought up the wool they had on hand. recruits for sentimental support for Repeal—we were act of petty tyranny, which has seldom been re-engagement, hold jubilees and play the equal, the the large loaf within easy reach, to the Charter in the under the erroneous impression that his type was equalled, so far from intimidating the men, was the Free Traders of Keighley, we have to state that ing their independence of, and disgust at, men no trick and contrivance to starve them into submis-

longer deserving their labour, and the declaration of war against their liberty and means of existence was met in a manly and becoming spirit. To show the manufacturers that they were quite alive to their reasons for advocating a repeal of the Corn Laws, When in the prosecution of their fraudulent de, signs, the League orators demanded popular support and paying so handsomely into the League Fund, under the pretext that Corn Law Repeal would be a the combers and others who supported their cause, to the number of some thousands, walked in procesof labour be beaten down by irresponsible and tyran- effect. After each attempt, the man regaled his starving family on raw turnips, and then, as if

fifteen hundred men, who have been the principal means of making them what they are, with the was their only protection from actual starvation. determined that they shall not succeed in their base attempt. For this purpose many of them are searching for employment in other quarters, while hundreds are getting their names enrolled in the parish books. There are two other associations commanding the and the manufacturers will thus have the pleasure of paying an advance in rates, if they will not pay one in wages!

The conduct of the manufacturers has had the appointed to act as poll clerks for the respective can- influence possessed by the non-electors—the legiti- try," and the "National Charter Association." If effect of opening the eyes of the public to their real didates preside, and with them the voter deposits the mate right of spending their money with those the combers and weavers of Keighly had been mem- character; they now begin to view them not as the honourable employers of Britain, devoting capital to balls which he does not mean to use; or, if this only, who in return would protect their labour. The bers of the first of these associations, they would have the commerce and prosperity of the country, but as method would not secure secrecy, each may receive error of the Chartist movement, however, has been, that had a power at their back, which would have made a band of money-hunting fellows, combining together a small linen bag, in which he may deposit the re- action comes too late; the powerful weapon EXCLU- the millocrats of that town pause in their tyranny, for the purpose of accumulating fortunes by the opjected balls, and hand it to the poll clerks; he then SIVE DEALING is resorted to after, instead of or, if rushing headlong to destruction they had insois now so grossly apparent, that the workmen will be driven, through necessity, into a NATIONAL semble a letter box at a post office, and there, unno- their several districts would divide themselves into have been assured the punishment of defeat. UNION for the protection of their labour, having ticed and uninterfered with, he deposits his ball or classes, and deal with none save those who would While the present state of things last, until such for its object the combination of labour and capital for their own benefit.

To give the public another instance of the manu-Clough, of Groves Mill. in consequence of the stoppage of the woolcombers, began to run short of tops successively, or otherwise let them work during the siderable distance, and thought it hard to get up by It is not our purpose to dilate upon the several five o'clock in the morning to perform half-a-day's work. But as the inconvenience, and not the convenirevelations contained therein of the doings of the in the morning, and subjecting them to the usual pains and penalties, "in that case made and provided," for coming too late. On finding that he rants. We wish the Keighley men success, and if manity, the weavers came to the determination of ing the factory altogether. They accordingly turned at large, are now as silent as they are during church time on a Sunday.

Whether the manufacturers of Keighley are a specimen of the class throughout the kingdom, or not, we cannot tell. One thing we know, that they have nearly all sprung from the ranks of the labouring class; that they have accumulated a very consider-

We may append to this "show up," of League rascality and millocrat rapacity the following quotation from our contemporary the Sussex Agricultural

neighbourhood have given their workpeople a fortnight's notice that they will reduce their wages five per cent.! Said we not that the reduction of wages, not the importing of cheap bread to the working man was the end and aim of League agitation? weavers of Lancashire and Yorkshire behold your gods! Several other branches of mill-workers are also threatened with a reduction, and the workmen are reported to be forming themselves into unions to resist the oppression of their employers. When their people remonstrated against this injustice, the masters insultingly answered that since the repeal of the "food is now much cheaper, and you Corn Laws, can therefore afford to work for less." from personal knowledge whether food is cheaper or not at Manchester and Salford, but the reports of the market acquaint us with the fact that it is not cheaper in London. Perhaps these masters, making 'haste to be rich"—a haste which Solomon has pronounced to be incompatible with innocenceudged of the reduction of food from the fall of prices of British grown corn in Mark Lane; but their workpeople have to deal with the baker who keeps up his price of bread, and not with the farmer who has been compelled to reduce his price of wheat. But have the masters who promised to sell so cheap. if the Corn Laws were abolished, reduced their own profits as well as their men's wages? Knowing the spirit of a Manchester manufacturer as we do, we far as to cause a strike of the whole body, amounting to betwixt 500 and 600. After a struggle of about sumers, the wearers of cotton and wool, have to pay should blush did we personally propound such a quesa week, this affair was also terminated by an agree- as high as ever. Down with the wages, up with the ment to give a rate of wages the same as given a month profits, is the Manufacturing Leaguer's cry. This per cent. of which these hard-hearted worship-The weavers, however, soon found after returning to pers of Mammom purpose to mulct their poor serfs, work that manufacturers promises are only made to will add probably ten per cent. to their own profits be broken, and they now find themselves in nearly for the public will not get their goods a farthing in Wages constitute the value of the coat upon a

gentleman's back, and swell the price he has in about a week by a promise that they should muslin, or calico. The value of the material is originally trifling; what constitutes the value ultimately to be paid for it by the purchaser weavers turned off through having taken an active is the accumulation of wages from the primary raw material to the putting on of the apparel. The masters, we could, if we pleased, publish their names but that in the present state of the law of libe might subject ourselves to inconvenience without helping our argument,—the pinching masters who have been most forward in proposing this reduction of wages are among those who were the most active partisans of the League, a clear demonstration, revealed almost sooner than we, with all our belief made bold to ask for a small advance, thinking, that the cheap loaf which they ostentatiously proas markets were improving, and the Corn Laws in mised meant really low wages and high profits, and process of repeal, it could not be well refused. The nothing else. The poor teiling men, by the sweat of manufacturers have frequently told them, when com- whose brows the manufacturers are clothed in splenplaining, that they knew their condition was very dour and fare sumptuously every day, have now, or shortly will, lose live per cent. of their earnings; that ever it was as much as the trade would afford, but is, if a journeyman gained 20s. a week, he will be should they be fortunate enough to gain the altera- presently reduced to 19s.; but on the other hand, if tion in the Corn Laws, they might expect a very the master's profits were before 25 per cont. they are considerable rise in their wages. The combers inno- now advanced to 35 per cent.; whereas, if the agrisincerity, applied to them about seven weeks ago, Manchester goods, he must pay a shilling still—there cultural consumer paid before a shilling per yard for but were informed that they were rather too soon. is no five per cent. reduction for him. Is it fair that They again waited upon them about four weeks since the master manufacturers should reduce their wages one halfpenny per pound upon all wool under four-pence, and to three farthings upon all wool betwint pence, and to three farthings upon all wool betwint ruined, whilst grain factors, millers, and bakers, wages and still keep up their prices to the public? Is it fourpence and sixpence. Three of the manufacturers keep up their price of bread as high as it ever was? PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN KEIGHLEY ENGLAND TO THE RESCUE!

Since the above article was put into type, we have received the following additional communication from our well-informed and indefatigable correspondent. The detail of the atropious acts of these The combers saw they should lose even the little ruffically Free Traders of Keighley will make our Mr. Robert Clough, of Groves Mill, numbering The millocrats have entered into an infernal league their combers, for the double purpose of breaking up give that aid immediately and bountifully. We depending upon them for support. This das-tardly and mean combination to lay the poor fellows the rescue. One thing we rejoice to learn, that, at effect by each manufacturer ordering his combers will unite with the grand army of the United Tracks. This Let them do so, and they will be invincible:-

obeyed with the greatest cheerfulness. They, in- the combers appear more firm and determined than deed, appeared gratified at the opportunity of show ever, while the manufacterers are resorting to every

sion. Instead of meeting the men honourably and TRIUMPH FOR LABOUR AT STOCKPORT. fairly in discussion, they meet in private amongst themselves to devise new methods for cutting off the supplies of their victims. For this purpose they have extended the anti-wages-league to Sutton, and enlisted two other manufacturers into their society. one of whom has thrown about one hundred, and the other about fifty more combers out of work, t increase the difficulty of obtaining support. One firm has fixed up a notice in the factory that they in Capital. The complainant was Thomas Eskrigge, tend running short time in the course of a fortnight, unless the combers give in, and, to punish the factory hands, they are contriving to work a full day without Lighting up. To effect this, the hands are compelled to begin work at half-past five in the morning, with his mill without giving notice. The case was tried only a half hour allowed for dinner, thus making it before a bench of magistrates, of whom two were impossible for any to go home to their meals, excepting the few who may live about the factory doors. Some of the combers having procured wool from and our space is occupied—but it shall appear in full Bradford and Halifax, the manufacturers are now in our next week's publication. intriguing with the parties who have supplied them, telling them that the men have turned out for an advance of wages, and ought not to be encouraged To terrify their poor victims still further, they are giving it out that they can do without their combers till Christmas. Some of them are buying tops, or combed wool, from other parts, while others are send ing off wool to Bradford to be carded by machines although the process is not at all suitable for the

manufacturing of pieces. "Among the many and impudent attempts to injure and degrade the men into worse than the condition of negroes, was the following, played off by a few manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Keighley. Thinking that their combers had either no sense or spirit of manhood in them, or that they were so impressed with the power of their employers that they durst not retuse to submit to anything they might propose, they each presented their combers with a document for signature. On inquiring into the Brighton (Sussex District) per W. Ellis nature of the articles they wished them to sign, they were very modestly informed that it was only a promise in writing, to the effect that they would belong to no union for the protection of wages, and have no thing to do with those incorrigible men who turned cut for wages.

"Although many of the men belonged to no union the proposal was too glaring for their sanction, and they refused, to a man, to have anything to do with it, which has defeated the plan for the present. Indeed, such a combination to break up a union for the protection of wages, and to hinder a body of Shrewsbury, per J. Powell starved and over-wrought men from re lizing the Carlton, per S. Hudson small advance of ninepeace per week, was never before witnessed. The amount required, as the combers jocularly remark, is only about the price of an inferior sheep's head per week, and they think it very hard Brighton (Sussex District) per W. Ellis that the "great measures" carried by Peel, Colden, and the manufacturers of England, will not afford that small matter extra, for a comber's Sun-

"The determination of the manufacturers to ruh Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Manchester, per J. Murray the workmen has had the effect of making the men Swindon, per D. Morrison ... equalled determined to resist. The majority of them declare that, rather than be subdued by such an infamous combination, they will wander through the country soliciting alms, or work on the highways for a twelvemonth on parish allowance. There are still upwards of a thousand out of employment, the most of them with families depending upon them, besides about two hundred of Robert Clough's power weavers; and as this number is too large to be supported by the contributions of the inhabitants, they are sending out delegates to solicit the assistance of the people of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the surrounding places, and there is every reason to be lieve they will meet with liberal support.

The country should understand that this is not a

mere struggle about an advance of wages, but the deliberate attempt of a body of Free Traders to prevent working men uniting to protect their labour. While they are combining themselves to keep down wages, they are denying their workmen the right of resistance, by telling them they shall being their leave. Not content with the power which capital gives them over the poor man, they are now trying to deprive him of the right of subscribing his G. J. Harney pence for his own protection. The attempt has had the good effect of drawing the attention of the combers to the best means of defence; and they are now determined that at the expiration of the present struggle, they will unite themselves with the grand army of the United Trades, and let the next battle be betwixt the manufacturers of Keighley and the trades of England.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE only event having the most remote approximation to political importance at home this week, is the commencement of the revision of the Voters' Lists in the Registration Courts. This annual nuisance began in the City of London on Tuesday, and is likely to continue for some weeks, inasmuch as the "Liberals," "the League," and the "Con servatives" are each represented by professional agents, ready to do the faction fighting. At the Tower Hamlets the list was disposed of in one day, neither of the wealthy parties attaching any interest to it. There were a hundred and seven claims, nearly one half of which were disallowed on the ground of non-appearance in person or by agent to support the claim. This is a great hardship on the poor voter, who must either lose his time or money in the attempt to substantiate his right. But, in truth, the Reform Act, as amended by the Registration Act, is nothing more than a series of traps and pitfalls for the poor man, and an arsenal of weapons which may be used against popular liberty by domi-Bant factions. The authors of this celebrated abortion professed to give the right of voting to householders paying £10 of yearly rent; but by the rating clauses, the clauses as to notices of claims, and the other duties imposed on the voter before he can fight his way within the pale of the constitution. the profession is reduced to a mere mockery. Everything has been done that ingenuity can invent for the purpose of practically narrowing the franchise.

So attached, however, are the Whigs to their pet measure, that they resisted the abrogation of these vexatious clauses with as much energy as the Tories | will take the wise step of becoming their own emdid the long established institutions, emanating from the "wisdom of our ancestors." If the will of the people was, however, strong enough to overturn nail maker, had, by the employment of a "Fogger, these venerable ancient and time-honoured relics of or taskmaster, reduced wages as much as 2d.. 3d. the past, there is small hopes of a Whig creation of 4d., and in some instances as much as 6d. per thouyesterday withstanding it for any lengthened period. Already the Poor Law, another favourite measure of by the "Fogger." the same party, has run its brief career and is about to drop rotten ripe into the grave. The Reform Act must follow it, and the franchise become practithe "Fogger." The workmen are supplied with good man, and such co-operation they were confident -man of proper age and sane mind.

The savans of the British Association have continued their feasting, excursions, and lectures, at discontinued by other manufacturers in the dis-Southampton and its neighbourhood during the trict, and cousequently this firm's conduct is they had done, with a view, firstly, of riding themweek, honoured by the presence, once or twice, of a source of annoyance to the respectable employers. Prince Albert at some of their " lectures." The Queen too, has run over from Osborne House, in her yatch, to take her husband, home to dinner, and altoyatch, to take her husband, home to dinner, and altogether the visit of the scientific folks seems to have
gether the visit of the scientific folks seems to have
them as they had done the neighbouring men of trusted, however, that ere long, man, and not made quite a holiday at Southampton and the vicinity. The Times, as usual, has attacked the errant Association with a series of articles half jocular half angry, but there is this year rather a better tone in them than formerly. Whether the accession of royalty to its ranks is the cause of this alteration we will not pretend to say.

The rumour that Parliament is to be dissolved in October, has again been revived by the Standard. | merely attempt to lop off a branch, but at once strike | right to interfere in such matters, but he considered It does not appear to be credited by the journals at the root of the the evil tree. likely to be best informed; nor in Lord John's prebrook, Driffield, Belper, &c., waited on Mr. Gim
brook, Driffield, Belper, &c., waited on Mr. Gim
blett, and stated that the Messrs. Ward had reduced tion of the people of Ireland, had compelled Lord
blett, and stated that the Messrs. Ward had reduced to not the people of Ireland, had compelled Lord
blett, and stated that the Messrs. Ward had reduced to not the people of Ireland, had compelled Lord
blett, and stated that the Messrs. -seem to be any reason for such a step. It was mor likely that he would wait and meet the old Parliament with a series of measures, professing at least to be comprehensive of their kind; and if defeated upon any of them, go to the country with a "new cry., Go where he may, however, he may reckon upon sturdy opposition from the Protectionists, and we hope from the Radicals also. It is the only wav of driving "Finality" from the helm of affairs.

In the absence of topics of a more novel character. the daily papers have been discussing that standing dish. Irish distress and its remedies; and varying it now and then by an excursion into foreign politics. The marriage of the Queen of Spain and her sister occupies the first place in this category, and must be quite a God-send to the "leader" writers. Columns on columns issue on the subject; which, whether it is looked at as respects its own intrinsic worth, or its bearings on the condition of the people of Spain, is not worth a single line. The only feeling the whole affair can excite is, Ithat of disgust at the manner in which the poor young Duffy puppet, called Queen, is forced into the arms of an assid to have no great liking for her. The morality the Secretary of State the entire innocence of this their attention to a few calculations founded upon of the Dame cratic genius which is abroad in every of the higher classes stands greatly in need of reimbecile and ugly fellow whom she hates, and who of the higher classes stands greatly in need of revictim of the crime of which he was found guilty by indisputable data, to prove the correctness of Mr. count, ry, has issued its irrevocable flat against all formation.

THE LEAGUE MAN AND HIS WORK-PEOPLE.

We have received a long account of this important case in which Mr. Roberts has again, in his character of Champion of the Rights of Labour, obtained a signal victory over the tyranny and dishonesty of Esq., of Mersay Mills, Heaton Norris, a great Corn Law Repealer; the defendants were Charles Potts, William Eye, and James Pattison, three of his work-

The case has produced quite a sensation in Stock port, and it will, no doubt, operate as a powerful check to some of the extortional practices of the our M. S.) was one of the League magistrates.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

> PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1.

Bushey, per J. Sloan Dudley, per W. Rankin Nottingham, per J. Sweet Radcliffe, per W. Rimmer Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Stockport, per T. Woodhouse ... Manchester, per J. Murray ... Elland, per J. Kinnersly

SECTION No. 2. Wotton-under-Edge, per R. Lacey Newcastle-on-Tyne, per J. Harrison Bushey, per J. Sloan .. .. Nottingham, per J. Sweet Radcliffe, per W. Rimmer Oldham, per W. Hamer Lancaster, per J. Harrison Northampton, per W. Munday Torquay, per J. Stoneman .. Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Paisley, per J. Lithgow

PER GENERAL SECRETARY SECTION No. 1. £ s. d. £ s. d.

0 2 0 Merthyr Tydvil - 1 6 6

0 9 0 Stalybridge - 5 0 0 Westminster -Butterly

SECTION No. 2. Chipping Norton - 0 15 0 Merthyr Tydvil Leamington - 1 10 0 Burnley - -- 2 19 5 Totness -Butter)y Belfast - 1 2 0 Lambeth (Wilts) - 0 10 0 G. Brooks
Bilston - 5 0 0 Washpound
Mr. Johnstone, Liverpool verpool - - 0 10 0 Westminster G. Yarrold, Alfreton 2 0 0 Jas. Kiddle -- - 1 4 4 Kirkaldy of Dean Q. U. Z., Mills - 5 4 6 Gosport -

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ... Mr . Wheeler £43 14 10 Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Mr. Wheeler,

PEB MR. O'CONNOR. Elland, per J. Kinnersley FOR WIILLAMS AND JONES. Four Gentlemen who visited Herringsgate .. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER MR. O'CONNOB.

From John and Rosanna Bedwell .. RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

CROWN AND ANCHOR MEETING. Whittington and Cat VICTIM FUND.

PROGRESS OF THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE EM-PLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

The Star of last week announced that the Directors of the United Trades' Association had taken Cradley (Worcester). Mr. Gimblett, one of the directors, proceeded there, bought materials, &c., and the delight of the operatives, who could scarce be re-Rock, that he and other employers must henceforth fairly remunerate their workmen, or otherwise they

Mr. Gimblett also visited Belper, at the request of racy, in depopulating the agricultural districts, and, the workmen, and ascertained that a Mr. Carr, a by their cruelty, driving the unfortunate labourers, sand, under the regular "card list" of prices; and was who constituted the reserve in the manufacturthat the odious "truck system" had been adopted

Mr. Carr formerly employed from seventy to eighty workmen, which number is reduced to about twenty Society proposed to remedy this monster evil, and the remainder being placed under the control of in so doing, they sought the co-operation of every tically what it is virtually, the birthright of every iron from Mr. Carr's warchouse, and are compelled of getting—(hear)—because they were deserving of to take the nails manufactured therefrom, to the it. (Cheers.) The aristocracy had broken up the "Foggers," who pay the wages in "truck," instead small farms, which were once the bulwark of Engof in coin. This system has, happily, been Mr. Gimblett subsequently had an interview with Mr. Carr, who appeared ashamed of the "Foggers' doings, and Mr. Gimblett assured him, it was the full determination of the Board of Directors to emthem, as they had done the neighbouring men of

Cradley. It is understood that Mr. Carr has subsequently had an interview with the other employers of the doubt, force the consideration of its objects upon the district, when the correctness of the report given in a previous Northern Star was acknowledged.

The employers evinced a desire that battle should be given to the "Foggers," but Mr. Gimblett gave that the Government had not, heretefore, interested them to understand, that the business of the Board of Directors is not with those "Foils" of the employers; and that the "United Trades" would not Some persons contended that Government had no

A deputation from the Silk Glove Makers of Hol- watch over and stimulate the social progress of the wages by imposing extra work on the gloves, thus John Russell to recognise such principle, aye, and occupying more time without giving a corresponding to act upon it too. (Hear.) His Lordship had sucremuneration; and that another firm (Messrs. ceeded in carrying a measure through Parliament, to Brittle) although they had not adopted the extra work in question, but had threatened to reduce their land, for the employement of the starving population men's wages sixpence per dozen; which cases Mr. of that ill used land. (Cheers.) And in justice, he was a sixpence per dozen; which cases Mr. of that ill used land. Gimblett promised to lay before the "Central Com- would say, that the little man was entitled to praise mittee" of the sister Association for the Protection for having caused such a measure to become law, esof Industry, immediately on his arrival in town. Several Shoe Clubs are established amongst the Several Shoe Clubs are established amongst the the Noble Lord had ever been the author. (Laugh-Chain and Nail Makers of this district, in support of ter.) Howsoever, let us "give the devil his due,"

VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS RE-LIEF COMMITTEE.

Self-Employment Association."

At a meeting of the Committee held at the Chartist Land Office, 83, Dean Street, on Sunday afternoon September 13th. Mr. John Simpson in the chair-letters were read from Mr. Richards, Mrs. but the act itself was not sufficiently extensive. R. Smart, Mesdames Ellis and Booker-being the Government was partially doing for Ireland by law, second remittance made since the amalgamation of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was doing the committees; the sum of £1 was also voted to Mrs. | wholly by union, in England, and backed up as the

Mr. Arnott gave notice that at the next meeting he of the working classes of the country, they must sucwould bring forward the case of W. S. Ellis, with a ceed. (Cheers.) He need not reiterate the statethe jury's verdiet.

Chartist Intelligence

NORWICH. CHARTISM AROUSING FROM ITS SLUMBERS.

The few good and true men of this town, whose union has never been broken since the commencement of the movement, resolved, a few days ago to make an effort to arouse the public mind from the sluggishness which for some time past characterised it. They accordingly applied to the Executive for a deputation to attend two meetings which they proposed holding. Messrs. Clark and M'Grath were appointed by the Executive as the deputation. That magnificent structure St. Andrew's Hall, capable of holding eight thousand persons was granted by the Mayor in which to hold the meetings. On Monday evening last, at the appointed hour a large assemblage was congregated within the magnificently adorned walls of the Hall, when Mr. Laws was unanimously elected to preside. He congratulated his fellow townsmen on their assembling so numerously on that occasion. The subject for their considerasuch name (we cannot recollect it and have mislaid tion that evening was the land, and the way to obtain it. He would not detain the meeting with any observations of his upon that great subject, as he felt convinced that most ample justice would be done to it by Mesers. Clark and M'Grath, he claimed for the speakers an attentive hearing, and assured the

meeting on their part, that they would feel the greatest satisfaction in answering every inquiry regarding the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, its principles and objects. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then introduced Mr. M'Grath, to the meeting. He said, he felt delighted that the subject of the land should arouse the attention of so many of the inhabitants of Norwich, as he had the honour then to address. The pleasure which he expericaced, was built upon the hope that the blessings and advantages of the land would be secured and enjoyed by many of that numerous assemblage. (Cheers.) If such were not the result of that night's proceedings it would be no fault of the conveners of he meeting, of him or his colleague Mr. Clark. They appeared before the working men of Norwich, as the heralds of cheering intelligence, they came to point out the means of social emancipation; to show wronged, and robbed, and insulted labour and unerring path from the morasses of poverty and abasement to the verdant and flowery meads of prosperity and independence. (Cheers.) The time had arrived when the improvement in every respect of the wealth creating millions, demanded undivided at tention. Those classes who form what is called the upper stories in the social structure, heed not the sufferings of those who bear the burden of their luxury and aggrandisement, hence if the condition if the labourer, the mechanic, and artisan, is to be omproved it must be by their own combined continuous, and vigorous exertions. (Hear.) It has been said by high authority. that one-tenth of the inhabitants of Great Britain are dependent upon law-forced charity for support? Take this appaling fact in connection with another great fact, that we have an extent of cultivable soil, which will support four for every one of our present population, and who was he that would say, that this was either a land of justice or liberty? We have land to culti- their absence teach the people to place no confidence vate, we have labour willing to cultivate it, why in their hollow professions. He hoped that the conthen should those dens of degradation, those receptacles of woe and misery, those blurs upon the cha-

tianity, and high civilisation should stimulate to exertion the misanthrope, let alone the christian, the patriot, and philanthropist, for the removal of that mass of wretchedness, which imbitters the lives of so many of our fellow creatures. As the government would do nothing for them, as the aristocracy who have monopolised and appropriated to themselves that when the corrupting and intimidating influences God's heritage to man, will do nothing for them. they must endeavour to do something for theming man to rise trodden state, like the good Samaritan, it is ready to minister to the wants of suffering humanity. It independence, at an expence so trifling that the poorest may become recipients. He bespoke their individed attention, while he showed them the benefits of this noble institution, and the principle of operation, by which it was proposed to realise them. The aim of the society was to put its members in possession of land upon such terms that they may live comfortably upon its produce. This the society could accomplish at an expense quite trifling to its nembers. Mr. M'Grath then showed the meeting the great benefits which membership with the society would confer, he explained clearly the modus operandi by which the society proposed to effect its objects, and was heard most attentively and approvingly by the audience. It had been said that two acres of land would not yield enough for a family.

