TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

My VERY DEAR FRIENDS,-As next Saturday will be the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Northern Star, and as I shall have to draw rather largely, but I hope not unprofitably, upon your patience next week, and as I am about to start upon another land crusade, you must not expect a long letter from me this week. Perhaps the principal feature upon which I would have addressed you, is that kindly feeling which is now growing up between the English and the Irish people, and which, when completed, believe me will be too strong for tyrants, jugglers, and place hunters to resist; and perhaps one of the greatest conundrums you will yet have to solve, is the mad agency by which the working classes of Ireland and England were taught to hate and detest each other; and now that both parties are becoming tolerant, sober, and thoughtful, they will be struck with amazement at having allowed themselves to be made tools of for the purposes of faction. I assure you that I will not at all attempt to conceal my delight at the downfall of a man who has pensioned his pauper brats upon my famishing countrymen, and who has devoted a long life of wicked ingenuity to accomplish the disunion of the English and the Irish people, which was the very means by which Castlereach produced all the horrors of rebellion first, and the disasters of union after. I believe, in my soul, that no government or union of factions could stand for a season before a union of the two people: and further bear this glorious prospect in your view, that while we are struggling for an augmentation of representation in the House of Commons, the Irish constituencies, which are much more liberal than the English, will not be satisfied with place-hunting Whigs at the next election. Any party now, whether demagogue or political writer, who seeks to make the question of Irish nationality a mere Irish question, rejecting English co-operation, will be looked upon as an imbecile. Haven't we, then, profited by our long-suffering? Are we not repaid for our tame endurance of so many years of slander, and so much political profligacy? Go, Brother Chartists, and thank God I have been the hamble instrument by which this holy union has been accomplished, and "hot-headed" and "comical genius" as I am, don't be under the slightest apprehension that any untimely or indiscreet use will be made of the opportunity. Rely upon it that I will bide my time and strike the blow when circumstances warrant. I am sure you participate in my joy in witnessing the glorious progress of the Laud plan, while every day's practice confirms me in the certainty of success. Next week, I trust, we, the Directors, will be able to submit a programme of the business to be brought before the next Conference, which will give universal satisfaction; and from which the several branches. whose communications were necessarily withheld, will find that they have not escaped notice in the proper quarter, while their publication at length would have monopolised all our space; the matter contained in them being applicable as advice to their several delegates only. Upon the other hand, I trust that we shall see such a representation of the company in the next Conference, as will convince the members that we are a protective, and not a destructive body; that we are for advancing the project instead of retarding its progress; in short, that we shall have a representation of the feelings, wishes, and desires of the members, instead of a reflection of the spleen and spite of those who are disappointed with our success. The election of your delegates should now be the all-absorbing consideration. I now close the ninth year of the Star's existence, by subscribing myself

Your ever faithful and affectionate Friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. IV. In perusing my narrative the reader must always bear in mind, that my principal, indeed my only object, is to familiarize him with those traits in the Irish character which have escaped the notice. or been thought unworthy the observation, of other writers, and to this fact he must ascribe that minuteness of detail, which, though apparently unimportant. will be found in the end to constitute the value of my research; the present bearing of my mind inclining me to the conclusion, that the virtues of the Irish people are characteristics of their nature, while their vices are consequences of oppression and misrule. There has been much speculation as to the cause why Ireland should present the one solitary exception to the otherwise universal progress of civilization and improvement, and, in my opinion, the solution of the problem will be found in imperial misrule and neglect of domestic duties rather than in the unfitness of the Irish character to hold its place in the quick step of progression. There are some subjects which a passing glauce rather tends to mystify than clucidate, and the varied character of Irish society comes into that category of jumbles. I am not aware that that class which constitutes the lower order of Irish legal society belongs to any of those tribes of tourists, from whose manners and customs the people of other countries form an opinion of the Irish character. Solicitors and barristers in inferior practice constitute the Irish Quarter Sessions bar, as it is considered "infra dig." to take Quarter Session's business, and to this fact, I presume, we may ascribe the very indifferent appointments to the high and important office of assistant barrister, those judges for the most part, if not altogether, owing their elevation, not to the bias only, but to the very rancour, of their politics, the most thick and thin supporters of the parties in power being always preferred without the slightest reference to fitness or qualification. It has been my fortune to mix extensively, both at home and abroad, with the higher orders of Irish society, and, apart from their deep rooted political and religious prejudices, Justice compels me to admit their vast superiority over the same class of any other country that I have associated with. It is true, that home, the fireside, and family circle, constitute the sphere wherein true domestic worth shines with the greatest lustre, and it is not less true, that the total disregard of those household virtues by the higher orders has, more than any other circumstance, tended to retard social improvement in Ireland. The virtuous performance of social duties by the resident Peer or Squire will invariably win those below them in the social sphere to emulation in the same course; while the abandonment of those domestic duties deprives their tenantry and labourers of wholesome example upon the one hand, and leaves virtue unrewarded and vice unpunished upon the other hand. Indeed, if I may be permitted to suggest the means of Ircland's improvement, without laying myself open to the charge of political bias, I would recommend the restoration of the Irish Parliament with additional representative power to the people, as the means of insuring that reciprocal dependance between rich and poor which would compel the Irish landed proprietors, from interest, to live amongst there to whom they owe high and important duties, which cannot possibly be discharged to their own or seciety's advantage by delegation. I dare say there are few travellers who have not been disgusted with the bad character invariably given to the Irish people by the Irish aristocracy who visit England, and travel or reside upon the continent; ever justilying their own desertion and abandoument of duty, by the exaggeration of vices, which, great or small are consequences of their own neglect and bad example. I also presume, that many travellers, like myself, have been disgusted at he means

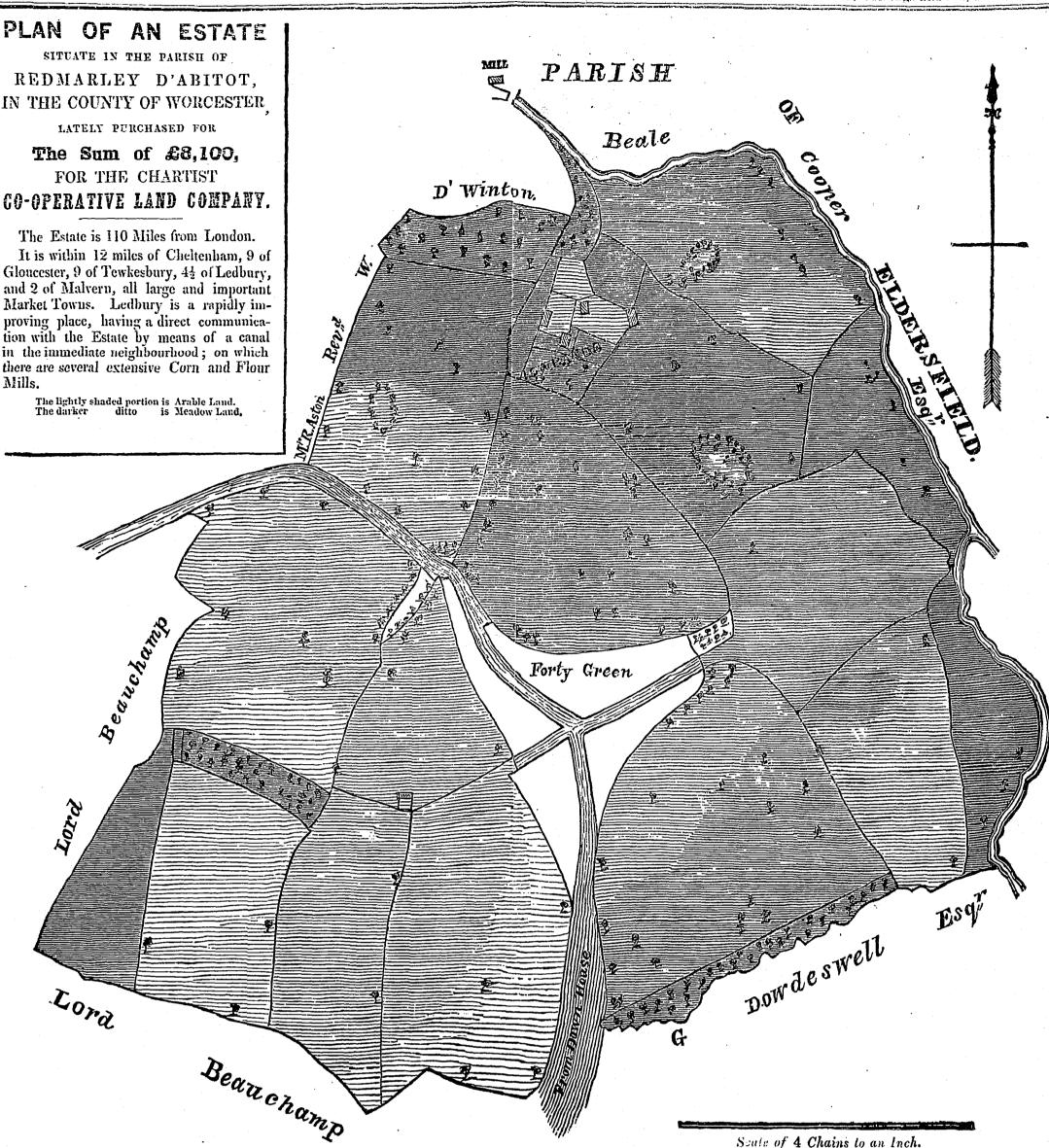
by which mothers and their daughters recom-

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

PERCH MANDEPENCE OF Five Shillings and Sixponer per Qualler



their own country, something after the following | gentlemen, fill your glasses, I'll give you the health | cheek upon all proceedings save those tinged with manner:-"O don't mention Ireland, or the horrid wretches, if you don't mean to offend me; I'm sure we never let papa rest night or day till we left love the French, you can't think, but as for the Irish, they are really worse than savages, as you can tame a savage." I once heard a conversation of a to tame the wild Irish?" And to which she replied -"O it would be impossible." And he rejoined-"Máis (but) you cannot tell till you try it." I feel assured the reader will pardon this preliminary digression, especially, as my narrative is intended as a key to the condition of Ireland, and which, I fear, 1 | a toast. shall be compelled to trace mainly to the desertion of the higher orders, and to the depraved social habits

of those to whom they have delegated their duties. he'll die a good stout Tory, Buck." And now, I propose introducing the reader to the ordinary, or sessions bar, as the profession terms it. Thirty-four sat down to a most substantial and excellent dinner, the senior attorney officiating as president, and one of the grand jury, WHO COULD for THE MATERIALS, which was answered by an thew had been imbibed by the Irish bar, but was speedily relieved of all doubt by the worthy president, a most jolly looking fellow, calling for a bumper, which was soon followed by a general cry of 'all charged," when the president gave-"Long life and good health to Father Matthew," amid shouts of laughter. It was not long before the 'craythur' had made a very visible impression upon the spirits of the party, when the conversation became a perfect babel of politics, legal disputation, sporting pretensions and celebrity, with a trite anecdete sharp hit, telling repartee, and good joke. At length there was a slight pause, when the president said to a junior, who sat near the foot of the table, and who it appeared was being initiated in the liberal pracvoters-"Well, Buck, (buck is the Irish term to very good health, and success to litigation." denote a faggot vote,) who will Darby, alias Jerc-

This appeal was followed by a general roar of you live the Captain will eject him."

miah Hoolihane, vote for next election."

affidavit man."

he'de hang a priest for a naggin of whiskey, ogh, lose Cork for the Liberator." "Never mind," said Buck, "the Association has

the tin, and we'll appeal, but bad luck to that ould woman of a barrister, sure it was Lord Bandon's interest that got him made, and if we have an election before we can appeal he'll ruin us."

sure he will, he's a sound protestant, and only obeying | their impressions of the Irish character." the general's command to fight our battle in the registration courts, Buck, that I mightened sin, but | of the poor man's cheap and convenient justice. In we'd write to my dear Ray, and have your name struck off the list for promotion, how Grub would this branch of the law, by the attendance, in genehave passed Darby jumping, you gillygewous; you ral, of the Lord-Lientemant of the county, and the have passed Darby jamping, you gillygawous; you rai, of the Lerd-Lientenant of the county, and the should always have the three most respectable neigh-resident country magistrates, who act under a vigi- we conceive ourselves to be in a 'bad lix.''— of he north frace, and remanded for the attendance of witnesses mend themselves to foreigners by abuse of bours to swear they'd give £ 10 a year more. Come, lant popular centrol which imposes a wholesome American Paper.

of Serjeant Buck and the liberal interest."

The toast was drunk with tremendous cheers and Ireland, and I hope never to see it again. I do so joined, satisfying himself with the retort, "Well, is kept in some check by barristers of considerable never mind, we're in, in spite of you."

"Aye, and we'll stay in, too, Buck," added a youngster, "as long as there's a shot in the locker astonished at learning that the appearance of a barsimilar nature at the public table at Basle, in Swit-but, be the holy post, the last week's balance shee, zerland, when an elderly gentleman, who I took for looks rather blue, and but, I'm thinking of ratting a Frenchman, observed-"Madam, did you ever try I'll give you, 'Smith O'Brien and Young Irelan'."

To my great surprise, this toast was received with all but unanimous applause, but was followed by indications of rather a personal nature, when the President, who appeared to be the very soul of good nature and good feeling, rose and demanded silence for

"Come gentlemen," said he, "I'll give you the Liberator and Old Ireland, and success to corruption;

As soon as the cheers and laughter that the president's teast elicited had subsided, Mr. Buck rose very importantly and demanded a hearing, which

being cheerfully granted, he spoke as follows :-"Mr. President, members of the bar, and gentle-CARVE, acting as vice. There was nothing remark- | men, I feel myself imperatively called upon to put a able occurred during dinner with the exception of the stop to personal reflections upon private character. celerity with which the wine passed, and as soon as (Hem and laughter.) I am here to discharge a nathe cloth was removed, there was an unanimous call | tional and sacred duty-the duty of trying to rescue my country from an odious faction's oppression, and abundant supply of whiskey, hor water, sugar, and I beg to state emphatically, through you, Mr. Presilemons, and now the fun began. I was curious to dent, that, although I am adisciple of the moral force see whether the tectotal principle of Father Mat- principles of the Liberator, that yet I shall take any reflections upon his character and political integrity as a personal insult to myself, and shall demand that satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another." (Shouts of "brayo" and

> Whereupon the president immediately rose, called for a bumper, and said-

which he resumed his seat.)

"moral force," which drowned the remainder of the

"Come now, gentlemen, as the fox never preys at home, and as we can expect no benefit from a quarrel in screwing the highest amount of rent out of it, among ourselves, therefore I call upon the comgenerous reflection cast upon the political integrity police owe their appointment to their favour; they tice at sessions, that is, in registering the liberal of the Liberator, and further to drink Mr. Buck's were the magistrates; the witnesses were, for the This appeal was most good humouredly responded

"Catchpole, his affidavit man, why, man alive, novel to me, and upon the whole so amusing and people. cheerful, that I remained at the whist table till a Buck, you're a johnny raw, by Japers, but you'll late hour, when I retired to my bed room, and thus reasoned apon what I had witnessed.

"It is impossible," said I, "to entertain other than the most kindly feelings for those men from whom in a great measure the lower orders of Irish imbibe that taste for litigation, art, and cunning, which leads to so much domestic calamity, and from "Wby, man alive," observed the president, "to be | which foreigners, mistalling cause for effect, receive The Court of Quarter Sessions should be the source

England a high dignity and importance is given to

political bias, while the legal department is, in general, administered by a barrister of something more laughter, in which Mr. Buck most good naturedly than mere political and party distinction, and who eminence, who graduate upon their respective circuits in these legal Normal Schools; while I am rister at an Irish Quarter Sessions is of rare occurrence, the whole business being conducted by the very lowest class of attorneys, who rely more upon the hardihood of witnesses, and their ability to bully his worship, than upon their legal knowledge, or the merits of the case. From the little I had seen I discovered that the poor relied solely upon their own order as witnesses, and friends to supply the means of defence, while they, whether justly or not, appeared to look upon every man with a good coat as an enemy. In short, as if, from the barrister to the last man upon the jury had been retained by some higher authority, not to judge, but to punish. This I learned, in part from the general discontinuance of all conversation, and the suspicious look that ever followed the approach of a gentleman; and, truth to say, I saw ample grounds for the most jealous reserve and worst suspicion, as the whole court and the proceedings presented to my mind the appearance, indeed the reality, of a tribunal where the conquerors evinced their power over the conquered. Indeed. Lord Denman's celebrated definition of the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Mr. O'Connell's case was familiarly illustrated, as all law appeared to be "a MOCKERY, a DELUSION, and a SNARE." I had seen the very source of justice, REPRESENTATION, contaminated by a partisan judge, order enforced at the point of the bayonet, and the exposition of the law left to the in genuity of uncducated attorneys, while the chief relearned gentleman's sentence, and in the midst of liance of the contending parties, I was assured, was in a witness that would stand the CROSS (cross-examination). There was an entire delegation of all those high and sacred duties which appertain to the pessession of land to those who have no interest save without reference to its or the tenant's improvement. pany to stand up, how to, and beg pardon of Mr. The judge seemed to belong to them as a portion of Buck, for the offence offered to him through any un- the delegated power; the jury was of their class; the most part, their process servers, bailiffs, and affidavit men, while the attorneys were, in general, their to, amid tremendous cheering, and had the happy ef- guests. These facts, added to the assurance that fect of restoring perfect harmony and good humour. some attorneys realise above £2000 a year by their laughter, and shouts of, "Oh, by the holy, Buck, Although by this time all were very merry, yet there sessions' practice, and the enormous amount Grub did you, you devil; why didn't you give old was not one of the party in the slightest degree in that was thus actually frightened out of the and make all the fences? Did you see Grub taking of cards, the "materials" were dispensed with, when queror's laws, rather than the hope or expectadown the covenants, be this and be that, Buck, but the whole company, without an exception, commenced tion of justice, solves the problem of Irish murders, you'll have a job in defending Darby, for as sure as playing at whist, lanscannette, loo, blind hookey, and Irish vengeance. Irish hatred of English laws and five cards, which appeared to be the national game, 1 | English dominion, and confirmed me in the belief. "What the devil could we do after the Captain's was amazed as well at the amount of stakes played that England must either govern freland by the mild evidence," said Buck, "and sure Catchpole is his for, as at the perfect good humour with which the spirit of her laws, or lose Ireland by the spirit and

(To be continued weekly.)

DARKIES.—The number of coloured persons in the the merchant service, 6000; naval, 1490; whaling,

Poisoning.-A case of poisoning, ten years ago, has been brought to light in Sutton-on-Trent. The deceased George Taylor was poisoned with increury by his housekeeper, and treated as for an alcer in the stomach.

In a "Fix."-A Piteburgh paper says, "The

Scale of 4 Chains to an Inch. AMERICAN STEAMERS,-The new steamers upon the Hudson have been for some years surpassing their predecessors in luxury and speed, till now they may be literally called flying palaces, and are among the most marked features of the country. The Isaac Newton, which made her first trip a few days ago, would probably surprise the philosopher from whom she is named (were he to return to the world) as much as anything in posthumous progress. It would in difficult to describe her model, and the spectacle be presents on the water, with her gay colours and ilding; but one or two items of her constinction and furnishing may give the readers of the Siar some idea of her. She is 340 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and of 1,374 horse power. Her speed will average 22 miles an hour. The principal saloon is furnished in rosewood and crimson satin. The tassels and ringes of the hangings alone cost 800 dollars. ornamental" china for the table cost 1,000 dollars, consisting of vases for bequets, &c, and the table china is of the most elegant and costly description. There are silver vension turcens and silver forks, for the every day table. The ladies' saloon is hung with French satin damask, and an inner drapery of the finest French lace. As in other hoats recently ret affeat, there is "a bridal bed-room," and it is most sump uously decorated. The carpet is of the "same nattern as that on the drawing-room of Louis-Phi Over the bridal bed is an altar-piece painter on blue satin, representing a capid holding two dove by their jesses, all on wing over an altar from which accesse is ascending. The drapery is white satin, fine lace. The china, mirrors, &c., in this room, are of choice luxury. (There is no extra charge, by the way, for this particular room on heard the boats and the bridegroom has the use of it for one night and his tickets for a passage of 160 miles, for about £1 sterling!) The Isaac Newton has also a second bed-room of great splendour, containing a bed in the form of a chariot, the counterpane of which is crimson satin embroidered with gold, and this is intended for nairs on their "return" from the bridal tour. The captain's bed-room is a superbaffair also, draped in fancy muslin and damask, the pillows encased in ill (published in the papers) has, among t its items. 2.314 yards of carneting, 2,350 linen sheets, 1,30s linea pillow-cases, 650 yards of table linea, 600 extra. line Marseilles counterpanes," &c. The meals given on board this class of boats are as carefully served and luxurious as at the "tables d'hote" of the best The Messrs. Stevens, well known as the most wealthy and enterprising of American steam bont proprietors, have been making experiments for the last few mentils on reducing the resistance to boats by the insertion of air-tubes through the bottem. A statement, published a day or two since, declares that a speed of 24 miles an hour has been dready gained, and that "fifty" miles an hour has s "safely promised." The writer avers that steam boating is yet in its infancy,

DREADFUL FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE. - On Friday norning, betweek 8 and 9 o'clock, the neighbour-Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, and its vicinity, was thrown into a state of the greatest excite-

ouved in the boards than in the observance."

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE

equestrian drama called "Le Cheval du Diable, which has been played with great success at Francours, has been adapted to Asiley's, with the title of "The Demon Horse." The human hero of this drama is a young miller of ambitious views, who, by a compact with the powers of evil, becomes possessed of a "demon horse," on condition that every time be maked use of it he shall district five every time he makes use of it he shall forfeit five years of his life. He rises gradually in power till at ast he becomes a renegade and Mussulman, King of Damascus. His progress gives occasion to various scenic effects, including a tournament, a stag-hunt with real deer, and an attack on Damascus by the Crusaders. He is ultimately saved by the persuasion of his mother but his story is much less interesting than the scenes which are exhibited. The piece is a brillian: spectacle.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This Arena of Dramatic art, still continues its brilliant career, under the auspices of that populacaterer, Mr. John Douglass, who has recently produced a magnificent spectacle called "Nelson, Wellington, and Napoleon," embracing an epoch of each of the above heroes lives, in which all the talent of the Theatre had been put in requisition. Messrs. Rayner, Cowle, J. Douglass, T. Lee, the latter playing in an incomparable manner the renowned Molly Malony, Biddell, Philips, Mesdames Campbell, and Ellen Hodson, the latter lady possesses a fine figure, has a good voice, and her musical education has been by no means deficient, if she would throw "a little more devil," into the scene, in addition to handsome person she would become a graceful, and something more than a respectable actress. The scenery was exceeding good, a new drop scene, painted by Mr. Bell, from West's celebrated picture "The death of Nelson," was exhibited on the occasion, and was greeted with a hearty round of applause. The highly fascinating Miss Martin, is still exciting the admiration of the visitors of the Marylebone, and causing "laughter to hold both sides." We understand that the patriotic lessee, with his usual liberality has placed this house at the disposal of the managers of the Assembly and Reading Rooms, 83. Dean Street, Soho, for a benefit in aid of the funds of that institution, on the most advantageous terms, and that the benefit will come off on Tuesday evening, December the 8th, when we hope to witness a bumper.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.