If Chat Moss, near Manchester, can be made to pro duce thirty tons of potatoes to the acre he thought other land properly cultivated would do at least like. wise; that would be at the rate of sixty tons from two acres, which at thirty shillings ver ton, would amount to £90. He thought he would not be avoid of truth, if he ventured to say that only few of the Norwich weavers received £90 for plying the shuttle for twelve months. (Hear.) The rules of the society however permitted members to have three or four acres, by taking out a share and a half or two shares, Mr. M'Grath refuted satisfactorily the objections which at the commencement of the society 61 were urged against its practicability, and concluded a lengthy and able speech, amidst the universal plaudits of the assemblage. Mr. CLARK on coming forward was warmly ap-

plauded. He said, that at no time was it an enviable task to follow his eloquent predecessor, and on the present occasion, as was his usual practice, his address had contained so much upon the subject, that there was little left for him (the speaker) SYSTEM BY THE AID OF THE UNITED to advance. But a few ideas had suggested themselves to his mind upon which he would dwell for a short time. In addition then, to what they had heard already, enjoining them to become members of the Land Society, he thought it was the duty, as well as the interest of the trading classes especially, up the case of the horse rail makers on strike at to forward the objects of such an institution. Who were they in times of distress and commercial panic, upon whom fell the chief burden of supporting the set the men to work on their own account, much to unemployed operatives, that upon such occasions were reduced to a state of pauperism? Was it not strained from expressing their joy by means of the the shop keepers and small tradesmen, whose who'd town bellman; however, this act proclaimed to Mr. capital was sank in their business, and who from their profits, and, very often their stock, were compelled to pay enormous poor rates? But was it right that it should be so? (No!) Let them recolect what had been the conduct of the landed aristocwho had been in the habit of tilling the earth, into the manufacturing towns, to seek for employment (Hear, hear.) These labourers and their families it ing labour market, and who by being forced into unnatural competition with their fellows, tended to re-

duce the wages of the whole. (Cheers.) The Land lish comfort and independance, and had converted whole tracts of territory into one large farm. This selves of the trouble and cost of the pauperism, which their own selfish conduct had created, and secondly, for the purpose of availing themselves of that politi-

cal power, which the enfranchisement of the Land Land. would be enfranchised. (Cheers ) The operations of the Society—which had attained a position so glorious and commanding; would, he had no legislature itself-and was it not, he would ask, the duty of that body to take the lead in the social improvement of the people? (Hear.) It was true itself much in the well being of the working classes, but henceforth it would have to alter its tactics .it the most important function of a Government to

pecially as it was about the only good law of which "The Workmen's own Shop," and numerous shares altho the black gentleman—he thought, was often taken up by trades and individuals, in the "Trades defrauded of his due—(laughter)—if it were not so, they would not be troubled with such a corrupt House of Commons as at present cursed the nation-(laughter)-but let them pray that in future the geutleman in question would be more punctual in his demand.-(cheers)—and they would take care that he should be paid in full. (Renewed laughter and cheers. He Mr. Clark) said that the principle of the measure was good.

society would be by the public spirit, and intelligence

point both of utility and revenue, and having again

the following evening, (Tuesday,) for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament for the People's Charter, and the numerous assemblage adjourned. On Tuesday evening, pursuant to announcement, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich was held in St. Andrew's Hall, to adopt the National Petition fer the People's Charter, as well as to hear with similar local Committee throughout the coun-

move the first resolution.

resolution:-

That in the opinion of this meeting the representation of this country is most defective, and, therefore, fraught with much evil to the community; and this meeting believing that the People's Charter contains a system of

power to make it the Law of this Land. The motion was seconded by Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. M'GRATH rose to support the resolution and was warmly greeted by the meeting. He said, the seconder of the resolution which he had the honour of supporting had asked where were the vaunted friends who upon other occasions might be seen gracing with their presence that platform. Let duct of their soi-dissant friends that night, would prove the necessity of making Peel's maxim, that the people should take the management of their resolution adverted to the present feeble, inefficient, and corrupt state of our representative system. In that system only 800,000 are enfranchised out of an admiration of the world! he ventured to affirm, the following resolution was agreed to:and bitter experience has taught us that the stream is tainted with all the impurities of the source. Mr. ynes had complained of Thetford having as many members as Norwich; but that state of things is justice itself, when compared with other monstrosities of the system. There was the little village of Harwich, with its four thousand inhabitants, sending to Parliament as many members as the Tower Hamlets with a population of a half-a-million! Who is he that will dare say that this is a just system, that it needs no reformation, and ought to be continued Mr. M'Grath then proceeded to show the impoverishing operation of laws made by Parliaments not representing the people, and therefore not heeding their interests, and contended strongly for the principle, that equitable legislation could alone emanate from equitable representation. The resolution pointed out the people's charter as the correctors of the errors of our representative system; as the means of making the House of Commons a genuine reflex of the improving feelings, the expanding intellect, and increasing intelligence of the whole community. Cheers.) He hoped that no man's mind in that meeting was warped by prejudice against the Charter: f there were any present who considered themselves unfit for liberty, let them proclaim themselves. Whigs, Tories, or slaves, if all present regarded the franchise as their right, then did they belong to the

phalanx of freedom's votaries—the Chartist party. (Cheers.) Mr. M'Grath then fixed the attention of the meeting on the principles of the Charter, proving by incontestible fact and argument, the truth, justice. and necessity of each point. If, then, the Charter be true, just, and necessary, can the man be considered anything else than a traitor to his country who will not struggle to secure its speedy triumph. (Cheers.) The people have the means, without riot, violence, or bloodshed, to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of class dominance; and if they will not use an answer, and appointed a time for an interview the means in their power, then degradation and wretchedness are the just penalties of their negligence. Cheers.) When man shall have learned to unite with those who now regard him with supercilious brow, and treat his prayers with contumely, will pay the also elected Treasurer. nost worshipful deference to his remonstrances. to shoulder, and thus give moral battle to the fees of | Election and Registration Fund:the rights of man. (Cheers.) A movement for the Charter was on the eve of commencing, to which, he felt convinced, the history of agitations could furnish no parallel. (Cheers.) He conjured them to wage ncessant war with the cause of national calamity, until its entire extermination is accomplished. Cheers.) Through the medium of the Charter they would obtain a representative body characterised by humanity, wisdom, and intelligence; a body which would stand to the people in the position of their servant, and not their taxing, imperious, and tyrannical master. Under the rule of such a parliament such a parliament they might hope to see freedom and justice scattering the blessings of peace, prosperity, and contentment over the extent of the empire; with such a parliament they might hope to see realised in Western Europe, reposing in peaceful

loveliness, in sublime grandeur, upon the eternal posom of the ocean, a land where the sun shall not shine upon the palace of the tyrant, or set upon the abode of the slave. (Loud cheers.) The National Petition was then moved by Mr. Batson, and seconded by Mr. Springhall, which was adopted without a dissentient.

Mr. Laws moved the next resolution, which wa as follows:-That with a view to convince people of the injustice of institutions not based upon political equality, the return to Parliament of a few friends of liberty must be achieved, who, by continuous exertion, shall arouse the nation to a sense of the degradation now inflicted upon it, by the exclusion of seven millions of men from all participation in the making of the laws which govern their lives, iberties, and property. This meeting, therefore, pledges itself to use its utmost energies to secure so desirable an object. Mr. Goar seconded the resolu-

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Clark, who on coming forward to support the resolution, was loudly cheered, and said, the resolu-tion declared it to be advisable to secure the return of a few good men to the llouse of Commons, in order that faction might be bearded in its own den-(Cheers.) True, the people had a few stirling friends already in Parliament, but they needed more, as corruption was strong, and would resist to the last. any attempt to deprive it of its murderous power. They had the gallant Duncombe! (Loud cheers.) The unflinching and incorruptible Wakley! (Cheers and cries of no flogging!) They had Sharman Crawford. (Cheers.) John Fielding. (Cheers.) General Johnstone and others, who were ready and willing to assist the people, if they (the people) would only make it manifest, that they were in earnest. (Hear.) He had said that the resolution contained an answer answer to the calumnies of their enemies, who were eternally taunting them with physical force, Now, as one of the authorised directors of the Chartist movement, he repudiated all such doctrines. (Cheers.) The resolution pointed out the mode by which they hoped to, accomplish their rights as men. It pointed to the llonse of Commons, corrupt and illiberal as it is, 'and said, " Post your advance Ellis and Mr. D. Potts, on behalf of Mrs. Roberts.

The sum of 10s. each was voted to John Riehards, J.

R. Smart, Meedarger, Ellis and Mr. D. Potts, on behalf of Mrs. Roberts.

(Hear.) Now his object in calling their attention to main body of the army attack it similtaneously, the sum of 10s. each was voted to John Riehards, J.

this subject was to shew them that what the energeticaly, and perseveringly from without; and your labour will ere long be triumphant by the complete rout and total overthrow of both factions." (Loud cheers.) A mere class Government cannot much longer exist in this country. "I'ime and the growing intelligence

M'Grath's assertions, to which he challenged con- They proposed to present a petition to Parliament To THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND.—BROTHERS,—A fellow tradiction. Mr. Clark then entered into details early next session, which petition they expected showing the value of small farms over large ones, in would be signed by four million of British subjects, appealed to the meeting to swell the ranks of the society, he retired loudly cheered.

The Chairman then announced that a public of the paid to the prayer thereof, they were determined to petition again and again. In fact, to inundate the society, he retired loudly cheered.

The Chairman then announced that a public House with petitions, and never to give them a momeeting would be held in the same place upon ment's peace until the rights of the people were conceded. (Cheers.) They were resolved that there should be no cessation to the moral and constitutional war, until the principles of the People's Charter were inscribed upon the Statute Book of the realm.

an exposition of the line of proceedure laid down by the late Convention for promoting the weal of the Democratic movement. The attendance was much boroughs would be concentrated the whole weight more numerous than that of the preceding night. and influence of the democracy in every Mr. Smith, having been unanimously appointed to part of the empire. Messra. Duncombe and Wakley, preside; regretted that their choice had not fallen were at the head of that committee, and under such unon a more competent person to fill the office of auspices they were sure of success. (Cheers.) It chairman to so important an occasion. He however, was time for the good men of all classes to unitecheerfully responded to the call of his fellow-towns- theirs was not a war of one class, or one man men, and hoped that the time was come when every against the other; but a war of the Spirit of true Briton, would be prepared to do a man's share Liberty and against that of despotism. (Cheers.) in the great work of establishing the freedom of his When they saw the crowned tyrants of Europe country. (Cheers.) The chairman concluded a very leaguing against the people, he asked was that the neat and pithy speech, by introducing Mr. Lynes to time for them to stand idly by, and witness with calm indifference the strangulation of the idol of Mr. LYNES considered the defects in the repred their soul's liberty? (Cheers.) Let them turn sentative system of this country to be so obvious as to demand an immediate remedy. Long since, these defects were perceived, long since they should have been remedied. But as the errors of the system are left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the system are left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her sufferings under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her suffering under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—brave, but unhappy 'Poland—and contemplate her suffering under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—and contemplate her suffering under the three royal monsters of Austria, left for correction to the situation of Poland—and contemplate her suffering under the three royal monsters of Austria, and Russia, and at the same time consider the poland and the same time three royal monsters of the situation of the poland and the same time three royal monsters of the same time three royal monsters of the same time three royal mons left for correction to us, let it be our care that the alliance of that triple alliance with our own posterity shall not be able to accuse the present illustrious! sovereign, and he thought they would generation with bequeathing evils, which they had find ample cause to bestir themselves. Louis

the power but wanted the will and the virtue to Philippe, too, was at present playing an artful remove. (Cheers.) Why, he asked, should such a game, by scheming to get one of his sons married to place as Thetford have the power of sending as many | the sister of the Queen of Spain, with a view of members to Parliament as Norwich, seeing that the perpetuating his own hated, treacherous race-of population of the one is but eight thousand while the House of Orleans, upon the throne of France; that of the other exceeds seventy thousand? He but whether his cunning would succeed time alone asked, ought such a political anomaly as this exist would develope. The tyrant of the "Barricades" in the 46th year of the 19th century? The People's was fast approaching to futurity; he would soon de-Charter made law would prove a sovereign panacea scend to the "tomb of all the Capulets," and then for this state of things, it would purge the flouse of it would be seen if the people of glorious France Commons of its impurities and make it what it would submit to the rule of his degenerate progeny should be, the friend and protector of the rights It may happen that the Republican guns of 1830 and interests of labour, (Cheers.) He would sub- will be turned against the Republicans of a future mit for the approval of the meeting the following | period; but be that as it would, his anxious pray was-SUCCESS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND THE WORLD! Mr. Clark sat down amidst loud applause.

The resolution was then put and carried. After which, votes of thanks were passed to Mesurs. representation, just in principle and harmonious in M'Grath and Clark, the Chairman, and the Mayor, action, are resolved to exert every legal means in their for granting the use of the Hall for the meeting. Three cheers were then given for Messrs. O'Connor Duncombe, Wakley, M'Grath, and Clark, and the meeting dispersed, first having extracted a promise from the deputation from the Executive Committee, that they would try and prevail upon Mr. O'Connor to visit Norwich, which they promised

MANCHESTER.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Sunday evening last in the People's Institute, John Sutton in the chair. John O'Hea read Mr. O'Connor's racter of England, the Union Workhouses, be crammed with the sons of toil? The very thought business into their own hands, the rule of popular that such should be fact in this land of genuine christaction henceforth in Norwich. (Cheers.) The was given to the chairman and lecturer. letter from the Northern Star, after which, Mr NOTTINGHAM.

> ELECTION COMMITTEE. - This committee met on adult male population of seven millions! and this is Sunday evening last, at the Colonel Hutchinson, part of the glorious constitution which challenges the | Castle Terrace, when after a lengthened discussion

That a meeting of delegates from the town and county had done their work on the occasion of a general of Nottingham be held at the New Inn, Carrington, on election, that not more than one-fourth of the privi- Sunday, October 4th, to take the necessary steps for selves. The Chartist Co-operative Land Society, leged section are free agents—electors whose votes holding a public meeting of the town and county to adopt are the untrammelled expressions of their own feelings and judgments: here was one of the monstrous places are respetfully requested to send delegates defects of the system—the people's house constituted Nottingham, Arnold, Radford, Hyson Green, Hucknall invited them to partake of comparative comfort and in reality by one-fourth of the electoral body. The Calverton, Carrington, Bulwell, Carlton, Lenton, Rud. source of legislation is narrow and corrupt, and long dington, Lambley, Basford, and as many more places as can make it convenient.

The committee beg to direct the attention of the Chartists of this neighbourhood to the proposed Election Fund of £25,000. The battle of against might" will have to be fought in the British 'arliament, it depends upon the people how soon Nothing can be done without the "sinews of war." The committee, therefore, trust that the Chartists will send in their contributions of sixpence, and as much more as they can afford, either by instalments, or at once, as may best suit them.

The speech of Mr. O'Connor in Devonshire has made a wonderful impression here, even the enemics of Chartism say they never heard anything to equal

LEICESTER. Mr. O'Connor's Chartist Section. Chartism has been pronounced dead at this place. It is not so: principle never dies. It has survived the ruin so carried out by Bairstow. A few half-starved operatives, aided by an old man, nearly worn out in the service, have created a revival of Chartist spirit which will ere long produce great results. The committee meet every Tuesday night, at 36, Sanvoy Gate, for the admission of members, and the body.

every Sunday morning in the pasture. CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE. This body met at the Chartist Assembly Rooms 83, Dean Street, on Tuesday Evening, September the 15th, Mr. James Grassby in the chair. Mr. Stallwood reported the result of his and Mr. M'Grath's interview with Thomas Wakley, Esq. which was that that gentleman had consented to

with the deputation. The election for Secretary was then proceeded (Cheers.) When man shall have learned to unite with with; Mr. M'Grath's letter declining to stand for his fellow man, when he shall learn to confide in the office having been read, and Mr. Wheeler having him, when he shall have learned to respect him, withdrawn Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. James Grassby

was unanimously elected. Mr. John Simpson was It was then resolved, That the next meeting be

(Hear, hear.) He advised them that very night to held on Tuesday Evening next, at the Assembly commence the work of fraternisation, to begin to Room, and that the absent members be warned to ioin hand and heart, to put foot to foot and shoulder attend. The following sums were subscribed to the

Thomas M. Wheeler ... 1 0 0 James Grassby ... 0 2 6 John Simpson ... 0 2 6 Edmund Stallwood ... 0 2 6 ... 0 2 6 ... 0 2 6 John Shaw BARNSLEY.

At the weekly meeting of the Chartist Association, held in the Chartist room, on Sunday last. A lively Mirfield, on the beneficial effects that would result | did accept; and I feel convinced that you will be by working men using the power the law allows them | phased and gratified at the use to which I mean to they might hope for brighter and better days; under to possesses in parochial and local affairs. The meeting was very ably addressed by Messrs. Segrave, | cultural college, where a thousand of the children of Mirlield, Lingard, Garbut, Leary, and others; a goodly number of members were enrolled, when the clucation, upon a plan which I should develope in meeting adjourned till next Sunday.

WROUGHTON, NEAR SWINDON, YORK-SHIRE. The Swindon Chartists held a meeting here a few days ago, which was addressed with great success by Messrs. Morrison, Barber, and Burton.

To Readers & Correspondents.

MR. COOPER .- ONE OF MY LIABIJITIES .- As I cannot discover Mr. Cooper's present residence, I am constrained to take this method of informing him, that his Bill for £26 5s, with which he discharged the balance of his obligations to me, has been returned, dis-RICHARD HARRIS .- The law does not allow an atheist the

privilege of "affirmation" in lieu of oath-taking : that privilege being confined to Grakers and Moravians. Whether a witness is bound by law to answer a Judge if questioned as to his religious belief, we do not know, but we do know Judges expect any question they ask to be answered, under pain of committali for "contempt."

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BE MR. O'CONNOR ROB PRIVATE MATTHEWSON .- From Work, per G. Jefferson, collected in pennics, to purchase his (M.'s) discharge from the 7th Regiment of Hussars-4s. 6d. Notice-As Mr. O'Conner is not Treasurer for such fund, nor aware who is, he would thank G. J. to say to whom he must hand over the amound.

AMES WINSON .- Bovey Tracy, Devon, says, " With feel. ings of unmingled gratification I second the proposition of W. C. Smith, of Halifax, for raising a subscription for the champion of Chartism, FEARGUS O'CONNER, to enable him to carry on the war for Labour's emancipation!! JAMES BLEARDALE, Sutton-in-Ashfield,-Thanks for your good wishes. Our publisher will forward the

W. BEESLEY .- Received. Write again.

. G. HOLLAND .- The second section will not have to sufficient sum of money. In fact, a few weeks will see the second section in possession of an estate. MR. T. WINTERS, of Leicester, begs leave to acknow-

ledge £1 from Hucknal-Torkard, towards the Frame.

know not, but the printer will correct the error.

oligarous, and ours amongst the number. (Cheers.) of No. 2 be wanted ! See advertisement,

of the name of Thomas King, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, having been hawking the country with an address headed "To the Chartists of England," appended to which is my name, with those of Donald M. Pherson and Joseph Taylor, this is to caution all, that such document and names are wilful forgeries. The individuals named, with hundreds besides, have long been of opinion that Thomas King is an unprincipled adventurer, I thank H. Borrow, of Leicester, for getting possession of the address in question, and Mr. Wheeler for forwarding it to me; it shall be carefully preserved as a memento of this man's bareness .--WILLIAM GARRARD, news-agent, Secretary to the Ipswich district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

Answers to severat Correspondents are prepared. but through press of matter postponed till next week. Ar. ALEX. M'DONALE, Garstor.—The address is No 2. Robert-street, Adelphi, Strand, London. Mr. Joseph Powell, Shrewsbury .-- If the London Publisher calls at our office he can have the number re-

W.H .- The "Revelations of Russia," two volumes, is published by Mr. Colburn, Great Marlborough-street. The price is 21s. We do not know the publisher of nor price the work entitled "Kings the Devil's Vicegerents." .-- A common custom in this country notoriously is to

demand pledge from parliamentary candidates. M. Guizot's law is not law for England. READER OF THE "STAR," wishes to know the "address of "The American North West Company" in

London. HORE KIDNAPPING.—A correspondent informs us that a certain manufacturer in the neighbourhood of Manchester, has lately sent his agents into the agricultural districts to obtain a supply of new hands, under the pretence that he is in want of hands, and gives good wages. He is not in want of hands, and does not give good wages. His object evidently is to obtain a surplus number of hands that so he may control his workmen who lately came off victorious in a strggle against his tyranny.

ALFRED Rowley, Congleton .- If you never "run" from the service, and can show your "discharge" and other " ship papers," we are confident you can obtain admission to Greenwich Hospital. Many of the inmates have not served longer in the navy than you have. THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND."-In reply to several correspondents we have to state, that the price of the publication is five shillings, (worth ten times that sum.) We recommend those of our readers who may not be able to afford that sum for the book, to form book-clubs, and by subscription of a few pence each make themselves possessors of this excellent work. CHARTIST SICK, BUBIAL, AND TRAVELLING RELIEF FUND .- The Chartists of Bolton suggest the establishment of a Sick, Burial and Travelling Relief Fund, in connection with the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. They say that the members belonging to the society are already sufficiently numerous to establish such a fund. Many of the members undoubtedly belong to the "Freemasons," "Odd-Fellows," "Druids." or "Benefit Societies," &c. These Associations are notoriously faulty in many respects; for instance, at least one fourth of the members' money is spent in "drink," the "regalia," and a lot of tom-foolery which the Chartists would avoid. It is to be expected that if such a fund was established, many of the members of the Land Society who belong to the above societies would leave them; any way there are thousands of Chartists who are not members of the "secret orders" because of the objections above alluded to, who would certainly contribute to the suggested fund, the utility and necessity of which cannot be questioned. The Bolton Chartists suggest to the several localities the consideration of the following question :-- " Would a Sick, Burial, and Travelling Relief Fund, in connection with the Land Society be beneficial? If so, how could such a fund be established with the greatst advantage, and the least amount of sub-cription?" W. Cooper, Derby .- Prose on stilts is neither powerful

nor elegant writing. A little declamation is allowable. piling word apon word, enither apon enither to es press even the most common-place ideas is a great blunder, which mars instead of makes the effect intended. The pith of our correspondent's letter amounts to this, that the working classes have two duties to perform, the first to secure the defeat of the Whigs at the next election, the second to support Mr. O'Connor in his indefatigable exertions to obtain for the people the Char'er and the Land. Of course we heartily concur with our correspondent. ONE OF THE DISPRANCHISED calls attention to the "seven

mile boundary clause" of the Reform Bill, which has disfranchised so many voters (principally of the working class) who from birth or servicude enjoyed the franchise previous to the passing of that bill. He suggests that meetings be held in all the principal towns for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abrogation of the seven-mile clause, and in lieu thereof inserting one for reinvesting those with the franchise whom the Reform Bill disfranchised, permitting them to give their votes in the city or borough where residing, or the nearest to their place of residence. As Lord John Russell has repudiated "finality," this demand, our correspondent thinks, would test "his

## Correspondence.

DEVONSHIRE.—We have much pleasure in giving the following as the result of Mr. O'Connor's visit to Devenshire. We have more than thirty shares taken up since our last meeting night, and as for Teign-mouth, they are going a head finely, they have from twenty to thirty members joined since last Monday. TO FEARGUS O'CUNNOB, ESQ.

Newton Abbot, Devonshire, September 11th, 1846. Sta,-My aim, my wish, and my hope, is to cheer you

in your onward path; you have propounded a great problem, you have solved it yourself; and the friends of the labourer thankfully accept the boon, by which his social condition is amended. You have shown us a means, easy of attainment, to provide him with a cottage, an abiding place, and a house, and while the labourer and the artizan, rear the palace for the prince and the peer, your great principle carried into practical effect, is, that he himself shall be the possesser of an humble lowly cot, suitable to his inherent right and standing in society. I wish you long life, and that great sweetness of it.

the ability to carry on and carry out the desirable deails of your benevolent plans: but whether you do live or not, the merit is your own of its commencement; and I beg to subscribe my guinea for the O'Connor testimonial; persuaded that if I am not the first, I shall not be the last in so doing, and remain, Your humble Servant,

My DEAR SIR, - Your letter is to me a source of great gratification and pride. I must eseem those of your class who anticipate no benefit from my project, but yet encourage it for the good of others, as sincere philanthropists. I accept your guinea thankfully and proudly-'tis the first I over apply it-'tis to lay the foundation stone of an agrithe working classes shall receive a good and useful this letter but from the crowded state of our columns, which compels me to postpone its announcement till next week.

I am, your obedient servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. To Mr. W. C. Radley.

" Caution to the Chartists generally, and all perons who hold premises where the Chartists meetings are held. We, the Chartists of Brighton, deem it our imperative duty to caution our brothren against person of the name of James Osborne, by trade a Currier, (we believe now residing in Museum-street, Bloomsbury, London,) who has been in this town within these few days; and in consequence of representing himself as one of the Chartist body, and staing that he expected to receive the sum of £1 from Mr. John Good, a member of this locality, and inquiring for the Northern Star which he was supplied with ; the landlord of the "Artichoke" (the house where we meet.) was induced to give him credit to the amount often shillings, until he attempted to persuade Mr, Akchurst, our westhy host, not to belong to the Land Society any longer : which led Mr. Akehurse to doubt Mr. Osborne's sincerity, and on inquiring of the members on their next mee he found Osborne's statements to be quite false; and moreover that he had behaved very dishonourably to the Brighton Chartists on former occasions. He has decamped without paying Mr. Akehurst and others. therefore we do hope the Chartists will discard him wherever he may intrude himself among them, as he is most decidedly an enemy to our cause." William Flower, George Giles, Henry Mitchell, James Williams, Henry Bourne, William Lashford, George Page, Members of the General Council of the Naional Charter Association. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- These is now

exhibiting at this establishm t an invention of great importance for the purpose of ventilating mines. As a description of it might to interesting to our readers, we give it in as few words as possible. wait until the first is located. A purchase will be It consists of a spacious pair of chambers, inserted made for the second section as soon as they have a into large tanks filled with water—a water-fount, somewhat after the manner in which gasometers are constructed. These chambers are suspended in such a way that a reciprocating morion may be given to them, on receiving which, a series of inles and outlet valves are brought into operation, and are so ar-Will the Secretary to the Manchester Chartists oblige ranged, that as soon as the inlet chamber begins to Mr. Beesley with his address—his letter was mis. descend, the outlet valves open, and the air is ejected, and so on, alternately, a continuous circulation is being kept up; the down-cast shaft supplying the necessary quantity of fresh air to the mine, during NORTHERN STARS.—I have to thank my friends for a the extraction of the vitiated atmosphere by the upfurther supply of Northern Stars; with many thanks I cast shaft. The inventor states, that a chamber of sixteen feet in diameter, with an opening of fifty feet J. Bowden, Halifax.—Received.—Thanks.—Will any of foul air; and this, he states, can be accomplished at a very trifling expenditure of power.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Marlborough Street Police Office was on Tuesday her eyes and mouth were open, and the last offices of the than to send such a reply as he had done this day to literally besieged with tradesinen desirous of hearing the dead had apparently been neglected. The witness an application from the Coroner's Court, by John Hutson, examination of four persons in the custody of the police charged with having in their possession a large quantity Watson was first given to the witness to put on the coffin of property, the produce of many robberies committed on plate, but it afterwards transpired that her real name shopkeepers in the metropolis. The names given by the was Mary Linstead, and that she was sister to the lady prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of the woman, who kept the house, although the relationship had never are well known to the police, were J. Walker, J. Frank- been acknowledged. lin, a young man of colour, James Williamson, and Mary Tilney, otherwise Walker.

It appeared that the police for some time past have had the side of the eye, for chead, hips, &c. their eye on a house situate No. 3, Chapel-street, Soho, and a strict watch was placed on the movements of certain of the inmates.

first taken. He said on Menday morning, about nine previously alluded to. These bruises might have been o'clock, he was on the watch, when he saw Walker leave | equally the result of accident or design, and from the the house No. 3. Chapel-street, where he lived, and shortly | very weak state the deceased was in, it was very probable afterwards he saw Williamson go in, followed by Frank- that the deceased would full about, and probably down lin, who had a bag with him. Walker returned soon stairs, but one fall alone would not cause so many aite-wards, and witness noticed that the woman Tilney | bruises. He considered that, from the state the deceased came to the door and looked out once or twice. Williams | was in, medical assistance should have been called in and Franklin then came out of the house, and witness, which he understood was not the case. and other constables who were with him, immediately took both into custody.

of Mount as far as it went. After taking the two pri- little at home, and therefore, was ignorant of what soners into custody he went into the house No. 3, Little occurred there. Chapel-street, and on asking which was Walker's room, was told to go up to the two pair back. Witness went who was much affected, said she had engaged her sister up stairs, and found Walker and the woman Tilney in as servant some time since, and it was understood that with marks on them being burnt. Witness told Walker months since, and latterly had been rapidly getting he must take him into custody, on which Walker answered worse. Diarrhea had come on, and it was necessary for it was a bad job. At the station house Franklin said to her to sleep in the kitchen. She would not have a doctor witness, "He had not nailed him right yet." Police-s r as she said he could do her no good, but she had had geant Whall, C 16, asked Walker where the cloth was? some medicine. On Monday the witness heard her fall Walker said there was some cloth in a place which he and went to her assistance. She sat up with her all pointed out, and said that some cloth had been left there | that night, and she died the next morning. that morning. Witness searched the place, and found a considerable quantity of cloth and other property, all of the following verdict:-" That the deceased died of pulwhich witness believed was stolen. Among the other artwo torn labels, and some coins and medals.

Mr. Superintendent Beresford, of the C division of police, said there were owners for nearly all the property | time, the Jury consider there was great neglect on the found in Walker's rooms. Six cases, at least, would be part of the deceased's sister in obtaining medical or brought forward, and he should commence with one that other assistance." affected all the four prisoners.

Mr. Gordon, of the firm of Walker and Gordon, drapers and tailors, Blackfriars road, said the roller now pro. in this country. Nothing is so criminal as poverty, in duced had the marks of the firm on it. The serge found England. Rather than let her husband know she had in Walker's possession was the property of the firm : but | "a poor relation," Mrs. Burch resorted to deception to witness ceul 1 not, without referring to the books, state gratify the natural desire of assisting her own sister.] when it had been seen in the warehouse last. Witness was not aware that the serge was missing until made acquainted with the fact by the police.

As there was nothing beyond the mere circumstance of the woman Tilney passing for Walker's wife, and being found in a room in which stolen property was placed, Mr. Hardwick decided on liberating her, and she was discharged accordingly.

The next case was against Franklin and Williamson, for stealing a piece of cloth from the shop of Messrs, Machen and Co., tailors, No. 42, Conduit-street.

Walter Fisher, porter to Messrs. Machen and Co., said on the 25th of June, on his return from breakfast, he saw Franklin in Conduit-street, and immediately afterwards noticed the prisoner Williamson cross the street with a hag on his shoulder. Suspecting something wrong, he account of illness, and that being the case he felt it ne- will, probably, remain quite a mystery, as the workmen went into the shop and missed an end of cloth, which was cessary to adjourn the inquiry again. It was true that had left that part of the building at six o'clock, and no safe before he left to go to his breakfast. He ran out there was still sufficient to form a competent jury, but light was allowed or known to have been there during and pursued a cab into which Williamson had got with having began with fourteen jurymen, he considered, in the day. The flames speedily laid hold of the roof, and the property, and stopped it near St. George's Church. He a case so important as the present, he would not be in half an hour after the alarm was first given, it fell in, told the prisoner Williamson he wanted to see the goods | doing his duty to proceed with a smaller number. in the bag. The prisoner Williamson told him he was

This case was considered too slight to commit Franklin upon, and, consequently, Williamson alone was ordered to stand committed on this charge. The next case was for a burglary at the house of Mr

Nash, No. 11, St. John's Wood. It was proved by the servant that the house was ensnuff box, some coins, and other property. The coins and snuff box found on Walker were part of the stolen

A cab driver, No. 6,023, said he was employed on the evening of the robbery to take a fare of three persons to St. John's Wood. One of the persons was of very dark complexion, but as they were all buttoned up, and had handkerchiefs round their necks, he was unable to swear positively that the prisoners were the persons.

As the evidence only affected Walker, the other two were not included in the charge. Walker was ordered Mr. Robert Pearce, failor, No. 23, Edward Street, was

the next case heard. The prosecutor said his shop was entered on the 12th of August last, and a quantity of property carried off. The thieves effected an entrance by using a pair of plyers to unlock the shop door with, though the door was locked inside and a key in the lock. Witness missed several ready-made articles, a gold watch, and a £10 promissory note and some sovereigns, which he had placed in an old stances :waistcoat pocket. The remnant of doeskin produced by the police, and found at Walker's lodgings, was a part of lage, said that the deceased was her mother. Herfather. the stolen property.

Walker was committed on this case. The next case was that of Mr. Leon, tailor, 47, Rathbone Place. The prosecutor said that, on the morning of the 27th of August, some thieves entered his shop and carried off a quantity of ready-made clothes, a piece of cloth, and a piece of doeskin. A portion of a garment per day. They were paid after the rate of a penny a found in Walker's posses-ion was identified by Mr. Leon. Mr. Leon said he recollected the prisoner Franklin coming to his shop some time before the robbery, and giving him an order for a pair of trausers. The prisoner's order was executed, and prosecutor, finding they gave satisfaction, begged to see him again at his shop, and requested him to recommend his friends. The prisoner promised faithfully to comply with this request, and he had apparently kept his word.

Walker was committed on this charge. The next case was for stealing a riding habit and a dress coat from the shop of Mr. Tabley, tailor, 43, Upper Perkely Street. A portion only of the riding habit was found in Wal-

property of her mistress. The evidence being incomplete, the charge was no proceeded with.

The prisoners were directed to stand committed as above, but to be again brought up next Friday to complete the evidence in the first case.

To show the magnitude of the robberies in which these prisoners were concerned, it is ascertained that the value of the property taken in the above six cases exceeds Twelve Hundred Pounds.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE YORK AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

morning reports were current in the town that a dreadful | strong to bear up against the shock of her labour, accident had taken place on the Sunderland and Newcastle branch of the above railway, about two miles from It appears that when the half-past five o'clock down-

train had passed the Cleadon station the connecting rod of the locomotive engine snapped in sunder, and the engine and tender, with two of the carriages, were thrown off the line, the former fell over on one side and the latter on the other. The carriages fell on some stone sleepers | Richard Homer, aged 23, a cab-driver, sentenced by Mr. | which were laid on the edge of an embankment, and Combe, of the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 29th ult. were smashed to pieces. In the train altogether there were eight carriages, six of which did not receive any player of 14s,, considered in the Coroner's Court a simple damage. The guard was seated on the top of one of these and retained his seat until the train was brought to rest. When he got off he saw the fireman, a young man, named Joseph Henderson, lying on a stone block. He had been resident physician of the St. Marylebone Infirmary. thrown from the tender, and was severely bruised about his shoulder and neck. The engine man Richard Hall. was next found at the end of the engine, in a state of depositions which led to the deceased's sentence. On his insensibility, and his head seriously cut, and his body return he reported, that having made his application to

carriages which had been thrown off the line. The pas- would not give me any information, nor allow me to see sengers fortunately were few, owing to the early hour at the depositions or agreement. which the train started, not numbering more than eight, and of those only two, a boy and an aged woman, were pened suddenly in the prison infirmary on Thursday last. in the broken carriages. They were in a state of great they all said that both deceased and themselves had the time when he swore he had been robbed of a large of the attention and beyond the shock they had not contained by the shock the shock they had not contained by the shock they had not contained by the shock th terror, and beyond the shock, they had not sustained any injury. The other passengers were none the worse for the accident, though, as may be anticipated, they said death resulted from suffocation, caused naturally, were somewhat alarmed, as well as grateful for their and probably by spasms of the glottis, the effect of malnarrow escaps.

The engine-driver and stoker were removed to Sunderland in a cart, and taken to a house in Thomas-street. occupied by the father-in-law of the engine man (Hall), where medical assistance was promptly reudered. They both remain in an extremely dangerous condition, in deed no hopes are entertained of the recovery of Henderson, the fireman. Hall only married last week, and his wife is residing at Gateshead; his injuries were, however of so serious a nature, that it was not deemed safe to remove him to his own home.

## EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT CLAPHAM.

On Friday evening an inquiry, that lasted upwards of four hours, was instituted by Thomas Higgs, Esq., the quire the attendance of the committing magistrate, and Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a highly respectable jury, into the circumstances attending the decease of Mary Linstead, aged 38. The inquest was held in the large room at the Cock Tavern, Clapham-common. evidence given was of a very prolix character, but the

main facts of the case were these :-On Wednesday morning, William Bream, the foreman

The woman who laid out the body said it was miserably attenuated, and spoke of several bruises being on The evidence of the parochial surgeon, who had made

a post mortem examination, went to prove that the deceased had died of pulmonary consumption, but that he The evidence of police constable Mount, C division, was considered that death had been accelerated by the bruises

The gentleman said he had not the slightest idea of the existence of any relationship between the parties Police sergeant Gray, C 10, corroborated the statement until after the deceased had ceased to exist. He was but

Emily Linstead, the younger sister of the deceased room. In the fire place were two pieces of wood she was to take an assumed name. She fell ill six

The Jury, after half-an-hour's consultation, returned monary consumption, and that her death was accelerated ticles found were, a piece of silk serge, a lady's riding habit, by numerous and severe contusions on several parts of her body, but how the said contusions were produced there is no evidence to the Jury to show. At the same

[This case ori:inated in the class distinctions, and the false shame they generate, which are so great a curse

#### THE DAGENHAM MURDER.

DAGENHAM, MONDAY EVENING. - This afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. C. C. Lewis, coroner for the Southern division of Essex, and the Jury empannelled to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of the police constable George Clark, on the night of the 29th to adjournment, at the Cross Keys Inn, facing Dagenham Church, further to prosecute their investigation.

On the Coroner taking his seat, be regretted to observe, that he had received a medical certificate announcing the inability of one of the panel to attend on was also most extensive. How the fire originated is and

Mr. Rawling said, on the part of Serjeant Parsons, he welcome to look at the property, and got out of the cab as had to submit to the Coroner, if possible, the necessity round the town, more especially from the northward. if to assist him. While witness was untying the bag the of proceeding at once with the inquiry. The position By eight o'clock the fire found its way downwards to the prisoner, Williamson, ran down Maddox-street and made of Sergeant Parsons was one of great hardship. Ever Witness found the stolen end of cloth in the since the last sitting of the inquest, now nearly five portion at the north end where the steam engine and weeks, Parsons had been subjected, night and day, to boilers were situated, which were ultimately saved, prethe close surviellance of the police. Why, or by whose sented the appearance of an immensely perforated fiery orders, Serjeant Parsons had been placed in this position he was at a loss to conjecture. The Serjeant was prepared fully to meet any charge against him in connexion with the murder, and that being the case, without any charge being preferred, it was extremely hard longer period.

The Coroner said the fact was, that Serjeant Parsons had only himself to blame for the unpleasant position in which he was placed. He had brought all upon himself by his conduct, and therefore had no right to complain. Supposing bim to be innocent of any participation in this murder, it was quite clear that there was another charge which he would be called upon to answer: therefore. what took place there could not affect the serjeant so far as his being under the surveillance was concerned. After some discussion with the Jury, the inquiry was

### A TALE OF MISERY.

On Monday Mr. William Carter held an inquest in New ington workhouse on the body Mary Ann George, a widow, who died in that institution under the following circum-

Mary George, an intelligent girl, about twelve years of who was a smith, died on the first of May last. Since that time the family had been obliged to seek parochial relief. They had 2s. 6d. and five loaves of bread weekly from the parish. Since the death of witness's father, the deceased and witness had earned a trifle at shoebinding. They would sometimes bind as many as six pairs pair. They never had any meat for dinner, except sometimes on a Sunday. Her mother had no dinners since her father's death; she used to have breakfast and teas. The deceased at times wanted food; witness had known her to give the victuals to the children and go without it herself. After the death of her father, witness noticed a great change in her mother's health, resulting from bad living, she believed. She came into the house to be confined in consequence of not having things at home. She was very thankful when she was admitted. Mr. Cox, the master of the workhouse, said that deceased was admitted on the 30th of August. She was then in a very pale and debilitated state and apparently in great pain. She said that she was then in the pains of ker's lodging. This, however, was positively sworn to labour. She was sent to the lying-in ward, but two days by the lady's maid of Mrs. Kidd, of Albion Place, as the afterwards she came back to witness and said that she felt better, and should like to return to her family, as she did not know how they were going on. Witness recommended her to remain, and he told her that her family

would be provided for by the guardians. Mr. John Garnon, assistant surgeon and accoucheur to the poor house, said that he was sent for to see deceased on the morning of Friday last, at half-past one. He attended immediately, and found that her labour had appearance was not likely to terminate for several hours. he found that deceased had been delivered of a still-born child. It had been dead two or three days before. The mother was likewise dead. He considered that she died SENDERLAND, MONDAY NIGHT .- At an early hour this from exhaustion-her constitution was not sufficiently

ocordance with the medical testimony.

INQUEST IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Jury having consulted, they returned a verdict is

On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., conlcuded an inquest in the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, on the body of to 15 days' imprisonment, for non-payment to his emdebt. The inquiry was adjourned from Saturday, that a careful post mortem examination might be made by Mr. Smiles, assistant surgeon to the prison, and Dr. R. Boyd, Mr. Hutson having consulted with the Corener, went to the Cleakenwell Police Court to see the agreement or Mr. Combe, the latter said, "I suppose you are come for The guard immediately directed his attention to the food for an action. Bring your action, if you like." He

> Several prisoners proved deceased's death, which hapevery requisite medical attention. Doctors Smiles and Boyd, who had opened the body,

formation of the upper part of the spine. The Coroner, to Dr. Boyd. - Do you in the slightest degree connect the death of deceased with any treatment he has experienced in this gaol? Dr. Boyd .- Not at all.

The Coroner.-That is quite sufficient. If the Jury are satisfied I am. The attendance of fifty surgeons could not have saved life in this case. A Juror.—We are perfectly satisfied on that point, but I think we ought to express an opinion on the subject of

his coming here. The Coroner.—I think not. Unless the case is very trong, we ought not to go beyond our justifiable boundary. If the man had died here in consequence of his confinement, I should have felt myself bound to go into the question of the legality of his commitment, and reof those connected with it.

The whole of the Jury having expressed an opinion against the harshness of the law as it affected the contract debts of cab-drivers, returned the following verdict: and the proceedings excited the greatest interest. The "That deceased died of suffocation, and that the cause was granted during the mayorality of Sir William te Mr. Williamson, a house agent and undertaker, was that he could send drivers of cabriolets to prison and credible short space of time. Messrs. Read and Co.'s sent to Wurtemburgh-place, to the house of a gentleman hard labour for debts under Twenty Pounds, when al. same is new become universal by the encomiums of 1846.—The schooler Express, of Glasgow, was lost exhaled, to see the hungry children crowding round the named Burch, who had occupied it only four months, to most universal public opinion exists that imprisonment for the press, British, French, and American, so justly off the west end of Tory Island, early on the morn-table trying to pick out a sound potatoe or, at least, one the society, take the measure of a woman there lying dead, and who debts under that sum is abolished; and at she same time lavished on them, and the patronage they have and in had been employed as a servant. A lady, whom he un. they express their regret that Mr. Combe, one of the still continue to receive is unbounded.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF THIEVES AND | derstood to be Mrs. Burch, showed him into the kitchen, | magistrates of the Clerkenwell Police Court, should not | PLAN FOR SUPERSEDING THE POOR-LAW where he found lying on a bed the body of a woman, in know better what is the courtesy due from one gentleman the last stage of consumption, her arms were extended, to another, and from one judge of the law to another, rude, and undignified."

> THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.

The adjourned Inquest upon the body of Henry Glover, who was killed by the unfortunate accident which occurred at Conaistone, on the Nottingham and Lincoln this engine. I do believe it has been under repair, but

give way about the engine at a considerable distance neighbouring gentry. pefore I came to the place where the accident happened. When passing over any part of the line which is softer place, we regulate our speed accordingly. I did not observe anything of the kind in the neighbourhood where the accident happened. I consider that part of the line in very good working order. I am not aware of the engine being an old one. I have not heard of any accident y it, or that it has run off the line. The engine ran from Lincoln to Derby. I believe it has not been used to re-

move soil. I never remember, or heard of an accident of similar kind to this one from a spring breaking. After other witnesses had been heard as to the state of the springs, which were shown to have been in a defecive state,

Evidence was then given to show that the soil was nixed with gravel, silt, and sand, and likely to cause the After hearing the whole, the Jury consulted 20 minutes and then returned as their verdict, "That the deceased vas accidentally killed by an engine being thrown off the

The business was concluded at half-past three o'clock

#### EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL,

Shortly before 7 o'clock p.m.on Thursday an alarming fire broke out in the top story of Messrs. Macfie and Son's | tendance. - Mark-lane Express. extensive sugar refinery, situated between the very narof June last, re-assembled for the ninth time, pursuant row thoroughfare of Bachelor-street and Orange-street, and separated from other buildings at the south end by Hale-street. The upper portions of the building, seven stories in height, was well stored with refined sugars, and the stock of sugar and molasses in the lower stories

and the vast body of flames shot up some sixty or one hundred feet into the air, being visible for several miles very vaults, and the whole extensi

In a few minutes after the first alarm was given, the whole of the engines, and the fire brigade, under their superintendent, Mr. Hewitt, were on the spot and in ac tive operation, under the direction of Mr. Dowling; but tered a short time ago, and robbed of plate, jewellery, a that he should be continued as it was found impossible to prevent the destruction of the terminus, near Cardington street, tended to in time of sickness, or whether they should excited the desires of the members here to obtain one of the sugar house, every exertion was made to save the houses on either side, separated only by some half dozen yards, and between which and the burning pile the heat was so intense as to be unindurable. For some time it was feared that the walls, deprived of all interior support, might be forced outwards, but providentially they emained firm, or the destruction of a great number of nouses would have been the inevitable result. At halfpast nine o'clock the flames were brought under command, though they were not entirely subdued throughout

> Soon after the breaking out of the fire, those most in terested—next to the owners of the property and their servants-the representatives of the different insurance offices, were on the spot. Mr. Whitehouse of the West of England, in the costume of his own firemen, directed, most effectively, the operations of his splendid engine and Lieutenant Maxwell was, as usual, one of the first in attendance, and under his direction, about sixty hogsheads of sugar were saved. He received much excellent assistance from Mr. Hayman, and other gentlemen. His worship the mayor was early in attendance, and remained until all apprehension of further danger was removed. The police kept excellent order, and no accident whatever happened, although the adjacent streets were so crowded with spectators as to be scarcely passable.