The benefit got up by the brave Chartist lads of the Tower Hamlets, in support of the present agitation for the People's Charter, came off at this Theatre on Wednesday evening, November 11th. The house overflowed in every part, thus exhibiting another proof of the great popularity of Chartism. The pieces selected for the occasion were" The Black Doctor, or the Seige of the Bastile, and Revolution of 1793," "My Wife's Dentist" and "The Reprobate," an excellent selection for the oceasion, and exceedingly well performed. The acting of Messrs. Lyon, Webster, J. Herbert, Craven, Mesdames Honner, Bennett, Harcourt, and Dorrington, were particularly good, Miss Harcourt, in the course of the evening sung, "I'll be no submissive wife," in good style, and elicited an ununimous encore. The scenery and incidents, with the excellent acting, especially in the destruction of the Bastile scene, elicited the loudest applause. The performance evidently sent the Chartist lads and lasses home, well pleased with their evening amusement.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

This magnificent exhibition continues to attract admiring thousands who gaze with delight on the magnificent picture of London, or have their senses charmed by the melodious and soul inspiring strains flowing from the stupendous organ. The statuary continues the theme of wonder and admiration, whilst dane nature in her representative, the far faned novelty, the " budding aloe," has also her countless admirers. The holiday prices so suitable to persons of limited income are still continued. Our friends, who wish to enjoy rational and instructive pleasure for three or four hours will do well

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN .- The Pacha of Egypt has determined on sending a present of four brood mares, four stallions, a dromedary, and some slabs of alabaster to the Queen.

FALL OF THREE HOUSES AT OLD BROMPTON, AND Loss of Life.—On Thursday evening between the hours of five and six o'clock, the utwost excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Petham-square, Old Brompton, in consequence of the sudden falling of three newly erected unfinished houses, situated on the south side of a recently formed thoroughfare, known as Alfred place, Pelham-square. It appears that about a quarter of an hour previous to the occurronce upwards of twenty men were employed on the premises, but in consequence of the approaching darkness not permitting them to continue their work they, with the exception of three, left the buildings. James Hashey, William Monney, and Patrick Sullivan, were the names of the three individuals left at work. They were engaged at the top of the premises preparing some scaffolding, when they were called upon by a fellow-labourer, pamed Mulituford, to come down, for the house was falling. The men, however, unfortunately, disregarded this warning, and merely replied that they were not so fools of. Sullivan was then about to descend a ladder. but before he had reached the bottom the house fell in with a loud crash, immediately followed by the falling of the adjoining house on the left side, and also the partial falling of that on the right. The workman who was descending the laddder was pitched heavily forward, by which ne sustained numerous very serious wounds ikely to result fatally. His companion Monney, by some means, escaped almost unhur;, but Hashey was omied in the ruins, and from the nature of the fall was doubtless instantly killed, and it being quite dark by this time, the street being but indifferently lighted with gas, no efforts could be made to recover the body of the deceased. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday, several persons, fancying they heard groans proceeding from the ruins, ventured upon them, and were about to raise some of the fallen timber, when another portion of the already half demolished house gave way, and fell with a heavy erash, and a brick falling on the head of a labourer named Hawkins, he was knocked down and very se-

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY BY A YOUNG FRENCH Woman. - On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. mongst the passengers brought by the up train from Southampton to the terminus at Nine Elms, was a young Frenchwoman, fashionably dressed, but whose ppearance was rendered imore than ordinarily at tractive from the fact of wearing her hair, which consisted of a profusion of magnificently black tresses, wholly unconfined, and flowing over her spoke English with difficulty, inquired for an hotel, and was taken by the servants of the railway company to the Railway Hotel. Upon being introduced o Mr. Howse, the landlord, she stated her name to be Mdlle. Malvina Florentine de Saumarcz. On Saturday evening she went to Astley's Theatre, and prior to starting to that place of amusement, proluced a cheque on the Fareham Bank for £99 13s. the name of the drawer being Purkiss, which she equested Mr. Howse to get cashed. Mr. Howse stated that the readiest mode of obtaining cash for the cheque would be by giving it to one of the railway guards, who could present it at he bank it was made payable at. This proposition did not accord with Mille. de Sammarez's views, and she replaced it in her pocket, saying that a day or two hence would do. About this time it was discovered that a cash box containing upwards of £150 in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for £99 13s, had been stolen from the house of a shipbuilder living at Farcham. A reward of £20 was offered for the apprel ension of the thief and recovery of the property, and Mr. Gow, the superintendent of the Hants country constabulary, having obtained a clue to the probable retreat of the depredator, proceeded to London on Monday morning, and accompanied by the guard of the same train that had brought Mille. De Saumarez to town, went over to the hotel, and seeing that person tallied with the do near, by the sudden outbreak of a serious fire, in scription given of the supposed thief, immediately the private dwelling house of Mr. II. Shank, situate took her into custody. The prisoner threw herself at 18, Powell-street, East, King square, Clerkenwell, upon her knees, and in the presence of the superinwhich, besides destroying a deal of property, was tendent, police-serjeant Moore, 12 V, and policeman Catchpole a naggin to swear he'de give £50 a year, toxicated; and there being a general desire for a game poorest of the poor by the dread of the con-attended with fatal consequences to a young man, Bent of the V division, gave the following extraordiaged 24, a clerk in a mercantile house in the city. nary statement. That a few weeks since a centle-About half-past eight o'clock, some of the neight man brought her to England, and after remaining bours perceived flames issuing from the first floor with her for a few days, left her at Gosport, where back room, in which the young man was sceping, she obtained apartments at a boarding-house. The An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised, but such a family with whom she lodged showed her many kindstrong hold had the flames already obtained, that nesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who they h d broken through the door and were ascend- resided at Fareham. Here she remained a week on ing up the scaircase with such fury, that Mrs. a visit, and during that time, saw the mother of her unlucky bore their bad fortune. The society was so vengeance of her misgoverned, outlawed, and insulted Shank and her tamily had the greatest difficulty friend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cashin effecting an escape. The engines of the Lon- box, which she afterwards deposited between the don Brigade were soon at the spot, and the fire was sacking and bed of a bedstead. The prisoner added got under. Upon making an inspection of the pre- that she left the house and went to Southampton, mises, a most awful spectacle presented itself. In where she purchased a cash-box resembling the one the first floor back room, lying on the remains of a she had seen, and, returning with it, complained of hed, was perceived the body of the unfortunate her head aching, and requested permission to lie down American conservice is estimated as follows: -In young man Rigdon, burnt almost brack as acral, for an hour or so better she left for Gosport. She The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of then went to the room where she knew the cash-box 2000; internal navigation, 5000. Total, 15 300 [11] the log were protruding through the end of the bed. to be deposited, and substituting the empty for the appears the Yankees consider the darkies good for the other parts of the bedy were burnt in a most full one, succeeded in leaving the house without exdregiful manner. The remains were placed in a citing any suspicion. She then went direct to the shell and conveyed to the workhouse, where they re- railway station, and choosing a first-cla-s carriage, in main until the inquest shall be held. To state how which there was no other parsenger, she broke open the the originated would be impossible, but it is the the box with a knife, and having abstracted the conprevailing opinion that it was caused from a spark tents, threw the bex out of the window. Upon being having fallen from the deceased's candle into his scarched, the cheque and two double sovereigns were found upon her, and Mr. Howse, upon opening the bag, discovered it to contain £146 in sovereigns. The money was given up to the superintendant, who chiter is absent, the accounts confined to his bad by The Figure of November less, as usual, been significantly the union was given up to the superintendant, who illness, and the junior partner dudying a wegrant for hard by numerous accidents from fire-works and started with the prisoner the same night for FareEXTRAORDINARY CURES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. wonderful Cure of dreadful Uleerous Sores in the Fac and Leg. in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County. do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Cintment; 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 every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for leg had three large ulcers on It, and that I applied to gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imseveral Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every progress. 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 proenabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The posure. sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for 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 vonderful cure.

WILLIAM UNDERRAY, Bay Fortune. (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir,-About four years ago my little girl caught the

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

* * Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines. Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway, 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 Erysi pelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with; welling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are we'l known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect. r of our parish.

Joseph Gildon. (Sigued) The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to

the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway, SIR,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulsisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive It to be a most invaluable remedy.

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Signed) 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, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay. and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the Eas and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances wh en 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, Loudon, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

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

A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an er quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical they afforded me instant relief. with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence 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-BIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to

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, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-

street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PEESS, "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," 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, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim

f - st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, 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,

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate 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 previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregalarity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness iotal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring derivable from parental debility.

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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i apurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and. lthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unleappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, arnally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form o secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility matism Pills.

ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune | EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY AND IMPOST UR LOSS OF ALWHALING SHIP.—MASSACRE ACCIDENTS, Offences, & Huquests. dur their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, zore serious affections are visited upon an innoser wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembored, where the fountain is polluted, the streams hat 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 mediately 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 gress of the disease was so much arrested that I was short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. 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 he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ocupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

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

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia

and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmation tory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the per fect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to temales of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 13d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. Cd., and 10s. Cd. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchvard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest :-Sin .- I beg to inform you that for the last twenty have not for many years been able to walk more than the subject ?- Complainant : I did, sir (laughter). half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day

renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges.

letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure, (Signed)

Pencrais, July 16th, 1845. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester,

August 21st, 1845. Sir,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but punishment. derived very little benefit from them: but since I have made trial of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly,

Saffron Walden,

July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a COUGH, and could getno relief from any medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,

P.S .- I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

SIR, - I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY WOODERSON. 1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

Feb. 12, 1845, To MR. KEATING, St. Paul's.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly a slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS.

Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

TO MB. KEATING.

Steamers, via Liverpool, for

London, 68. Cheapside.

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, hey are the best remedy, and have given me more ease

than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WHITE. (signed) To Ms. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,--Halifax, Novo Scotia,

To the Proprietor of Kentinng's Cough Lazenges, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sin,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer," we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND evid nce. We shall probably require for the winter a

MORTON & Co. N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of Lach Box.

Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, November 10.] William Townbridge, Lawrence-lane, wollendraper-David Pattie, St. Alban's-place, Edgeware-road, stationer—William Allen, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, saleboard

Martin's lane, Cannon-street, merchant—John Lamb, Oxford-street, haberdasher—Rosetta, Edersheim, Manchester, draper-William Imray, Liverpool, stationer-John Lester, Pen-y-gelle-lodge, near Wexham, Denbigh-shire, farmer—Edward Pipes, Derby, plasterer. A frightful case of a bad Leg cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mr. Thos. Clark, a retired captain from the South Sea trade, residing in Globe-lane, Mile-end, had

had a bad leg for five years, there were about twenty holes in it; several pieces of bone had come away, the limb was often the size of a childs body; it frequently caused the most excruciating pain. The captain was told that his leg must be amputated; and he, like hun dreds of others, has just got it soundly healed by means of these surprising remedies, which are infallible in the cure of all wounds, sores, and ulcers. Atmospheric Changes. - Although changes in the

temperature are more prevalent in the temperate zone than in other latitudes, there is scarcely a spot to be found where such great differences exist as in Great Britain, varying in a tew hours some twenty degrees or more. The effect of such rapid changes on the hodily health is very afflicting to many thousands of persons, especially those in the middle and more advanced ages of life, causing attacks of those painful disorders, Sciatica, be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic compaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the produced that excellent medicine, Blain's gout and Rheu. QUACKERY, although it subjects the articles to Stamp Duty. وتشائنه سيسا

week on the following charge :-Miss Elizabeth M. Dodd deposed as follows :- I reside

man belonging to the East India College, at Addiscombe, employed her as his agent to convey message, and letters between us. She described him as being tall and fair, and said that his name was Anderson, and the reason assigned for the secrecy was, that if it were known that he was corresponding with any young lady, the authorities might deprive him of his commission. A gentleman answering the description given by the prisoner had been to the shop, and she believed the information made to from time to time upon the subject. In August, the prieverything was ready for their journey, he clandestinely ship, securing the fire-arms, powder, &c., she was during that period she gave the prisoner another sum of had been taken on board by a French vessel. £10, but she returned her £5. They proceeded from Sutton to the Red Hill station of the railway, and from

thence by train to Dover, intending to go to France, and proceeding by the overland routs to India, to meet her over. While they were at Dover, however, some gendemen from Croydon overtook them, and the prisoner vas taken into custody, and the witness returned with her friends. In answer to questions, the complainant said she had egun to have suspicion of the prisoner, but she was induced to accompany her on account of her threats of

her if she broke her promise to go to India. Mr. Adams, who appeared for the prisoner, asked the complainant if she knew anything of the prisoner before this transaction ?-She replied, that she had known her for two years, and she added, that she believed she got her living by fortune telling.

Mr. Adams: Has she ever told your fortune ?- Complainant: Several times. Mr. Adams: Did you never have the curiosity to make

ny inquiry whether there was any young gentleman at Addiscombe of the name of Anderson !—Complainant: No, I did not, because the prisoner said that if any inquir'es were made, it would spoil all (roars of laughter). Mr. Adams: Then did you never see the gentleman, or have any personal communication with him? Complain. ant: No, sir. The prisoner said he was tall and fair, The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty and I recollected a gentleman answering that description coming to the shop, and that his name was Anderson,

and this was all I knew about him. Mr. Adams: Then you actually started upon an overyears I have suffered severely from a cough, and have land journey to India, to meet and to be married to a been under medical treatment with but little relief, and gentleman whom you had never seen or spoken to upon The prisoner, upon being called upon for her defence,

epeated her statement about the young gentlemen being walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost in love with Miss Dodd, and said that the money was only applied to the necessary expenses.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this The magistrates said there was no doubt that the priextraordinary that a young woman of the age of Miss Dodd should have been so credulous as to allow herself to be duped by such an absurd story. They were of opinion, however, that the evidence did not support the charge, and they were therefore compelled to dismiss it; but they, at the same time, remarked that they saw quite enough of the prisoner's course of life to induce them to caution her to be careful in future, or she might depend she would get into a scrape, and receive some

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE FREE-TRADERS AND THEIR WORKPEOPLE,-We are not much in the habit. says the Carlisle Patriot. of following the strong temptation to draw a comparison every week between the misery of the working classes and the alleged prosperity in many of our cannot avoid directing the attention of our readers to the simple but harrowing facts which transpired in a case of death, apparently from starvation, before the Coroner on Monday last. An old man of seventyeight years died suddenly. He could not work, and one daughter did not seem to be occupied, so far as any evidence transpired, but rather the reverse as daughter wind bobbins in Messrs, Dixon's factory; their united earnings were on an average 4s. 2d. per week. Is. Sd. were left in the wareroom for rent: the remaining 2s. 6d was the only means of support for the whole family. During last week, however, their wages amounted to one shilling, after the reduction of rent, and upon this four human beings On Friday their only sustenance was a threepenny loaf; and on Saturday four halfpenny biscuits, three of which formed the only food the wretched family the wife and children for the old man's breakfast on Sunday morning." God help him! He died-and as far as man can judge his fate, it was well he did. But will some of these Free-traders tell how the bobbin-winders live upon this flourishing system of

THE LAND THE REMEDY .- There is a feature of our Foreign advices which we regard with a lively res. Instead of doubling the troops, or even the police, and passing Coercion bills, as would have been done a few years since in view of apprehended famine in Ireland, the British Ministry has resolved | pay the bill for the stays and for the shawl! to provide relief on a gigantic scale for the suffering Irish by giving them employment. No new Poor-Law Bastiles or Curfew bills, but new Canals, Railand usefully employed until the crisis is past. Such worshipping impostor. This is of importance. is the new safeguard against the anticipated turbulence and sedition of starving millions; who will say farther improvement? How many thousands on fate of the millions!—Albany, (U.S.) Anti-Renter. thousands is not England supporting in Poor-houses, year after year, who, with an acre and a cottage to

an alms-house? Is not the principle susceptible of of ancestors! What a real blessing it would be not evento universal application ?-- New York Tribune. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY. - The 2nd battalion of Grenadier guards, stationed at St. John's Wood barracks, commanded by Lt. Col. Sir O. Honyman, are now enjoying privileges formerly unknown in the British army: they have now a library that would amiable queen, if history had not preserved the names COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient do credit to any institution in England It consists and deeds of her fore-fathers, what a race she has sprung of nearly one thousand volumes of various works (the from? What mad head would have dared to assert that further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which battalion's own property), including ancient and her family annals present such a precious set of thieves, you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard | modern history, naval and military history, including the whole of the late campaigns in India, nearly all the new works of our modern writers, together with biography, geography, &c., with the most excellent mans on a very large scale, maps of India, America, cannot be named; a catalogue of characters so leprous Great Britain, and all Her Majesty's colonies. The men are furnished free of expense, with copy books, | care to own kinship with them ! But history and a thoupens, ink, and every accommodation in the library, so that the man who objects to go to the regimental school may here improve himself. Those men who weared all the mischievous mystery and proud pretendo not wish to attend either school or library can sions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man have copy books in the barrack-room, free of expense, by applying to the pay-serjeant of their company. The daily and weekly papers are also taken in at the blood what it may, can boldly say—"Let him who can morning, and having got it cashed, he was spending brute the completion of the railway, and for that the supplying to the pay-serjeant of their company. The daily and weekly papers are also taken in at the blood what it may, can boldly say—"Let him who can morning, and having got it cashed, he was spending brute the completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway, and for that the pay-serjeant of their completion of their completion of the railway and the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway and the pay-serjeant of their completion of the railway are series belong the pay-serjeant of th library, together with the monthly periodicals. charge my ancestors with wrong, do it; but I myself can it somewhat freely when he fell in with a female, purpose procured two eagines belonging to the com-Various sorts of games are also followed up in the manufacturer—Henry Godfrey, Milton, next Gravesend, builder—William Bond, Holborn-hill, linseed victualler—John Biyth, late of Burges, Belgium, wine merchant—Robert Milner Jerman, Rocking, Essex, chymist—Richard Glover, Mitcham and Mordam, Surrey miller—Thomas Harris Beal, Whingham, Kent, grocer—Thomas Wyatt, Oxford terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, builder—John Ball, Martin's knue. Cannon-street, merchant—John Lamb.

Martin's knue. Cannon-street, merchant—John Lamb.

The members of the library (which is open to all) barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an ex-The members of the library (which is open to all) to look through the most authentic records of any nasubscribe one halfpenny weekly, and a number of tion, or of any family, to convince yourself that there is the officers have subscribed most handsomely to not a descent of a thousand, no, nor one of five hundred

the maker's name affixed to the Government Stamp "is merely a guarantee against all Spurious Imitations of valuable Medicines," and to copy that, subjects the imitator to transportation; consequently as a safeguard to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, have permitted the words KEATING'S COUGH LO-ZENGES to be engraven in the Stamp affixed to each Parket. If all Proprietory preparations are to be classed under the head of Quack Medicines, "James's Fever owder," Dover's Powder," "Singleton's Eye Ointment," Battley's Sedative Solution of Opium, and many others, which are constantly prescribed by the most eminent of the Faculty, would come under this denomination. Upon this subject the Pharmaceutical Journal, of the 1st of August, 1846, page 51, under the head Pharmaceutical Quackery, states:—"The sale of an ordinary domestic Medicine may be extended by a judicious e position of its qualities and virtues, and we are not disposed to call

OF HER CREW.

having had a narrow escape of meeting a similar the two relieving officers mentioned.

fate. From a native who was on board the Cape

The Burglary at Ealing.—On Saturday, the learned the following particulars:-Two or three Mr. Jones, at Ealing, we reported last week, was days after the vessel's arrival, three boats were sent finally examined at the Brentford Petty Sessions, her by the prisoner, and they communicated together off to the shore for water, and while the crew were and was fully committed for trial. so employed, the natives attacked them, and every soner showed her an advertisement in a newspaper to one of them were killed. The canoes then pushed the effect that the communications were still to be kept off to the ship, on board of which were Capt. Powell, up through "a friend," and she said this advertisement ten English, and four coloured men. They were came from Mr. Anderson, and referred to her. The permitted to come upon deck, Capt. Powell being prisoner told her that everything must be kept very unconcious of the fate of those whom he had sent secret, and it would be necessary, as her lover had been ashore. For a few minutes they behaved themselves sent to India, and that she would follow him there to be in their usual friendly manner; having surrounded married, and she, the prisoner, was to accompany her, their victims, the signal was given, and the slaughter and it was necessary that she should have an outfit. In commenced. The attack was so sudden, that not consequence of this, witness gave the prisoner several the least resistance could be made; the captain, at this extensive hotel, Euston-square, on Saturday dresses, and she said her lover was to meet her at Ben- with the whole of the crew, were killed. The four night, but, by the speedy assistance of a large numgal, and they were then to be married. The prisoner coloured men were not molested. The bodies of the ber of the railway porters and constables, was extinthen said she must have some money to prepare for the murdered crew were taken ashore and devoured. royage, and witness sold out some stock belonging to The ship was then ransacked and pillaged of every. accompanied the prisoner to the Greyhound Inn, at Sut- whose lives had been spared by the natives had ton, where they remained until the Wedn:sday, and managed to escape from the island in a canoe, and

EXECUTION IN SPAIN.