> MINING DISTRICTS.—The report of the commissioner under the act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 98, appointed to inquire into the operation of that act and into the state of the population in the mining districts, has recently been printed. The report, which bears the date of July last, extends to 51 folio pages, and concolliers in 1844, when upwards of 22,000 people ceased from work for nearly four months. The coalmen in wages £300,000, when they returned to their

work. The commissioner, in this, his third annual report, states that the act of Parliament by which emales are excluded from working in mines and collieries, and other regulations made for the benefit of bserved in the portions of mining districts to which he had in the year been able to give his attention, some localities excepted, where either the neglect or opposition of a few employers or the invetrate habits of the people opposed an obstacle to the uninterrupted observance of the law. Several cases have lately been decided and convictions obtained, the magistrates holding that it was not sufficient for commenced, but was progressing very slowly, and to all conlowners or their agents to give notice to their colliers not to employ girls or boys under ten years of He therefore went away, and left word if deceased was age, but that proper measures must be adopted to worse he was to be sent for. About three o'clock the have the orders obeyed. The leading defect in the ame morning he was again sent for, and on his arrival act of the Legislature commonly called " Lord Ashlev's Act" is the ommission of a power to the magistrates to summon witnesses, which ommission, although it has not prevented convictions taking place, has rendered the task of carrying it into effect far

more difficult and embarrassing. SINGULAR MATCH.—A wager was laid by several before the train reached the Ashton terminus.— Manchester Guardian.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Bury Post says, that there is a labourer now employed upon the railway works at Ely, who was once tried and convicted of commenced his melancholy office, the poor fellow proabout to "launch him into eternity," a man was perceived at the distance galloping furiously, holding up a piece of paper—it was a reprieve! In ten minutes sion on board the Gnome was for the benefit of Mr. ceived at the distance galloping turiously, holding up a piece of paper—it was a reprieve! In ten minutes the horse died from exhaustion. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life. At the expiration of ten years and nine months, the prosecutor in the direction of the prosecutor in affair.

wich, where they landed at ten o'clock. The excursion of the benefit of Mr. Killaloe, Limerutt. I forward You a letter sent from Mayor of the town, and told the dreadful tale that at knew I was innocent."

advantage, giving the several artiste, as tailors. that too at a very moderate charge. Accompanying the plate is a full description of the male, female, adult, and juvenile figures therein represented; also Read and Co.'s patent measures for which a caveat was natural," appending to it the following words-"In Magnay, and their indubitable system of cutting in passing this verdict the Jury express their regret that the three parts, by which a mere novice may become a law should afford to any magistratereason for considering proficient in the art of cutting and fitting in an in-

AND BILL FOR TENANT RIGHTS.

A most important third party in the State is rising up, and developing itself in various districts. Men noticed several bruises on the body. The name of Jane Esq., solicitor, and they agree in considering the answer of otherwise different politics—some having followed by Watson was first given to the witness to put on the coffin of Mr. Combe to have been in every respect improper, the late Premier, Sir Robert Peel; some the present Premier, Lord John Russell; and some the expectant Premier, Lord Geoge Bentinck-are cordially uniting, and almost simultaneously acting, for one great

In Dorsetshire we find this feeling displaying itself in promoting cottage gardens and small alletments, headed by Lords Stavordale, Ashley, and the Bishop the General Hospital, at ten o'clock on Monday morning.
The first witness called was Samuel Higton, who being again examined, said I have driven the engine which went off the rails last Monday about half a year, at intervals, and have used it regularly the last fortnight. I do last on the metropolis the Poor Man Struar-less than in any other corresponding period; owing, it is stated, to the able and kind treatment of the sick, by Mr. Small, the present medical officer.

In the metropolis the Poor Man Struar-less than in any other corresponding period; owing, it is stated, to the able and kind treatment of the whatever physical force is left, these famished creatures will be exerted to obtain food where it can be had? How many are the regrets now expressed that Peel is not in political opinions from the extreme absolutism of find with Mr. Small but that he is too "liberal," and others. In the metropolis the Poor Man Struar-less than in any other corresponding period; owing, it is stated, to the able and kind treatment of the whatever physical force is left, these famished creatures will be exerted to obtain food where it can be had? How many are the regrets now expressed that Peel is not in find with Mr. Small but that he is too "liberal," office? But hold! see to what a length I have run; I am vals, and have used it regularly the last fortnight. I do Lord Ranelagh, to the extreme Radicalism of Mr. too "benevolent;" he has "increased the expenses not know of any other accident which has happened by Wakley, and Mr. Fielden; and in ecclesiastical of the medical department: in fact, he is too kind to let go, but first allow me to subscribe myself matters, from the High Church opinions of Lord the poor! He orders the sick wine, and beef tea, how long since I cannot say. I considered it was an enJohn Manners to the strong Dissenting views of Mr. when necessary. This does not suit their high
gine which was in good working condition. I got under
Charles Hindley. The greatest developement is yet mightinesses; beef and wine were only made for mait before I started from Derby and examined the springs. to come: Mr. Bond Cabbell has issued an address, nufacturing aristocrats. They have the "interests We can see the upper and lower plates and the edges of and is understood to be preparing a large, compre- of the ratepayers to attend to' the interests of the the other plates, but not the whole length. What I saw hensive, and national scheme, shadowing forth the manufacturers, of course—who, when they have howards your independent journal, I am authorized to of the springs appeared to be in good condition. Last virtual repeal of the New Poor Law by the indus-squeezed the last drop from the vitals of their slaves offer you a very intelligent person who will act as your Monday was a fine dry day. I had not heard any thing trious classes themselves, with the assistance of the wish, it would appear, to have a medical man who Limerick correspondent to your journal, who will prove

and gives way more than usual, we can perceive it whilst both in England and Scotland. It will, in the best driving an engine. When we find the road bad in any possible way, correct those abuses and cruelties arising out of the new Poor Law, with which the journals have recently teemed. It will also lessen the to £120 a-year-including the office of Registrar of rates to at least an equal extent to the amount con- Births and Deaths. Mr. Sanders (a Chartist) was tributed by the benevolent, and to a still greater ex- unanimously called to the chair. He opened the tent by the hundreds of thousands of the industrious business in a sensible speech. The guardians, he classes, who will be eager to embrace its advan- said, had no charge to prefer against Mr. Small, tages. It will have a third beneficial effect in only that he had increased the expenses of the medirestoring the ancient feelings of respect and gratitude | cal board; he had been too liberal. He (the Chairfrom the poor to the rich-from the employed to the employers, which have been seldom seen in recent years. It will, moreover, be so connected with ther the gurdians were satisfied with the conduct of habits of prudence, providence, temperance, and Mr. Small, but whether they the ratepayers were saattention to social and religious duties, as to tisfied: whether they would leave the sick poor to the greatly promote the moral and mental character of greatment of an inexperienced youth, or to the care

the people. We have reason to believe that bills to grant rights of compensation to tenant farmers, so as to give them securities equal almost to those of leases, mously:-" That this meeting is of opinion, that the ine, caused by the breaking of a spring attached to the and for relieving the rural districts from being ever duties of a medical officer for the parishes of Radford forewheel, such spring being apparently in a defettive afterwards called upon to maintain as paupers the and Lenton, have been ably and efficiently performed licit the insertion in your valuable journal of the followlabourers who have gone to the manufacturing towns, will be brought forward by members of this new party. Altogether we view this movement as most important; and our readers may be assured we shall let them have the earliest intelligence of the steps that may be taken. The first or preliminary meeting is to be held in the Town-hall of St. Albans, at which we believe there will be a very great at-

> DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE SURREY THEATRE. On Monday evening, about twelve o'clock, whilst the gallery audience of the Surrey Theatre was leaving, the following dreadful accident occurred to John Morris, a lad about thirteen years of age, who, it appears, in the general rush to leave the building after the performance was over, was knocked down on the gallery staircase, and before he could be picked up was trampled upon in such a shocking manner as to break one of his arms and otherwise greatly injure his person. In a totally insensible state, and apparently dead, he was picked up, and, as speedily as possible, conveyed to his lodgings in Pitt-street, St. George's-road, Southwark.

perfectly senseless state, being frightfully mutilated. and conveyed to the University College Hospital, and placed under the charge of Mr. Ransom, the house surgeon to the institution, and it was ascertained that he had broken several ribs, besides fracturing memorial was put and agreed unanimously. The his arms in two places, with an extensive wound on meeting was very numerously attended. the occupit, and a spinal injury, so as to leave no hopes of his ultimate recovery.

DETERMINED SUICIDE -On Monday Mr. William Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest at Lenton. the Bull's Head public-house, in the village of Barnes, on the body of George Strudwicke, aged 44 years. It appeared from the evidence gone into, that the deceased, who was a carpenter, residing at Barnes. where he had a wife and family of seven children. had for some time given himself up to drunken and dissolute habits. On Friday last he went to Hamand on his return to the Barnes side of the river, he was seen to throw himself into the water. The

ment. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a shocking ccident occurred to a young man named Joseph Frederick Elwell, aged twenty-seven years, one of man of twenty-three years of age, was elected, who, tains a good deal of information on the subject to the workmen employed at Messrs. Tilley and Co.'s, whatever may be his talent, on account of his want which it relates, especially to the "strike" of the the extensive engineers, of Blackfriars-road. It appears that the unfortunate man was employed in cannot command the confidence necessary to the the machine-room, and whilst passing some of the proper discharge of his duties; and that such imowners suffered a loss of about £200,000, and the works connected with the shaft, the leather strap caught the sleeve of his shirt, and drew his right arm round the drum or spindle. Several of the workmen hearing his screams, ran forward to his assistance, and after a few seconds he was extricated in a most frightful condition, the arm being literally crushed persons engaged in that species of labour, is generally to atoms. He was seen by a surgeon, and subsequently placed in a cab and conveyed with all speed to Guy's Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate the limb at the shoulder joint, which operation was most cleverly performed by Mr. Edward Cock, the assistant surgeon. The poor fellow bore

the operation with extraordinary fortitude.

ALARMING STEAM BOAT COLLISION .- On Monday, an aquatic excursion to the Nore, in the Gnome, a Woolwich steamer, terminated very unexpectedly on the river, and it was by a miracle that many lives were not sacrificed. The vessel was returning to London, with 350 passengers on board, in Northfleet Hope, a short distance from Gravesend, and when off the village of Grays, in Essex, the Ruby, a Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Diamond Company, was seen approaching, and by some mistake the two vessels met, and a most fearful collision took place. The Ruby, which is a steamer of large dimensions, struck the Gnome on the fore sponson, close to the gentlemen in Manchester, that a pigeon would not larboard paddle-box. which she carried away. A be able to compete with the railway train running scene of indescribable confusion took place on board between Manchester and Ashton. The wager was the Gnome, and the screams of the women, the cries decided on Wednesday week. At the moment when of the children, and the shouts of the men, mingled the train started from Hunt's Bank, the pigeon was set at liberty, and arrived at home three minutes several that "the vessel is going down," struck terror into the stoutest heart. A great many passengers on board the Gnome were knocked down and bruised by the shock. The two vessels were locked together for some time, and the passengers in the smaller vessel rushed on board the Ruby as fast as possible. The two captains endeavoured to allay the nighway robbery, and was sentenced to be hanged. excitement, but ultimately the passengers on board The morning arrived for his execution; he was the Gnome were transferred to the Ruby, which conplaced under the fatal beam, and as the clergyman veyed them to Gravesend, and took the disabled vessel in tow to the same place. The Ruby having tested his innocence. Just as the executioner was landed her own passengers, left the Gnome at Graves-

sum by the man in question, he had the money in his own pocket, having been led to this atrocious crime by feelings of revenge. Shortly after this acknowledgment he died. The accused was sent for, a free pardon the same time, handfuls of gold and some bankgranted him, and £15 given him by Government on his arrival at home. A person, the other day, asked him to pick up the money, he drew out a pistol, and fired how he felt when he was under the gallows? he re-plied, "I didn't care very much about it because I another pistol, and was about to fire, when the crowd gave way on all sides. Some persons, however, entered the house to arrest the man, who, alike liberal IMPORTANT.—Messrs. Benjamin Read and Co. of of his gold and his lead, it was supposed must be Hart-street, Bloomsbury, London, and Broadway, mad, when, on seeing them appear, he threw him-New York, America, are again in the field with their | self into the street, and was so severely injured, that incomparable London and Paris autumn and winter he died shortly after. He turned out to be a brewer ashions-their plate of fashions is really superb, and named Krauss, whose brain had been turned by is evidently the work of a first rate artist; the anxiety attendant upon a lawsuit. In his pocket colours are brilliant, the various tints admirable, was found a gold box, on the lid of which were 'the human form divine" is shown to the greatest scratched with a pin, or the point of a penknife. the words, "Died, August 28, 1846," which would seem dress-makers, milliners, &c., &., every advantage to intimate that he had for some time made up his the arts and sciences can bestow at a glance, and mind to commit suicide on that day.

The Salisbury Herald states, that Mrs. Michel. of

TYRANNY OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

ing meeting was held here last week, worthy of being shocking? Is it not revolting to human nature? recorded in the Northern Star. The meeting was called salary of the relieving officer, who is a man of an opposite character, has been raised from £80 a year man) believed that Mr. Small had done his duty honestly and efficiently. This was a question, not whoof a man in whom they had the greatest confidence? Mr. Beardsall proposed, and Mr. Dean seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unani-

not a shilling a head. The medical adviser was the proud."
guardian of the lives of the poor of the Union, he The Demonstration at O'Connorville was attended by amongst them. Mr. Dean bore testimony to the able | by those who were unable to avail themselves of the profand kind treatment of Mr. Small, he having been fered treat. under his treatment for an attack of the cholera, the Guardians had taken off 6 ozs. of beef per day, which resembled thousands, all so deeply interested in the prowas ordered by Mr. Small, before he (Mr. Dean) was ceedings (for members who went to scoff, remained to able to walk. Mr. Wallace proposed the memorial. praise), the studied comforts and convenience of the He considered that the expenses of the Medical tenements; the quality and condition of the allotments; Board were less comparatively than at any corressioning to untiring industry and well-directed skill and ponding period. The expenses had increased but \$4 energy, which have made it more than the promised land, per cent, while the cases had increased 100 per cent. has so convinced this portion of the society of the integ-He thought the Guardians could not have taken rity of its leaders, that they cannot refrain from commuthis into account, or they would not have come to | nicating their sentiments of admiration of that zeal which SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON AND BIRMING- (Chartist) seconded the memorial. The only charge lity, will subsequently exceed the hopes even of our most HAM RAILWAY STATION.—On Monday afternoon, an against Mr. Small was, that he was too honest, and sanguine supporters. We, therefore, beg you to record accident of a distressing character occurred at the too kind to the poor. He had seen a poor old woman this little tribute of our gratitude to the founder of this London and Birmingham Railway station, to a carthat moyning, who said she should always venerate Institution, which bids so fair in a few years to cover the penter, named William Gillard, living at No. 21, Mr. Small on account of his kindness to her husband length and breadth of the land with smiling faces and Munster-street, Regent's Park. It appears that about half-past two P.M., the unfortunate man was standing on the roof of the new buildings at the standing on the roof of the new buildings at the and death, a question whether the poor should be at-Hampstead-road, when he suddenly lost his equilibe left to perish. In many cases the poor were de- these "keys to independence," that they hope the good brium and was precipitated on to the ground with prived of the means of living, which brought on illgreat violence. He was immediately picked up in a ness, and then it appears, they were not to receive Section to do their duty manfully, and by early and libeproper medical treatment. The people, and not the Poor Law Guardians, ought to be the judges in this war against monopoly, as every month's delay is a sacricase. If Mr. Small had the confidence of the people. surgeon; he was also seen by Mr. Liston, the head if they believed him to be a man of talent and kind to the poor, he ought to be retained in office. The

> In the course of the next day the memorial re ceived the signature of 2,039, being nearly the whole of the ratepayers in the two parishes of Radford and A deputation was appointed to wait upon the guardians with the memorial on Thursday, the 10th inst., as they were met for the purpose of electing a medical officer. In the first instance the chairman

refused to receive the memorial; but upon the motion of the Rev. S. Cresswell, Vicar of the parish it was ultimately allowed to be laid upon the table, mother, expressing his intention to destroy himself, endeavouring to redicule both memorial and memorialists, and the Rev. S. Cresswell and others contending, that as it was the most important and numerseven minutes; but although the usual means of re- attention; and he also required that those who were

This the chairman (a bloated manufacturer. named Morley) refused to comply with; and upon the votes being taken (by ballot) Mr. Yates, a young portant responsibilities ought not to be placed with | tain their rights without the assistance of the "essentially one who is as yet untried.

It is necessary for the proper consideration of the question to be informed that at Mr. Small's election last year the chairman addressed him in these words, "And now you are about to enter upon your important duties, take care that you attend upon the sick the Chartists of England, and the United Kingdom at poor and prescribe for them in the same manner as large, ever gain their objects. When tyrants combine to if they were members of my family." And similar crush the patriots struggling for liberty, it is time that the language was uttered upon the inauguration of Mr. Yates on Thursday, though it was notorious that at should combine to crush tyranny. the same time Mr. Small was dismissed for carrying out these instructions, the only charge that had been brought against him at the different meetings of the board having been that he had ordered beef tea and wine to the paupers, and had incurred too great an expense; and at the visit of Mr. Weal, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, there was so much emphasis laid upon the medical certificates prescribing beef tea and wine, as to induce Mr. Weal to state to them that he considered Mr. Small had not exceeded his duty by ordering beef tea and wine when he thought them necessary.

The memorial, which the deputation applied to the guardian to return, on account of the insulting and contemptuous manner w th which it was treated. figured in the Andover and other similar cases, may yet be partakers of their notoriety.

## Correspondence.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND - AWFUL CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR ] Sir,-I have been in the habit of forwarding the Star, EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. -On the 28th ult. a great down when it does not point in the direction of the

"Dear sir,-"My father desires me to convey to you his most grateful acknowledgements and sincere thanks for your many and continued favours, particularly the last Northern Star, which is, from scarcity and principles, a very great treat here. Its policy and doctrines, though good and worthy of general adoption, are publicly deceived in this country by interested parties who wish not any interferance with their own game lest they may be deprived of the winnings, and parties and politics and when these are boiled, to inhale the fetid stench | cease all payment as soon as the 5000 members are pro-MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—Dunfanaghy, Sept. 12, arising in the steam, when this offensive vapour is vided for in like manuer. their hunger they are induced to eat the putrid portion

which must and does bring on disease, and then to hear them say, after they have retired from this disgusting RADFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- A rather interest- meal, that they are neither full nor fasting. Is it not "Potatoes, I am told, will, for the future, be forbidden for the purpose of memorialising the Poor Law Guar- the market, the public works have been interrupted, the dians in support of the continuance in office of Mr. distribution of Indian flour on cheap terms has ceased, Small, the medical officer of the Union. Trade is the people are going in masses to the priests, to the very bad here, and has been for some time. This magistrates, and to the landlords asking what shall has forced the people, in many cases, to live upon they do? The landlords are driving and expelling, object, viz., to better the social condition of the common food—and they have not even had a sufficiency of that-which, it appears, has caused an in- no remedy for the existing famine, let no one say, it crease of sickness amongst them. The cases on the does not exist, and the supply of food left to the entermedical books in this union for several years past, prise of selfish merchants who, I am sure, will be slow to have been, on the average, 800; while, this year, bring provisions to so inviting a market as povertyof Salisbury. In Parliament the same subject has they amount to 1,600! Notwithstanding the great stricken Ireland. What do you read in the signs of the been admirably advocated by the Hon. W. Cowper increase in sickness, the number of deaths have been times? Can you not observe the symptoms of revolution been admirably advocated by the fibit. w. Cowper interests in any other corresponding period; owing, or at least of a popular outbreak? Do you not think that

' Yours, most sincerly and thankfully,

"P.S .- Whenever you can befriend me with a Star you will confer a very great favour." And as a Repealer on principle with the best wishes would decently help them out of existence. Mr. himself to be an able exponent of the public feeling in From all we have yet learnt respecting this scheme, Small is a man of ability, as well as a benevolent that part of Ireland. Since my last communication I we augur very favourably of its triumph success, man, and has the esteem of all the poor of the have been informed that those persons no agreeing with Union. His salary is only £60 a-year; while the the notos bolus rules of the Loyal National Repeal Domination, must consider themselves cut off.

certain you are tired of my tale and quite willing to be

I beg, sir, to subscribe myself. Yours, most obedient,

AN Ex-LONDON REPEAL WARDEN. Bridge-street, Westminster,

September 14th. 1846. P. S .- I would recommend all those persons who take in the Star, if they do not file it, to forward it to some person in ireland, for by so doing they will be strengthening the good cause in which they are embarked and at the same time be mainly assisting in putting down the O'Connell Whig humbug in that unfortunate country, as this letter will well prove.

#### O'CONNORVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-We, the members of the Chartist (Land) Cooperative Society (Victory, Strond, near Rochester). soby Mr. Small, surgeon, he having acted strictly in | ing remarks, expressive of our gratitude to Fenrgus accordance with the spirit and instruction laid down O'Connor, Esq., and his colleagues, together with Mr. in the new Poor Law, and it is the opinion of this | Wheeler, Secretary, for their indefatigable zeal in promeeting that a memorial signed by the ratepayers be moting the happiness and welfare of the labouring class presented to the Poor Law Guardians for his continu- of the community, which has been indubitably attested ance in office." Mr. Beardsall said, he believed by the early practical pplication of Mr. O'Connor's glothat the salary of the medical officer was too small, rious plan for the redemption of honest industry from he had had to attend last year on 1600 cases which was | the "wongs of the oppressor and the contumely of the

therefore thought that the office was a very impor- twelve of the members from this district. Amongst tant one. If the poor had less purgatives and more | them were three or four practical men, and their report kitchen physic, there would not be so much sickness of the proceedings was most anxiously looked forward to

The detail of the astonishment they felt at meeting the he conclusion of dismissing Mr. Small. Mr. Wright has already effected so much, and which, in all probabi-

fice of health, wealth, and happiness.

We are, Sir, With great respect, Your obedient servants, C. WILLIS AND FRIENDS.

THE "ABOMINABLE," AND "ESSENTIALLY ENGLISH" CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHER STAR. DEAR SIB,-You will oblige by inserting the under-

ritten in vour invaluable paper. TO CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, ESO. SIE,-As you have in the plentitude of your wisdom, hought fit to term "abominations" the several points constituting the "People's Charter," I demand that you mersmith, from which place he wrote a letter to his and a sharp discussion arose, some of the guardians substantiate your assertions, if you can, and if you cannot, you ought (as any man of candour would) to withdraw them. Again you say, the spirit and tone of our proceedings are "so essentially English, that their adopt drags were immediately used, and the body was ously signed document which had ever been sub- Ireland would neither be probable nor desirable;" but if brought up after being in the water about six or mitted to any board, it claimed their respect and you will only give yourself the trouble to peruse that document called the People's Charter, you will find (instead suscitation were used for a considerable time, life dissatisfied with Mr. Small should state the "Specific of abominations,) a good and wholesome act to provide was quite extinct. Verdict, "Temporary derange- grounds" upon which they were about to dismiss "for the just representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland." There sir, how "essentially English" that sounds, does it not? How "essentially English" is to devote time and talent to procure signatures to petitions to be presented to the Commons, House of Parliament, to show the antipathy manifested by the English people against such infernal measures as Coercion Bills! may have at heart a burning love of country, but allow me to tell you that your countrymen are powerless to ob-

> English." You surely are not so foolish as to imagine. that even if every repealer in Ireland was quite ready and willing to resort to arms (which I am sure they are not, according to their Botheration Hali mouthing), that they could without the assistance and fraternal sympathy of Democrats of all countries, regardless of colour and creed,

Liverpool, Sept. 1846.