On the 28th ult. a notorious brigand, named Clavero, expiated a host of assassinations by the ignominious punishment of the garrote. The instrument of punishment is no other than a tourniquet fitted to a stake, against which the patient is seated; an iron collar is passed round his neck, and after two or three turns of the screw, which is armed with Archimedean force, the personal violence, and she repeatedly threatened to shoot culprit is strangled. Jose Clavero walked with the firmest step from his dungeon to the scene of expiation. courteously bowing to his friends and the surrounding spectators; one would have thought that he was no more than an amateur observer of the scene. The priest exhorted him in vain; he shrugged his shoulders, and smiled at the numerous pretty woman whom he descried. His coffin preceeded him, borne by penitents; the scaffold was before him; and yet, like Fieschi, he could joke and chatter. Arrived before the fatal stake, he leapt rather than walked up the steps of the scaffold, examined the fatal machine with all the attention of a connoisseur. asked for a glass of wine, which he swallowed at a draught; and then, taking off a handkerchief which bound his hair, he gave it to the priest, and begged him to transmit it to be his Pepa. All the priests obliged him to kneel, exhorting him in an earnest manner to reconcile himself to his God, whose image they exhi bited before him-in vain! he turned away his head, and asked if they were going to tenzehim much longer. The curates at length left him, when addressing the growd in a sonorous tone of voice, and with marked emphasis, he said, that "If he had had 2 500 reals to buy justice with, he should not be in such a plight." He then sat himself down with great nonchalance on the bench backed by the stake, and refused to have his face covered with a white cap wishing, as he said, to enjoy the fine spectacle before him till the last moment. The executioneer applied the screw. Scarcely two seconds separated Jose soner had acted in a most crafty and wicked manner, from the great gulf of eternity, which he employed by although at the same time they considered it was most calling out in a firm voice to the Executioneer-"Screw ceased to live, and the crowd separated with the following moral reflection upon the corpse :- "Era un valiente," —(He was a brave fellow.)

> An American Plenipotentiary.—In a report of a singular case of bigamy, honourable mention was made of a Mr. Earl, one of the witnesses. Respecting this gentleman the Liverpool Journal publishes the following interesting particulars:--

Mr. Earl's life is romantic, and one chapter of it relates to Liverpool. Some two months since he arrived here in a packet ship from New York, and although not encumbered with superfluous luggage, he patronised Mr. manufacturing establishments; but this week we gant appetite of an accomplished gentleman, and the cook was delighted at having in the hotel so admirable a critic of the productions of his cuisine. He drank no wine but claret, save and except a pint bottle of chamvere exceeding regular. Like the Irish Dragoon of Washington Irving, he gave the house a world of trouble, solf as being the agent of a great American land company, the lessee of two theatres, the proprietor of one newspaper in New York, and the editor of another. His means were ample, and no one asked him for money. To the Mayor, on his arrival, he applied respecting the police, and he invite I half the Town Council, from time other projects which brought him to England, was to nepointed an advertising agent in the Goree. In his moments of leisure he sauntered up and down Bold-street, and got quite familiar with several shopkeepers. To his decease, the woman Smith showed signs of much Free Trade which their employers have helped to es- by way of encouragement, he gave an order to one for parties that she administered mercury to her mas-£150 worth of ladies' stays, and from another he ordered of departing, took his berth in the Halifax boat, and ormoderation of the charges, put the bill in his pocket, walked out, and-did not return that day nor the next. He will no doubt return-for he is an honourable man-

THE GREAT IMPOSTOR .- Mr. Daniel O'Connell has probably met his match at last. His shameful alliances with the unprincipled Whig Government have roads, bog-drainings, &c. &c.—these are the means hitherto been sanctioned by the Irish leadables as resorted to in preparation for an expected scarcity of often as he chose to make them. But the young Irefood. Meal in vast quantities is sent into Ireland, land party have broken ground with him at last and and work devised at which the poor are to be steadily | they are likely to get the better of the hoary Queengreat drag chain on progress in the British Islands has for the last 40 years been Mr. Daniel O'Connell. He humbugged and misled a people that could not be mer ages? Who does not see that it suggests still cowed and beaten down. But such has ever been the

BETTER NOT TO KNOW TOO MUCH OF OUR ANCESTORS. each family, would more comfortably support them- own father. We may rather call that a happy child incurably infirm, ultimately take this shape alto- from regarding a clearly traceable descent as a blessing, gether, and secure to each unfortunate a place to live we look upon it as one of the greatest curses. What a and a chance to work, rent-free and inalienable, in- throng of fools, villains, and spotted characters is heaped stead of subsisting him at a heavy annual charge in on that devoted head, which can count up a long string rors and shame of the past are buried in oblivion, and no one could upbraid us with the crimes of our ancestry. To take the highest family in these kingdoms for an example-Who would have dared to tell our present murderers-ay, murderers of their own kith and kin. with crime and disreputable that no honest sweep would sand pens have blazoned this everlastingly abroad, and has thereby, if we will but look sensibly at it, for ever uncharge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood years, which is not crowded with such a throng of cruel, KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—It is a prevailing opinion that all Proprietory Medicines come under the delustful, traitorous, and godless monsters, as put the bare bloody, unprincipled, unnatural, murderous, covetous, nomination of quackery, such is not the case. Having fiction of pure blood to the utmost shame, and teach us that it is not in the past that we are to seek for the honour of ourselves or human nature, but in the present. It is not from savage and ignorant antiquity, but from the civilised and christianised present, that we must win genuine distinction, if we are to have it: it is not from others, but from ourselves. The course of true

glory, like the course of population and refinement. turns not backward on the rising, but towards the setting sun. It travels not eastward, but westward.-Hampden's History of the English Aristocracy. BRIGANDS. The mail from Corunna to Madrid was stopped on the 30th ult. by 2 band of brigands, and all the passengers were robbed, One person lost

Mr. Macready read Macbeth to a large audience in

10,000 reals (2,500f.)

was £50.

Captain Powell, last from Sydney, and twenty-eight entered last week, and a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become seamen, her crew. We regret to state that information was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and caracquainted with another young woman, also a factorized and the state that information is a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become the seamen, her crew. We regret to state that information is a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become the seamen, her crew. with my aunt, Miss Markley, who carries on the business tion has now been received from Sydney that the ried away. There can be little doubt that the robtory girl, residing in lodgings in Wellington-street, where had been received from Sydney that the ried away. There can be little doubt that the robtory girl, residing in lodgings in Wellington-street, where had been received from Sydney that the ried away. There can be little doubt that the robtory girl, residing in lodgings in Wellington-street, where had been received from Sydney then the ried away. There can be little doubt that the robtory girl, residing in lodgings in Wellington-street, where had been received from Sydney then the ried away. of a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been missing two bers had been well acquainted with the premises, and on Sunday the deceased saw them together last May she came to me and said that a young gentle- years) had fallen into the hands of the natives of and the arrangements of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what what what the native of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what what the native of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what what the native of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what what the native of the offices, from the native of the native of the native of the nati years) had fallen into the names of the name was anxious to pay his addresses to me, and that he had longing to her, excepting four hands, savagely murbery was the one immediately preceding the pay-day, nothing was seen of the deceased afterwards, until dered. The particulars have been reported by Capt. when, of necessity, they must have had a large her body was got out of the canal. The prisoner Jones, of the Barque Flizabeth, which arrived at amount of cash in their possession; and, secondly, was present during the inquest, and conducted him. Sydney from the New Hebrides, on the 9th of June, no other drawers were broken open, except those of self in a manner to create the utmost indignation of

> Packet, but escaped the massacre, Captain Jones young woman whose daring and singular robbery of FIRE AT A COACH FACTORY .- On Sunday morning

the coach factory of Messrs. Witham and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, was discovered to be on fire. The surrounding property was saved with great difficulty, and for some time it was feared that every building in the city would be destroyed. The fire was not extinguished until property valued at several thousand, pounds was burned.

FIRE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL .- A fire broke out in consequence of domestic disagreements, he separated from his wife, and went to reside at Mathern, guished before much damage was done.

BURGLARY AT THE MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE .and she afterwards gave her another sum of £ 15. On board, but the casks were broken up for the purpose offices attached to this workhouse in which the dolousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may last Friday week, upon the prisoner's representation that of getting the iron hoops; and after stripping the cuments and papers are kept, evidently with the expectation of providing money, or articles of value. there are circumstances in the history of the unhappy packed up her clothes and left her aunt's house, and set on fire and totally consumed. Three of the men They were disappointed; nothing but some bread prisoner, and particularly in relation to her conand cheese rewarded their search. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday a gentleman of

long and high standing on the press, and who has lately filled the situation of official assignee in the Bankruptcy Court, attempted to destroy himself. The circumstance occurred on Friday morning about eight o'clock. The servant having called her master at the usual hour, he rose from his bed, but not having come down stairs, the maid, as was her custom in such cases, knocked again in about half an hour, to did not want her at present. In about ten or fifteen weak and inarticulate voice, to come in. On entering she was horror struck to find her master hanging hand to his throat, in which there was a deep gash, and from which the blood was pouring in a copious stream. The surgeon found not only the throat cut with a razor, but a large incision also made on the left wrist of the unfortunate gentleman. Every possible assistance was rendered, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. There are various rumours as to the motives which led to the rash act. One thing which may aid in throwing light on the causes which led him to attempt his life, is the circumstance of its having occurred on the first anniversary of the funeral of his wife, to whom he was most warmly at-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three young men who reside at the New British Iron Company's works, Abersychan, went out for a day's shooting on the adjoining mountain; and on their return in the evening, upon descending a steep road, Parfitt being in advance a ew yards. Wandsworth and Arnold following, the formance of the service. atter's foot slipped, and the trigger of the gun unfortunately caught in some part of his dress, the muzzle pointing towards Parfitt, the contents (a heavy charge) entered the poor fellow's back between the shoulders, and lodging in the heart and lungs. caused death instantaneously.

on the body of a miller in that village who a few days a rapid speed towards town, and before either could before had while employed in his garden, accidentally reach the footpath, they were both knocked down by overturned a skep of bees. The insects attacked the the cart which the driver did not stop, but continued intruder, and stung him so dreadfully, that he died to drive at the same rapid speed until out of sight. a short time afterwards. The jury found a verdict One of the men was carried to the nearest surgeon's,

breast over the cylinder, highly heated with boiling | the police were made acquainted with the circumwater, and thus underwent the double torture of stances, a mounted messenger went in pursuit of the having his flesh burnt and his limbs dislocated. In persons in charge of the cart, but owing to the time this frightful state he lingered forty-eight hours, and then expired.

Horrible Affair.—We have been informed that the master of the Ennistymon workhouse has been Limerick Reporter.

Suspected Poisoning.—A case involving a strong suspicion of poisoning, which took place two years ago, has been discovered at Sutton-upon-Trent. The person, whose death is in question, was a tarmer of Carlton-upox-Trent. Taylor, who died on the 26th of November, 1844. Some remarks having got abroad relative to the cause of his death, orders were given for the exhumation of the body, and a jury was empannelled, which sat on Friday and Saturday last. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deeight years of age, took care of his house. In Sepmedical attendants, ulceration of the stomach. After fore sowing, and this preparation is commonly

A Collector of tolls at Waterloo-bridge, who bsconded with £25 belonging to the company, has been taken by the police at Chelmsford. It seems he had dissipated the whole of the money he ran off self destitute, he gave himself up to the county po

handed over to the Metropolitan force. A WEALTHY THIEF .- Last week Charles Donellan labourer of East Ham, was discharged from Ilford Gaol, where he had undergone an imprisonment of --It is an old saying that it is a wise chi d that know its | twenty-one days, for stealing some cabbage plants at East Ilam. It seems that in this case poverty was selves? Why should not public charity, to all but that scarcely can tell who his own father is. So far not the incentive to his crime, for on his being searched at the prison, the sum of £95 in gold was found upon him, and also £2 5s. in a little bag. It appears that he had, on the evening he was taken into custody, drawn the money from the Barking Savings' Bank, and we understand he also possesses £500 in the funds. He formerly kept a small shop, and was always noted for his penurious habits. Essex Paper.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUICIDE.—A determined attempt at suicide was, on Monday, made by a sailor, named Thomas Kimber, belonging to the Britannia East Indiaman, while under the influence of drink. Kimber, together with his wife, came home late, and about half-past four o'clock in the morning, Webb, his landlord, was aroused by a loud kicking noise in the passage, and on going down stairs to learn the cause of the disturbance, he found his lodger suspended by the neck with a rope, one end of which was fastened to the banisters. He was kicking and plunging about dreadfully, and his face was quite black. He was immediatel cut down, and a surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the other usual methods had been used, animation was on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Kenrestored, and he was taken to the Southwark Police Court. The prisoner, on being asked why he at- quences, A party of sub-contractors and other perwho he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street. with crimes which ought to have been visited by the where he had more drink, and he believed she must have put some deleterious drug in it to take away and arriving at its destination first, was incautiously his senses, as when he got home he thought he could left standing on the rails when the second engine not do better than hang himself, which he accord- arrived. A collision ensued which dashed the first ingly did. SEDUCTION, DESERTION, AND SUICIDE.—Bradford Monday.-A case of a most deplorable and heartless

character, which has occupied the attention of a Coroner's Jury for several days, was brought to a conclusion, this afternoon by Mr. Jewison,, the Borough Coroner, at the Wharf Hotel. The circumstances are briefly told. Between six and seven o'clock, on Sunday evening last, an infant, carefully wrapped up in a shawl, was found lying upon the banks of the canal. The suspicion being entertained this case have been dismissed from the police force: that the mother of the child was drowned, the canal The opinion of the law officers of the Crown has was searched, and the body of a young woman, been taken as to whether a conviction for perjury named Elizabeth Smith was found. In the excite-could be obtained, and these anthorities have decided ment that prevailed in the neighbourhood, it was re- that it could not as regards the men Bulfoy, Frans, ported that she deceased had (the previous evening) and Stevens, because they were not on oath when had a quarrel with a young man, named William Ellis, who was the putative father of the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables that the total result had oriented the particles of the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables that the total result had oriented the particles of the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables that the total result had only the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables the child, and opinion was received. that the tatal result had arisen from this difference were dismissed from the force. With respect to Parbetween them. Suspicions being entertained of his sons, Kempton, and a nother constable, no opinion being entertained of his sons, Kempton, and a nother constable, no opinion being consequent in the latest the constable of the sons winder constable. being concerned in the deceased's death, he was ap- has as yet been given, they, therefore, remain under prehended and taken before the borough magistrate, who remanded him until the result of the inquiry.

The deceased was a native of Darlington, and worked at one of the feature in the tagent. Here

nineteen years of age, and the foundling referred to was the result of their intimacy. He refused, hop, CROYDON.—A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave the name of Keziah Siddons, but who is better known in Groydon as Anne Trust, was examined last

OF HER CREW.

RODBRY AT THE LEEDS WORKHOUSE.—The relieving information, with a view of affiliating the offspring, and served upon him, and would have the fate of a whaling ship, named the Cape Packet, ing officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were was obtained, and served upon him, and would have the fate of a whaling ship, named the fate of a whaling ship, and the fate of a whaling ship and the fate those present. The Jury, unable to obtain any further evidence, returned an open verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned, but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show The prisoner, on leaving the Court, was met by a large mob, who, but for the interference of the police would have inflicted on him severe punishment. THE LATE MURDER AT BRISTOL,-The Bristol

Mercury contains the following particulars relative

to the murderess and her victim: - White, the de

ceased, was an Irishman, about thirty years of age,

during the last seven of which he has acted as a con.

stable in the St. Philip's division of our police; his

murderess, Ferris, is a married woman, with two

children; her husband was formerly a carrier, re-

siding in this city; but about twelve months ago,

near Chepstow, where some say he has a small property. White lodged and boarded with Mrs. Ferris, and it is feared that an intimacy of an imher, and the first sum she gave the prisoner was £ 19, thing of value. She had 700 barrels of sperm oil on Last week, some thieves broke into one of the proper kind had subsisted between them; to jea. nexion with White, which make her, to some extent an object of commiseration. She was married at the early age of sixteen to her husband, Ferris, and had by him three children, one of whom has since died. We are assured by these who had the means of knowing, that her conduct as a wife was unexceptionable; and that her separation from her husband rendered necessary by continuul domestic differences did not arise from any misconduct on her part. After he had left her, her mother and stepfather consulted learn if anything was wanted. He replied that he as to the best means of supporting her, and they took and furnished the house in Lion-street, under minutes afterwards, the servant again knocked at the idea that, by taking in lodgers, she might half minutes afterwards, the servant again knocked at contribute to the support of herself and children. In an evil hour for them both, Patrick White, who had for a long time been acquainted with her, went over the side of the bed, and holding his hand to his to lodge with her. He had before made overtures of an improper nature to her, which she more than once rejected, and there is too much reason to believe that he accomplished her ruin by means of drugged liquors. After a time she became pregnant by him; and, it is said, in order to avoid the disclosure of their joint dishonour, he prevailed upon her to adopt means for procuring abortion. What his motive could have been in plying the two women with drink, on the day of his murder, and, contrary to his habit, abstaining from it himself, can only be inferred. The remains of White were interred on Thursday afternoon, in the burying-ground attached to the New Catholic chapel, at Clifton. Notwithstanding that pains had been taken to keep the time fixed for the funeral as secret as possible, intelligence of it got abroad, and many hundreds of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the burying. ground to witness the ceremony. The chapel was crowded to such excess as almost to impede the per-

> DEATH FROM RECKLESS DRIVING .- On Tuesday, a young man in the service of Mr. Wheatley, coach proprietor, at Greenwich, met his death under reckless circumstances. The deceased and several shopmates had been to a supper, two of them stopped to aused death instantaneously.
>
> An Inquest was held last week at Hemsby, Suffolk, chaise cart containing two individuals passed by at where it was ascertained that he had received a A FEW days ago a man, employed at the paper tracture of the base of the skull, a severe scalp nills of Echarcon (Seine et Oise), had his arm caught | wound, and other injuries. He expired a few hours by part of the machinery, and was drawn with his after. The other man is going on favourably. When that clapsed, the delinquents effected their escape. CRUELTY TO A DONKEY .- At the county magis-

> trates' office, Rochester, on Monday, William Tassell, a blacksmith, living at Chatham, was charged committed to Ennis gaol for having confined two with having poured boiling water into a donkey's little boys in the black-hole or refractory ward, and ear. The donkey, belonging to a wood-dealer, was that having forgotten he had left them there, he passing through Rhode street, when the defendant found them dead when he went to look after them .- | came out of the forge, and, holding the animal by the ear, poured the water into its rom the saucepan. The donkey, writing with agony, ran back some distance, and it became necessary to place it under the care of a farrier. The magistrates, after severely censuring the defendant for his cruelty, convicted him in a penalty of 20s., including costs. | The wretch should have been flogged with a cat-o-nine-

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. - On Monday the neighbourhood of York-terrace, Westminster, was thrown into a state of considerable alarm, in ceased was unmarried, and that a woman named | consequence of a report that a young man, who is Elizabeth Smith, who was described as somewhat connected with a respectable family in Gloucesterto time, to dine with him. Almost every day a guest or prepossessing in appearance, intelligent, and twenty- shire, had committed suicide. On inquiry it appeared that the unfortunate gentleman, whose age did not tember, 1844. Taylor was attacked more than once exceed 28, had been estranged from the society of by severe illness, during which his housekeeper his triends, and had abandoned himself to indolence tasted that day, the fourth biscuit being reserved by gociate with the London assurance offices to open an nursed him with great care, but he ultimately sunk and dissipation. An allowance to the extent of £10 office in America, and, in the way of business, he ap- under the complaint and died on the day above per month was made to him, which he regularly renamed; his disease, being, in the opinion of the ceived through the hands of the legal advisers of the family, a solicitor of Gray's-inn. Some time ago he became acquainted with a young girl, a dancer at the them he represented himself as a man of fortune; and mental suffering, and at length confessed to other Opera, and who was known by the name of Ellen. She continued to live with him for some time, jointer at two separate times, which she put in his cof- ing with him in his excesses on the receipt of the a twenty guinea shawl. He received them, but did not fee. It appears that a preparation of arsenic is fre- monthly allowances, which was soon spent, and the pay for them! In due time, he announced his intention quently kept by the farmers to steep the wheat be- remainder of the month they were often in a complete state of poverty. About a fortnight ago this known among them by the name of "mercury." The girl received an authority to receive his allowance witness who spoke to having heard Smith confess her | which, it is stated she did, and absconded. leaving having administered the drug, said that at the time her paramour in the greatest distress. He comshe declared her only intention was to make her | menced selling what little furniture they had, the master ill, but not to cause his death, for which she proceeds of which he spent in drink, and on Saturday elt great remorse. The inquest was ultimately ad- | repeatedly said he should not survive it. No notice journed that the contents of the stomach of the de- was taken at the time, but on Monday morning he ceased might be taken to London for examination. not appearing as usual, his neighbours became alarmed, and the landlord's agent went to the rear of the premises and discovered the unfortunate man lying weltering in his blood, which was fast issuing from his throat, in his bedroom. The doors were with, and on reaching Chelmsford, and finding him- broken open, and the wretched being, who was alive, but perfectly insensible, was conveyed to the Westlice, and confessed the embezzlement. He was minster Hospital, when it was found he had inflicted so severe a wound in his throat, that although the carotid artery was not separated, but little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

ALARMING FIRE NEAR REGENT'S PARK .- On Tueslay evening, between the hours of seven and eight, a ire of a very alarming nature broke out in the residence belonging to Mrs. Needham, No. 12, Stanhope Street, Park Place, Regent's Park. It appears that whilst the inmates were in the drawing room they were alarmed by the crackling of wood. Upon examination it was ascertained that the upper room was in flames. An attempt was made to subdue the flames by pouring buckets of water upon them, but the fire had already obtained a strong hold, and bursting through the roof the flames rese to an alarming height. Information having been despatched to the stations several engines speedily arrived. Unfortunately, however, the firemen had to wait upwards of twenty minutes' before any water could be procured, and meanwhile the fire continued to descend down the staircase and through the flooring into the rooms beneath. Water naving at length been obtained, the engines were set to work, and the flames were by nine o'clock entirely extinguished. The damage done is considerable, but, fortunately, Mrs. Needham was insured in the County Office. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Sunday night last, an accident of a dreadful character took place dal, which is likely to terminate in fatal consepany, we understand entirely without their consent. On returning, one of the engines went on in front, engine to atoms, and dreadfully injured those parties who were on the latter, who were thrown off in all directions. One man, Smith, was dashed into the furnace of the engine, and dreadfully scorched and otherwise injured, so that no ho e remains of his recovery. Another person had his thigh lacerated, and others were injured to a great extent. The engineer has absconded. THE DAGENHAM MURDER. - Three of the policemen

who committed perjury before the coroner's jury in the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester, on Tuesday worked at one of the factories in the town. Her the Spring assizes of March, in all probability the evening. The sum realised by the institution only relation in the town was a brother. Ellis had result of the eptire proceedings will not be known was £50. paid his addresses to the deceased, who was about until then.

Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. NO. XLIV. "HEAVEN AND EARTH."

Byron's dramatic writings, and is acknowledged by in Genesis where do saw the daughters of men that may, for aught we know, still form the delight of the that the sons of the control of the control of the chose."

The "sublime in description of the chose."

The "sublime in description of the chose."

The "sublime in description of the chose."

In the eyes of the French workman. which the beautiful in poetry," fascinates us from the this relief, we cannot believe the monstrous fable, as impious as improbable.

" Can rage and justice join in the same path ?" But enough, the story is well enough on which to build the beautiful though appalling creations of the painter and the poet. We are compelled to give only a very brief extract.

Enter Mortals, flying for refuge. Chorus of Mortals.

The heavens and earth are mingling-God! Oh God What have we done ? Yet spare! Hark! even the forest beasts howl forth their

prayer! The dragon crawles from out his den, To herd in terror, innocent with men; And the birds scream their agony through air Yet, yet, Jehovah! yet withdraw thy rod Of Wrath, and pity thine own world's despair! Hear not Man only but all nature plead!

4 Molher (offering her infant to Japhet.) Oh let this child embark! I brought him forth in woe, But thought it joy To see him to my bosom clinging so. Why was he born?

My unwean'd son-To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn ? What is there in this milk of mine, that Death Should stir all heaven and earth up to destroy And roll the waters o'er his placed breath?

What hath he done-

Save him thou seed of Seth! Or cursed be-with him who made Thee and thy race, for which we are betray'd! Japhet.-Peace! 't is no hour for curses, but for prayer. Chorus of Mortals.

For prayer!!! And where Shall prayer ascend. When the swoln clouds unto the mountain's bend. And burst. And gushing ocean's every barrier rend, Until the very deserts know no thirst ?

Accurst Be he who made thee and thy sire! We deem our curses vain; we must expire; But as we know the worst, Why should our hymn be raised, our knees be bent Refore the implacable Omnipotent, ... Since we must fall the same? If He hath made earth, let it be his shame, To make a world for torture.

Enter a Woman. Woman. Oh, save me, save! Our valley is no more: My father and my father's tent, My brethren and my brethren's herds, The pleasant trees that o'er our noon-day bent And sent forth evening songs from sweetest birds,

The litle rivulet which freshened all

Our pastures green. No more are to be seen. When to the mountain's cliff I climb'd this morn, I turn'd to bless the spot, And not a leaf appear'd about to fall ;-And now they are not !-Why was I born ?

To die! in youth to die! And happier in that doom, Than to behold the universal tomb Which I Am thus condemn'd to weep above in vain. Why, when all perish, why must I remain ?

Jarhet.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

No. xxv. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. (Air, "Nancy Dawson.")

Here comrades, give your labours o'er, Let's sit awhile upon the floor, And chat of things that went before We got our present knowledge. It makes me smile to think how strange The world wagg'd on before the change, When mind attain'd a wider range, Since we have been to College. Our fathers' no improvement found, They follow'd as the mill turn'd round, Nor dream'd to rise to higher ground, But took things as they brought 'em:

We trod their steps—their very peers.

Month followed month, and made up years,

Led blindfold by our asses ears, The true bred sons of Gotham. We rais'd the corn—the idlers eat: We fed the ox—they got the meat: We shear'd the sheep—and keard him bleat, And look'd about as silly: The world grew full—our toil increas'd;

Our days grew long-our pay decreas'd; When meal time came our standing feast Potatoes and thin skilly. We made the cloth-for others' wear; The stockings wove-our legs were bare; We made the shoes—ourselves no pair :

The hat—we went bareheaded; Guy vessels sail'd from shore to shore, Brought gold and gems and dainties o'er, We mann'd the deck and ply'd the oar, Nor death or danger dreaded. The parson preach'd that all was right, Twas ours to pray, and work and fight, That white was black, and black was white, If our superiors told us; With tythe pig cramm'd, he gravely said-

This world was but for suffering made, Wein the next should be repaid, But fobb'd himself the gold dust. At length to shake vile knavery's throne, The Northern Star in lustre shoue, True knowledge spread from zone to zone On sagest lore well founded; To aid its march a fearless band, Spread o'er the startled, list'ning land,

Warm'd each true heart, nerv'd each true hand, And tyrants shook confounded. The wondring millions heard the tale, By echo swell'd with every gale, And rush'd from every hill and vale, Their willing aid to tender; With glowing breasts, the joyous throng, For Justice firm, for Freedom strong,

Rais'd to the sky the glorious song THE CHARTER—NO SURRENDER! T. R. SMART.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. PARTS IX-X. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street. The mass of interesting articles contained in these wo parts of the People's Journal is so overwhelming, that we are at a loss how even to indicate, in the imited space we must assign to ourselves, the beauins and merits which demand comment. Here we have the claims of our female and infant workers in Ontaining stagnating multitudes, will revolve themthe hours of labour began or ended for the day." Renotice some excellent articles signed J. M. W. Whiten we fancy by a female hand, pleading earheally for the people, and amongst other sections of the people for those veritable and generally ill-treated slaves, "Servants of All Work." Julia Kavanagh affords us a glimpse of "The French Working"

Working Class," from which we call the following THE FRENCH WORKMAN.

Thich excites the animadversion of these rude, though them.

proud, sons of toil. And, indeed, domesticity—not as we conceive it in patriarchal and primitive life, when modern manners have made it—is sufficiently repulsive and degrading to explain their aversion towards it. So strongly is this feeling developed in France, that we once knew an indigent nailer, burdened with a large family, indignantly refuse to give his dauhgter in marriage to a "Heaven and Earth: a Mystery" is in the list of respectable young man, then a servant in a rich family, and possessed of what, in his condition, the father might Byron's dramatic witches, piece in its way. It is consider a fortune. It is true, this proud nailer was not the best critics to be a master-piece in its way. It is consider a fortune. It is true, this proud nailer was not the best critics to occasion and that passage only a singularly intelligent man, familiar with the founded on the story of the deluge, and that passage only a singularly intelligent man, familiar with the founded on the story of read "And it came to pass best authors of his country, but also a poet whose songs in Genesis where we read "And it came to pass best authors of his country, but also a poet whose songs in Genesis where we read "And it came to pass best authors of his country, but also a poet whose songs in God saw the daughters of men that

In the eyes of the French workman, labour is a divine institution which hallows all that it touches. "He who and the beautiful to the close, nevertheless we rise labours, prays, is a favourite saying amongst the people. This noble and beautiful thought, which has been strongly enough to the period of the thought of a descript world. from the permanent, at the thought of a drowing world strongly encouraged and confirmed by several eminent inexpression party in the attendant horrors which may be conwriters of the modern French school, has greatly contriwith an the which even the pen of a Byron cannot buted to give to the character of the artisan a lofty and refred, our which cross one pour or so bytom cannot to give to the character of the artisan a lofty and identified describe. Happily our feelings have dignified tone, worthy both of our respect and admirately recommend the mountain felia.

in his contempt for the flunky crew; of all two- attempting legged animals bearing the form of men, the scarletplush gentry excite our most profound aversion. We should like to see more of Joseph Mazzini's 'Thoughts upon Democracy in Europe' before expressing our own thoughts upon so important a subject; there has been a lapse of some weeks since the second of Mr. M.'s articles appeared, without any word of the third being forthcoming. Abel Paynter gives us a peep into Holland, under the head of "A few Sketches in the Low Countries,"very interesting. The intellectual and moral capabilities of the black races finds a champion in Goodwyn Barmby: this gentleman seems to be laudably engaged in endeavouring to compensate for the nonsense he has published in his own publications, by the good sense he is making manifest in this Journal and in Jerrold's Magazine. In reply to the croakers against slave emancipation, we extract the following from Mr. Barmby's article:-

NEGRO JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS, It may be useful to inquire, what have been the doings of the emancipated negroes in the West Indies? In connection with a return lately furnished to the British Government, as to the number of emancipated negroes who have become freeholders, etc., in British Guiana, is appended a list of estates which they have purchased either in partnership or association. From this list we

extract the following instances:-"Perseverance Estate .- 470 acres, purchased by 63 labourers in association for 5000 dollars; and 250 acres, purchased by 109 labourers for 1715 dollars, in the same nanner.

"Littlefield Estate .- 500 acres, purchased by 12 labourers in partnership for 9000 dollars. "Lovely Lass Estate. - 500 acres, bought for 1715 dollars by 14 labourers in association.

"North Brook Estate.-500 acres, purchased by 84 labourers in partnership for 10,000 dollars." five large foolscap sheets of paper. From the fact gathered from them, we see no cause to doubt the wisdom of these enfranchised blacks. They have even set an example to the working classes of the whites. In a

country where little labour is required for the sustenance of life, they appear determined to discontinue the oppressive system of overworked hard labour. This they their act of Parliament monopolised the river all the soldiers, two colours; and the people one colour effect by becoming freeholders through co-operation, in association, in partnership. We quite agree with Mr. Barmby that in all this the image of God in ivory might take a lesson from the image of God in ebony." The "ivories" are at length beginning to learn this lesson, but it appears that the "ebsnies" are in advance of them. Andrew Delap gives an explanation of "The Electro-Mag-hill, are drained with the sewer which does not fall into dinner on the energy and beauty of the Latin landary and beauty and be netic Telegraph," which cannot fail to interest a the Lea, at least so high up; there is also provision to guage. In support of the superiority which he

of the venerable champion of the African races were devoted to the hardships experienced by the seamen above the water-works. These water-works having thus complete 'negatives' to make such a 'positive' felemployed in the British commercial marine; the caught the rich sewerage of this swarming population, last letter he wrote was to Lord John Russell in be- there pump it up into the houses of the inhabitants from half of this noble but grossly ill-used class of our which it has been drained, at the rate of from £3 to £6 thropist has proposed a modified form of capital puncountrymen. When will a man with the energy of per house. I pay £6. As may be imagined, the water ishment. He suggests that all criminals condemned Clarkson arise to vindicate the claims of British is very unfit for culinary purposes, preducing violent to death, should have their sentence commuted of it. "What is doing for the people in Dublin?" is answered by James Haughton, who shows that in I believe, very suspiciously, shareholders in this water Dublin, as in most other places, there is very little company, have, by a recent sewer, laid nearly every doing for the people except what they are doing for

A great card in the People's Journal pack, is Harriet Martineau. Her articles on "Household price above named. Now after this, does it not seem beds." Education," so far as they have yet gone are admirable; they should be read and studied by every parent, and by all who can influence the training of children. We should much like to quote from these articles, but have not room. H. M.'s "Lake and in the actual enjoyment. How we should have re-lished the sight of "Master Bob" in "a pair of trousers made for a stout man, and (what appeared to be) the oastler's Sunday waistcoat!" From H. M.'s monthly "Survey from the Mountains" we give river might for public decency be avoided by bathers, if the following extract:

ABD-EL-KADER.

Many who read romances about the days of the Crusades, and whose hearts beat over the romance of history—the narratives of heroes like William Tell, who waged a holy war against the invaders of their country -are unaware that as great a hero lives in our day, and is conducting as holy and undying a struggle. How few care to read of Abd-el-Kader! yet who will venture to say that William Tell was nobler! The Emir Abl-el-Kader is the indomitable foe of the French, who have conquered Algiers, and colonised, or attempted to colonise the neighbourhood. He is a Mahomedan, and hates the Christians. He is a native, and hates the intruders. He is a prince, and hates the conquerers of his country. He cannot drive them out! but he has done everything short of it. He leaves them no peace or rest. They in fact own no land but what they stand on. Every head that is put out beyond the cordon is cut off. Every straggler from the camps disappears. The settlers cannot till the fields, nor go on commercial errands; for Abd-el-Kader comes down upon them whichever way they go. A company cannot pass from camp to camp without its number being thinned. If there is a burning sun, Abd-el Kader pounces upon the troops in their hour of lassitude. If wintry weather comes up from the mountains, Abd-el-Kader comes up with it, as if he rode upon the blast. If snow blocks up the way, Abd-el-Kader issues from the thickest drift. If there is a drought, he drives the foe far from the water brooks by harrassing them, flank and rear. He is always on the eve of being caught: but no man has ever caught him yet, nor any Christian touched his white banner. His tribes are dispersed, his stores taken, his supplies cut off, his horses shot under him, his allies bound over to deliver him up; but he has always yet escaped. He is reported dead; but is presently seen and felt again. He has worn out and brought to disgrace French fieldmarshals; and caused destitute, as he himself is, an expenditure of men and money such as a nation can long endure for the sake of so wretched a colony. He has now sent a summons to the tribes of the south to be ready to renew the war against the invaders; and all but those who are within immediate reach of the French answer with fervour to the call, One cannot but look forward wistfully to see the issue, to divine the lot and the death of such a man;-to watch whether his power of hope can sustain itself against such odds; whether he dies on the field, or in a cave of the rocks,—as a warrior, or a prisoner, or as one of Nature's princes in one of Nature's palaces, the only thing we know is that the man himself-his soul-will never be conquered. Being well assured of this, it will be endurable that his country and native tribes should be brought under European sway, if there were a fair probability that it would be ultimately for their real good. But it is for their invaders to show that it would be so; and till they do, our sympathies must inevitably be with the indomitable Abd-el-Kader, before whose majesty,-the native majesty of the soul,—every Mahomedan bows his head,

It appears that Harriet Martineau is "going forth on a long and uncertain travel to Egypt, and perhaps to visit some Asiatic countries." This announcement is followed by something like a promise that the readers of the People's Journal shall have "Eurveys from the bosom of the Nile, or the base of the Great Pyramid." We shall, as the Scotch say, weary" for them.

and every Christian quails.

We have yet to speak of those favourite writers who, more than any others connected with the People's Journal, have won for it its great and dethe manufacturing districts, set forth by the eloquent served popularity-William and Mary Howitt. In American men, William Lloyd Garrisson and Elilu fact, to make the public pay for depriving themselves and Houses for the Walting Walting of the work o Houses for the Working Classes," which by the aid of railroads, would furnish the working people with four or six-roomed houses in the country at a charge fineluding a free passage to and from London), not higher then free passage to and from London), not higher then free passage to and from London). The life of longer the longer than the supplemental the supplemental throughts and throughts and the supplemental throughts and th higher than is now paid for one or two-roomed dens in the murky, filthy back streets of the metropolis.

Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Buritt, narrated by such a writer. He anticipates a time "when cities, instead of which we had no previous conception. Thus, in Boston, the place where the banner of revolt was first selves into vast bazaars—crowded or deserted, as unfurled against the English aristocracy, in that birth place of Republican liberty, Garrison could not obtain a p': c: of meeting in which to advocate the claims of black Americans to those rights proclaimed in the "Declaration of Independence." Church, chapel, public ball, and private room, were

all shut against him-all but one :-THE DISCIPLES OF THOMAS PAINE;

hall, for his advocacy of the rights of man. In an infidel icall, therefore, he first proclaimed "liberty to the captive, | The French workman derives his feelings of dignity and the opening of the prison to them that were bound." and pride from the high consideration he sets upon labour. Foreigners could with difficulty understand the his course of lectures, "and Boston is professedly a fisheries, are empowered to expel every one from the profess." profound contempt with which he looks down upon the Christian city; hence, I blush, while I am constrained to livering the contempt with which he looks down upon the Christian city; hence, I blush, while I am constrained to litefied and pampered servant of the noble or the rich. acknowledge the superior humanity of what is called in-It is not only the servitude, but especially the comparational fidelity, to the Christianity of the day." This circumfield is not only the servitude, but especially the comparation of the day. Straig only the servitude, but especially the comparafidelity, to the Christianity of the day." This circumments win grant extends and the comparafidelity life life led by the regainers of wealthy families, stance needs no comment; by their fruits, ye shall know parliament to certain persons, ought it not to reserve

the servant was as one of his master's family, but as great truth, that "all men are born free and equal." He has been several times mobbed and threatened with the "tar-kettle;" and once at the imminent when we are threatened with Asiatic cholers, and every peril of his life was dragged through the streets of Boston by an infuriated rabble; his clothes torn from his body, and stones and brick-bats hurled at him, accompanied by cries of "Lynch him, Lynch him;" his escape from death on this occasion may be considered as almost miraculous. He had the gallows erected in front of his own door! he has received numberless letters containing challenges to fight him, or fiendish threats of assassination. Lastly, the State of Georganas, through its Legislature, offered a reward of 5,000 dollars for his life. Yet the man still lives, a terror to the tyrants, and the champion of the oppressed. We bid him good speed in his gloi us mission.

It is enough to say that the articles by William Howitt, are by William Howitt, what more can we say to express our idea of their worth and beauty? For us to attempt to praise W. II.'s " Michaelmas. and the "Summer Day," and "Summer Night in the How heartily we sympathise with the proud nailer Forest," would indeed be to essay that vain task of

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly,

And throw a perfume on the violet." Let our readers read the articles referred to, and udge and enjoy for themselves. Sure we are that those who take our advice will thank us for pointing out to them so rich a store of enjoyment. Besides the above there are excellent articles by William Howitt on the "Anti-Slavery League," the

"Proposed Whittington Club," and on the "Increasing Obstructions to Bathing, and Misuse of the Police," which deserve and have our warmest commendation. The last named of the above articles we shall take

because it is the happiest selection we might make Book. from Mr. Howitt's articles, but because in a "plain unvarnished" manner it exposes some of the plundering and tyrannical monopolies of our present social system. The despotism unveiled by Mr. H. is truly monstrous and intolcrable:-

INCREASING OBSTRUCTIONS TO BATHING, AND MISUSE OF THE POLICE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT. At a time when the public is every day becoming more ing to the general health, and when, in consequence. singular that in the country and in the metropolitan | Thos. Spence. suburbs scarcely a day passes without some fresh obstruction being thrown in the way of bathing. It is a subject which demands the earnest attention of the this island was known; by the Latin authors it was public, and the adoption of some measures to put a stop | called "Brittannia." to this mischievous practice. Let us take a single case which may show what is now doing almost everywhere. In the populous neighbourhood of Clapton, the river works, under penalty of prosecution. Now it would apage includes a densely peopled district of houses of at pearance when engaged in battle. - Mackenzie's Hisleast a mile in length. The two rows of houses facing he high-way, leading from Clapton-gate to Stamfordwide circle of readers. From an account of the "Obsequies of Thomas Clarkson," by Robinson Taylor, we are happy to learn that the last labours tories, copper-mills, dye-houses, &c., fall into the Lea It were a noble mission for a man worthy diarrhoeas, &c. Luckily, I have a pump on the pre- to a journey on the Eastern Counties Railway. mises, but the commissioners of sewers, many of them, pump on the premises adjoining the main road most effectually dry, so that the inhabitants have no possible a rich farce to prevent people bathing in this water? As the water worse, I am not aware that any obstructions are offered to bathing above the works, but unfortunately again this is the very part where people should no Mountain Holidays" are a rich treat; their de- bathe. It is the part of the river where houses extend scription being the next best thing to a participation nearly along the whole length of one bank, and where on the other runs a very favourite walk of the inhabitants in the meadows. To say the least, and to say nothing of the nonsense of keeping people out of water into which such a heavy drainage runs, this part of the health of the inhabitants is greatly endangered by drinking this water, and it is a great neglect of government to allow private companies to monopolise rivers to such an extent as to keep out competing companies, and yet to take no care to compel them to convey their water from where it is pure. The company having monopolised the water up the valley far beyond the Clapton drainage ought to be compelled to convey the water from beyond that point by pipes, or private canel. This is, however a general neglect of our government, The sums levied on the public by private companies, as highway trusts,

> to be able to pump by drainage-water into our houses at the rate of £6 per annum. But to return to the particular of bathing. At the Lea Bridge Water Works, the river is compelled into three separate channels. One from the canel running on | preacher, for such he was afterwards ascertained to towards Hackney Wick, Old Ford, &c.; the second is be. a private canel of the water company, which goes to supply the East London with Clapton darinage; the third

gas companies for lighting streets and roads, water com

panies, and the like, is 20,000,000 per annum, yet no

care is taken in the acts effectually to restrain the extor-

tion of these companies. They are let loose to fleece us

pretty much at their pleasure. Thus, the original £100

shares of the New River Company now sell for £21,000

each. It is, therefore, evident that the rates levied on

the people by the company are far too high, and ought

to be reduced by government. There ought to be some

general inspecting and restraining body on the part of

government to protect the people from such general

wrong and imposition as prevails. Companies ought not

pursues the old course through the meadows. Well, the company having got possession of the rich drainage of Clapton, warns all people from bathing in its water-course-doubtless, considering the water already rich enough for East London. The canal runing from near the Lea Bridge in a parallel line for the conveyance of goods, is a very suitable place for bathing, lying off the highway, and at the foot of Clapton Fields. There people, and especially boys in great numbers, have for the last sixty years been accustomed to bathe. Lately, however, the canal company have had notice-boards erected, and also warnings painted in large letters on the bridges, announcing a penalty of forty

shillings to any persons bathing in the canal. On inquiring what was the cause of this prohibition, I banks, and also used bad language. As to injuring the banks, that must be to a very trivial extent. What serious injury can naked boys do to strong gravelly banks? Bad language it would be a subject of national congratulation if boys would avoid; but if boys have dirty language, it is no reason why they should have dirty bodies too; nor is there any fear of their either contaminating either the canel or the ears of the boatmen

fellows in the country.