VETERAN PATRIOTS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHANS LAND FUND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,

JAMES BETTERTON.

Sir,-May I claim a small space to reply to the observations of our Glasgow friends, on my former letter. I am very glad to find that they are such sticklers for the rules, as laid down by the Conference, for, Sir, if all, or any, of the branches had acted on their recommendation, there would have been no necessity for my former

I could have understood their objection, if it had been proposed that the Directors should at once have had the has, along with other documents, been forwarded to power to locate the victims, but I have yet to learn, that the Poor Law Commissioners, with a request that a General Meeting, in December, is a violation of the an inquiry may be instituted; and it is possible that rules, or that it will be exceeding its duties by making the guardians, who appear to envy those who have such alterations as a majority of the members shall deem necessary, and if the majority think, with our Glasgow brethren, that the suggestion which I then threw out, is not advisable, of course they will not agree to it; and, so far from wishing to proceed without due caution, it was mentioned now to give the shareholders time to maturely

Our friends may rest assured, that this plan was not brought forward to shift the onus of supporting the victims from the Chartist to the Land Society, but to induce the former to permanently provide for them.

And I have found sufficient of the better feelings of our nature amongst those who are not Chartists, to think that I have not over estimated, when I sat them down as after having well perused it, to a friend of mine (an a thousand, willing to pay one penny per month. Then, Irishman,) at Lower Edmonton, who likewise having as to the delay, the taking of twelve, or at the outside well digested its contents, sends it to a friend of his, in fourteen out of 6,000, cannot much deterioate the value

> But I am very happy to find, that on one subject, at least, we appear to be of the same opinion-namely, the necessity of purchasing shares for our suffering friends. And this is the GREAT POINT—the other is only a detail as to the best means of applying it.

And if these letters have roused any of my brother Chartists to this part of their duty, they have accom-

plished the end sought by their fellow Democrat, G. W. WHEELER. Reading, Sept. 14th, 1846.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPE-RATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

My Friends,-Mr.O'Connor lately mentioned an excellent plan to increase your funds and reduce the rent of generally, however, speciously pleading or pleaded, as your allotments, and, perhaps, as an humble auxiliary, I intended to effect public good are found so selfish in may be permitted to suggest another plan for your consitheir agitation and doings as to fill the people with dis- deration. To simplify my plan, I will suppose any section trust. Pardon the boldness of these remarks, you, who of the society to consist of 5000 members holding paid-up have more experience and a better opportunity than I shares, and cutitled to four acre allotments. Let those of observing the movement of political leaders and of 5000 members continue to pay fourpence-halfpenny per judging of the sincerity of their motives, will not perhaps week, or one pound per year, as most convenient. Thus admit their justness, you may consider them too sweep- a steady income of £ 5000 per annum would be realized to ing, but I think it no harm to give you my opinion. Now, facilitate the operations of the society. Now at each of our present state you may, from newspaper reports, year's end I propose that the said 5000 members shall Whatcome llouse, in consideration of the loss sus- form some idea of the wretched condition of the poor of ballot for the purchase of their allotments to the amount tained by the holders of allotment gardens on her this country, but can by no means arrive at an accurate of £ 5000, and thus every fortunate member, upon drawestate, from the destruction of their potatoes, is to estimate of the amount of prevailing misery. To think ing his chance, shall be entitled to his allotment free for allow the parties to go rent free. The number of of a man going from place to place in his garden search ever of all rent or any other incumbrance, except £ 1 per families benefitted by this liberal act is nearly four ing, as he would tell you, for the best of his potatoes, year to make up the annual £5000 club money, and to

> With the most sincere desire to promote the interest of I remain, your's faithfully,

H. A. DONALDSON.

#### Foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

NO. X. The following extracts shed considerable light upon the

MILITARY FORCE OF RUSSIA. The Russian peasantry, who, when disciplined, constitute some of the best infantry in Europe-superior in steadiness to any, excepting the English, the Swedes, and arms. Timid in their disposition, feeble in constitution. they can neither endure long marches, nor resist the in the city of Mexico. hardships of a campaign. In even a greater degree than the inhabitants of any other European countries, accustomed to a watery food, of which they require great to the 13th ult. Vera Cruz pronounced in favour of the could be reckoned from thirty to forty armed 10th, and I have read it with some surprise. You quantities, they soon fall victims to famine, and diseases Santa Anna on the 1st., and the news of this step with double-barrel guns, blunderbusses, and musand epidemics rapidly thin their numbers when exposed reached the capital on the 3rd, when the garrison kets. to scarcity and fatigue. How different in reality from there under General Morales, numbering some 1,200 the picture we have been accustomed to contemplate-of men, immediately sided with the new movement bold and enduring barbarians, whose iron frames set at and the following day a proclamation was issued by the defiance all privations and fatigue! In what, therefore, General, to the effect that Santa Anna would shortly consists their superiority? Only in this, that they obey; arrive, and resume the reins of government. It was -that servitude has taught obedience without a murmur.

A Russian regiment, if destined for a long march, cannot go more than twenty-five wersts, or sixteen and twothirds English miles per day, marching two days and resting the third. If this distance be augmented, it leaves many men upon the road! With sour black breadbiscuit for his food, and upwards of eighty pounds English, in arms, cartridges, and equipments to weigh down a frame which has no stamina to support it, it is not surprising that seventy-five miles in six days should be the limit which the soldier cannot pass with impunity. But, nevertheless, if he should be ordered to perform ten times that distance, he would at least try it, and without re-

of long and painful marches performed by Muscovite troops. We find them submitting, indeed, to every hardwent by the dead bodies of those who succumbed to fatigue war, the Russian army lost at least 150,000 men from appear not only to have lost all their military skill, but hood of the army. The main body of the army was not even to have perpetuated in their armies, tradi- at Carmargo, and as soon as they were in a capacity tionally, the system of attack so peculiarly applicable to to move forward, the troops would advance to the wild and desultory forces of which they are composed, which once rendered them so formidable, and of which Montecuculi, in his military memoir, has left us so spirited a description-yet, notwithstanding these advantages so much was the strength of the invaders reduced, that it is probable that a little more firmness, or a little further prolongation even of a passive resistance, on the part of the Ottoman Porte, would have led to results most disastrous to the Russian arms. When the Russian soldier. who is little fitted, physically, for his profession, has at last enrived the marches, the privations, and the inclemency of the seasons, and finds himself before the enemy, he stands trembling and timid in the place that discipline allots to him in the ranks.

Russian private will do his duty; he will stand passively their taking Santa Fe. to be cut to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the his arm may be unnerved, indeed, by his individual terrors, but still he keeps his place; the man is there at his would not interrupt the trade between Santa Fe and said, he would not ask a penny from any man who expression to the linited States.

In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, or he will advance as he is directed; In fact, a proclamation had been issued by the out the provisions of the 10th Vic., to ive employness, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and concluded by stating that they had received next to pieces, and conclude post, forming part and parcel of a brave and formidable the United States. schole—a whole which stands unawed by danger, or which itself advances threatening.

But if the Russian infantry soldier does his duty-no matter from what motive—this is seldom the case with the blockading force under the guns of the fort, and profession. Equally devoid of patriotism, or of any passion for military glory, and naturally as little courageous as his men, his very ambition does not lead him to conquer his fears, nor any sense of honour, or any public opinion, to conceal them. He knows well, from the state of things which prevails in the armies, as everywhere else, notwithstanding the efforts of the emperor to remedy the evil, that flagrant cowardice is just as likely as bravery to secure the recompense intended for the latter. To this must be added, that everything in his early education, and the circumstances in which he afterwards finds himself placed, contribute as far as possible to damp and suppress that slender portion of animal courage with which nature has originally endowed him; and thus he too often offers to his soldiers a lamentable spectacle of his cowardice in the field. These remarks apply chiefly to the officers of the line; though, in some measure, they equally apply to those of the guards. The soldier, whether infantry or cavalry, of the guards or of the line, is taken almost invariably from the class of serfs, though a l who are not noble are liable to the conscription; but the freeman and trader always exempt themselves by the payment of a tax, which forms a branch of the revenue. Every proprietor of slaves is bound to furnish a yearly per centage on the number he possesses-a proportion which varies according to the exigencies of the state. He generally selects the most idle and worthless of his peasants; but they are seldom admitted if incapacitated by any physical infirmity for the service.

The Russian infantry consists of 72 regiments of the line, of 7 battalions each, 12 regiments of the guards, and 12 of the grenadier corps, and amounts, on paper, on the peace establishment, to 624,000 men, inclusive of the infantry of the independent armies of Orenburg, of Siberia, the Caucasus, and Finland, and the garrison battalions, an account of which will be found in the general summing up of the forces of the empire. The number of battalious to each regiment varies in the line. the guards, and grenadier corps; but each battalion numbers 1000 men, unless on the peace establi-hment of a reserve corps, or in depot, in which case it consists of

It is naturally impossible to do more than guess at what number of soldiers are really embodied of those appearing on paper, since the emperor himself is in ignorance on this point, it being equally the interest or stopped some time, and it was believed that it would the commanding officers to reduce the list as low as pos, sible, and to conceal this reduction. Still, as the framework of all these corps is effective, whenever required for active service the gaps in their ranks would be speedily filled up, and must be so at the responsibility of their chiefs. The total number of foot soldiers under arms probably exceeds in reality 450,000 men.

The regular cavalry of the Russian empire consists of 48 regiments of the line, 12 of the guards, and 12 of the grenadier corps; one of Gaucasian dragoons, and one model regiment, of nine squadrons of 160 men each, of which eight take the field: it thus amounts, on paper, to upwards of 94,000 men who take the field, and to 103,000, inclusive of those in depot—in reality, probably to \$5,000 men. The irregular cavelry amounts to about 135,000 men, and is composed of the Cossacks of the Ural, the Don, and Black Sea, the Kirguise, the Tartars, the Bashkirs, and other tribes. Of these about 90,000 are as well disciplined as the line. The Russian cavalry of the line is decidedly inferior to its infantry-especially all that part of it which is purely Muscovite, or composed of the natives of Old Russia. These passive qualities which render the Russian formidable as an infantry Soldier do not so advantageously apply to the hor-eman; in whom an active and fiery valour is as necessary an element of excellence as obedience and discipline,. The Russian peasant is also by habit no rider; though horses mounts them. It is true that a portion of the Russian regular cavelry is recruited from the Ukraine, and other populations, Cossack, or of Cossack origin; and so far it is good, for the Cossack is brave, warlike, hardy, and thoroughly accustomed to the horse, which he backfrom his earliest childhood. But as this is only partially the case, on the whole the regular cavalry of the Russian army may be con-ilered as a very inefficient force; and such it unquestionably proved itself in almost every engagement of the late Polish war, when opposed to that

Every year camps are formed in different parts of the empire, that at Krasnoi Zelo. in the vicinity of St. Peters-

in mimic fight.\* In all their formations we find the Russian infantry hoth slower and loser than the British, and probably a little inferior to what the French were, in 1837, in point of speed, but preserving their order more closely. The cavalry manœuvres well, but is very easily tired. The field artilery is very rapid in its evolutions and its fire, but its target practice is strikingly inaccurate, a disadvantage which, whenever confined to the use of round shot, must prove quite countervailing to the speed with which the pieces are discharged,

\* More men were accidentally killed and wounded in this sham battle than in all the British operations on the coast of Syria, inclusive of the storming of Acre.

THE ASSASSINATION AT THREMONT.—The wife of the unfortunate innkeeper Costermans, who fell a victim to the horrible assassination recently detailed by us, has almost recovered from the attempt made upon her. Nothing has yet transpired as to the resuit of the judicial inquiry; but facts have come to light tending to shew that this is by no means the first crime of the person now in custady, and that

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA AGAIN IN POWER.—IMPRI-SONMENT OF GENERAL PAREDES. The steam ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, entered the river this afternoon after an extraordinary passage

of 11 days 18 hours. The most important item of news by the conveyances is the reported arrival of Santa Anna in Mexico, his restoration again to power, and that of Paredes being deposed and imprisoned. Our advices from New Orleans state that by the ship Adelaide, Captain Generals Santa Anna, Almonte, and Rejon, chartered resistance system, took place on Monday, on a neighthe steamer Arab, an English trading vessel, and bouring estate. This estate of Logho na contains Mexico."

Information reached Boston just before the Cale the Swiss—are naturally a most pacific race, and, of all donia left for England announcing the complete suc-others, would seem least calculated for the career of cess of the revolution in favour of Santa Anna, the farming work at a stand still, in order to attend the deposing of General Paredes, and his imprisonment sale, not for the purpose of buying, but to prevent

not know at Vera Cruz that the new President had already started from Havana, and it was proposed to

·send for him. This would, no doubt, be rendered unnecessary, as though no news of his having landed at Sisal had reached New York or Boston, it was certain that he would be there about the 15th or 16th, having sailed from Havana on the 9th.

It is reported that the revolutionists in Mexico had issued a proclamation, declaring the determination of the Republic, under their new chief, to carry on

a vigorous war against the United States. The advices from Gen. Taylor and his troops continued favorable as regards health. The absence of We find, in the annals of Russian campaigns, accounts | means of transportation for the baggage continued to keep them somewhat at a stand-still. From all accounts this department of the military operations appears to ship without complaint; but, marking their track as they have been much illmanaged, for considerable contracts were being filled for waggons, which from the nature and to disease. In two campaigns in the last Turkish of the reads through which the army will have to progress will be of no service whatever, and consisickness and fatigue alone; and although their European | derable quantities of mules were being purchased in tactics and discipline rendered them everywhere, in a fair New Orleans, at three or four times the price at and open field, more than a match for the Turks-who which they could be had in the immediate neighbour-Monterey. The precise time of this movement was not known, but several weeks might elapse before it took place. A considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies was also anticipated in case of the troops moving further up the country, as those obtainable at Carmargo for so large a body of men, about 10,000, were none of the best. Severel skirmishes with the Camanche Indians had taken place, but nothing

worthy of much note. The town of Mier was occupied on the 31st of July by a detachment of 93 men. The Mexicans offered no opposition, though the place is capable of being well defended. The population is said to be about 6,000, probably over-rated.

Colone! Kearney's force, which left St. Louis for Uninspired by any military enthusiasm, or any patriotic Santa Fe, had been heard from. They left Bent's feeling, or even by the spirit of natural pugnacity, which, for its own sake, invests the very act of strife and contenmation received from the traders, and from some tion with charms in the eyes of certain races of men, the spies they captured, no opposition was expected to

On the 8th ult., an attack was made by a portion of the American squadron upon Alvaredo, a port situated about 20 or 30 miles from Vera Cruz. It appears that several vessels had taken shelter from his officer, particularly in all the subaltern grades of the an attempt was made to cut them out. With this view, the steamers Princeton and Mississippi, and three sloops, ran in and opened their guns upon the batteries, which latter returned the fire without effect. The vessels were hauled in out of reach

however, so the attack was given up.

The regiments mustered at New York for service in California, were on the point of departure. Three ships had been entered, and were to sail immediately Two companies of Mounted Riflemen from Baltimore had been summoned for Mexico, but with this exception, no more troops were under orders for the seat of war. Those already there muster about

twelve thousand. An accident had occurred on board the steam ship Palmetto, which till lately run between New York and Charleston. While at the Philadelphia wharf some of her steam pipes burst, killing one man and

seriously wounding several more. The Toronto Board of Trade had passed resolutions for petitioning Her Majesty from some relief from the laws requiring the carrying trade of Canada produce to and from British possessions to be performed in British ships. The present regulations give a monotraders of Canada West, and they urge that some concession is necessary, because, while the rates of freight from Canada West, via Montreal and the St. Lawrence, are so much higher than by New York, as they are at present, the canals will be thrown out of

# Foreign Miscellany.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.-Letters from Teheran of the lst of August, published by the Journal des Debats. announce the appearance of cholera in the capital of Persia. "In the beginning of the last year," says the correspondent of the Debats, "the cholera, which had made considerable ravages at Lahore and Cabul, proceeded through Kouloum, Kondez, and Bokhara, to Kiva, to the east of the Caspian Sea. There it die away in those high and thinly-inhabited regions. but, suddenly driven off by the winds, it retraced its steps, and showed itself at Candahar. From this last city it reached Herat, and afterwards Mechhed. in the kingdom of Persia, and advanced to Meskinan. a small frontier town of Khorassan, ten days distant from Teheran. In the middle of June it broke out in one of the suburbs of that capital. Between the 20th and 25th the number of deaths was from six to ten, but on the 30th of July from forty to fifty cases occurred daily. A brother of the Shah, Karaman Mirza, a young man of 26, and several high personages, fell victims in a few hours to the epidemy. The Musselman population, seized with terror, abandoned the city almost entirely, and retired into the mountains. The authorities were the first to set the example of the general flight, and the city was almost deserted, the shops closed, and commerce and business completely interrupted. The Shah was then at the Camp of Niaveran, with the Court and the Ministers. But, on the 24th, Dr. Cloquet having observed four cases of cholera, the King, followed by his entire Court, suddenly withdrew from the camp to the distance of six leagues in the mountains. On the following day, five persons of his suite having all the kindliness of feeling for which he is so much be. height, exceeded 300 per day."

ADEN. ATTACKED BY THE ARABS. - Letters from Alexandria of the 30th ult., have brought important news from Aden. When the Post-office packet, the Akbar, passed it, the town was surrounded by Arabs, who blockaded all the gates, and cut off all the supplies of provision. There had been a night encounter in which the Arabs had seven men killed, and a great many wounded. Several English who went on shore were massacred. When the packet took her departure a serious battle was expected.

THE FRENCH REGICIDE, JOSEPH HENRY .- On the 25th August, the first day of his trial before the Court of Peers, Joseph Henry sold his manufactory of fancy streel articles, to his son Frederic, for the collected to-etax to manceuve, more vast than any other power in the word can assemble; such as that of the same of Kalish, and of the review at Boronico, where 120,000 men and 800 pieces of cannon were present.

Court of Peers, Joseph Henry sold his manufactory to different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. There has been a fair average market to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. The complaints of the fabric and his own discharge to day in seasonable goods; and new fabrics, especially they were testimonials of a very different description. to his creditors in payment of their claims. Since into the office of this paper, and presented a document, houses, and many engaged in the shipping trad: are very his removal to the prison of La Roquette his mind written evidently by one of their own body, and contain- busy. has become more and more calm. He writes daily ing a painful narrative of the sufferings which the latither to his avocat or to persons who take an interest in his fate. He receives his son Frederic in the they stated themselves to represent as a deputation—

There is a tolerable amount of business doing in several parloir, and gives him instructions as to the manage- were enduring. They intimated a desire that it should departments of the yarn market, but prices are not gene ment of his business. He expresses his deep regret be advertised, as a public notice, and desired to know for the illicit union in which he had been living, and the cost of publishing it in that form. On reading over week has been very slack, but we hear of no alteration in declares the fewer under the influence of which he the document, we found it to express hesides relations. There is more animation in clothing sorts, though deplores the fever under the influence of which he comment, we found it to express, besides relations the call is principally for low and middle qualities, committed the crime for which he is condemned. of misery and dire want, declarations that they would not which incline to be a little dearer, and stocks are very low. On Friday merning, Joseph Henry was sent off from be quietly borne with any longer-in a word, it was a the prison of La Roquette to the hulks at Toulon, in formal notice that if certain conditions were not com- improvement in the flanuel market to day, and rather execution of the sentence of the Court of Peers. plied with, such as would procure food for the famishing transferred to this prison he main-labourers, their wives and children within a certain grow. This time of the year should be, and is, generally, the Until his being transerred to this prison he main-tained hopes that his appeal to the King for a commutation would meet with some success, and more return their labour, that forcible means would be had rethan once sent for his counsel, M. Baroche, to whom course to to procure it. Such is the most mitigated form mand generally for the raw material has been limited. he expressed great anxiety as to his fate. At six in the morning, he was informed that he must prepare notice. The parties connected with this journal to whom the morning are decidedly firmer; yet prices of goods, the morning, he was informed that he must prepare notice. The parties connected with this journal to whom bin he trade, are decidedly firmer; yet prices of goods, to go to Toulon, undergo the usual process, and put it was referred took occasion to point out to the people in the trough, are decidedly firmer; yet prices of goods, in the dress worn by all persons sentenced to the who brought it, the dangerous nature of the course they The home demand for finished steck is quiet; and we

sentenced for six years as one of Fournier's gang of robbers, and when he was stripped for being invested would at least be made known to the public, a promise which would at least be made known to the public, a promise be worn is fast waning away.

Lucretic Research of the strong with the convicts dress, there was found tattooed on the right side of his breast, "Morta Fournier et a Malaine Maquet" (Fournier's mistress), whose confession and evidence formed the main ground of con-

#### IRELAND.

RESISTANCE TO RENTS-NENAGH.-A demonstra-Adam:, from Havana, 9th instant, we learn that tion against the payment of rents, under the passive proceeded to Vera Cruz on the evening of the 8th, about 800 acres, and is at present under the Courts, for the purpose as General Santa Anna remarked, and a receiver appointed over it. The cattle and making peace between the United States and crops were under scizure, and a sale was to have taken place on Monday. The place was surrounded by about a thousand men, who congregated together in the city of Mexico.

The United States steamer Mississippi, arrived at Pensacola on the 19th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 19th of the 19th

PROGRESS OF DISTRESS .- OPEN AIR MEETING.

Pursuant to notices posted on all the chapels in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, a copy of saw in some of the barony of the correspondence I one of which appeared in the Times of Saturday, a contlamon of the papers between you and some one of which appeared in the Times of Saturday, a meeting was held on Thursday, at Court hill, for the purpose of calling on the landlords to assemble and try by every means in their power to avert impending the court of the papers between you and some gentlemen of the 'Young Ireland' party.

'I have been a member of the association, I believe, since its formation. I fondly hoped it would ever be at one o'clock, according to the Limerick Chronicle, to crush opponents who have not, as far as I can there were assembled a multitude of 4,000 persons, including women and children.

From Massy's-bridge, to Court bridge, a strong milireserve for precaution, but did not approach the meeting.

was voted to the chair, and told the multitude they had assembed for the purpose of calling upon the resident and absentee landlords to aid in the endeavour about being made to mitigate the distress endeavour about being made to mitigate the distress in that which now prevails to an alarming extent in that district. He knew they were well-disposed, and had no idea of doing anything calculated to lead to a ceeding, and I feel constrained to enter my humble breach of the peace. Therefore it was almost unnecessary for him to exort them to return quietly and orderly to their homes, as soon as the meeting spondence at the next meeting of the association. was over. (Cheers.)

A Voice. - We have our hopes in a good Covernment, that they will give us work, and not allow us to starve; we are famishing at present for want

Mr. T. Rose, Court, proposed the following resolu- Mr. Ray. Mr. J. O'Connell then proceeded to pay tion:—"That we, the farmers and labourers of the many compliments to Mr. Haughton, and to defend barony of Kenry, most respectfully call on the land- the expulsion process adopted by the association. He alleviate impending famine, and to give to their safe to maintain the doctrine of physical force, under tenantry the means of support for themselves and any circumstances, in this hall. Out of respect to whitechapel High-street, wholesale cheesemongers—II. families." After proposing this resolution, Mr. Rose Mr. Haughton, however, they would insert his letter Garden and J. V. A. Bruce, Edinburgh, clothiers—J. said he would be most happy in co-operating with on the minutes, and direct their secretary to write an Go., Glasgom, merchants—F. Boreland and Co., the landlords of the district, and he earnestly hoped explanatory and conciliatory letter to him. they would acquiesce in the spirit of his resolution. Cheers.)

Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, of Pallaskenry, seconded desiring his name to be erased from the roll of mem-

meeting for this our barony, to adopt means to carry nell talked at great length on some matters of busihad failed—(cheers);—nor would he see a neighbour move that their letter and resolutions should be reof his want while he had a pound in the world. turned to them. (Hear, hear.) (Great cheering.)

Mr. John O'kegan, repeal warden, Pallaskenry, seconded the resolution. Mr. John Manony, repeal warden, Castletown, proposed—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the landlords, gentry, and farmers of this district, who came forward so liberally last year with subscriptions in aid of the distress, and particularly to those gentlemen who gave employment to their

CLONMEL ELECTION. According to a Waterford paper, the lucky Mr Cecil Lawless was returned on Saturday in the room tribution to the consumptive exchequer of Conciliation-hall.

The Hon. Cecil Lawless, who is now in Scotland, was on Saturday elected M. P. for Clonmel. [Can anything more forcibly illustrate the lament-

ing the holding of extraordinary presentments essions labourers intend to insist on a shilling a day, and in various counties in Ireland. The levy to be made under the proclamations must be expended in farmers, who are compelled to keep the food for 'public works." The landlord must pay half the the peorle.

The landlords remind us of Leigh Hunt's fishes. They can "scream," and the howl they have set up the Government to take immediate steps to preat the prospect of a practical application of the serve the people from famine. maxims that "property has its duties as well as its

ASSEMBLAGES OF THE PEASANTRY.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 14. There are further accounts of assemblages of the

starvation. On all hands it is admitted that these O'Connell, as he was passing through last week. meetings, caused by dire necessity, are characterised invariably by order and tranquillity, and that the poor Ballinasloe Star, Conservative paper, gives the following report from that locality. ETRECOURT .- This town, on last Wednesday, was the scene of one of those demonstrations of which in these times we are doomed to get many a sample. The labourers of this neighbourhood, to the number of about

three hundred, gathered into town about two o'clock, and having praceeded in a peaceful and orderly manner to the castle, urged their claims on Mr. Eyre, and explained to him the destitute condition in which they were left by the total failure of the potatoe crop, on which their sole dependence consisted. They represented to him the utter; impossibility of being able to hold on even a week longer. unless relief was afforded with no niggard hand, and little doing for shipping, the markets at the Cloth Halls with the utmost respect they assured him that, however appear dull, whilst the fact is there is a fair average business and the cloth Halls appear dull, whilst the fact is there is a fair average business. unwilling they should be to violate the private peace, and the rights of public property, they could not, would not starte while plenty was around them, and that it was goods this week. More buyers have visited the market starre while plenty was around them, and that it was worse than idle to expect they should. Mr. Eyre, with little.

Manchester.—We have had little, if any, change in our Manchester.—We have had little, if any, it has been in tion with the other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, had just prayed his Excellency to call a baronial sessions for the immediate selection and commencement of public works. After returning Mr. Eyre heartfelt thanks for the attention and kindness he manifested towards them, and expressing a hope that they should not be obliged to and expressing a hope that they should not be obliged to preceed to unlawful extremities, the poor labourers went their way rejoicing at the prospect of employment. Such of them as were in absolute want got momentary relief ford, now available, are at work. In the piece market through the benevolence of Mrs. Eyre, who was greatly affected at the sight of so many human beings on the verge of starvation." there was a good attendance of merchants. The sale of figures is declining; for Coburgs and Paramattas there is less demand, but for strong fabrics, suitable for the ensu-

The Cork Reporter of Saturday contains the folhe is implicated in deeds of the grossest nature, the streamed with perspiration which he endeavoured to cessarily to commit any act of an illegal nature; but in the manufacture of cotton drawers and shirts, there is, he raised his eyes to him and said, while his face to remove any suspicion that they were disposed unnethose houses which are exclusively or principally engaged

RAPID DISORGANIZATION OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. Clements (barrister) was the chairman at Con-

ciliation Hall, at the usual weekly meeting, held this day. The hall was thinly attended. Mr. J. O'Con-nell, the member for Kilkenny, was the deputy manager for the day.

Mr. CLEMENTS, in his capacity of chairman, delivered a very pure Old Ireland, according to the model left him by the "Liberator," whom, of course,

he lauded as an almost sanctified man. Mr. Ray read the minutes of last meeting. Mr. J. O'CONNELL, having announced a small sub scription, said, he wished at an early period to dispose of an unpleasant business which pressed upon his mind. They had received a letter from a much

respected gentleman, Mr. James Ilaughton (a tee-

totalist Quaker), tendering his resignation as a "Dear Sir,-I am favoured with your letter of the say that the matter I have referred to was 'concluded after lengthened debates.' I am not aware that it was debated-I know it was decided; and I only knew that from reading the proceedings in Concilia-

by every means in their power to avert impending the nurse of freedom, and of the freest discussion; famine. Un arriving at Court-hill and Court-bridge, and I now see, with deep regret, that it has attempted judge, exceeded the limits of fair controversy, or broken through any of the rules of the association. I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to withdraw from tary force, comprising a troop of the 8th Hussars, with Captains Todd, Grant, and Day's companies, 85th under the command of Colonel Cox, Quartermasterunder the command of Colonel Cox, Quartermaster-General, lined the road-side banks, being held in I beg now to tender my resignation of membership

in it.
"I repeat, that I have no sympathy with the war-The Rev. T Folky, the parish priest at Stonehall, like feelings of the 'Young Ireland' party; but I

"Will you have the kindness to read this corre

"I remain, my respected friend, "Yours sincerely, "James Haughton."

"To T. M. Ray, Esq."

This letter was the close of a correspondence with

lords of this barony immeddately to meet their respectargued that it was a matter of slicer necessity to take tive tenantry, and to suggest means with them to this course, as, in their view of the law, it was not alleviate impending famine, and to give to their safe to maintain the doctrine of physical force, under said he would be most happy in co-operating with on the minutes, and direct their secretary to write an

Mr. J. O'CONNELL next read a short letter from Mr. Lloyd, of Beech Mount, County Limerick, bers. Mr. Lloyd assigned no reason for taking this Mr. Michael Potter, Spring lodge, proposed the step, but Mr. J. O'Connell supposed that it was in consequence of the treatment which they had exhibited the local limits of the step of the treatment which they had exhibited the step of the treatment which they had exhibited the step of the treatment which they had exhibited the step of the treatment which they had exhibited the step of th the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to order a baronial bited towards the coung Irelanders. Mr. J. O'Conhad potatoe ground from him this year whose crop association touching young Ireland. He would merely

The rent at four o'clock was announced to be 102l, 2s. 1d. The want of work and food are producing their

natural results: the Evening Packet of Tuesday "On Friday last about two hundred men, armed

Clonaslee, in the Queen's County, within a few miles charge of the crops, placed the grain crops on drays. (Mr. Henry,) whom he accepts as her future huscarts, and cars, and carried all off, firing several shots band. Poor Timkins, in pushing his suit, meets of the Right Hon. David Pigot, now Chief Baron of to the Clonaslee police, the constable and three men nette, yet, aided by her father, determines to follow the Exchequer. Some discontent was expressed at hastened to the scene; and, on coming up to the out his resolve, and not to relax in his suit until he the absence from the hustings of the new member, Cross of Killoughy, in this county, they found a large gains the hand of Jeanette. But in love affairs, who is, it seems, amusing himself with the sport of body of them drawn up there, who told the police to when fortune frowns, how fickle are resolves. The cock-shooting in the Highlands of Scotland. Father 'come on,' for that they were ready for them, and Fairy of the Vineyard, (Miss T. Avery,) comes to the Burk, however, who was appointed returning officer kept them diverted by talk and threats for a contained under the warrant of the "Liberator," soon silenced the grumblers, and the hon. young Whig has thus time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The Sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The sprite time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The principle time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. The principle time to escape, which they did by taking different power, defeats Old Phillippo's intention. recovered.

The Clare Journal represents the want of food as

On Friday night, a car laden with corn was for employment as the means of saving them from Ireland party, in the immediate hearing of Mr [Dan must either retrace his steps, or submit to the loss of his influence over the people of Irepeople exhibit an extent of patient endurance for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. The be "caught by chaff" any longer. Apparently the "Agitator" is preparing for the latter event, by the manner in which he is pitchforking his dependents and relations into places. "Make hay while the sun shines" says we, for the reign of the Whigs

## STATE OF TRADE.

must be a short one.

LEEDS.—The cloth markets have been but thinly supplied with goods of a general description calculated for the winter trade, and as the manufacturers are deliver-

dyers and printers are well employed. The home trade is tinues brisk: prices are stationary, but the spinners re

ing season, the demand is very good, and prices very

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET. There has been some

mand is fair for the season. Workmen of all kinds are well employed. Material of all kinds continues firm. The production of fashioned or country hose has been much diminished in consequence of the harvest and there is a reasonable prospect of a continued demand for all orts of useful goods for the present.

sorts of useful goods for the present.
GLASGOW.—The market for cotton goods still continues firm for general descriptions, and prices low. The accounts from the east are still discouraging, but symptoms of firmness are beginning to appear; and it is expected that business there will be more animated when the season is opened and business is fairly resumed. The cotton yarn market, during the past week has been very dull indeed, but prices have not recorded. Rayrat form is considered. deed, but prices have not receded. Barrel four is considerably dearer, with every prospect of a further rise. Ashes are more in demand; several hund, ed barrels have changed hands, and 23s is now asked. Lard is again greatly up. The scarcity of bacon is improving its price, and it will probably go higher still. Peas and corn are

#### Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, September 15, 1846.) BANKRUPTS.

Henry Drysdale, Lamb's Conduit-street, auctioneer

DIVIDENDS.

Oct 6. II. Roe, Liverpool goldsmith, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool—Oct. 7. J. Stevenson, Manchester, tobacconist, at twelve, at the Court of Binkruptey, Liverpool—Oct. 9. A Casacuberta, Manchester. rupey, Liverpool—Oct. 9. A Casacuberta, Manchester, merchant, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Manchester—Oct. 9. J. J. Ayton, South Shields, linendraper, at half-past ten, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newesstle-upon-Tyne—Oct. 9. J. Taylor, Middlesbrough, York shire, coal fitter, at half-past eleven at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Oct. 8. T. and G. Snaith, Nichon Aucklund, Dunkern in a propagation of the court Bishop Auckland, Durham, iron mongers, at tweive, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newenstle-upon-Tyne—Oct. 8.

J. Blacket, Stokesley, Yorkshire, flax spinner, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newenstle-upon-Tyne—Oct. 8.

R. Bane, Durham, grocer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CERTIFICATES. Oct. 9, W. Wonnacott, Bath, grocer, at twelve. at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol—Oct. 13, J. Evans, Bristol, silk mercer, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol—Oct. 9, S. Purser, Cheltenham, draper, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bristol.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. L. Langworthy and R. Walkinshaw, Manchester, commission agents—T. and J. Lucas, George lane, Essex, farmers—W. Herbert and M. Smith, Worcester, surveyors -R. Upperton and Co., Brighton, attorneys, so far as regards A. Veysey-B. Wright and Co., Tipton, Staffordshire, coal masters-J. Owen and B. Peach, Liverpool, attorneys-T. Darby and Co., Bilston, Staffordshire, coal masters-H. and S. Agar, Britwell, Bucks, farmers - A. Milroy and Co., Plymonth, Devonstire, drapers—M. Le Masson and J. Kissel, Strand, boot and shoe makers— C. M. A. Price and Co., Princes-street, Cavendish-square milliners—J. Williams, sen., and Co., Liverpool, nail makers—J. Horwood and T. B. Monk, St., Dunstan's court, Fleet-street, die sinkers - M. Skipwith and Co.,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. John Richmond, Glasgow, accountant—Charles Hunter Stewart, Edinburgh, coach proprietor—Ebenezer Steven facturing chemist.

#### ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

On Monday evening, after the performance o

"Damon and Pythias," which, as a spectacle, has

Circle," full of their ordinary attraction, an entirely new necromantic ballet, entitled "The Vinedresser's Daughter, or the Sprite of the Enchanted Vineyard. was produced at this theatre, arranged by Mr. Rochez. It was full of those incidents peculiar to enchanted ballets. Jeanette, (Miss Waite,) daughter where a great number of beasts were daily killed in the of Old Phillippio, the vinedresser, (Mr. Johnson,) is numerous close sheds behind the butchers' shambles in beloved by Antonio, an assistant vinedresser, (Mr. with soythes, pitchforks, &c., and fire-arms, went to W. Harvey.) She reciprocates the attachment, but a farm, held under the Court of Chancery, near is crossed in her inclination by her cautious and calculating sire, who ranking with hard-hearted fathers of this town, and having driven off the keepers in prefers Timothy Timkins, a cockney adventurer. by way of triumph, The keepers having made way with many rebuffs and discouragements from Jea-On Monday night the town of Dungarvon and the and everybody but the lovers of his choice, whom he requested him to adopt the necessary measures to prewhole surrounding county was in a blaze with bon- determines to see wedded. Matters thus go on in a vent a breach of the peace, and not allow any one to fires for many miles round. It is supposed that the light and agreeable manner until the wished-for molest the person who had writt n to him. Inspector object was to warn all persons wanting employment union is at length accomplished, very much to the Scott promised to comply with the magistrate's request, able slavery of Ireland than such a miserable force to come in here te-morrow to attend a sessions to be annoyance of Mr. Timkins, the cockney adventurer, and gave immediate direction on the sulject to the police-

becoming very urgent in that quarter, and calls upon are sorry to hear, in a bad state of health. He has enclosed threatening letter is just received by the post. been for some time past at Brow, by Annan, and I beg the favour of your directing some of your subordiwrites as follows:—"This is the place to which nates to protect me from the writers violence. I know Burns was sent in his last illness. The cottage in not his name. Respectfully, Joseph Ady, 5, York-strees. rights," is such as only the landlords of Ireland could stopped on the road to Limerick, and the owners which he lived is still standing, although not likely Commercial road, Sept. 14, 1846." The letter which has compelled to retrace their steps by a volley of stones, to do so long. The hawthorn under which he used put Joseph Ady in so much alarm is no doubt from some and the firing of sh ts. The horse drawing the to sit is still alive but decaying, and the once neat one to whom he had promised something to his advantar was wounded in the side. The object of this turi seat beside it is sadly disapidated. The parish tage on payment of a Post Office order for 20s., and who outrage was to prevent the sale of corn at market. schoolmaster showed me the other day the ends of feels indignant at the trick attempted to be practised Cheers were given with lusty voice at Rathkeale the 'box bed' in which the bard slept and suffered upon him. The following is a copy of the letter, and lestitute peasantry in the south and west, seeking and Newcastle, county Limerick, for the Young when at Brow; they form at present the walls of his from the fact of the writer having underscored many of last!" The school-master, however, purposes to resincere in his threats. store these remnants—consecrated by genius—to "The writer of this their original office."

smoothly, and was generally well received.

## Police Intelligence.

Royal Artillery, of 20s. and a shirt and pair of stockings. -The complainant stated that he had purchased his discharge from the Artillery, after 98 days' service. He had had quits enough of the military life, which was not Joseph Ady, when next you endeavour to extort money at all to his taste, and the prisoner, who came from Woolwich at the same time, accompanied him, and they both took a lodging at the Lamb public-house in Lime- who knows you longer than you are aware, and who has street, where they occupied a bed. Upon rising the wit- only long wished for the opportunity of doing the public ness missed 20s., his discharge from the regiment and a so general a service." shirt and pair of stockings, which he had in a bundle, and he stopped the prisoner, who was sneaking down stairs at part of his stack in trade for defrauding prople, "a half-past four o'clock in the moraing. The alarm list of next kin," nearly lithographed, and falsely stated having been given, the landlord rose and took witness to have been "extracted from the Times of August 23, and the prisoner, who were squabbling on the stairs, into 1846 " a private room .- The landlord of the Lamb said the ent for an officer that poked him off to the station. er of the Lamb for honesty and fair dealing, so I said, we found that he had the shirt and stockings of the s. I. that she should stand there, and nobody should move dier upon him, although he had been a soldier himself. | ler. and he became very violent, and collect da mob of The Lord Mayor: Did you find the complainant's dis- people. Witness took defendant into custody, but had charge upon him !- The landlord: Certainly; and we great difficulty in doing so, in consequence of the 7:0-HUDDERSFIELD .- There has been a fair average market found his own discharge too from the same regiment, but lence of the soldier. Mr. Burreil - Why did you not take in Bridewell, with hard labour.

WORSHIP STREET. On Saturday, Daniel Hockley and John Green were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with the following brutal assault upon an elderly woman named Newton, the wife of a butcher in Albany-street, Homer- named James Guest, who was to have been there that tou:-The complainant (who was in such an extreme state of suffering and debility that she could scarcely had committed suicide. articulate, was obliged to be supported into the court, hulks. He sank into a state of despair and almost stude. Studen, exclaiming, "Oh, God! Oh, God! All then is over! No hope is left." And when brought out to be put in the van, he saluted those around him, and seeing an inspector-general of prisons among them, he raised his eyes to him and said, while his face taken away a dog-chain belonging to her children, she observation being made upon the way in which he had went to his house on the morning of Saturday week to bruised and injured his wife he shed tears, and exconceal, but could not, "I should have preferred they pleaded this one—by us unanswer able—argument, death." Seven other convicts, condemned to the "What are we to live upon—what will we give our child-balks for different and they have a similar one to the convert that information being brought to him that they dead this one—by us unanswer able—argument, seeson. The Glove Trade is labouring under some de-balks for different they have been dead to proceed against him, and measured they have a similar one to the convert that information being brought to him that wel National Bank, from which he abs onded with upwards of £13,000, has been apprehended by Daniel Forester, at Muni h, to which place he had been where the state of the stat Forrester, at Muni h, to which place he had been traced by that sagacious officar.

Among these was Pierre Maria Lecoraux, were induced to return to their Listant and comfortless law movement in the market, influenced, no doubt, to a rise; but before she could escape from his violence the had destroyed himser on latest on lates and destroyed himser on latestay, he believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body, until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the body until her screams attracted the attention of a believe, than it is no worse, we believe, than

intense agony, when the other prisoner (Hockley) came down from an upper room, and thrust her out into the street, where she instantly fell to the pavement in a state of insensibility, and was unconscious of all that afterwards took place till she found herself under medical treatment in bed, to which she had been confined ever since the attack had been made upon her. Evidence was adduced which brought the charge home to the prisoners. Green defended himself on the ground that the woman refused to leave his house on being ordered to do so. Mr. Broughton, as the evidence in a great measure exculpated Hockley from any apparent intention of ajuring the complainant, expressed his willingness to accept that prisoner's own recognizance for his future appearance; but said, with regard to Green, as it was obvious that the object of his violence was still in a very precarious condition, he should commit him to prison on he charge of a felonious assault, and ordered him to be brought up again in the course of a week, to allow time for ascertaining the probable result of the injuries the woma**n** ha**d** su**s**tained. BOW STREET.

On Saturday, a lad, named Curtis, employed as engine-st ker by the proprietor of the National Baths, in Holborn, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, the property of Mr. Hetley, of Sohosquare, and another lad, named Styles, and a girl named Henry Drysdale, Lamb's Conduit-street, auctioneer—
John Hardy, Castle, Donington, Leicestershire, cattle
dealer—Henry Dryvill, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire,
corn factor—William Mullinger Higgins, Birmingham,
laceman—Peter M'Shane, Dundalk, Louth, cattle dealer
—William Warburton, Newcastle-upon-Trent, grocer—
Jonas Milnes and Co., Littletown, Yorkshire, scribbling prisoner through an aperture in the wall of the enginehouse where he was at work. The case showed great ingratitude on the part of Curtis, who, having lost his father (formerly an engineer at the baths), had been put on the establishment from charitable motives. They were all committed for trial. THAMES.

On Monday, Mr. Peter M Hish, the vestry clerk and cierk to the trustees of the parish of St. Paul's Shadwell, waited upon Mr. Broderip to ask his advice respecting a very great nuisance which existed in new Gravel-lane, adjoining the eastern basin or entrance of the London. deck, where a man named Lewis Cowan carried on the business of a tallow-melter and bone-boiler, to whom large consignments of the carcases of oxen in a putrici state had been made, to the annoyance and disgust of a crowded neighbourhood. Mr. Mellish said he was deputed by the parish authorities to call the attention of the magistrate to the evil, and he was quite sure if it were continued, fever and disease would be engendered. The health of the inhabitants had already suffered by the frequent arrivals of dead beasts in a die moosed state. shich were brought from Blackwall, and boiled down for the fat-a process that ought not to be carried on in such a densely-populated neighbourhood as Shadwell It was known that large quantities of cattle died on their way from Ireland, Scotland, and the continent, arising principally from their being stowed so closely in the holds of the steamers which brought them over; and they were sold to the tallow-melters and bone-boilers. The stench arising from the decomposed remains of large animals brought into Shads ell was quite overpowering. Nothing more horrible could possibly be conceived and the inhabitan's had made repeated complaints to the parish officers. The police constables themselves had informed him that they could scarcely remain on their beats in the locality when the carcases were brought to Cowan's factury, and during the process of melting; and they were obliged to apply handkerchiefs steeped in vinegar to their noses. On Sunday morning the carcases of six or seven oxen, were brought from Blickwall to Cowan's factory. They were quite putrid, and some of the carand Co., Glasgow, manufacturers—George Lawrie and cases had burst in the vans which brought them to Shad-Co., Glasgow, commission agents — Thomas Genmill, well. The effluvium was dreadful Nothing more Edinburgh, merchant—Henry M'Donald Glasgow, manunauseous and horrible could be cone-ived, and the careases were melted down, the Commissioners of Customs having very properly stationed an officer on duty on the premises to see that the b asts were cut up and boiled, and used for no other purpose. The inhabitants, who were driven from their homes by the stench, came in a met with eminent success, and of the 'Scenes in the sance: The exhibition of the dead animals in the vans was most disgusting.

Mr. Broderip advised the "parochial authorities to indict the parties, who carried on the nuisance," at the next sessions. He also took the opportunity of severely animad certing upon a similar nuisance in Whitechapel, the lligh-street, which was covered at all times with blood and garbage. No one could pass along Whitechapel High-street without being disgusted, and such a nuisance ought not to be suffered in such a crowded district. The animal effluvia produced miasmata. This country was c rtainly behind France in the murch of practical improvement; all beasts were slaughtered out of Paris, and cattle and sheep were not allowed to be driven through the streets of that capital. [All large towns are at present certies of corruption, but the districts above alluded to are pre-eminently postilential, Lord John's "Sanatory R. form" cannot come too soon.]

JOSEPH ADY AGAIN IN TROUBLE. - On Tuesday, Mr ing incidents and situations, and mystifies everything a letter he had received from Ady, enclosing another, and as this election of a mere Whig in his absence at the command of the dictator of Burgh-quay?]

The fifty-six proclamations have been issued, command.

The first six proclamation of the dictator of Burgh-quay?

The fifty-six proclamations have been issued, command.