But what is more, to keep these boys, &c., out of the water, a policeman is regularly stationed on a bridge near the usual bathing place. If the boys had been permitted to bathe, and the policeman had been posted to prevent mischief to the banks, or to the delicate ears of boatmen, there would have been some service in it. But the policeman is set there to watch over nobody, and for this to be paid by whom ! By the canal proprietors? No, by the country! We have made particular inquiry, and find this to be the fact. This is a gross abuse of the institution of police. These men are intended to watch over the general peace, and over private property in a general way, not over particular private interests. This canal is a private property, and a means of profit to the company if, therefore, the property needs watching, it is clearly the husiness of the company to do it themselves. We have their children of one of the most necessary and healthy of indulgences, that of bathing. This must be looked

after by the public. But the mischief does not cease here. The bathers being driven from the canal, and not allowed to enter the the river in the town meadows below the water-works. Here, again, however, springs up a new opponent, and orders them off. This is the landlord of the Lea Bridge Water Company, and acts under a clause in his lease from them. He also erects his notice boards threatening pro-

secution. Now where in the world are people to go to? They are driven from stream to stream, and at last find them selves without a single yard of water into which they can Infidels by profession, offered him the free use of their plunge in weather equal in heat to that of India. Mono poly after monopoly pursues them. Those streams which God has caused to flow freely through the country for the good and refreshment of all are shut up by acts of parliament. Canal companies, water companies, traders in simple, natural, and necessary enjoyment of their waters. ments will grant certain uses of these waters by acts of carefully the original right of the public to drink of this

Garrison has been more than once put into prison, water, or to wash in it at suitable places! When the and once fined a hundred dollars for preaching the sanatory condition of the people is pronounced to be a most important public object; when baths and washwhen we are threatened with Asiatic cholers, and every means of invigorating the system, and of cultivating habite of cleanliness, are strengously recommended by medical men, are the people to be driven everywhere from the water, that canal boats may not be blackened by the language of rude boys, and that landlords may pick up shillings from anglers? The thing demands the immediate attention of government; and to secure that attention, associations should everywhere be formed, not only to resist all groundless aggressions on the public right, but to procure numerous petitions to parliament, praying for general act providing the necessary accommodation of the public as regards bathing throughout the kingdom. Amongst the illustrations in these parts, all beautiful, we can only find room to single out portraits of William Lloyd Garrison, and Elihu Burritt, said to be correct likenesses. We beg to hint to the

> BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS ON EVERY PARTICULAR RELATIVE TO SE-CURING THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The title of this little work sufficiently explains its objects. It has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, and contains full information on the subject treated of. It may be had of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Deanstreet, Soho; of Messrs. M Grath, Clark, and Doyle, now on mission in furtherance of the objects of the Charter Association, and the sub-secretaries of the Association in all parts of the kingdom. No one who the liberty of extracting entire; we shall do so, not desires to possess a vote should be without this Hand

Warieties.

THE LAND THE PROPERTY OF ALL.-" The land of earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the sensibly impressed with the necessity of carefully attend- said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For, there is no living but on land and its producbaths and washhouses are at great expense provided for | tions, consequently, what we cannot live without, the people in the metropolis and other large towns, it is we have the same property in as in our lives," BRITAN, THE LAND OF TIN. - Britain, signifying

metal or tin land, is the most ancient name by which

from Gaul (France.) The princes were a kind of woollen tartan trowsers, or bracca, tied at the ancles, a tunic and short cloak, containing seven colours, Lea has till lately afforded the means of bathing, but with chains of gold around their necks, and belts These are only examples from a list extending over the East London Water Company having monopolised encircling their bodies: their women adding bracethat river to a great extent, have placed notice-boards lets. The Druids had dresses with six colours, that no person shall bathe in their water, even below the carried a wand or staff, a Druid's egg, enclosed in gold, on their necks, their heads shaved, and their pear quite reasonable that, this water being intended beards long. The nobility were allowed to wear for domestic uses, all bathing in it should be prevented, tartans having five colours; the governors, four were it not that this Water Company, having by colours; officers and young nobles, three colours; way upwards for a good many miles—that is to where but the last-named class were generally attired in it joins the monopoly of the new River Company—have skins of beasts, painting and dycing their set down their engine-house so as to catch the far bodies with a sea-weed called "woad," which as greater portion of the drainage of Clapton. The drain-sisted in keeping them warm, and gave a fierce ap-

tory of England. PITT'S PARENTS .- Pitt was disputing at a cabinet "your father and mother must have been two low as you are.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—A philan-Punch. A Summer's Evening is thus prettily described

by Hood:-"the flowers have shut their eyes the zephyr's light has gone, having rocked the leaves to sleep, and the little birds have laid resource but this drainage-saturated water at a costly their heads under their wings, sleeping in feather

A COMPLICATION OF DISORDERS .- "How do do if sensible of this, and that no possible cause could make how do do, Doctor, I'm dreadful glad I've found you at, home! I want you to give me a steffikit to get a quart of sperits, to put into some rutes and barks, that I've been getting to cure my poor old karkiss!" "What is the matter with you madam?" Why I've got the information of the liver, and my disguster is out of order! I'm troubled, too, with the rebellious colic, and have it sometimes so that it seems as if it would screw me all up into nots, and I've a notion of trying these rutes and barks, if I can get some sperits, to see if the medisum won't cure the rest of the river were open. But even then, the me." "Well, madam, you certainly have a complication of diseases, by your account; but I don't see as I can help you about procuring sperits. Why don't you steep your roots and barks in water! "Water? well there, now, that beats all natur! What's water good for? Ye can' get the vartue of the stuff out, to steep it in water ."

WHEN SOCRATES WAS told by a friend that the Judges had sentenced him to death, he replied-'And hath not nature passed the same sentence upon them?" JACOB AND RACHEL.

"Jacob kissed Rachel! And he lifted up his voice and wept."

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we cant see that Jacob had much to cry about. -American paper.

THE WRONG PULPIT .- On Sunday afternoon last young man was seen to enter Middleton, he was habited Ranter alamode, that is, in a black coat of a peculiar cut, white handkerchief, and a hat, the brim of which was capacious. On arriving near the shamble in the market place, he inquired of a number of lads who were there congregated, for the Primitive Methodist chapel. "Primitive Methody chapel dun you want?" said one of the boys. "Yes, the Primitive Methodist chapel," replied the

"Aw dunnot kno ony chapel o' that neme abeawt here, dus theaw, Bill?" said the lad inquiringly of one of his companions. "Aw dar say felly wants to get to'th Ranters' chapel," said Bill. Yes, yes, the Ranters," said the young man. Oh, then, you mun goo deawn ehend o'th shambtles, streight forrud, un you mun keep to yoar lift hont, un yo cum to'th chapel directly yo'll see neam on o'stone owre th' dur." The young man proceeded forward, and soon arrived at a chapel with a stone over the door, called Providence Chapel, belonging to the Independants. He entered the chapel, found a numerous congregation, and he immediately ascended the pulpit, and gave out the 30th hymn in the second book. After the congregation had sung seven verses, the real preacher, who also came from Manchester, arrived, and the other had to descend, and went in search of the real Primi-

was informed that it was alleged that the boys injured the live Methodist chapel, where he found the congregation had been for some time: however, he explained the matter, and then delivered a short sermon. STAGE COACHES .- In the year 1672, when through out the kingdom only six stage coaches were going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cressent, of the Charter-house, for their suppression, and among the

many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—"Those stage coaches make with it, boatmen being notoriously some of the rudest gentlemen come to London upon very small occasions which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the conveniency of the pa-sage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journies on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love to pleasure, that the are uneasy ever after." King Hudson.—The monarch of the rail has lately

taken to the decoration of his not particularly elegant English by the use of all sorts of foreign words he chances to overhear, without the least reference to their applicability or significance. One of the latest stories current about this new hobby of his is, that at a dinner he gave at the Albert Gate the other day. some noble lord who was to have been present did heard of country squires using the rural police to watch not show, whereupon the chairman of the Eastern pen of Mary Leman Gillies, with that power and these two parts, Biography principally claims the sweetness, which so well becomes an earnest and no-pen of Mary Howitt, her subjects being those great this practice of setting policemen to watch a canal is, in the principal stricts, set forth by the eloquent of the principal stricts, set forth by the eloquent of the watch and of country squires using the rural police to watch their game, to the non-necessity for gamekeepers; but the n lady present whisperingly suggested to Mrs. Hudson that her spouse would do well to confine himself to a language he understood, and so avoid the ridicule which attended absurd displays like the one he had just perpetrated. Whereupon the hostess observed, 'Yes, I always tells George to give over his Latin, water company's water-course, are obliged to resort to but the more he goes on with his parly voo."-Liverpool Chronicle. A STRANGE ARISTOCRACY.—There is an aristocracy

among the slaves of the south, who, when they wish Inn, who rents the fishery of this stream, from the bridge to be very severe on each other, say, "go long, half-as far as Temple Mills, from the aforesaid East London price nigger! you wouldn't fetch fifty dollars, and I'am with a thousand." TIME AND ETERNITY .- Said Stubbs to one of his

debtors, "Isn't it about time for you to pay me that little bill!" "My dear sir," was the consoling reply, it is not a question of time -it is a quesion of eternity."

EDITORIAL LABOURS. - The Otaheite Gazette is printed in a barn, which answers every purpose for a publication office, bulletin office, editorial office, printing office, and chamber, parlour, kitchen, dognouse, and stable for the editor, his family, and quitted. cattle. He does all the composition, writing, selecting, book-keeping, and marketing, himself. He says, with perseverance and economy, he thinks he hoped, will lead to something being done with refer- The beautiful but greedy bird was found living dead

GENERAL PRIM is now in England.

Weneral Antelligence.

More Poles Arrested .- Several arrests have lately taken place in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in tineau, has been unanimously elected mayor of Birconsequence of the investigation that has been made | mingham for the ensuing year. into the disturbances in Poland.

A NEW CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Wadowice in Callicia, and some arrests have taken place n consequence.

NEW SCALE OF SALARY TO THE GENERAL POST-MEN.—The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the following as the future scale of wages for the General Post letter-carriers: -60 men (seniors) at 30s. will amount to £19,504 annually, the force being miles, under an hour.

RIDING FOR THE MILLION.—In consequence of the great success attending the running of omnibuses progressing speedily to completion. editor that a portrait of William or Mary Howitt, to of the London Conveyance Company and Association face the title-page of the second volume, would be have started a large number of their vehicles from very acceptable to the readers of the "People's Paddington to Tottenham-court-road (Oxford-street Paddington to Tottenham-court-road (Oxford-street) end) at a charge of 3d. each passenger, and from rapidly with the fortfications at Sheerness; the Pottenham-court-road to the Bank for the same sum., musket-proof battery already assumes a formidable THE ABBE ROUGE having presented a petition to appearance. the King of Prussia for permission to preach, was ordered to leave Berlin immediately. DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS .- It was reported at gave birth to four children. Three of them lived only

Galacz that the Russians had suffered a severe defeat an hour, and the fourth is still alive and well. They in the Caucasus. DEATH OF AN UNPRONOUNCABLE. -- The eldest son of the Prussian Minister, Van Bodelschwingvelmede,

recently killed in a duel. GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION .- A Hamburg paper states, that the English Government has given no- iron rails, and 600 tons of iron chairs, are wanted for tice that it does not intend to renew the treaty with the German Customs' Union.

LORD NORMANBY has subscribed four thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers who have lost of 1,500 tons of iron rails, each rail to be 15 feet in their all by the recent floods in France. EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A working man, named Odebey, at Lons le Saulnier, stifled himself by wrap-ping round his head and face a wet sheet, folded health of the aged Chancellor of Austria. The

SHOALS OF HERRINGS .- We are happy to state herings are becoming abundant in the north. THERE IS A LAW IN HOLLAND which obliges the overnment to bring up, at its own charge, the tration of the Poor Law therein. seventh child of every family, in which there are already six living.

neck with a cord.

between Berwick and N. wcastle, the journey from Edinburgh to London will be a matter of fifteen or ixteen hours. Little more than a century ago we a mile, and the stakes £25 aside. Mathews won. find the following:-"9th May, 1734.-A coach will set out towards the end of next week for Lon- have elected the Rev. John Milner mayor for the don, or any place on the road. To be performed in nine days, being three days sooner than any other coach that travels the road; for which purpose eight stout horses are stationed at proper distances.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.—There is now living n the town of New Salem (United States) a Mr. Thomas Adams, who is ninety-four years of age—his wife ninety-six. He is one of fifteen children, not tic collection, proverbially the richest of its kind in one of whom died under sixty years of age, three of whom are still living, and the sum of all their ages is more than 1200 years.

SAID TO BE A REPUBLIC.—Three-fourths of all the houses in New York city are said to be the property of three or four individuals, among whom is Louis Phillipe, King of the French! A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- On Saturday wonder it did not "die by inches," instead of by a excavations for the erection of a Roman Catholic hook.

church in Dye-street, Bermondsey, was concluded. LORD RECTORSHIP of Glasgow University .- It is down the Berlin market for several months (says a inderstood that Wordsworth, the poet, is to be nominated as a candidate at the approaching election. GREAT INCREASE of Shipping at Leith .- Since Sunday last one hundred vessels, chiefly from foreign ports, have arrived; nearly one half of these are with grain. The docks, round and round, are lined with shipping five and six deep. The Swede, the Dine, and the Russian, are lying in friendly inity with the Dutchman, German, and Prussian. What good reason is there that the friendly crews of these ships should proceed at the bidding of rascally governments to cut each others throats? Think of the rationality of war!]

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday, Mr. Gerald, of Anslie-street, Somers Town, was robbed of a bag injury. containing £147 in gold, whilst riding in an omnibus between Kingsland and Bishopsgate-street.

retiring Mayor, has been unanimously elected for the 17th of September, with all the pomp and circumensuing year. REMOVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUTE from the Arch .- During the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to town on Saturday last, Her Majesty communicated her decision to the Commissioners of

Woods and Forests, that the Wellington statute shall

be removed fothwith from its present unsightly elevation. STATUTE OF GODFREY DE BOUILLON.-The Place Royale, Brussels, has been selected for the site of Godefroid de Bouillon. THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE .- Mr. Charles E.

Brown, proprietor, printer and publisher, of the Cambridge for the ensuing year. extensive cooperage at Limehouse.

of the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a sister of the Duke of Modena is confirmed. The future Duchess of Bordeaux is thirty years of age; her fortune is estimated at £4,000,000. The Duke de Bordeaux is twenty-six years of age. RUNNING MATCH FOR TEN POUNDS .- On Saturday

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BORDEAUX.-The news

the half-mile race between Johnson and Fairbairn was decided in Hyde Park in favour of the former. The half mile was run in two minutes and eighteen seconds. THE MODEL Lodging-house, St. Giles' .- This

erection, situate in George-street, St. Giles', is proceeding very rapidly towards completion. Monster Lobster.—Last week a large pea lobster was caught at Port Iron, which weighed 8lb., length 21 inches, and circumference 14½ inches. Opening of a Daily Exchange at Newcastle.-On

Friday afternoon, the Exchange on Sand-hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was formally opened as a place of daily business, for the merchants of that port. NEW DOCK AT HULL. - On Thursday the first stone of the Victoria Dock was laid at Hull by Mr.

Beadle, the chairman of the dock company. PRINCE Michael Radzivill expired at the close of last month, on his estate. Podlicznim. The deceased was General and Commander of the Maltese Order. THE BLIND TRAVELLER .- Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, has returned to this country after an absence of upwards of six years, during which time he visited Portugal and Spain, Algeria, and all the places in the Mediteranian, penetrated Egypt and Syria, crossed the desert to Jerusalem, and, finally, made an extensive tour through the least frequented parts of the south-east of Europe, including Hungary, Transylvania, Servia, Bosnia,

&c., travelling, as usual, alone. A Novelty in the Streets of London .- Scats are now being placed, similar to those in the parks, tor the use of the public, beneath a handsome row of trees, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly. BATHS IN MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday a special

vestry decided unanimously on the establishment in Company. the above parish of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes. MAGISTERIAL CHANGES .- Mr. Yardley, barrister,

of the Middle Temple, has recently been appointed a police magistrate of the metropolis, in the room of official duties at the Thames police court. Mr. Broderip, who has been a magistrate of the Thames police court for twenty-three years, removes to the Westminster police court.

Wick.—Eight Men Drowned.—Last week a boat with eight fishermen on board, off the coast of Wick, was upset and all were drowned. By this dreadful occurrence, upwards of thirty individuals have been plunged into want, and many of them thrown upon 4lbs. loaf. the charity of the world. THE PROJECT for establishing a Literary Institu-

many inhabitants of the town. The subscription set afoot for the purpose has reached £1,4000. THE CHEAP Omnibus system, which is a novelty in charge of conveyance from Edinburgh to Leith was

merly the charge from Edinburgh to Leith was six- elected. STATE OF TRADE.—The adoption of short time in the cotton mills in the district is becoming general, ceeding from that district to Cornhill, either lost or and many thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition

A PROLIFIC GOOSE .- Mr. George Wilson, of the Tercrosset, in Kingwater, has a goose, which has will be made to parliament, in the next session, for reared a brood of twelve goslings this last summer, and commenced laying again ten days ago, and will

no doubt produce another brood ere Christmas. THE NEW PLANET.—The present distance of the new planet, expressed in common measure, is about 3.200,000,000 English miles from the sun, and about 3,100,000,000 from the earth.

ANOTHER FATAL MINE ACCIDENT OCCURred on Friday, at the coal pits of Messrs. Kenworthy, at Ashton. William Charlesworth, aged forty years. and Francis Charlesworth, his brother, aged fortythree, met with an almost instantaneous death.

whilst working in a shaft, 240 yards deen. THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—II. Laurence, Esq., has been elected mayor, for the ensuing year. MR. HARDY, M.P., FOR BRADFORD is in a very dan- and that the distance of 500 miles will be performed

gerous state of health. TRIAL FOR MURDER,-The High Court Justiciary (Scotland) was occupied, during two days last week, duals, at Llandiio, put a bull to death on Friday with the trial of Janet Campbell, or M'Lel'an for week, by shooting it with guns; but so unskilful the murder of her husband by poison. She was ac-

murder to light.

FANNY ELSSLER has had an interview with the Pope, and been permitted to kiss the feet of his Holi-

ROBERT MARTINEAU, brother of Miss Harriet Mar-

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ADVOCATE.—It is stated, that M. Guizot has furnished Lord Brougham with copies of all the correspondence which has passed between Lord l'almerston and the French government on the subject of the Spanish marriages, that his lordship may be prepared to defend his chum the king of the

barricades. PIGEON EXPRESS. - On Saturday, a colebrated per week; 110 at 25s.; 130 at 23s. According to pigeon belonging to Mr. Lawford, of Brixton, flew the new scale the cost of the general delivery force from Brighton to Brixton, a distance of fifty two

THE ATMOSPHERIC SYSTEM.—The works upon the Croydon and South Devon Atmospheric Railways are

Dr. Conneau, the accomplice in the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon, has been released from prison. and intends, it is said, to come to England. GETTING READY. - The workmen are proceeding

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS AT JOHNSTONE. - On Tuesday week the wife of a labouring man at Johnstone, were all males.

THREEPENNY OMNIBUSES are now running from the Elephant and Castle, to the Eastern Counties Rail-

WORK FOR THE IRON TRADE.—About 1,700 tons of the works of the East Lincolnshire, now in operation, The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction also notify that they are ready to receive tenders for the supply length, and weighing about 70lbs, per vard. PRINCE METTERNICH.—A letter from Munich, in

four times thick, and binding it tightly round his sooner the devil gets his own, the better.] ANDOVER UNION .- Two very bulky blue books have just been issued, containing the report from and minutes of evidence adduced before the Commons' committee, on the Andover Union, and the adminis-

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR £50 .- On Tuesday

the running match between Brookson, of London, A Contrast.—When the line of rail is completed and Mathews, of Birmingham, came off in the presence of a large assemblace of spectators, near the Plough Inn, at Wandsworth. The distance was half A CLERICAL MAYOR.—The corporation of Appleby ensuing year.

· RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION .- The Gazette of Tuesday contains the Speaker's order for a new writ for Renfrewshire, in consequence of the death of Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. OPENED TO THE PUBLIC .- The Grand Duke of

Saxe Weimar has opened to the public his numisma-Polish Salt Mine.—The breadth of the salt mine at Cracow is 1.115 feet, its length is 6,691 feet, and

its depth is 743 fect. A HADDOCK was captured off the port of Whitehaven last week, in the belly of which was found a considerable part of a joiner's two-foot rule! It is a

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, which has been weighing letter from that city,) has not yet ceased. THE GRAND POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL IS fixed

for Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Moore, Ireland's most famous poet is on his death-IMPORTATION OF BONES.—A vessel arrived from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has brought the large quantity of 82,320 bs. weight of dry bones.

THE DREADFUL HURRICANE, the effects of which

were so disastrous at Havannah, on the 10th, appears

THOMAS MOORE THE POET .- It is said that Thomas

to have visited Charleston at the same time. A portion of the roof of Trinity Church was blown off and the vessels in the harbour had sustained great EXECUTION FOR MUTINY .- The execution of Samuel Jackson, a seamen on board one of the Ame-THE MAYOR OF LEEDS .- Mr. J. D. Luccock, the rican war ships of Vera Cruz, took place on the

> stance of judicial murder. The culprit had been guilty of some mutinous offence. FULMINATING COTTON. - The Bavarian government has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cot-

> Suspected Murder.—A waterman at Davenport. named Davey, is in custody, on suspicion of having caused the death of a woman of indifferent character. who had engaged his boat to carry her on board the Stromboli lying in Hamoaze.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL IN BOHEMIA.— EGER, OCT. 30.—This morning the powder magazine, situated outside the town, blew up with a terrific Cambridge Chronicle, has been elected mayor of noise, splitting the doors and smashing the windows Cambridge for the ensuing year.

Alarming Fire at Limehouse. - On Monday even of many of the houses. An officer had just entered. His mutilated body was found at 80 ing, a fire, causing great damage, broke out in an vards from the spot. The sentinel on duty escaped unhurt.

> ventor of a new species of marine battery, on the platform system, which can be adopted to all kinds of vessels of war. This invention will bear the name of the Prince, and will be tried on board a corvette at present in process of construction. THE NEW REFORMATION .- At Brunswick, on the 30th ult., a grand banquet, at which there were ISO

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, it is said, is the in-

Many toasts were given, and among them one to Pope Pius IX. THE SEWAGE COMPANY .- Notices have been given of the intention to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable the Sewage Manure Company to make drains, tunnels, sewers, &c., under the City, to Bark-

guests, was given in honour of the Abbe Ronge.

ing-reach where reservoirs, &c. are to be formed for the reception of the manure. Two children were burnt to death a few days ago at Manchester, in both instances the children had been left without a competent person to take charge

of them.

THROWN FROM A HORSE, -On Monday, Mr. Champney, inspector of the S division of police, was riding along Regent-street, when the animal suddenly took fright, and, coming in direct collision with a hackney cab, the rider was thrown with great violence, several of his ribs were fractured, and his leg broken. FORGERY BY A POSTMASTER. - A reward of fifty guineas has been offered for the apprehension of Mr.

James Morse, chemist and druggist, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, late deputy post-master, accused of forgeries to a very great extent on the money-order department of the post-office. THE GAME Laws .- During the past fortnight, 26 poachers have been committed by the Buckinghamshire magistrates to Aylesbury House of Correction

for terms of imprisonment, varying from seven days up to three months. ROBBERT IN THE LONDON DOCKS -On Monday at the Thames Police Office, Nicholas Ayres, a labourer. was committed for trial charged with having stolen six pounds of sugar the property of the London Dock

TREATMENT OF THE POOR - On Monday, at Lambeth Police Office, William Stanley, one of those unhappy beings who, in order to obtain a wretched lodging and a piece of dry bread, night and morning, have to walk upwards of seven miles daily, was Mr. Bond, deceased, and will shortly commence his charged with having stolen a door key belonging to the pauper's receiving ward of Marlborough-house. Peckham. The charge was fully shown to have been "got up" for the purpose of annoying and oppressing the poor fellow, and Mr. Norton discharged

Another Fall in Bread. - On Wednesday the majority of the bakers in the metropolis again lowered the price of bread one halfpenny in each A CURIOUS QUESTION .- At the election of the

Mayor of Nottingham on Monday, a question was tion at Southampton is very warmly taken up by raised whether a citizen of the United States can hold that office. Mr. Cripps was objected to on the ground that he had, when in America, become a citizen of the United States. The town clerk was of London, has long been common in Scotland. The opinion that that circumstance would be a legal objection, and as Mr. Cripps avowed himself to be never more than twopence. [This in incorrect, for a loyal subject of the Queen he was unanimously Loss of £300.-On Wednesday the clerk of an

extensive linen draper, in Oxford-street, whilst prothrown out of employment for two days a week .- to other valuable papers, bank of England notes to the extent of upwards of £300. NOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES .- Application

leave to bring in a Bill for making a Bridge over the River Thames, near Essex-street, Strand, to the opposite shore, at or near to Dowsen's Wharf, in the Marsh and Wall liberty.
THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE FOUNTAINS.—On Wednes-

day the play of these fountains was suspended during the cleansing of the fountains. When the water was drawn off many cels were discovered. THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST.—It is stated, on

the authority of one of the trustees, that the full amount of Mr. Owen's bequest for the foundation of a College near Manchester will be about £100,000. RAILWAYS .- It is expected that in twelve months there will be a continuous railway communication between London and Aberdeen, by way of Carlisle,

in one day. HORRIBLE. - Some eight or nine unfeeling indiviwere they, that they fired at the poor animal from nine o'clock till twelve before they finally killed it.

THE MURDER AT DAGENHAM. — During the past

THE PENALTY OF BOLTING.—A kingfisher, attemptweek circumstances have transpired, which, it is
ing to swallow a larch perch last week, was choked
ing to swallow a larch perch last week, was choked can get along & If the don't, it will not be his fault! | cace to bringing the mystery which envelopes this on the bank of a pool, near Hereford, with the fisc

half way down its throat.

Now ready, Price One Shilling. THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem, by ERNEST JONES

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In every page before us may be discovered some fresh. grous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking swn of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's

In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it possible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetie We turn to such a work as ."The Seary travellers in the desert, when they approach those drings from which they draw renovated life and vigour continue their course.—Bury and Suffolk Herald.

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Agents are requested to send their orders to the author toMr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean Erreet, Soho, London, or to M'Gowan & Co., Printers, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, where copies may be procured.

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS. A^N application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himseif the sele patendee of the Photographic process 1) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge. His Honour refused the application in toto. No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate

charge.
All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual at his Depot, I, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

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BY F. O'CONNOR, Esq. Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham Street, Manchester: and

Public Meetings.

THE PEACE SOCIETY. - The second of a series of lec

tures in the course of delivery under the auspices of the Society for promoting Peace, and for the Abolition of War, was delivered on Taesday evening, in the Hall of Commerce; Threadneedle-street, by Mr Henry Clapp. jun., who was announced as the editor in Pioneer, published at Lyan, Massachusets, in the United States. Mr. Clapp after describing the anxiety felt by a vast body of his fellow countrymen, not merely for the maintenance of pacific relations between the two nations, but for the establishment of a complete brotherhood and unity of feeling between the sens of Old and New England proceed to argue that the spirit of war, based as it was upon retaliation and revenge, was at variance with Christianity, and that the institutions which encouraged those passions, engerdered every species of moral corruption, and therefore ought to be abandoned. He trasted the day was not distant when the hich formed the heraldic bearing of America, would be exchanged for the dove, and that the lion, which was appended as a supporter to the arms of Great Britain, would give place to the lamb. He conwould be exceeded in individuals, so it also ought to be curbed in nations, and that the principles which governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations their true comice of duty. It was to give effect to these principles, that he and many of his countrymen desired to see a league formed, to abelish and exercise the spirit of war. Mr. Clapp introduced several interesting narratives in the course of his address in illustration of his arguments, and concluded a lecture, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, amidst general plaudits. The hall was fully attended, especially by the members of the Society of Friends.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY .- On Monday the usual procession and formalities attendant on the swearing in of Sir George Carroll to the office of Lord Mayor, took place. In the evening the customary Banquet was given at the Guildhall. It appears from the accounts in the daily papers to have been unusually sumptnous and splendid. The Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers. Judges, &c., were present; there was, however, nothing in the speeches worthy of note.

PRIVATES MATHEWSON AND COOK OF THE SEVENTH Hussans.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the of those immediate changes sought for by the struggentiemen who have formed themselves into a com mittee for "surchasing the discharge of privates Mathewson and Cook, witnesses at the late coroner's inquest at isounsless, from the 7th Hussars," took place at the Blue Posts Tavern, Shoe Lane, Fieet Street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the treasurer and secretary, and to determine on the most efficient measures for carrying out the humane object of the committee. Subscriptions exceeding £30 in amount were announced. The requisite sum is £50, being 30 for Mathewson, as he has only been in the regiment a few months, and £20 for Cook, who has been ten years in the service.

THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE .- On THESday a fully attended meeting of the board of directors of the poor of St. Paneras took place in the board I room of the workhouse, Kings Road, for the pur-I pose of considering their reply to the recent report of the Poor Law Commissioner in reference to the late inquest on the pauper, Mary Anne Jones, and t the general treatment and management of the poor i in St. Paueras workhouse. Mr. Churchwarden I Howarth occupied the chair, and read the late comnmunication of the Poor Law Commissioners, and in lated by law, as much wages would be given for d defence of the Board of Guardians. The main points wwere, that the dietary was established many years a ago, under the sanction of eminent medical authori- the working day of twelve hours, whereas any tities, and that the dietary of the inmates of the diminution in the time of the longest working day seenhum ward was also fixed by them. As to the man Witt-it is alleged that the employment in which he) is called she't time, and is followed by a relative re-

when he was dismissed from it; the Guardians regret | hours, a day's wage is paid for ten hours' work, but; the subject. All that you published before was quite the manter of the mante the master should have deprived him of any privilege on account of the evidence he gave, but refuse any compensation. As to remedies, the Directors have ordered that all punishments are to be recorded, and copies sent to the Commissioners. The able-bodied poor are to be allowed to leave the workhouse, but shall not be re-admitted without an order from the images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful Board on Tuesday or Friday. The dampness of the thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippoterne, He will want neither readers nor admirers.—Morn-limited to the number required by Dr. Fano. The limited to the number required by Dr. Fane. The resolutions of the vestry, laudatory of the workhouse authorities, and by implication of the Beard, having been appended to the reply, Mr. Douglas objected to them as a part of the reply; they were withdrawe, and on the motion of that gentleman, the answer, as amended, was adopted manipously, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Yoor Law Commissioners The Board then broke up.

TRETOTAL DEMONSTRATION .- On Monday night a very crowded meeting of teetetallers was held in Exeter Hall, Dr. Oxley in the chair, when, after upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Rossell was adopted, praying his Lerdship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were writhing under the effects of famine. They marched to and departed from Exeter Hall in lo ges, preceded by bands of music. It was computed that there were 4,000 present, each of whom paid an admission fee of fourpence.

THE NORTHMERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

There is no better system of warfare than the undermining process, especially if the enemy's camp is otherwise impregnable. Many a battle has been lost by ill advised and hasty operations, which might have been won by patience and perseverance. We tolerated Free Trade more for the power of which it stripped the old feudal aristocracy, than for any immediate benefit it was likely to confer upon the popular army. Every feather plucked from the high flying wing of rampant authority brings it within nearer reach of that arm which has been so long but so hopelessly uplifted in suppliant imploring for justice or even mercy. Upor the same principle we now hail the renewed agitation for a TEN HOURS' BILL, though with the great improvement of machinery, increasing population and diminished custom, we would much prefer an Eight Hours' Bill. However, we do hail the resuscitation of the question, provided it is not once more to be made a stalking horse for some aspiring leader, or the sympathetic plaything of a goodnatured and pliant lord. In short, if the battle is to be really fought, we shall cheerfully enlist in th volunteer ranks, but we will not "march through Coventry" with the feather bed commanders and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who have hitherto marshalled, disciplined, encouraged and led on, damped and halted, the Short Time army. With the noble lord who surrendered his commission when his forces were ripe for action, and with the Short Time committee who treacherously offered to compromise the question without the consent of the forces, we will neither consult. consort or fight. If, upon the other hand, we are summoned by our old and faithful General, who has never deceived or deserted us, and under whose bold command we have so often checked the enemy's march, we are ready for the struggle. If Duncombe takes the lead, we will follow, and we tell those most favourable to the measure, that unless those for whose benefit it is sought are thus assured at least of honesty, that they will not exert themselves as they otherwise would.

We contend for the Ten Hours' Bill for the same reasons that we tolerated Free Trade, namely he. cause it would pluck the master [quill from oppression's other wing, and lower the proud crest of the pomi ous high flying cotton lord. Indeed we have always assigned to this measure the very highest importance, as well for its undermining effect as for the great and immediate benefit that it would inevitably confer upon society at large, but more especially upon the industrious classes. There can and the success of those who struggle for its emanbe little doubt that a Chartist parliament would consider the regulation of labour a question of the very first importance, and consequently it must be treated essentially as a Chartist me sure. Indeed we know of no change which would inevitably give greater impulse to the Chartist cause.

Firstly-It would lessen the hostility of those who now fatten upon the slave toil of the over-

Secondly-It would tend to convince the enemies of Chartism, the proclaimers of the people's ignorance, that that ignorance was rather a consequence of Free Tradersmonopoly of the poor man's time, than of his disinclination to instruct and improve himself and his family; as we feel assured that the time saved from slave labour would be devoted to mental improve_ ment, as well as to the discovery of the vaine of free labour. And here we fear is the rub. These two circumstances weigh heavily with the monopolists of the poor man's time. Nothing is more damaging to minst authority than the education of the people upon the one hand, while, upon the other, nothing is more dangerous to monopoly in the slave mart, than the slave's knowledge of the value of his own labour. For all these reasons, and others which we shall presently assign, we rejoice to learn that the good old King of the Factory Children, Richard Castler, has oace more ovened the campaign of the Ten Hours'

There is a great charm in humanity and vanity. Humanity we have ever considered as the main sp.ing useful action. In fact, without those two attributes, humanity and vanity, the populer leader would be but a cypher. Oastler undertook the cause of the Factory operative from humanity, while we feel assured that his honest vanity in heing one day the successful actor in so noble a cause, makes him above purchase and above suspicion. Upon previous occasions we have given it as our caudid opinion, that Richard Oastler would very much prefer dying upon the floor of the House of Commons, proclaiming labour's triumph and infancy's release, with his last breath, to having the Crown of England placed on his head, as the reward of his treason to his helpless clients. Now this is a large character, a great qualification, and one which should insure for the apostle on his mission that respect due to so much virtue. The Charlists, who will constitute Mr. Oastler's audience wherever he speaks, for the working classes are now Chartists to a man, should bear in mind that the TEN HOURS' BILL has been adopted as one gung Chartists; that it is one of the things prayed for in our national netition; and, above all, that Oastler is its sincere advocate—and therefore are the Cha: tists bound to give to the missionary of this branch of their creed, all the assistance in their

We shall now proceed to show the immediate and valuable advantages to be gained even by a "TEN HOURS' BILL." Firstly, it goes far to realize the principle of equitable distribution, it equalizes the labour market and deprives the master of a large idle reserve. It realizes equitable distribution to a certain extent, because, inasmuch as 6,000 persons are to 5,000 what twelve hours are to ten, it would the nation cause, whilst, upon the other hand, change the 1,000 additional hands required by short time from a competitive reserve into a necessary supply. Secondly, if the hours of labour were reguthe working day of ten hours, as is now given for

ducted from the wages if hands are only ALLOWED come powerful, and by a continuance of our union we if the working day is twelve hours, a sixth is deto work ten hours. It would lead to a more might have become rich, but it appears that there is alequitable distribution, because the manufacturers more of the profits than they now give; the one thousand in every six thousand being brought from certainty of wages remaining as high, and, in our opinion, very much higher, inasmuch as a profitable which labour has most energetically struggled. So, then, the employment of an additional sixth not only but it makes them better customers with all other branches. They wear more hats, and shoes, and thus is the Ten Hours' Bill, in point of sound fact, a that the hours spared from slave labour would be GIN PALACE and BEER SHOP, gives to the Ten some of the sayings of political economists, and unhealthy towns of their squalid population, and by to free labour upon the Land, and which, of trains to such distances as those districts to which the town population would scamper after a day's slave toil; not trains travelling twelve or fourteen miles an hour, but special labour trains, travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or ten miles in twenty minutes. Let us illustrate the position, - it is worth it. Suppose factories to work in summer time from six to four; at twenty minutes past four, the hands would arrive in jog trot at their respective stations, and ten miles from smoke at forty minutes past four, and would be ready for free labour from five till eight, nine, or ten, if they pleased, when they could regale themselves with a good supper of their own producing, fresh, for the most part, from their own stores. Each might have his bit of land, or six, ten, or twelve, might

factory weed to the free soil. For these reasons, added to the fact that we have the people themselves see this additional value given clect their own officers, to do their own work, and prepare for a short struggle and decisive victory. under Duncombe and Fielden, that is, provided the operatives are themselves in carnest.

The Ten Hours Bill is too large a subject to be trifled with, and we have too sincere an interest in is success to recommend a struggle which may be defeated by the pliancy of generals, or the inadequacy of machinery. Machinery is the monsterdevil, man's greatest enemy, and man must beat it, or it will beat him. Man must make it his holiday, instead of his curse; he must subdue it to his necessities and wants, instead of allowing it to subdue him to its owner's convenience and caprice.

THE COLLIERS AND THEIR STAFF.

It is a remarkable fact, that the cause of lahour cination, is ever marred by those who profit by, and live upon, the grievances and sufferings which they more gratitude than the miners, for they feel gratiwe have shown that our argument applies to those management of the Ten Hours' Bill. Upon many occasions we have traced the failure of Trades' Unions to the treachery of idlers, who lived upon the confidence-and something more-of the betraved, while the present position of Ireland furnishes a wholesale illustration of the fact, so convincing and strong that denial or refutation is impossible. Indeed, the Chartist cause has suffered more from the attempt of iders to eke a comfortable existence out of popular grievances than from any other circumstance. Upon the other hand, we classes themselves, who are always slow to see and confess advantages that are gained without convul-

sion, commotion, excitement, and noise. It is now some time since we published some of the doings of the collier leaders and lecturers, which were neither to our taste nor calculated to serve the interests of those by whom they are paid, and upon were only checked in the further exposure of much more that came to our knowledge, by what we must characterise as the weakness of Mr. Roberts, who assured us of the devotion and kindliness of those who hoped to smother our voice in the colliery districts: Indeed, we have of late asked ourselves, of what use Mr. Roberts himself is to the colliers? of justice—and honest vanity as the greatest impulse to as we now look in vain for any of these exciting trials and astounding triumphs which kept his name so prominently before the miners, the legal world, most successful advocate of that great measure,

and the judges. There is not, we hereve, one single instance of a collier now being imprisoned for violation of contract; that underground stream, which threatened to burst its a Uficial limits, runs smoothly in the legal course within which the miners' legal adviser has, by unrewitting attention and astounding legal knowledge, confined it, and, like all other pent in waters, it seeks an outlet and discharge. The poet

"The course of true love never yet ran smooth"and hence, we presume, it is, that the over-grounders, dissatisfied with the even under-ground current. have become growlers. The case of the colliers and their indomitable union has ever been a subject of great interest to us. We have jealously watched the formation of their society from its infancy to its apostles to the clearance of every gaol, we have chronicled their every triumph and exulted in their

found them honest and persevering, and we have even withheld exposure when its publication was calculated to lessen their utility or destroy their many of them calledest, zealous, and powerful, in on iraying the crievances of their class, while we are compelled to say, that they seem to repine at the destruction of those grievances, as if the "rungs" were cut from their ladder of promotion. Every sectional triumph gained by labour is a victory to ever exectional defeat sustained is a wound to the national movement. For this reason, then, we feel curselyes compelled to publish the following letter, cloauent, though simple, -convincing, though plain, miner. It is as follows :--

HONOGRED AND RESPECTED SIR .- If you had allowed us to continue the exposure of some of the tricks that have been practised in our ranks for a long time, we mas engaged was nearly as possible at an end, duc'on in wrges. That is, if the working day is ten might have spared you the trouble of again, referring to "eat humble pie."

ways something to mar the success of the poor. As your time is precious, I shall at once proceed with what I would be compelled to give to their hands one-sixth have to say. I am a Chartist collier, and therefore have a proper respect for Universal Suffrage, and indeed it was by making our delegates the organs of our will, instead of their own sentiments, that we became powerful, but now, the reserve into the ranks of necessity, and the sir, will you believe that some of our lecturers and other officers are endeavouring to overcome the popular voice by the most disgreeeful tricks and insinuations. Perhaps, some of them may find it hard to get supported by those disposal of the surplus hands is the one thing for who work, unless they have a grievance to complain of, and now that, throughout Lancashire, and I believe Eng- the home market, in all the finer description of faland, there is not a single miner in prison, and that our union has struck terror into those who used to use benefits those who work at that branch of business, the law as a means of reducing wages, and seeing that we have no grievance on that head, some of our lecturers are working heaven and earth to get rid of Mr. Rober's, clothes, cat more, and require more furniture, and nefit by his presence, are of opinion that these Judases and lower paid work, and there being too many for ship, a frigate, and two or three war steamers." are in the pay of the masters, and, sir, they never that description of work, the two fold consequence of It is thought that the sight of these accompanitail to bestow some portion of their spleen upon whole, entire, and complete labour-question. Again, the Northern Star. Now, Sir, it would be curious as we have more than once observed, our confidence to make a calculation of the amount that Mr. Roberts has saved the miners in wages, and indeed | Spitalfields is not the only district in which it exists it would be hard to calculate it, except by guessing beslowed upon mental culture and the discovery of at the tenderness of the masters, as but for him the value of free labour; rather than wasted at the we don't know what it would now be, or how many families of victims would be depending upon our subscriptions. Honoured sir, if Hour's Bill an additional charm—as we believe in those men succeed in breaking up our union by taking away the only scourge we have over the masters, there is no doubt but we shall be handed over to the tender especially in that which declares that where there is mercies of other lawyers, who will all live upon us and a demand there will be a supply, we would hail the sell us, while the Judases will be rewarded for their Ten Hours' Bill as a great auxiliary in clearing the good work. Is it too much then, sir, to appeal to you in order that, through you, the eyes of the miners may be opened, and that our next Conference may speak the sothese means, because we rejoice in believing that the lid opinion of those who work and pay, instead of the LAND QUESTION is now the all-absorbing thought mind of those who work not and are paid for destroying us. I trust, sir, that you will not deny us this boon, but | character than heretofore. The improvement noted of the working classes, and that consequently the afford us the opportunity of speaking 'o each other time spared from slave labour would be applied through your organ. It is our opinion that Mr. Roberts' necessity, would lead to the establishment of cheap getting rid of him, and handing us over to the tools of the masters. I hear, sir, that Mr. Roberts has already mentioned his intention of resigning, but I hope and trust you will condescend to ask him to reconsider his resolution, until the miners themselves have an unbiassed opportunity of speaking out, as such a step is the very one to which our leaders hope to drive him, and, sir, although Mr. Roberts appears to have more business than he can well manage, I hope he will not be induced to desert us before he gives us an oportunity to speak out for our-I remain, dear and honoured sir, One who speaks the sentiments of a large number of our body, Your most obedient and humble servant,

true, and your refusal to publish more has only led to

A CHARTIST COLLIER. The above letter requires but little comment. is precisely similar in character to many that we have recently received. As far as we are concerned, we harl defiance at the lecturers and leaders, and, as far as Mr. Roberts is concerned, we have but little have a plot in common; these would constitute great | sympathy for him, because it was he who requested of and powerful Normal agricultural schools, while us not to publish some letters which he feared might attachment to the science, and the discovery of the | tend to damage the character of parties in whom he value of free labour, would progressively remove the professed entire confidence. We cannot, however entirely acquiesce in the desire of our friend, to use our influence with Mr. Roberts; he is the best judge now opened a safe market for the expenditure of of his own affairs; he is upon the spot-we before spare time, and one which would seduce factory attempted to open his eyes, but he rejected our in slaves from dissipation and idieness, and believing terference, and therefore he must now deal with the monster created by his own good nature. We quite to the measure, we call upon all good Chartists to agree with the Chartist Collier, that it would be utrally around Richard Ocstier, to rid themselves of terly impossible to estimate Mr. Roberts' services, as long as Mr. R. remains in his present position. And, perhaps, Mr. R.'s resolution to resign has been formed with the view of allowing the miners the means of judging of his value; which will be speedily discovered, in an abundant crop of victims, full tails, reduced wages, increased grievances, and consequently an increased demand for lecturers Whatever Mr. Roberts's resolution may be, we think he should abide the judgment of that tribunal to

which the working miners appear anxious to appeal For our part, we would recommend the labouring portion to deal with their priests as bishops usually deal with their's when refractory, by suspending them till they come to their senses. But at al events, if there is to be another conference, we would caution the constituencies against being led blindfold by those "artful dodgers." Of course we do not apply the term, or our strictures, to all; but let undone." The Chartists, we are happy to say, have

It is a pity, nay a sin, that any disunion should at which the masters would hail a breach. From wholesome and friendly consultation, instead of wrangles; and let the staff rest assured, that, however they may repudiate our interference, we will, have just cause of complaint against the labouring and teach the miners that they can devote the parings from their hard-carned pence to a better purpose than paying their betrayers. The very thing that the masters pant for is, the breaking up of the union; and therefore our counsel and advice to those who have paid for its preservation, and who have derived benefit from its existence, is to put the check at once upon the unbridled tongue of slander, whose confidence and industry they live; and we by teaching their lecturers that "union is strength,"

WEEKLY REVIEW.

and "dissension is weakness."

and success is certain.