The fifty-six proclamation have been in the fift

self, are curiosities in their way, and their publication may prevent many persons from being imposed upon by Ady's promise of advantage. The letter from Ady ad-Last Days of Robert Burns.—A valued friend dressed to the magistrate of the Thames Police Office, and correspondent of the Star for Dumfries, is, we near Arbour square, was as follows:—"Gentlemen, the cow-shed-to what base uses may we come to at the prominent passages, there is no doubt of his being

"The writer of this has just received a letter from Mr. Ady, in which he states he will, on receipt of 20% give him some valuable information. He will be at Mr. Ady's office on the 23rd, at twelve, without fail, and will then and there administer to him with a good horsewhip something that he will not easily forget. This is no idle threat, Mr. Ady has this time pitched on the wrong man; one who knows him well, and who knows A FRIEND.-On Saturday John Robert Robinson was him to be a swindling scoundrel, and if the rest of the charged with having robbed Samuel Cootes, late of the world were to adopt the same plan as he means to do, would soon rid society of a pest that has too long existed. Such a barefaced attempt at swindling should not go unpunished. The law may fail, but a strong arm will not. under false pretonces, for which many a better man has been transported, take care that you do not write to one

Joseph Ady did not forget to forward to the magistrate

prisoner counted down the money in his presence, and was very desirous to get away. "But," said the witness. DAY. Ediza Briggs, a decently attired female, was who was a curiosity in his way, "that would not do, for I didn't like to have a person robbed in my house, so I Adams, 15 B, stated, that at about half-past ten on the previous night he saw the defendant and two other prosiouse."-The Lord Mayor: Oh, you keep the Laub, do titutes in company with a drunken soldier, s'anding on you?—The landlord: My Lord, the Lamb keeps me, and the pavement in Tothill-street, unking a great noise, t would be ungrateful in me not to keep up the charac- and obstructing the thoroughfare. He desired them to move on, when the other two females went away, but de-"I'd soon settle it," when I found what the bustle was fend int refused, and said she should stand there as long about. When the man was taken to the statio house as she pleased. The soldier took the matter up, declaring no longer, but was paid up all dues, and sent away. The Sir, its contrary to our instructions to take a drunken Royal Artillery seem, please your Lordship, to have a pretty fair notion of flogging, when they remse to let a man among them who has been so disgraced. Those her the civil law as well as other persons. Sergeant—We Majesty's other regiments will not upon some feeling of cannot take them, according to our orders, upon our Owet the kind, for it is quite plain that they don't tear each charge. We can only take them if a charge is made other's bodies to pieces in that corps.—His Lordship was against them by some other person. Mr. Burrell reinclined to send the case to the sessions, but upon the peated that such a course was quite new to him. As intercession of the landlord and the complainant, inflicted a matter of court sy, soldiers had been occasionally the summary punishment of two months' imprisonment given up to the military authorities for punishment; but they were amendable to the civil law as well as other persons. The prisener was eischarged.

> WORSHIP STREET. WEDNESDAY, - SUICIDE OF A DEFENDANC, - Mr.

Broughton the magistrate, was informed that a man day on summons to answer a charge of ill-exing his wife,

Haywood, the warrant officer, stated that he went on Saturday to the place where the decrased was at work, to mony) stated that a child of the prisoner Green having serve the summons requiring his attendance and some ask for its restoration, but had no sooner made the re- pressed his sorrow for it. His brother in-law, who was quest than the prisoner called her an infamous appella then present, told him that it had occurred so often, and tion, and, grasping her by both arms with such force that his general conduct to his wire had been so bad, that they his mails penetrated the flesh, dashed her head against were forced to proceed against him, and having told him I have an interest in writing this letter, because I

Beware of the "Free Trade" trap. Let the landlords fight their own battles. Let every thought be against might, of knowledge against bigotry and intolerance, of liberty against oppression and misrule. Keep your eye then upon the next election compel your trustees, as they call themselves, to exe-

prostitute, servile, advertising press. Let our motto be "Twelve Chartist representatives to send our principles to the world's end"-ONWARD AND WE CONQUER. BACKWARD AND WE FALL, THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER. Then I bind on my armour to face the rough world, And I'm going to march with the rest;
Against Tyrants to fight, for the sake of the right,
And if baffled to FALL with the BEST.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Your faithful friend and servant,

KIDDERMINSTER.

GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT MEETING FOR THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.

To those who would deny the influence of the Northern Star upon the working classes, or those who and the surrounding districts for on their armour once more;" all admitting, that but principle, would have lacked much of its present enthusiasm. Mr. George Holloway, and a few devoted friends who have struggled hard and suffered much in the cause, made the most of the short interval that was allowed for preparation, and although a charge of a penny was made at the doors, we never witnessed a more enthusiastic, res; ectable, patient. or satisfied audience. Precisely at seven o'clock, that staunch advocate of the principles, who has ac people were ignorant, Queens and Kings, Peers and Commoners, Parsons and Manufacturers, and all who had an interest in the individual comforts of the working classes, were bound to assist and co-operate in substituting knowledge for that ignorance. (Cheers.) Where was the monarch who looked upon the ignorance of his people as a gem in his crown, or as an honor to his throne. Where was the titled aristocrat that tion of its products. (Loud cheers.) He had as much confidence in Feargus O'Connor as in any man living, but he would caution them against allowing redividual apathy. (Loud cheers.) If the bu-iness was to be done labour must do it for itself. (Cheers.) Capital managed its own affires, and labour must do its own work. (Cheers.) That meeting was to him a cheering proof that the principles of the Charter were still uppermost in their mind, and that the adjunct of the land had rather strengthened than weakened their affection. (Great applause.) Apart every honest man to rally around Feargus O'Connor, when the disappointed ambition of would-be leaders was used as a weapon to weaken his usefulness and dislodge him from the affections of the people. (Cheers and laughter.) The appearance of the meeting, and the attention of the meeting, convinced him that his task as chairman would be one of easy perteacher a fair and impartial hearing for their respective doctrines. (Loud cheers.) They courted discussion, and he invited it as their greatest strength. It would not be decorous in him to take up more of ing with anxiety to hear their tried and distinguished friend. (Cheers, and go on.) No. I shall now con-clude by introducing Feargus O'Connor, I believe for the first time, to a Kidderminster audience. (Loud cheers and clapping of hands followed the chairman's excellent address, which was delivered in a manly tone, and with great fluency, force, and

Upon Mr. O'Connor presenting himself, he was recaived with several rounds of applause. When the cheering had subsided, he said, Sir, I quite agree with you that you best testify your loyalty by your endeavour to banish ignorance from the land, to base caprice, and to set a monarch over them that will be governed by the enlightenment of the age, rather There was not a word that had fallen from the chairman to which he (Mr. O'Connor) could not cheerfully subscribe, but more especially to his injunction to the people to do their work. On that day week he was amongst the hills of Devonshire, wedding the agricultural labourer to the manufacturing operative, and he was happy to find that their new policy was to contend for the spit without the leg of mutton, opportunity for renewed action. In 1831 and 1832 seven shillings and sixpence a yard, making one shilling that I am contending. (Cheers.) The old trafhe struggled for the Reform Bill in his own country, ling and sixpence, or a hundred and fifty per cent. fickers will try to make the next struggle for religibut observing that, if not followed by full, free, and profit upon every transaction — (loud cheers.) our liberty, but I tell you it is all moonshine. fair representation, it would be an injury rather than a blessing to labour. He was aware that it was the mere contest of faction for its own ascendancy; but may make profit from the record the contest of faction for its own ascendancy; but may make profit from the record that they may make profit from the record that they may make profit from the record that they may make profit from the record that the contest of the record that they may make profit from the record that the contest of the record that they may make profit from the record that the reco mere contest of faction for its own ascendancy; but he felt convinced of the impossibility of convincing for taxing every man to support the state, but then I the popular party of the hollowness and treachery of am at the same time for giving every man a voice in their leaders. That measure had failed, and he would the propriety and apportionment of the tax. ask them, as he had asked their brethren in other prise, whether there was a single man in Kidder- or not we have sacrificed any principle in looking for minster who had derived benefit from it? (Cries of the land. America, after being three quarters of a "No.") The last triumph was the triumph of free century in possession of political rights, is only now, trade—a measure which was to have been instantly after her many struggles for class ascendancy, beginfollowed by high wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do; a measure which was to have been magical in its France, with her population of nearly forty millions, the Pandora's box, at the top instead of the bottom thou and than England with a population of thirteen treasure? (A manufacturer in the corner,—"It possess the land, and, however the artificial labourers hasn't had time to work.") Ah, it has worked won- may be driven to revolution to procure bread, the ders, sir, but in the wrong direction. (Cheers.) It small landed proprietors are never threatened with have worked by magic, and set every fibre of labour to remunerating employment. (Cheers.) Has not had time to work! It has worked down wages, honses to starve in the streets, or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets. or beg employment, have with their baskets and spades passing labour to remunerating employment, have withstood the power of the throne, of the whole commune or parish in which his chateau is situated belonged to him; but in my first walk, I honses to starve in the streets, or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets. Or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, honses to starve in the streets or beg employment, have withstood the power of the throne, of the judges, the juries, the magistrates, the shop-of lirish love and adoration of my illustrious and place of lirish love and adoration of my illustrious and place to starve and the angelic and mystic type of operative Land Society, at the same time and place to starve and the angelic and mystic type of operative Land Society, at the same time and place. houses to starve in the streets, or beg employment, saw peasants with their baskets and spades passing for God's sake, at any rate that capital shall condescend to offer. (Tremendous applause.) But I will be streets, or beg employment, saw peasants with their baskets and spades passing here and digging there, and I asked what it meant? the judges, the juries, the magistrates, the shop-of Irish love and adoration of my illustrious and divine chief, and as the angelic and mystic type of operative Land Society, at the same time and place. Irish lovality and the peaceful aspirations of Irish Bradford,—A meeting of the Woolcombers of Irish lovality and the peaceful aspirations of Irish lovality and the peaceful aspiration lovality and the peaceful aspirat

who, like the Whig government, will fly to the cry of the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is there, then, a man in the best judges of its effect. Is though you offered him ten times the value. Of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits. It is vast assemblage who has benefited aught by free though you offered him ten times the value. Of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits. It is vast assemblage who has benefited aught by free though you offered him ten times the value. Of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits. It is vast assemblage who has benefited aught by free the value of the value. It is the value of the va trade? I mean a labouring man. (Shouts of "Not one-but worse.") Now, then, you have furnished feel and know that I shall be the greatest sufferer me with a theme for my discourse. The Reform Bill from popular folly. I point out your proper promised much, and performed little. Free trade promised all that the Reform Bill had failed in, and course and your former errors, but I know myself so has performed less. 1 allowed the day of trial to well, that I am sure to go with you whether right or wrong, rather than allow the enemy to suppose that hour of mixed and hesitating excitement. I allowed the folly of the multitude had driven me from the the mind of labour to settle down into fair calculation movement Your errors are not a consequence of folly, upon the promised boon, and, finding that the counthey are the result of the evil influence of those who can starve you into submission to their will, or enlist you as COERCED VOLUNTEERS to fight their tisfied mind for another struggle for its own rights and privileges. (Loud cheers.) Sir Robert Peel told us that it was necessary that the landlords should surrender something to national requirements, and I told him that whatever was pared from their board directed to secure twelve Duncombes in the next parliament. I WILL NOT BE ONE. I will remain upon the watch tower, for slander shall never main upon the watch tower, for slander shall never main upon the watch tower, for slander shall never the House of Common 10th and 1 told in the House o brand my motives with the base brand of self in- Peel told us that the science of agriculture was but terest. Allow me to manage the wild phrenzy of in its infancy—it was the wisest sentence he ever speakers, and he told the meeting that in his recent on the scaffold with the bricklayers in the field of abundant pulchretude. (Great cheering.) Yes, my unrepresented influence; the wide region of enthusiasm is my natural element; I will marshall it to yield up and surrender some of their rights to that aid our chief and his staff in the battle of right end for the nation's good, it is also right that the capitalists should surrender a portion of their unjust rights and privileges. (Great applause.) That was his present mission, to prepare them at the next general election to stand between contending factions -not aiding one in the pillage of labour, or the other in its whimsical protection of native industry. ente their trust faithfully. Get our twelve men in (Cheers.) And when their streets were again paraded the House of Commons, and no power on earth can by the exciting promise of high wages, cheap bread, resist the triumph of your principles. The World loaf, only requiring a free trade parliament to will receive them as the wise adoption of an improved insure it, let the sons of toil cap the climax by age, and nations will marvel that so great a power placing the land and the charter over the pinnacle should have been so long concealed by a hireling of the free trade tower—(tremendous cheering, and the charter that defends the land. (Repeated cheers.) Ignorant as you are, and mysteriously as free traders would have concealed the fact, you have learned from them, that if it is good to have cheap bread, it is better to have cheap land which produces bread. (Cheers.) They vainly hoped to confine the struggle to the question of wheat, to the land of America, of Poland, of Prussia, and the world, while they insolently hoped to obscure the benefit that may result from your own land, worked by your own industry. (Cheers.) They never thought the English artisan, disinherited by machinery, would discover the fact that he could produce bread for himself without being dependent upon the foreigner who may be pleased to export it, and although it is an object, it is not indispensable the word "Away" is given, he will be swift as thought or upon the master who may condescend to buy his that it should be on the land he cultivates. He that beats me by a nose. (Tremendous cheering apon the foreigner who may be pleased to export it, abour for the price that is to purchase it. (Cheers.) Baptist Noel has told us that we have five hundred thousand starving creatures living within the pre-cincts of royalty without God and without hope; while politicians tell us that we have four million paupers depending for a precarious subsistence upon workhouse relief. There is enough, and more than enough, for all, if the government of the capitalist was not compelled to mea ure produce and employment by the standard of class caprice instead of national mark the advantage I give you, and mark the real living, the tectotallers should love me, when I tell tax upon English wheat capriciously grown. Northern Star upon the working classes, or those who would cause a surplus of solar part of the standard of classes, or those who are seeptical about the strong fraternity that now exists amongst that order, we merely observe, this unnatural want, this degrading poverty, this unnatural want, the infention of Mr. O'Connor to attend a meeting in forty-eight hours after had the effect of crowding the Albion room, in the Falcon Inn, to inconvenience. The body of the Hall, as well as the gallery, the platform, and the passages, was literally erammed, while deputations of the working classes, or those who would cause a surplus of production of the working classes, or those who are seeptical about the strong fraternity that now exists amongst that order, we merely observe, that unwilling idleness, free traders and Malthusians told them that the creation of so large a number of production of the work of the man who holds a thousand acres of ground, with house in the centre of his house in the centre of this house in the centre of this house in the centre of his house in the same of the walth, the terotallers should love me, when I tell them that of the £15,000 smoorm the fill them that of the £15,000 or more has been snatched from the gin-pal wheat capriciously grown. The them that of the £15,000 or more has been snatched from the surplus of ground, with the mids to the them that of the £15,000 or more has been snatched from the surplus of provent acres of ground, with the mids to the surplus of grown. The surplus of provent and the create of his degrading poverty, this unnatural want, this degrading poverty, this unnatural want, the surplus them that of the £15,000 or more has been snatched from the £10,000 or more has been snatched from the £10,000 or more has been snatched from the £10,000 or more has been snatched from the surplus them that of the £15,000 or more has been snatched f the man who was making breeches for others all his thirty miles, many of whom had walked, and all of life may scarcely find time to patch his own. (Cheers whom spoke cheeringly of the new resolve, "to bind and laughter.) We were told that there were unerring laws which we must obey, unerring rules of for the addition of the Land plan, Chartism, as a nature, by which we must be governed. Kings and princes, however, who tell us those things, are not He can then measure its value better than in the princes, however, who tell us those things, are not so observant of the laws of man or God when they house where he stands as a slave, in the poor house where he sinks as a pauper, or in the cellar stand in the way of their own desires, or would act as an obstacle to their own ambition. Hence we have the anomaly of the King of the French, in the have the anomaly of the King of the French, in the have the anomaly of the King of the French, in the world cares; in the other, he is an outlaw with or religious contract, or compact, entered into by a league of kings for the controul of the natural feelings, passions, and desires, of the sons and complished so many benefits for his own trade, the chain makers, Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge, was unanimously called to the chair. He said, that he of the Queen of Spain, in violation of the treaty had once more resolved upon joining in the renewed of the quadruple alliance ratified at Utretch struggle for man's natural rights. (Cheers.) He for the preservation of royal authority, and rather was there to proclaim the fact. that if the than forego his illegal demand he would set the working classes of the world in arms, to shed each others blood, to gratify his morbid lust for power—(cheers.) What would not labour suffer in spade, and have ascertained the value of your labour impartial a hearing as he had had, but if the invitauch a struggle for royal grandeur, and what care we whether the little Queen's little sister marries the son of the King o' France, or the bloody Narvaez, who has been sent as chambermaid to make his roya mistress's wedding bed. But here's another hitch from his benefice for a year for the purpose of rewould avow it to be the jewel of his coronet, or where | Spain cannot make a royal bedstead in seven weeks, | visited a spot where many of his parishioners resided

was the master that would preserve it as the title of and the poor little Queen is constrained to put up would cultivate better than ignorance, but mayhap royal hardship, how many thousands of labour's sons, ignorance would lead to a more profitable appropriation whose sweat royalty lives, would be glad, but too glad, to be secured in the bed that their fathers

all the musty parchments left by our musty ancestors, as the token of their musty age—(cheers)—but produce was large, and every one was employed."

I tell them, that it is folly to sit before the swelling Mr. O'Connor continued. waters of knowledge and say to the flood-tide of mind, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther-(great cheers.) I tell thou that genius knows no bounds, formance, as he must presume, that all came there to but will knock down and level all the landmarks learn, and he (the chairman) would secure for every within which ignorance, prejudice, and tyranny, had vainly hoped to hem it, and sweep away every vestige of controul. Mind is the preceptor that subtilizes the soul; the key that attunes the human neart to softness; the battery that nerves the arm to their time, when he was sure that they were all pant- action; it is man's centinel, and the nation's body guard, which no combination of Kings, or kingly edicts, can disband. It is the parent of conception: the child of nature; the tonic of resolution; it is shackle, or human tyranny controul; it is here, it is there, it is everywhere; its magic influence thrills through every passing breeze; it boldly rides the whirlwind, and proudly sits upon the storm-(tre-

bination of minas—(repeated cheers.) I see that you do not recognize your triumph in any change that has yet taken place, not even in the property or income tax-(laughter.) You were told that direct taxation was a measure of justice to the poor, as it our institutions upon knowledge, instead of upon threw the national burthen upon the rich; but I will show you now that direct taxation, without dithan by the dark ness of byegone times. (Cheers.) his rents five per cent.; the manufacturer is taxed turce per cent. and reduces your wages twenty per cent.; the parson is taxed three per cent. and increases the idle reserve poor rates five per cent., by reductions in his household, and parings from his servants' wages; the shopkeeper whose profits exceed £150 a year, is taxed three per cent., and he visits it to the amount of five per cent. upon the wages and comforts of his shop b ys, while all those classes are doubly benefitted by reductions made in never again to fight the battles of faction, never again all the articles of your produce, and consequently in your wages. And thus they are burning both ends (cheers and laughter.) or for the empty shadow which rect or indirect, without representation, is precisely had been labour's share of middle class triumph. similar to a duty—that is, if I am a manufacturer, (Cheers.) If he was asked why he had again entered and produce a yard of goods from five untaxed mathe field of action, his answer was because he thought that it was the season for renewed vigour, labour's opportunity for renewed action. In 1831 and 1832 seven shillings and sixpence a yard, making one shillings are the produce a yard of goods from the dinaxed matches that the labouring man, whether employed for six days or that it was the season for renewed vigour, labour's instead of then charging them six shillings I charge it is to break down and for ever destroy this anomaly seven shillings and sixpence a yard, making one shillings are contending. (Cheers, Cheers, Chee

may make profit from the poor. I am

However, my friends, I am now in a situation to call reverend authority in aid of my assertion. There chain of slavery to bind the slave to the interest of ing.) Now, my friends, travel with me abroad. In other countries, man's first darling object is to secure next rents a field for his labour at an enormous and waving of hats.) Yes, my friends, I have tried cases two or three miles from his home. In France they live in villages, and cultivate the land at a distance of three miles; so in Belgium, and in Belgium they will give at the rate of £260 a "bundle," which is an acre and a quarter of land, and a whole family will live and thrive, and grow rich and purwhen he raises his head, that he can fly to the domestic summons; that he can stand independently ous education, self-sustaining, and at their departure with his arms folded, and listen calmly, but not anxiously, as the needy employer bids for his labour. for which he pays rent, whether he works or plays. whom the world would gladly dispense. (Tremendous cheering.) Then the mother, the anxious brokenhearted mother, who wakes her sleeping babe that it

may dry her for the day's toil, and curses it because ti will not suck to her convenience. (Great sensation.) They know that the realization of my plan will compel ten masters to bid for one man's labour. instead of an idle reserve running after one master, and competing for the mere existence point. (Cheers.) in the free labour market. (Cheers.)

The following is the extract for Mr. Ward's speech to Mr, O'Connor referred: "He the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Ward had been away it has been discovered that all the upholsterers in cruiting his failing health, and on returning recently his ascendancy. (Loud cheers.) Surely all had an with that in which her royal father had so many had been removed, dirty cottages made clean, and ininterest in national prosperity, which knowledge startling dreams. Ah, my friends, while this is a commodious houses rendered capacity. was all this to be attributed? Struck with the marupon whose sweat royalty lives, would be glad, but vellous change which had been effected, he natura ly inquired how such great improvements had been ef lay upon-(loud cheering.) But so it ever is with fected, and he found that the reason was, that the these who work for others, and those who work not landlord had created a vast number of field garden liance upon individual exertion lulling them into in- at all—the one, after a day of anxious toil, one of allotments, all of which were assiduously and effithe Queen's neighbours, one of Baptist Noel's free ciently cultivated by the persons to whom they had trade army without God and without hope, lays his been let. As a clergyman, he was glad to bear testiweary bones upon some stranger's cold flag, and is mony to their great worth. This brought him to unconscious that he is a trespasser, until roused by make one or two remarks on the subject of spade the truncheon of his nightly guardian; while royalty husbandry. During his absence from England, reclines on down, culled gently from beneath the he visited a plain near Naples, four miles long, and cherub's wing—(tremendous cheering.) And, yet two miles wide, on which there were 35,000 persons. England, and the world, may be embroiled in war There were no poor laws, no beggars, but every persons. from his public duty, he had also a private duty to by this kingly disregard of an inter-national treaty; son received a good day's wages for a good day's work discharge, and he thought it the bounden duty of and yet, while Kings thus controul the laws, and vio- (Cheers.) Not a single horse or cart was employed. and yet, while Kings thus controul the laws, and vio- (Cheers.) Not a single horse or cart was employed late the treaties of their order, we are told to obey but all was done by spades, mules, and men's backs. He found that as all was done by these means, the

Mr. O'Connor continued, But still there were men so sceptical that they would not believe in the capability of the soil, but, let them understand that his whole plan depends upon the principle of co-operation, of buying in the wholesale market, and letting in the retail market at the wholesale price. (Cheers.) A hatter makes retail f his stockings, a baker of his flour, and a butcher of his meat. No one man could make a railroad of considerable length, no one man could establish For instance, a man may travel a hundred miles in five hours for 8s 4d., and if he travels by gig with one horse, the property of an individual, he will Political inferiority is quite compatible with what all sects call, religious liberty which means nothing more or less than their own ascendancy, while civil liberty and political freedom would banish religious dissension and distinction for ever from the land. (Great cheering.) It is for that that I wish you to struggle. Notwithstanding all the attempts of

vegetable, that it is nothing more; but I tell you your cause, or my over caution postpone its consumcheese, and when manufactured will exchange for hats, coats, breeches, shoes, bedsteads, watches, and every thing in the world. (Cheers.) Is is not natural, then, that man should prefer producing for himself that, that will exchange for every produceable thing rather than depend upon the caprice of others for the scanty wages that must buy all. (Loud cheers.) The land is man's great bank from which he cap coin every thing that he requires and its he can coin every thing that he requires, and its my mind, and damped my ardour. The trainers tell oppression has severed them. (Cheers.) And do present raw state is to the state to which it may be you that too much galloping damps the courage, they not send joyous and cheering messages of exultpresent raw state is to the state to which it may be you that too much galloping damps the courage, they not send joyous and cheering messages of exult-brought, precisely what the raw flax is to the finest and numbs the speed of the racehorse, but I have, ing and transporting joy upon the boundless wave, cambric or lace that can be manufactured from it; had no gentle exercise, I have taken my physic that comes from the coast of Labrador, unbroken what the rough marble is to the speaking statue after kindly, my sweats copiously, and my gallops freely. until it is scattered into spray at the foot of the it has acquired labour's polish. (Tremendous cheer- I may be under the influence of overlong training, Liberator's native hills. (Three cheers for Lab but still I feel as sound in wind, as hale in constitu- rador.) tion, as light of limb and resolved of purpose, as any a nest, and he cares not what price he gives for it, colt that is entered for the Chartist stakes, and when the word "Away" is given, he will be swift as thought rate, or purchases it at an enormous price, in many myself, and I think I shall be equal to any emergency that the age, any necessity that the people, or any expediency that the Whigs, may impose upon me. (Renewed cheering.) I have lived down prejudice. I possess the undivided confidence of your order. Loud cheers.) I have been the first to open a market for those who never dared to hope that they could which a thousand peasants' sons shall receive a genereach taking his full share of surplus after consumption then, my friends, I shall have done one man's share;

> vords of Mr. Jones, the inspired Chartist poet-Then I bound on my armour to face the rough world, And I am going to march with the rest Against tyrants to fight, for the sake of the right,

And if baffled, to FALL with the rest. Mr. Holloway then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which Mr. O'Connor seconded in a speech highly complimentary to that gentleman's consistency and talent, but previous to taking a show of hands he first begged to make proclamation for any person who had any opposing doctrine to ad-I tell you that you are not free to bargain with vance, when he (Mr. O'Connor) would insure him, tion was declined, he trusted that the opponents would for ever hold their peace. No attempt at discussion being offered, Mr. O'Connor put the resolu-Mr. Chance had returned thanks,

Mr. O'Connor said that he was so highly gratified with the evening's proceedings, that, although fatigued from standing, that with their permission he would take a sitting shot at them. He then sat down and delivered a most pleasing and highly instructive address upon the capabilities of the soil and the practice of agriculture, which was listened to for nearly an hour with breathless silence, and at the close was responded to by several rounds of applause and waving of hats. Lusty cheers were then given for the Charter and the Land, Duncombe, Frost. Williams and Jones, O'Connor, and the Chairman: after which the Secretary disposed of a number of the rules, and Mr. O'Connor retired, with thirty or forty of the leading spirits, who remained together till a late hour, in profitable, instructive, and entertaining conversation.