The week has been unusually barren of incidents either for record or comment. It's most noticeable and most important event, the revival of the association for the Ten Hours' Bill, under the auspices of Oastler the most popular, most powerful, and has been commented upon at length in another column, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter further upon the subject here. We can only express our carnest hope that, under the guidance of honest, uncompromising, and disinterested leaders. like Messrs. Fielden, Oastler, and Ferrand, the factory operatives will speedily achieve that triumph, which has several times been lost solely through the adoption of a temporizing policy. We have no doubt of the present leaders of the movement; let the people, therefore, be true to each other, and reject all offers less than their full demand. no matter from what quarter they may emanate

fact, that the firm of Bright and Son were the first giant growth; from the introduction of the twelve to commence running short time in their extensive mills at Bradford. This is a queer fulfilment of the promises, the glowing predictions of plenty, which the twin leader of the league used to indulge in. We have encouraged their leaders as long as we when describing the results that were to flow from Corn Law Repeal! Mr. Bright has also, at all times, efficiency. We are ready to admit that they were Hours' Bill. In resisting it he indulged in prophecies as to the ruin which it would bring upon our Repeal. Seeing he has so utterly failed in the one case, why should be not be equally mistaken in the other? We ask him to put this question to himself, for we have no doubt on the subject; at all events, we hope "Bright John" will abate that afford that demeanour any longer. Let him re

Weavers, last Saturday, it appears that the antici- to pay back to "Old Asia" in the shape of an adpations of that body, as to the injurious effects of the late tariff upon their occupation, have been fully realized. Under the tariff of 1842, which altogether abolished, or materially reduced, the duty on imported raw material, and maintained a moderate discriminating duty on imported manufactured goods. the trade of this district was in a more prosperous state than it has been known for many years. The change has been most disastrous for them. The French manufacturer has beaten the British out of to conduct his negotiations in the most pacific bries; and the consequence is, that for the present at least, that branch is at a complete stand still. Those employed and heretofore receiving good wages, are necessarily thrown back upon the inferior low wages and insufficient employment is produced. | ments to the embassy, aided by the remembrance This is a sorry state of things, and unfortunately which his Japanese Majesty must entertain of the the weavers of Leigh, Middleton, Macclesfield, and Manchester, join in the same complaint, and operate upon his reasoning faculties, that he will endure the same suffering. It is time that some bold and systematic measures were adopted, by which trade might be placed on a sound foundation, conducted upon rational principles, and conduce to beneficial results. At present it is a chaos. Machinery, competition, and selfishness, are its ruling elements, and these effects are such as might No matter. "Peaceably if we may, but forcibly if " make angels weep." we must," is the motto of our peace-loving free-trade

civilizers; therefore, they are determined by some The accounts from Ireland are of a more agreeable means or other to accomplish their ends. "Englast week has continued. Outrages and other indiproaching, we trust that statesmen and legislators, will not see any cause for apathy-bat rather, lookfuture prevented.

mised Brevet. Promotion has been given to a large lently into contact with the Japanese provincial number of officers in all branches of the service. authorities, in which quarrels may be expected to Three of the oldest Generals have been made Field ensue, whose consequences it would be difficult to Marshals. One of those upon whom this empty foresee." It is not at all difficult to see what is honour has been conferred (General Nagent) is, meant by these surmises. If the "soft-sawdor" of we believe, 97 years of age! Of course the public our Ambassador, aided by the "war steamers," &c., must pay the piper for all this promotion, which is fail in effecting the desired results, then the mask merely another genteel mode by which the aristo- will be thrown away. English ships well manned cracy dip their hands into the public purse, and and armed will attempt to carry on a contraband abstract from thence support for those branches of their trade, in defiance of the Japanese governments; they family quartered upon the taxes. The fighting privates, the men upon whom the hardships of their profession most heavily fall-for them no brevet is Japanese authorities to expel the intruders from their ever gazetted. They live and die under the cold harbours, the employment of this force will be deshade of the aristocracy, by whom they are tyran- | nounced by the English as "an outrage against the nized over and nurdered by the lash, under the law of nations;" then will come an imitation of authority of a barbarous and stern military code.

expense incurred in raising it to the top of the arch in Piccadilly, and—worst of all—the conversion of the facile Times to the opinion that it ought to stay there, the Queen has expressly ordered it to descend again from its elevation! Where this effigy of an overpraised soldier and absurdly lauded statesman will ultimately find a resting place, no one can tell. Waterloo place and the Horse Guards are both named. If we might give an opinion in the matter. it would be that it should be sent to the brass founders to be melted down again, and sold at the fair price of the material, and the proceeds remitted to the Lord Lieutenant to be destributed among the Duke's countrymen. It would be almost the only good they ever got out of him, and it would confer a benefit on the country by ridding it of a monster in metal. it be borne in mind " that one scabby sheep infects We English are not a lucky people in matters of the whole flock," and, that "what 's done cannot be taste. The artistic sense requires educating in us. Had that faculty been developed nationally, such monstrosities as the fountains, pillar and statue of are hired to redress and allay. In a previous article tude to their legal adviser who saved fifty-nine of Trafalgar Square, or that last exposed to the face of them, two, three, and four years' imprisonment. day Piccadilly, would never have been perpetrated. It slightly upon their triumph, because it was so easily we are able to do better, and not make ourselves the laughing stock of intelligent foreigners. When we have acquired the ability to do this kind of work occur in the miners' ranks just now, the very period well, we shall perhaps at the same time have acouired the moral faculty of discerning where honour now till the period of contract should be spent in should be paid. Instead of erecting statues to bloated sensualists, and lucky soldiers, we may philanthropists, and political benefactors which distinguished our history. At present the instinct of worthless or vicious idols.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

A dearth of colonial intelligence this week, affords us the opportunity of offering a few remarks on a subject of great importance to the interests, and honour, of the people of this country. We allude to certain projects of our commercial classes, for extending the colonial territory of this country in the Indian Archipelago, and the opening of a trade with the Japanese Empire.

From Free-Trade platforms, and in the journals of the profitocracy, how often have we heard, and read, of late years, the nauseating and lying cant of "the civilising results of trade," and "the peaceful influences of commerce!" This, too, in the teeth of the undeniable facts, that many of "our colonial possessions" have been achieved by violence; that "our Indian Empire" has its foundations laid in fortunate campaigns, the wretched wastes of our squanthe blood of many nations; and that some of the most formidable wars in which this country has been engaged, have had their origin in the bloody - minded capidity of our "civilising" traders. Well, the roar of our cannon in the dishonourable "opium war" has ceased but a little time, the last of the plundered Chinese silver has, we may say, but just arrived. Cobden's cant of trade-engendered peace is yet sounding in our ears, when lo, our ever restless profitmongers are already sighing for new worlds to conquer-we beg pardon-for new regions to in-In connexion with this subject may be noted the oculate with the blessings of English trade and European civilization.

Respecting the precious project of colonising or "annexing" that huge den of savages, Borneo, we shall say nothing now, for the present we shall con-

fine ourselves to the Japanese question. For some time past several of the public journals To the above noble exhortations of our French in the pay of the mammonocracy, with the Morn- contemporary, we can add from our own information been the most bitter, the most unscrupulous, and ing Chronicle at their head, have been worrying at that these endeavours of General Bem and of the the most personal opponent in Parliament of a Ten the Government to send an embassy to Japan, for French government, are not the first of the kindthe purpose of inducing the Japanese government Twelve years ago this same line of policy was purto open the ports of Japan for purposes of trade sued against the Polish soldiers at Woolwich and manufacturing system, quite as confident, quite as with this country. It is argued by the advocates Portsmouth by the agents of the Literary Associavivid, as those uttered with respect to the effects of of this scheme that for more than two centuries tion, headed by Prince Czartoryski, under the name Japan has kept itself secluded from the rest of the of Lord Dudley Stuart. Better informed of the innations af the earth, which is very wrong and should terests of Poland than we then were, the French denot be any longer tolerated; that Japan has a po- mocrats at that time appreciated, as now we do, the pulation of at least thirty-five millions, capable of value of that Czartoryski policy. That the democrats supporting a most extensive trade with England, of Poland concur with them on this subject, but are swaggering bullying tone, that supercilious air of that its foreign trade is restricted to twenty-three more severe in their condemnation, is a fact we can self-confidence and political superiority to those vessels annually, of which three alone are European, and ought to fully certify. who differed from him on such topics, which made and not one of those English; that the little Seme painfully interesting information concerning w. Itea by the hand of a devoted, but untutored him notorious in the House of Commons. He can't European trade permitted by the authorities of unbappy Poland will be found in our seventh page. Japan is monopolised by the Dutch, which is, of Just before going to press, we have received some member that his mills are running four days a course, very unfair to England; that the necessity further revelations of the present state of things in week, that the Corn Laws are virtually Repealed and exists of seeking everywhere new markets for that bleeding land, which it is impossible to find English goods; and, finally, to sum up the catalogue room for this week, but which shall not be lest sight

By the proceedings at a meeting of the Spitalfields | of grievances, that while "Young Europe" is anxious vanced civilization, that debt which the former owes to the latter for having first taught her the alphabeta of progress, this obstinate Japan stands in the way of carrying out intentions at once so disinterested and philanthropic!

To abolish the evils and achieve the objects above enumerated, it is proposed that the British Govern ment should send an embassy to the Japanese emperor. This British ambassador is to be instructed manner, as all idea of war and conquest must be scouted, nevertheless, by way of impressing the emperor with the fact that we are a great and peace loving people, it is proposed that our ambassador should be escorted by "a first-rate line-of-battle recent exploits of British-war ships, war-steamers and troops in the neighbouring Chinese seas, will so be induced to abandon the exclusive regulations which for more than two centuries past have kept English adventurers out of Japan, at least it is expected that the Emperor will be induced to place "us" on an equal footing with our Dutch rivals. This is hoped for, nevertheless success is doubtful

land," says the Morning Chronicle, "has never yet triumphs would soon render lecturers unnecessary, and cations of suffering and excitement are diminishing. imitated the Knight of La Mancha, by compassing therefore they hope to encumber us with grievances by The works for the relief of the unemployed and sea and land in quest of enemies; but in the peacestarving peasantry are coming into general operation, ful pursuits of trade there is no limits which it is not and at the same time the unexpected improvement of at | ready to pass, and, we may add, no danger which least some parts of the abandoned potatoe crop, and the it is not willing to brave." This is pretty signifiimportation of large quantities of foreign provisions, cant. But again, says the Chronicle, "The neceshave brought down prices. In the hill which is ap- sity of seeking everywhere new markets for our goods, will henceforth lead us perpetually into the neighbourhood of Japan, to traverse its seas, to ciring back with thankfulness at the imminent dangers cumnavigate its coasts, and to encounter its native they have escaped for the moment, betake themselves traders; even on their own thresholds. Lack, more in all earnestness to the preparation of measures by over, of provisions, or stress of weather, will from which the recurrence of such a season may be in time to time force us into its ports; so that our mariners, in that pugnacious temper of mind pro-The Gazette of Tuesday contained the long pro- duced by expected ill-usage, will be brought viowill rather pick a quarrel than seek to avoid one; in all likelihood force will be had recourse to by the the Chiuese war, with the usual results. After all the fuss about the Wellington statue, the | may safely shadow forth as the "peace programme" of the free trade civilizers.

> Here we must pause; we shall, however, return to the subject, and in a future article will endeavour to inform our readers something of the people of Japan, and the reasons of their government for excluding the abomination of European trade.

For the present we conclude by denouncing this Japan project as a scheme fraught with mischief to the true interests of the neonle of this country, and with dishonour to our national character.

It will by seen by our "Foreign Intelligence," that simultaneously with the revival of the Chartist acitation in this country there has commenced an Electoral Reform Movement in France. We have one fault to find with the French Petition, it asks for nothing definite. It demands a reform of the present infamous system of representation, but does not specify what sort of reform. This word reform may mean anything, from universal suffrage to the veriest fraud which would find favour in the eyes of a rascal like Thiers, or a humbug like Barrot. A national agitation which resulted, for instance, in who have hitherto undertaken the guardianship and But, like all other parties, even the Chartists look would be better for us to let such things alone till the clearing out of the Government officials from the Chamber of Deputies, would be called a "reform," but such a "reform" would make no sensible difference to the people if the suffrage was confined, as at present, to some two thousand of the haute bourgeoisie. In fact there is no reform of the representation short of Universal Suffrage which would be worth the while of the people of being frittered away in useless and unprofitable find worthier objects in the long roll of philosophers, France struggling for; and we venture to predict that anything short of that will fail to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people. No doubt nevertheless, hold the scourge over the refractory, hero worship works blindly, and expends its force on there are plenty of good-meaning temporisers who fear to excite the prejudices of the middle class by hoisting the flag of Universal Suffrage-but we tell such that the middle class are too cowardly and too selfish to effect any change for the better. As for the working men, they would be fools indeed to give their support to any movement that had not for its object their direct emancipation. The national sovereignty is proclaimed in the French Petition, but that there may be no illusion, no mistake, let that phrase be defined; let the French people be made to understand, that the national sovereignty means the investing of every male adult with all the rights of

> man and of the citizen. We take the following from the Reforme of the

It was several days ago rumoured that endeavours bers of those noble exiles whom Poland has confided to our keeping until her final deliverance. A general, himself a Pole, has, it is said, undertaken to march them into Africa, where they might take a part in those undered glory.

Is there not some wily combination hidden under this design? Can it be the mere result of despair in a great misfortune ? Or, may it not rather arise from the wish of our government to render themselves agreeable to Russia, by diminishing by these means the number of the adversaries whom the Czar may on some future day encounter again on the field of battle

We will not inquire further into the depths of this mystery. We hope to see the Poles escape from this new snare. Common sense and the instinct of their duty towards their fatherland ought to guard them against this new danger.

If some of them are likely to allow themselves to be mislead, we would call out to them: Think first of all of Poland, and of Poland alone. You are no vulgar soldiers, who might indulge all the fancies of your warlike propensities. Your hands and your swords do not belong to you alone; you have other barbarians to struggle against than those of Africa. Preserve your strength for your own country; your lives are of a greater value than those of others, because you carry in your veins the biood of a whole people, and in your souls the life of an empire.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHART ST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

SECTION No. 2.

£76 9 1

£246 13 0

£17 10 5

Manchester, per J. Murray

Kilmarnock, per J. Dick

Sarndiffeth, per T. Phillips

Stockport, per T. Woodhouse J. Smith, Aberdeen Trowbridge, per G. Eames

Birmingham, per W. Thorn Norwich, per A. Bagshaw

Kidderminster, per G. Holloway

Birmingham (The Ship, per J. Newhouse

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.

SECTION No. 2.

- 111 S Horncastle -

- 0 1 0 Burnley, per Law-

- 0 17 10 Market Lavington,

son -Clitheroe

Carrington

Shiney Row -

Stafford, Harris

Thomas Hodges -

Birmingham, per

Shrewsbury, per

Pare -

Botho -

Hull

TOTAL LAND FUND.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER MR. O'CONNOB.

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND OEPHAN'S FUNDS.

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

REGISTRATION FUND.

FOR WIILLAMS AND JONES.

The 1s. acknowledged last week from Whittington and

The sub-Secretaries and others are requested to notice,

in the ballot at Birmingham on December 7th. All levies must be paid prior to that date. Persons paying to the

General Secretary or Treasurer, are requested to send

SLOP-WORK AND DESTITUTION .- On Wednesday an

inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen

years. The body lay in a small-back room at No. 17,

George-street, Limehouse-fields. The room pre-

sented bare walls, no furniture but a single chair.

and a few broken articles of crockery. It appeared

by the evidence of several witnesses, that the mother

of deceased, a widow, with two other children, of whom deceased was the eldest, obtained their living

by making slop waistcoats and were in great

distress. Not being able to pay 12s. 6d. for five

weeks' rent, the landlord distrained, and took every

article of furniture they were possessed of : on which

occasion a row took place, and the son and two mar-

ried daughters of the landlord beat the deceased, sav-

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND.
raffield - 0 0 3 Mr. D. Crawford - 0 1

Manchester -

- 0 2 6 T. M. Wheeler, Secretary.

0 0 10 Horncastle - - 0 1 4

VICTIM FUND.

Rochester, per Willis - 12 10

Marylebone - - 1 0

Shoreditch - - 0 13 0

- 2 6

£131 12 4

£93 19 6

131 12

Leamington -

Oxford -Thomas Joliffe

Daventry

- 0 18 6 Bromsgrove -

- 0 3 0 Carrington -

Scarborough -

Birkenhead -

Rochester, per Willis 0 1 0

Stalybridge - - 10 0 0

Lynn, per Bunton 0 10

Bradford, per 'J Alderson

Leicester, per Z. Astill

Glasgow, per J. Smith..

Devizes, per J. Stowe ..

Liverpool, per . Arnold

Oldham, per W. Hamer

Exeter, per F. Clark

W. P. Roberts

T. Roberts ..

M. Roberts, jun.

Mrs. E. Hopkius

Miss E. Hopkins

Westminster

Camberwell -

Brassfounders'

Tell's Brigade

Bowbridge -

Swaffield

Westminster-

James Hall - -Newport, J. W. -

Bermondsey - -

Do., David Craw-

Somers Town

Thomas Smith

Charles Owen

Mr. Wheeler

Mr. Wheeler,

Bilston, per J. Linney

Swaffield

Norwood.

Swaffield

Mr. Swaffield

Wootten-under-

Birmingham, per W. Thorn ..

Mr.

Mr.

their levies in l'ostage Stamps.

- 0 12 6

- 0 0 6

I. Bishop

Ireston -

Do., G. Goddard - 0 10

ford 0 10 0
John Edgar Brooks 1 6 0

Lambeth - 2 11 6 James Elphinstone 0 10 0

Dockhead, J. Orrell 0 1 4

Horsley, T. Mitchell 5 4 6 Square Buckley - 0 7 0

Cirencester - - 15 2 1 Wellingborough - 0 12 0

Foleshill, Coventry 1 1 0

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2

Swindon

A CHARTIST.

Burnley, per Law-

Bath, per Franklin 2 4 5

Birkenhead - - 1 12 3 Leeds - Colne, per Hey - 0 2 6 Oxford -

- - 1 0 9 Huli

- 1 12 0

Charles Gwillian - 0 5 0 Newton Abbôtt

- 1 11 6

Miss E. A. Hopkins

Sunderland, per II. Haines

Maidstone, per W. Cogger Bristol, per C. Robbeck

We read in the Daily Journals, that M. Rossi, Rochdale, per J. Mawson the French Ambassador, who has returned to Rome, Hyden per J. Hough ... Bristol, per C. Robbeck has been instructed to recommend the Pope to be moderate in the introduction of reforms and Stoubridge, per G. Evans ... to endeavour to conciliate Austria. Of course; Plymouth. per E. Robertson .. when was Louis Philippe trusted that he did not Norwich, per J. Hurry Sunderland, per H. Haines hetray? The Pope appears to be what the trai- Dewsbury, per J. Rouse pr of the barricades never was, an cames and Worcester, per M. Griffiths Nottingham, per J. Eweet at honest man, and, therefore, Louis Phillipe will, Lambley, per J. Sweet ii he can, ruin him. The Pope has only to eu- Newcastle-on-Tyne, per J. Nesbett egetically persevere in the course he has hitherto Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Kidderminster, per G. Holloway parsued, in defiance of Austrian menace and Gallie Leicester, per Z. Astill periods, and the blessings of a regenerated race Glasgow, per J. Smith Prince, Phillipe, he has, Liverpool, per J. Smith will repay his efforts. As to Louis Phillipe, he has, Liverpool, per J. Arnold and will continue to have, his reward, in "the curses of hate and the hisses of scorn," from the people he has wronged and the nations he has betraved.

Retford, per T. Dernie Hyde, per J. Hough Takeaders & Correspondents.

BLENSLEY .- Mr. Hunt's exposure of the Whigs ah Happer in our next number. "W.--No room. LP. Bradford, Wilts.—Received.