## TOM STEELE.

Verbatim report of the celebrated speech delivered by the Head Pacificator of Ireland, at the Conciliation Hall, on the occasion of his illustrious Liberator's o'clock. visit to the Saxon Viceroy in his aldermanic robes. (From our own Reporter-exclusive.)

"My countrymen,-If the pulsations of my exuberant soul were smothered and held in subjection by at eight o'clock. Whitechapel: Brass Founders the august and overawing presence of our illustrious | Arms, Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. profit of his wholesale hats, a grocer of his sugar, a hosier | leader and chief, our immortal Liberator, there is no superhuman reason in the all-seeing eye of God or man why I should restrain the exasperations of an overflowing generous Irish heart in his absence. No. 2, at No. 3, Charles street, at eight o'clock. a joint stock bank or an insurance company, or (Loud cheers.) Who, I say, but a renegade refugee make a canal, or work an expensive mine; and of a reprobate rapscalion degenerate 'Young Irethe child of nature; the tome of resolution; it is the gift of God to man, which human fetters cannot dividuals thus co-operating can drive in- lander'—(great cheers)—could behold his majestic dividual speculators from the market of traffic. charmed form, robed in the magnificent garments wove, as it were, out of Ireland's exalted affections, and spun by Ireland's patriotic love of liberty. (Tremendous cheering.) A feeling of an ecstatic pulmendous cheering and waving of hats.) In vain pay that much turnpike at a penny per mile. He sation, and internal sympathetic joy seizing the inthen is the combination of cabinets against the combination of minas—(repeated cheers.) I see that will pay three-pence a mile, or three times the most recesses of every interstice of the most debased amount as the legitimate wages of the driver, and he and sluggish heart. (Vehement cheering.) My will pay £5, a shilling a mile, twelve times as much friends, when we cast an evolutionary perspective, at eight o'clock, at the Artichoke Inn, Brighton. as his railway fare, for the hire of the horse and gig scientific glance at the stupendous and pregnant past, Hallfax.—Mr. Bawden will lecture on Sunday besides living away from home, and the loss of fifteen how can we do otherwise than, exulting, pronounce (to-morrow) in the Working Man's Hall, Bullclosehours labour instead of five. (Great cheering.) Now, then, that's co-operation, that's the value of the and immortal (sensation) leader who encompassed land, but while we have a Minister of allspice the rational and peaceful mind of his own cherished, rect representation, is indirect plunder—(cheers.)
The landlord is taxed three per cent. and increases linding and many and sarsaparilla, of saltpetre and sarsaparilla, of saltpetre and starch, and of indefinite ethereal expanse, (loud cheers,) and prelinding and nutmegs, of cloves and cinnamon, of ground loved land, into one vast and overwhelming category of loved land, into one vast and overwhelming category of loved.

Arms Inn, Carlton, on Sunday evening next, at six of indefinite ethereal expanse, (loud cheers,) and prelinding and nutmegs, of cloves and cinnamon of ground loved land, into one vast and overwhelming category of loved land, into one vast and indigo, and mace, and citron, and candiedlemon peel, | cipitated it, like a mighty avalanche, with a territic and all the rest of the dainties, and thread, and but peaceful and ponderous grandeur (great applause) needles, and tape, and bobbing, we have no upon the benighted mind, and worse than heathen Minister of agriculture-(loud cheers)-and hence Egyptian darkness of the Saxon oppressor. (Cheers.) we find at one and the same time, a whole, brave, His harlequin magic hangs like a beneficient commence at 2 o'clock, p.m. Parties wishing to be duty paid, and in bond, have transpired at full prices. All descriptions of Spring corn have further improved in hespitable, generous, and industrious people and gorgeous mantle over all the regions of come members are requested to attend. threatened with famine, which, we are told, is a the globe, from the Punjab to the Giant's Causethreatened with famine, which, we are told, is a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved the control of the Giant's Cause-dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved the control of the Giant's Cause-dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved the control of the Giant's Cause-dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is also a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved the control of the Giant's Cause-dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is a dispensation from God, while the palace is to be improved which no doubt is a doubt in the control of the Giant's Cause-doubt in the Chart is a doubt in t improved which, no doubt, is also a dispensation with cheering,) - enlightening and illuminating the the advantages the public have already derived by which the people would willingly dispense. (Cheers and laughter.) Free traders would disparage the tribes of barbarians yet unborn, (cheers,) and trasted with what it probably would have been had value of the land, while the working classes were spreading and inspiring a salubrious mystification, no such agitation ever taken place. ignorant enough to give at the rate of £20, £30, encompassing the whole civilized and uncivilized Manchester.—On Sunday evening next, Sept. ignorant enough to give at the rate of £20, £30, encompassing the whole civilized and uncivilized and even £40 per acre for small plots, and whatever world. (Loud cheers.) Must we not exclaim with two less thanks any sacrifice rather they would make any sacrification of the sacrificatio than lose it—(cheers)—Did they ever reflect that the labouring man, whether employed for six days or times, when heathen mythology and Egyptian dark.

Shinky Row ness enveloped all the regions of the habitable of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society in this globe-(tremendous cheering)-must we not exclaim locality, meet every Monday evening at seven o'clock, with him, I say, Proceed, O mystic prophet with thy until nine, to enrol members and receive subscripmission and thy wondrous works. (Tremendous tions, at the house of Mr. Thomas Blackey, junr., cheering.) Is there, I ask, one peripatetic conception, boot and shoe-maker, Shiney Row, County of impulse or pulsation, lurking in the glowing heart of Durham. an Irishman that does not redound with transcendant, effulgent and incipient gratulation as he paints to to inform the various localities in South Lancahis eyes' fancy the majesty of his divine and adorable chief, going to receive the courteous exchanges of ham, on Sunday, the 11th day of October, 1846, eivilized urbanity and royal etiquette from the illus- when it is requested that each locality will have its civilized urbanity and royal etiquette from the illustrious representative of our ever loved and adorable representative present, as business of great importance when it is requested that each rotation representative presents as business of great importance when it is requested that each rotation representative presents as business of great importance when it is requested that each rotation representative presents as business of great importance when it is requested that each rotation representative presents as business of great importance when it is requested that each rotation representative presents are the following the rotation represents the representative presents are the rotation representative presents and advance of the rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation represents a rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents and rotation representative presents are the rotation representative presents ar struggle. Notwithstanding all the attempts of faction to break us up, netwithstanding the fearful odds against which we have had to contend, we have still a staff of bold and sturdy hearts, sufficiently powerful to make an impression on the dying house.

—(Cheers)—and what I ask you is to use and exercise your right to the fullest, to strengthen Duncise your right to the fullest, to strengthen Duncise your possessed the feminine delicacy and amiable combe's hands,—(tremendous cheering)—to fight

—(tremendous cheering)—to fight)

—(tremendous cheering)—to fight

—(tremendous cheering)—to fight)

—(tremendous cheering)—to f ning to awaken to the value of the land. (Cheers.) —(Cheers)—and what I ask you is to use and exer- reverberate and eeno the pure sentiments of unsultant the late Convention."

France with her population of passive forty williams | cise your right to the fullest, to strengthen Dun- phisticated loyality for the first English Queen that the late Convention. instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred the Dandows's har at the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated of the tan instantaneous effect upon the comforts of the poor— is better satisfied with a constituency of two hundred laborated labour's battle in the House of Commons. It is tenderness of lovely woman—(great cheering)—and Well, labour has opened the box, but has it found the why is that? It is because in Frazze the people of the corner in the corne childish and foolish to say that you possess no power, oh! who but the veriest, foulest traitor, with a poi- day evening next, September 21st, at Mr. Hool's the property of others. The law obliges them and causing a palpitating pulsation in her royal bosom. and to take into consideration the letter of Mr. W. ders, sir, but in the wrong direction. (Cheers.) It was to have been the charmed operator that was to have worked by magic, and set every fibre of labour to remunerating employment. (Cheers.) Has not century of brishment—(Cries of short). When I first visited my uncle, Arthur to remunerating employment. (Cheers.) Has not century of brishment—(Cries of short). It small landed proprietors are never threatened with coerces them into the faithful discharge of their (Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their (Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their (Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and Pikes.) Pikes is it; is it coerces them into the faithful discharge of their trust—(Great cheering, and the faithfu

He told me that four-fifths of the domain belonged of a corrupt, a prostitute, an infidel, a venal press. hearts palpitating for the regeneration of their own Bradford and neighbourhood will be held on Monday, to the peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit cheering.) Ies, our iraterinty and cannot have the peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit cheering.) Ies, our iraterinty and cannot have the peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit cheering.) Ies, our iraterinty and cannot have the peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre of circuit in the expension of the case of the opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell at the case of the opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and that no man would sell an acre opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants, and peasants, and peasants are opinion in the peasants are opinion in the case of the opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants are opinion is as complete as that of the Jesuits.

The peasants are opinion in the peasants have endeavoured to persuade you that population (Cheers.) Our cause lives by oral tradition, let ship of the apostolic liberator. (Cheers, and Population pressed too hardly upon the means of subsistence; us then seek through the House of Commons tatoes.) Potatoes is it; where is the spurious Irishbut it is not population that presses hardly upon the another channel to spread it throughout the world, man, or where is the real unmitigated and unalloyed means of subsistence, it is bad cultivation, it is the and to all corners of the earth. (Cheers.) Send descendant of St. Patrick—(Loud cheers)—whose political power that the land confers upon each twelve members to aid Duncombe and the work is sordid mind would stray from the ethics of superpolitical power that the land confers upon each owner, it is the law of settlement, the restrictive done. We have the ascendancy of numbers, the ascendancy of principles, appropriation to pride and useless sporting purposes. but the inferiority of action. If I had the power of line the thick of study from the ethics of supernatural metaphysics, and the study of the natural history and geological position of his loved Ireland, but the inferiority of action. If I had the power of line the thick of supernatural metaphysics, and the study of the natural history and geological position of his loved Ireland, but the inferiority of action. call reverend authority in aid of my assertion. There not to be the Charter, I would take from the was a meeting in Dorsetshire last week, for the purpose of course of improving the condition of the ascendancy of mind for its livelihood, and I promise love of moral force, at the feet of the representative to be taken at 3 o'clock, P.M. labouring classes. It was under the patronage of a you, that the Times would go to bed a Whig and rise love of moral force, at the feet of the representative noble lord—it was to introduce the allotmentsystem, a Chartist to insure the largest circulation. (Cheers of royality, whose arms hold half the civilized world which means nothing more or less than a gilded and laughter.) The man must have a heart of in subjection to her royal will—(loud cheers)—and adamant and a mind impervious to all the best feel. who, in the midst of such gorgeous aspirations, can chain of slavery to bind the slave to the interest of his employer. (Loud cheers.) But still it proves how much man leves the soil, and it proves that his tyrants know it. Of course there was an abundant crop of parsons—(Laughter)—they would see the report in last Saturday's Morning Post, the paper was in his portmanteau, neregretted that he had not brought it. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Ward was one of the speakers, and he told the meeting that in his recent speakers, and no told the meeting that in his recent tour he had visited a plain near Naples, four miles long and two miles wide, being eight square miles of land, and upon which thirty five thousand persons received a good day's wages for a good day's work. (Tremendous cheering.) Now eight square miles of land, and one of the happy circle living by transcends all the herculean power of the metaphy-through the five thousand persons received a good day's wages for a good day's work. (Tremendous cheering.) Now eight square miles of happy, and blessing God that they were in large graphy less than five thousand constitutions. (Great cheering.) Tes, my abundant pulchretude. (Great cheering.) Tes, my beloved countrymen, it has so totally ignified my masserated microcosom, and reduced my corporeality to an infinity of sensuality and materialism, that it their own industry, contented, prosperous, and their own industry with the husbandman, in the wood with beloved countrymen, it has so totally ignified my masserated microcosom, and reduced my corporeality to an infinity of sensuality and materialism, that it their own industry, contented, prosperous, and their own industry and blessing God that they were in large graphy. and is considerably less than five thousand acres. So their natural sphere, and that they were able to earn ceptions upon so glorious, so inspiring, so ominous, that here we have the testimony of a clergyman, that their own bread by the sweat of their own brow. so portentous an occasion for Ireland. (Great cheerevery acre is capable of giving seven persons a good day's wages for a good d cheering.) Now where was the man who would ful mind, a healthful constitution, a good apetite, upon the mighty expanse of boundless ocean? Yes, venture to say, that a man and his family could not and frugal fare wherewith to satisfy it. (Long and does not the electrifying spark of love of Ireland, in exist upon two, or even upon four, acres of land. continued cheering.) My friends, I am getting ex- his glowing generous heart attract every fibre of (Cheers.) You imagine that because a cabbage is a cited, but I trust that my over zeal will not injure latent affection from the breast of Irishmen, as the moon attracts the swelling bosom of ocean. Thus vegetables are beef, mutton, veal, pork, milk, butter, | mation. There is a time to build up. and a time to | incorporating the refreshing waters of the mind into heese, and when manufactured will exchange for pull down, a time for wild enthusiasm and soker a vast and incomprehensible deluge, rushing and

The Head Pacificator retired amid a hurricane of

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES, £2 10s.

The first section of the above flourishing Institution, consisting of 6,000 members, is now complete; the members in it hold, among them, nearly ten thousand shares, upon which they have paid

guarantees to its members; holders of one share, a sion to the shoe-makers of Holywell; he had interhouse, two acres of land, and £15; helders of a share views with both employers and employed, and a sucers of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. Leases for ever will be granted to the occupants. The society affords facilities for enabling members to purchase their allotments, and thus become freeholders. The rent of the allotments will be moderbut in the language of the chairman, I tell you that ate, asit will be regulated by a charge of 5 \$\foatacture{B}\$ cent

I must tail unless sustained by your co-operation and upon the capital expended upon each. confidence. I shall now conclude with the inspiring The society having been called into existence for the benefit of the working classes, the rules enable the poorest to avail themselves of its advantages, as the shares may be paid by weekly instalments as low as three pence.

Meetings for enrolling members are held as fol-

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn again-lane: at six o'clock. - Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane- at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's half-past seven .- Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, isson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfacclamation, and amid great cheering, and after tannic street the Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street. - Hammersmith: at No. 2, Little Valeplace, at ten in the forenoon .- Newcastle-upon-Tyne : at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from seven till nine.-Leicester: at 87, Church-gate, at six. - Bradford: Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hopestreet, at five.

MONDAY EVENING. Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. -Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely. - Kensington: at eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex,-Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at 8 o'clock. Leicester: at No. 17, Archdeden-lane, at seven o'clock. — Chepstow: at the Temperance Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—Armley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, at eight o'clock .- Liverpool: at eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. — Belper: at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field-head, from seven till nine .- Bristol: at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening.—Darlington: at John Moss's No. 24. Union-street, at half-past seven .- Chorley Wood Common: at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock.-Rickmansworth: at the Cart and Horses, at seven o'clock.—Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.—chelsea: Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Abcrdeen: the office-bearers meet at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill-lane Hall .- Brighton THURSDAY EVENING.

Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Churchstreet, at eight o'clock.

HALIFAX. - A District Meeting will be holden at the Helm, Sowerby, on Sunday, Sep. 27th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The different localities are requested to send delegates. BRIGHTON.-No. 1 Branch of the Chartist Co-oper-

lane, at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening. Northgham.—The next meeting of the Land So ciety in this district, will be held at the Chesterfield

ACCRINGTON.—A meeting will be held at the house of Mr. W. Beesley, Abby-street, Accrington, on Sunday, the 27th instant, to form a branch of the arrived and sold during the week at 7s. 9d. to 8s. ner Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the meeting to 70lbs. Some speculative purchases of American flour,

SHINEY ROW.—(County Durham )—The members

MANCHESTER.—The Observation Committee beg

shire, that a Delegate meeting will be held at Old

branch of the Land Society, will take place on Mon-

September 21st, at half-past five o'clock in the even ployers. Fifteen thousand of them with their wives and families, having been thrown out of work, for asserting their right to unite for the protection of

their labour. LANCASHIRE MINERS. - The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday, September 21st, at the sign of the Horse Shoe, Whiston Lane Ends, near Huyton Quarry, chair to making one law to-morrow, and that that law was making one law to-morrow, and that that law was not to be the Charter, I would take from the press drawing your minds to the contemplation of a more will also be a public meeting which will be addressed to the emission of your large that the magnificent and holy spectacle, the emission of your large that the law was provided to the contemplation of a more will also be a public meeting which will be addressed.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the Shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, will be held in the hall of the People's Institute, on Sunday morning next Sept. 20th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The members are requested to be punctual in

their attendance.

LIVERPOOL.—The quarterly meeting of the members of this locality, will be held at W. Farral's. Temperance Hotel, 4, Canneau-street, on Sunday, (tomorrow) evening, at seven o'clock.

Derby.—A general meeting of the Chartists of
Derby will be held at the Buck in the Park, Traffic-Street, London Road, on Sunday, September 27th,

at 6 o'clock in the evening.

ROCHDALE.—Edward Clark, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Mill-street, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock. HULL.—A general meeting of the Chartists, will ake place at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Chartist Cooperative Land Society, hold their weekly meeting at the above place, every Tuesday evening, at eight

BRIGHTON.—The members of the Chartist Co-onerative Land Society, No. 1, meet at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, every Wednesday evening, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock. A special general meeting of the Chartists, will be held at the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23rd, when the whole of the members are earnestly requested to attend.

#### Trades' Movements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

The Central Committee met at their office, 30, The Central Committee met at their omce, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, September 14, T. S. Duncombe, M.P. in the chair. A mass of letters were read by the secretary, including the following from Leicester, containing the adhesion of the sock frame-work knitters, numbering seventy-two containing the adhesion of the powerfrom Clithero, containing the adhesion of the powerdoom weavers, numbering three hundred and fifty; from the Potteries, containing the adhesion of the China figure makers, numbering a hundred and thirtythree from Manchester, containing the adhesion of the Tamworth small ware weavers and winders, numbering eighty-five; also the Measham small ware weavers and winders, numbering one hundred; from Mr. Jacobs, Scotch missionary, giving a favourable account of his tour amongst the trades bodies in that country, and their eager manifestations in favour of general union, co-operation of strength. mutual support and self-employment; from Mr. Gimblett, detailing his mission to the nail makers of Lye, who have now commenced manufacturing on their own account, under the auspices of the United Trades, reporting also his interview with the nail makers of Belper, and the silk glove makers of Duffreed; from Mr. William Robson, reporting the result of his miscessful termination of the strike was the result. The

following resolution was unanimously adopted :-"That in all cases where a district committee shall be established, the secretary be hereby authorised to supply such committee (carriage free) with a sufficient number of copies of rules, at one penny each copy, as shall meet the demand of such district,

NOTTINGHAM.

In consequence of receiving a circular from a portion of our trade in London, who never belonged to our union joined by the mal-contents of our Association soliciting us to join them in forming local unions on the old system, a general meeting was called on thd 4th inst., to consider the proposition, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:--

That viewing with regret that a portiom of our Londonshopmates attempting to destroy our union, and to return to the old system of isolated union, we knowing the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at | inefficiency of local unions to resist reductions, or snpport tramps, and, believing it would annihilate most of the small societies now in existence are determined to-

support the Association to the utmost of our power. That our portion of the Available Fund be transmitted to the treasurer forthwith. We call upon the districts throughout the country to assist us in the perfecting of this great union, and not allow the men of London a se-

cond time to destroy our attempts at progression. BELPER. A very numerous meeting of the Horse Nail Makers was held last Monday evening, to enquire into the evils practised by some of their employers. After the business for which the meeting was convened had terminated, Mr. Gimblett one of the Board of Directors for the Association of Employment of

the utility of that Association, after which a number of shares was took up.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Gimblett, and the Association to which he had the honour to belong. The meeting then seperated.

Labour in Agriculture and Manufactures, spoke on

## Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 14. The market of this day opened with a moderate supply of wheat from Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, but from Kent the samples shown were more abundant, not comprehending wheat alone, but barley, beans, and (to a limited extent) peas. There was not all the activity manifested among the millers to purchase wheat this morning, and if to the prices of last Monday be added 1s per quarter increase, the currency of this day's trade is fairly represented. Barley, generally, both fine and second rate samples, meets rather a more languid trade at last week's prices. In the value of oats there is no quotable alteration to the sample of the sampl tion, but this grain, like barley, is somewhat slow of sale to-day. Beans and hog peas are altogether unchanged. White peas continue to find a very active sale, and to-day bring an advance of 2s per quarter. In flour no alteration is spoken of. The absence of rain keeps the demand for winter sowing articles for feed dull. Tares bring, however, fully late rates. In the seed market there is nothing fresh from Monday last. Supplies are fully carried off by a regular and steady demand.

SMITHFIELD MARKET. The arrivals of Foreign cattle into the port of London during the past week have been much larger than usual, amounting in all to not less than 4,500 head, of which 470 are oxen, 530 cows, 154 calves, 3,288 sheep, and 63 lambs. There was a large supply of meat at Smithfield this norning, but trade was notwithstanding, brisk for everything at full rates, and clearances were effected by the

#### PROVINCIAL MARKETS. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, SEP. 12.-WO

had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to day, Wheat sold from 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Since Tuesday last the wheat trade has maintained a firm aspect, but there has not been any very active demand, and prices are without change. Several parcels of Irish new red wheat have supplied. The high rate at which Indian corn is held has checked the demand, but holders evince no willing. ness to give way.

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET. — We have very large arrivals of wheat, all the vessels from the south being now

sells from 36s. to 38s.; Norfolk 38s. to 40s. and is 1s. higher. Oats ½ stone and shelling 1s. per load dearer. Beaus fully 1s. above last currency. Malt in demand, and Is. higher. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. - At our market this

morning, holders of wheat, encouraged by the further improvement noted in the value of wheat in London yesterday were firm in demanding an advance on this article of 4d. to 6d, per 70lbs., at which amendment, however, only a moderate extent of business occurred. With a steady sale for prime home-made flour and advance of 2s. per sack must be quoted; and Foreign was also fully 2s, per barrel dearer. The few parcels of oats and oatmeat offering realized 4d. to 6d. per 45lbs, and 2s. per load respectively over the currency of this day se'might.

HULL Corn Market.—At to day's market we had very disease as potatoes. Our importations of rapeseed are chiefly for crushers' account. Raps cake in demand at the quotations. Bones held with greater firmness. In guano nothing passing.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 19 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Wasterland.

Westminster. Saturday, September 19, 1846.