W. F. Barchead. - The lines, though possessin some

merit, re on the whole not sufficiently good fo mubli-Dewsbury, per J. Rouse Worcester, per M. Griffiths Nottingham, per J. Sweet Lambley, per J. Sweet G. GODIAGO Sheffield, asks, "How much did the Whigs mben last in office add to the expenses of the nation by Cripplegate, per J. E Cartwright way of retrenchment?" The sum total is what we Swindon, per D. Morrison

have no means of ascertaining, but Mr. G. may form Manchester, per J. Murray someidea of the "tottle of the whole" by ascertaining Droylsden, per Do... Newton Ayr, per S. Irvine Denny, per D. Cram a part, that he may do by referring to Mr. Hunr's exposure, which we intend to give in next Saturday's Torquay, per R. II. Putt Newcastle-on-Tyne, per J. Nesbett MINICIPAL ELECTIONS .- To the Editor of the " Northern Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson

Sir. - Sir: I called attention a short time ago through your valuable paper, to the Municipal Elections, and am sorry to see such a bad account of Chartist determination. Only two attempts, and triumphantly sucrestful in both. Is there only one Ward in each of those towns, Manchester and Sheffield, or are the Charfists too apathetic to attempt others? Are there no other towns in England where there was a chance of doing something? It is useless to say no interest is taken in such things. The Whigs and the Torics take interest enough in them when a Chartist is brought tornard, then why should not we do so? One Chartist among thirty or forty Liberals and Torics! Enough to be laughed at and sucer'd at, but powerless for any practical purpose. For instance, a petition for Frost, Williams, and Jones, or for the Charter. Look at the exposure of the Manchester Corporation, by Mr. Dixon, and then tell me whether they have not a great power in influencing the opinions of various persons, to whom they can dispense their patronage. I ask why, then, should working men, who pay a great deal of money directly, and all of it indirectly; for where would it come from without their labour-why should not they take some share in distributing it? They could find men quite qualified to fill the places held by Whig and Tory hacks, who would, perhaps, further the ends of the working men, in assisting to obtain M.P.'s for the Beroughs, as Municipal Councillors. The 1st of April is another opportunity, of which, I think, the Chartist body ought to avail themselvesviz. by returning Guardians to the Poor Law Roards. Look at Keighley for what they can do, and have done, and then think what a CHARTIST Board would do. By inserting the above you will oblige an eight-years-andhalf subscriber to your valuable Journal, and

Bussley Methodists .- A notice appeared in the Star last year concerning certain precious humbugs belonging to the "Old Connection Methodists" of this town. lowering, or attempting to lower, their workmen's wages, and giving £500 each to the erection of a new chapel. One of them it may be remembered had a carpet damask for his daughter to walk on in the church-yard on the day she was married. All this was strictly true, yet on its appearance in the Star, they became so excited that they ran all over the town offering any price for a copy, (their object is best known to themselves). The new chapel is now completed, and was recently opened, in cant phrase, for "religious worship," but they did not forget to look after "the tin." Several Sundays have elapsed since the chap-l was opened, but the begging system still continues, and they have managed to get more than £500 in the course of a very few weeks. The town has been in a poverty stricken condition for a long time, but these liberal promoters of cant and deception could never raise a farthing to alleviate the misery they witness around them; winter is now at hand, hundreds of families are destitute of any thing like bed clothes, and so they may remain for these worthies. In Ireland, myriads of human beings are perishing for lack of food, there a field is open for the generous, but let any one mention such a landable object as endeavouring to save the working population of a whole nation from absolute starvation, and these sleek faced impostors would turn up their noses with disdain. The desire they manifest to save souls from perdition is really wonderful, when their greatest source of delight is in witnessing real living bodies in a state of uncearable and agonizing misery. One fact more, these Methodist bigots who have weaving shops will not allow their journeymen to sing anything but canting hymns. Had these fanatics the ruling power, they would exercise far more tyranny than even old "Mother Church." They would proscribe the strains | Henry Booth, Birmingham of Byron, Burns, and Moore, and allowing us no substitutes but the trash of canting hypocrites, who know no more of the beauty of poetry than an Irish pig knows of geometry .- Correspondent. loss Suith, Welton Daventry.—We never received the

letter to which he referred. W.H.F., Plymouth.—I: the methodist preacher is such a scoundrel we think the girl has gained by the loss, and would recommend her not to attempt to bring him Prighton to the scratch. A SUBSCRIBER.—The father is liable for the debts of his

ANDEEW BATTERAM, Eye, near Peterborough.—It would be impossible for us to satisfy every person as to every rule of the land plan.

J.C.H.—Yes, his residence constitutes settlement. DINCAN SHEEKINGTON, Glasgow,-Mr. O'Connor presents his kind regards to his good friend, and pledges him-

self to visit Glasgow after the Land Conference. JOHN BURGESS, Cheadle.-His application will be re-THE REPORT OF MR. HUMPHREY'S SPEECE, delivered

last Wednesday week, only reached us on Thursday, (this week) too late for insertion. LIVELEY, Notts,-Thanks for the communication, we

that Thursday, Dec. 1st, is the last day on which pay-ments can be made, to entitle shareholders to be placed ROGER Snow.—We really cannot interfere in the case, as we have paid quite enough for libels.

C. Dorle.-Received-Thanks. ROBERT TERRECLL.—Press of matter compels us to post Pone your communication till our next number. MR. CAMPRELL, Carolff - We know nothing of the letters

you spoke of, your present communication we have forwarded to Mr. O'Connor. ERRATA.—The name of the chairman of the Bristol meeting reported in our last is Robert Norris, Esq. and not Harris, as it appeared in the printed report.

WILLIAM HAUTON, Brechin,-G. J. H. will write before long. If our Brechin friends desire to have the "Land Company" explained to them, they should embrace the opportunity of Mr. Dotle's visit to Scotland to get him to call at Brechin. Mr. Doyle's address is "care of Mr. Robert Kydd, 7, Wellgate, Dundee." A lecture, or two lectures, from Mr. Doyle on the Land and the Charter would impart to our friends all the wished-for information, and also be of immense service to the cause. We hope our Brechin friends wi'l see to this without delay.

Star, that two lectures were to be delivered in the Association room, Hartley-street, Heywood, by Mr. Wrigrica." This week we have received two letters indignantly den-uncing the announcement as an hoax. This is the second hear of the sort which has been played A certain disaffected and disappointed clique are hension and committal to Newgate. pointed out by our correspondents as the authors this cowardly and disgraceful system of annoyance; the scoundre's are not likely, however, to have a repetition of their triumph, as the Heywood Chartist Council have furnished us with the means of guarding against such in positions for the future. Villians who would forge o ! # men's names, and be guilty of this

mean rascalir, would be guilty of greater crimes if they did not fe with tread-mill or the gallows. NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO THE PORTHCOMING LAND CONFET REE. _ In the Midlard Counties district of which Mr. Malt of Leicester, is the District Sceretary, Northam on, No. 1, 60 members, and Northampton, No. 2, 11 em pers, are accidentally omitted. AN ILISH CHALT. To-The song to the air of "St. Patrick's Day" is 100 imperfect for publication. The paredy on "The Minsuel Boy" may some day be used,

should circumstances warrant. R. SMITH, Killaloe.—The "Dialogue" between Dan and his son John, shall have insertion. J. Skevington.—The person whom you have addressed!

knows nothing of the "Commissioners' Report." He "A HEDGE POLT."—For reasons before explained we

of all poetical contributions on hand. BARNSLET.—The "Rules of the Journeymen Weavers Association," at the head of our "Trades Move-

ments," in the 6th page, should have been headed

ing, "You —, take that." She subsequently fainted. Mr. Horton, surgeon, said he had attended Herwood.—An ancouncement appeared in last week's deceased. She died from pleurisy, which might have been accelerated by violence. The Coroner said the case assumed a serious aspect, and adjourned ley, one on "Shakespeare," and the other on "Ame- the inquiry. On Thursday the adjourned inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Richard King, the younger, Sarah

> ecupation of Mr. W. Playwell, timber bender, No. 16, Parker St.cet, Drury Lane. The flames originated in the lower floor of the workshop, and extended from thence to the upper story, seizing in their progress upon a considerable quantity of the stock in trade. Intelligence was despatched to the engine station. With all possible expedition, the parish, London Brigade, County, and West of England engines arrived, preceded by a couple of escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. Plenty of water being immediately precured from the mains of the New River Com-

FIRE IN PARKER STREET, DRURY LANE .- On

wes lost before the fire was extinguished, and not tertainment. before considerable injury was done by fire and water

Thelwell, Tooke, and their coadjutors. M. W. J.

THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARKE'S TOUR.

WORCESTER.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in a large and commodious room in a mill, near the quay, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition to Parliament, praying for the enactment of the People's Charter. Mr. Young, a working man, and a Democrat of many years standing, was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a brief but appropriate speech. After which he introduced Mr. P. M'Grath to the meeting. Mr. M'Grath spoke for an hour and a-half in an eloquent strain, laying bare the workings of the present system of Government, and urging the principles of the People's Charter as the only effectual remedy.

The National Petition was spoken to, and sup ported by Mr. T. Clark, who developed the plans of the late Convention, for carrying on the mora warfare with the Government, in a highly satisfac

The Petition was unanimously adopted. After which, thanks were voted to the chairman and the two speakers, and the meeting separated. HANLEY.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Wednesday evening, a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the "Christian Brethren's" Mr. Henry Foster, an old and staunch friend of the popular cause, was unanimously chosen nent talents so justly entitled him. (Loud cheers.) to preside, and after making a few observations upon the duty of the people at the present time, he called upon Mr. Edward Humphries to move the first reso-

lution, as follows :-That this meeting considers the present system of representation as unjust; inasmuch as it excludes 6-7ths of the norulation from the privileges of the Elective Franchises, and that we therefore petition parliament for the People's Charter, whole and entire.

Mr. Maitland seconded the resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. Thomas Clark, and unanimously adopted. The National Petition was proposed by Mr. J Richards, seconded by Mr. J. Yates, supported by

Mr. M'Grath, and carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, to which he made a suitable response. After which, three cheers were stoutly given for the Charter; three for Mr. O'Connor and the Northern Star; and, the niceting separated.

LIVERPOOL.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Thurs day evening, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this great emporium of commerce, took place in the spacious Music Hall, Bold-street, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, for the political rights of the people. At the hour named for commencing, Mr. William Jones was unanimously appointed chairman, and having briefly opened the business of the meeting, called upon Mr. E. Jones, who moved the first resolution, the purport of which was that class domination was unjust in principle, and injurious in practice, and that the National Pe tition to Parliament be adopted. Mr. Jones's speech in support of the motion was powerful and telling. The motion was seconded by Mr. Arnold, and most ably supported by Mr. Clark. On being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously. Mr. Platts then ably read, and moved the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Smith. Mr. M'Grath spoke lengthily and convincingly in support of it. It was unanimously adopted. Vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, Messrs. M'Grath, and Clark, and three vociferous cheers having been given for the Charter, the meeting dissolved.

THE LAND .- On Friday evening the spacious Music Hall was again occupied by a numerous audience, to hear discourses from Messrs. Clark tion by the working classes and the efficiency of the means employed by the Chartist Co-operative Land Company for that purpose. Both speakers acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mr. B. Dix made some inquiries respecting the society, which on being answered by Mr. Clark, he expressed himself fully satisfied. The thanks of the meeting having been awarded nem. con. to Mr. Smith, the Chairman and the lecturers,

the meeting separated. STOCKPORT.

On Sunday evening last, we had the most numerous meeting that has been held in this town for some years past, to hear an address from Mr. T. Clark on the all important subjects of the Land and the Charter. The chair was ably filled by Mr. J. Mitchell, who opened the meeting by stating the purpose for which they had assembled, intimating at the same time, that if any statements should be made in the course of the evening to which any party might feel disposed to take exception, that every facility would be afforded for discussing the disputed point. He expressed the pleasure which he expeienced in introducing their old fellow-townsman, Mr. Thomas Clark, to their notice. Mr. Clark commenced his discourse by a brief review of the present social position of the working classes, arguing that as long as its present constitution remained unaltered, go long would they be dependant upon the whim and interest of others for their employment, which, in his opinion, was the most damning feature of the political economy of the age. He afterwards proceeded to propound the principles and objects of the Co-operative Land Company and concluded an energetic and eloquent address, by soliciting all those who took an interest in the welfare of their country to come forward and take up shares in the glorious redeaming Institution to which he had been calling their attention.

WIGAN. On Menday evening last, the members of the Land Company resident in this town, convened a meeting of the inhabitants in the large room of the Commercial Inn, to afford them an opportunity of hearing from Messrs Clark and M'Grath, an exposition of the progress, principles, and objects of the Land Company.

Mr. Hancock, of Lamberhead Green, presided. He made some excellent observations on the benefits derivable from the possession of land by the labouring classes. The speeches of Messes. M'Grath and Clark were rotent and conclusive as to the value of the land, and the ability of the Company to procure it for its members. We anticipate a considerable increase of our branch as the results of the meet

Having been appried by Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, that they were desirous that a meeting should be held here, we immediately set to work and obtained the Town Hall for the desired meeting. Cn Tuesday evening last, at the appointed time, the hall was filled with a most attentive audience. Mr. health in your cause, the least that I have to expect | ing, and at the close, we enrolled eight members. Blinkhorn was chosen to preside. He briefly intro. duced the subject for consideration, and then called upon Messrs. Clark and M'Grath in succession, who delivered discourses replete with facts and reasoning, demonstrative of the cause of the famine now afflicting Ireland, the distress that a sails the people of England, and proving the possession of the land by the for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the Northern people, to 13 the only remedy for the mass of griev- Star, after which the meeting was dissolved. We ances which misrule makes the lot of humanity.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

and chairman, and three hearty cheers for the Char-

ter, the meeting broke up.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION. ALVA.

Mr. C. Doyle lectured here on the 30th ult., to a crowded audience; many could not gain admission The subject was "The rise and progress of the Char-

Mr, Doyle explained the principles of the Company plan. in an able and convincing manner, and compared Green, and Jane Somner, his sisters," and Mr. the condition of the starving operatives of this upon us to the annoyance of the Heywood Chartists. Baker immediately i sued his warr nt for the appre- country with the happy condition of the people in the island of Guernsey. He also gave several instances of the capabilities of the land of this country, which Thursday shortly before midnight, an a'aiming fire was discovered burning upon the premises in the the Land and the Charer.

> tary, Glargow. The members, their wives and daughters, and a few more triends, sat down to the table, when James Smith, of Glasgow, was called upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the evening's amusement with a political song. Toasis, songs, and recitations went on until ten was made a snort time ago at the therefore we branch of the Holborn engine to bear upon the flames, but they had previously got so strong a hold of the stock in trade, and the building, that nearly an hour tortainment. On the 3rd inst., Mr. Dovle delivered a very in-

knows nothing of the "Commissioners' Report."

Milinquire if any other person connected with the office has recived it.

A HEDGE POLT."—For reasons before explained we proper time; since then, other matter has occupied our columns. At Cinismass we shall make a clean sweep of all positive contributions on hand.

A positive formulation of trial by jury, more especially as attention, and created quite a very more delivered a very more instructive and satisfactory lecture, subject, the considerable injury was done by fire and water to the premises and their contents.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Doyle delivered a very more instructive and satisfactory lecture, subject, the constitution of the injury was done by fire and water to the premises and their contents.

This by Jury.—Some seventy or eighty gentlemen assisting our Champion, Mr. Dunce and the injury was done by fire and water to the premises and their contents.

This by Jury.—Some seventy or eighty gentlemen assisting our Champion, Mr. Dunce and the injury more described as the next general election." The Hail was filled to suffication, number a could not gain admission. The lecturer was he ard with the greatest in a similar magner.

A SIITON-UNDER-LYNE.

The well Proper in the following places, viz.—Georgie Mills, month in the following places, viz.—Georgie Mills, assisting our Champion, Mr. Dunce and their contents.

This is tructive and satisfactory lecture, subject, "the contents and their contents."

The ladies of the preson connected with the preson one contents at the next general election." The Hail the different localities will exert themselves and satisfactory lecture, subject, "the contents and the preson one conten

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PRINTING On Satur-Fox occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen day last a public meeting was called for the purpose a large number of the admirers of the principles and at the disposal of the Veterans, Orphans, and Vic-

Robertson, and seconded by John Kinross, when Mr. noble minded man. The large room was very taste, and seconder, and supported by Mr. Farris, was to the cause of Chartism.

CHARTISM—THE FAMINE IN IRELAND AND THE LAND.

The South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriarsroad, said to be capable of accommodating nearly 2000 persone, was densely crowded on Monday evening last, to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor upon the the people." The meeting rose and uncovered, and above interesting topics. Mr. Denis Devayne, a prominent Irish Repealer.

so high in the estimation of Englishmen as to be eulogium on the person of Mr. Hunt. called upon to fill so distinguished a situation. Great praise was due to Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the Mr. James Ashworth. kindly feeling that at present existed between the workmen of the two nations. (Loud cheers.) (At the People's Advocate." this moment Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, and was loudly greeted by the loudest acclamation, and Radeliff. which was repeated with redoubled energy when he ascended the platform.) The Chairman continued, as his illustrious countryman Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the cause of Chartism were he to address them at country's rights, by positioning the legislature for a any length. From the feeling now abroad, he was satisfied that Mr. O'Connor would soon be back in his native land, Old Ireland, taking the lead in the movement to which his exalted patriotism and emi-Yes, in spite of little John O'Connell, who recently exhibited the matchless effrontery of ordering the Dublin remonstrance, with its long list of signatures, embracing a large majority of Repeal wardens and a host of volunteers and associates, to be thrown into the Liffey. (Hisses and groans for him.) Yes, in spite of him and all the tools of faction, circum siances now in operation told him that Feargus O'Connor would soon head the Repeal cause in Ireand-(tremendous cheering)-and then would Chartist principles prevail, when no place-hunting dietafor would dare attempt to stifle public opinion. Renewed cheering.) He was proud to see English men and Irishmen in that hall combining in their endeavour to restore to his countrymen their long lost rights. (Great applause) He, an Irishman presided over an English meeting to night, although by-the-bye, it consisted of a majority of his own countrymen-(cheers)-and he was happy to say that the compliment had been reciprocated as it were by anticipation, as an Englishman presided over an Irish meeting at the Temperance Hall, Clement's Lane, last night. (Loud cheers.) Thanking them for the honour done him, he would now introduce their long-tried champion, the eminent advocate of the rights of labour, Fearous O'Connor. (We have received a report of Mr. O'Connor's speech. cover ing nearly forty slips, closely written, and which

Mr. O'Connor spoke at great length, and was received by his own countrymen with a general mentioned his resolution of raising the standard of shillings each, being the whole of the money in hand, Repeal once more in Ireland. When Mr. O'Connor topics, he called upon Mr. Hook to substantiate his ask you are we not placed in a very unenviable nosicharges of men being paid for over time at Herringsgate, and that the Society's property was made away with. Mr. Hook did not appear, however, but addressed a letter to the chairman, expressing his determination to reply to his own calumny in the of ten shiftings. He says, star; but up to this hour (Thursday), we have not and M'Grath on the land, the value of its acquisi- received Mr. Hook's communication. Mr. O'Con- many weeks past. This is rather unfortunate, especially old, and addressed them at considerable length, after nor then called upon Mr. Cullingham, the foreman to those who like myself are almost wholly dependent which upwards of 80 members were enrolled. at Herringsgate, whom he had brought to the meeting at his own expense, to exhibit his books, Mr. O'Connor stating that not a figure, sentence, word, or letter, was entered in the account by him; the long, and that many of them do not average more practice was this: Mr. Cullingham sat at a desk with the account book before him, and entered the amount paid to each man, and for what purpose. Thus, all that was in the book Mr. O'Connor did pay; but there were many pounds not in the book which he also paid. Now, he asked Mr. Cullingham if there was an hour, a quarter of an hour, or a minute entered as paid for in that book, that had

we regret being compelled to subject to the same face

as a host of correspondence, which would require

another Star to publish.)

Mr. Cullingham-Certainly not.

I now ask Mr. Cullingham, continued Mr. O'Conno., if a pound's worth, or a crown's worth of the Think seriously, and act promptly. society's property has beeen made away with? Mr. Cullingham-No, nor a ferthing's worth; and he and Mr. O'Connor had often remarked, that they never saw property so well protected. He would not even allow a carpenter to take a few shavings Mr. Thomas Martin Wheeler, S3, Dean-street, Soho; home in his basket, and Mr. O'Connor had even the Mr. Thomas Clark, Secretary, or by the Sub secreshavings collected, and gave them to a poor cripple, who eruned his livelihood by baking a little bread. | Sub-secretary, to be made payable at the Post-office, (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor saw Mr, Dowling, the overseer of bricklayers, upon the platform, and he now appealed to Mr. Dowling, whom he had not seen for | Henry Mills, on the Distress of Ireland, which gave some time, whether, in his department, over time great satisfaction to all present. was paid for or any property was wasted?

Mr. Dowling-On the contrary, if a quarter of an hour or even ten minutes were lost, the men were obliged to make it up, and if bricks were counted after Mr. O'Connor saw them counted himself and would only allow the exact time; and further, I would to attend on business of importance. h ve discharged Hook several times myself if it had not been for Mr. O'Connor's interference. (Loud

the book, and the labouring class never saw such an and no sundries, and when I am satisfied to answer entertainment. the charge of every pedling blackguard, and to spend my whole time, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and my whole fortune and is protection against the ruffians whom I employ for

charity. (Lond Cheers.) Three cheers were then given for Duncombe, the Land and the Charter: three for Smith O'Brien. Young Ireland and a Reneal of the Union; three should have mentioned that at the close of the meet-Votes of thanks having been given to the lecturers | ing, a fine jolly looking fellow and a tectotaller, mounted the platform, and said he came to enlighten them a bit upon the subject of the Land, he knew a great many men, ner Whittlesen, that had less than two acres of Land, and never wanted to work a day off it-and he knew a count: yman of Mr. O'Connoi's, that had two acres and he . 7 of the finest pigs that you would see in a day's walk, and he never works off the land : but mind, he couldn't have pigs and drink too for his money, for he's a tectotaller,-(Loud Cheers.) so if drunkards fai'el let them not lav the blame upon the Land plan, as every man that's sober can do a great deal more than Feargus O'Connor has told them, and he has no pity for a drunken man. The Land, he assured them, from tist Co-operative Land Company." Mr. John Kin-experience, was the only thing that could afford ross, a staunch Charlist was unanimously called to them comfort and contentment, and a fair market the chair. After reading the bill convening the for their labour. (Loud Cheers.) So enamoured meeting, he called upon Mr. Doyle to address the was he of the Land plan, that he sold out his share in a Brilding Society and took out one in the Land

> Chartist Intelligence. BILSTON.

A recolution was adopted at the late Convention, agreeing to laise a sum of money for the purpose of Replating the sufferings of those patriotic exiles— Zephaniah Willaws and William Jones. An appeal, was made a shot, time ago on behr ! of Mr. Frost, the Convention, we have called a general meeting, and have chosen three of a committee to act in

Doyle was called upon to support the resolution, and fully decorated. After the table had been relieved junanimously agreed to. did so in a masterly style in a speech of an hour and of its cumberous weight, and the cloth removed, Mr. a quarter's duration. The resolution was put and James Higson, a veteran in the cause, was called on carried without a dissenting voice. P.S.-Mr. to preside, and Mr. W. Aithen acted as vice-chair-Doyle's services in this district have done much good man. The chairman opened the meeting in a very nathetic speech, by reminding the meeting of the important and solemn purpose for which they were met, and concluded by giving - "The people, the

source of all legitimate power." This toast was responded to in a very eloquent address by Mr. Samuel Marsden.

drank the toast in solemn service. was unanimously called to the chair. He said that usual style of oratory. He concluded a speech of the chair, and Mr. John Page the vice chair. Several

Song-"The Life and Death of Henry Hunt," by The chairman then gave-"The Northern Star.

Responded to in a very able speech by Mr Samuel

Song—" Liberty Tree," by My. James Bardsley. The chairman then gave "The memory of those had now arrived, he did not think it would be serving 16th, 1819. while peaceably assembled to assert their who innocently fell on the Field of Blood, August Reform in the people's House of Parliament."

Recitation—"The Peterloo Massacre," by Mr.

The chairman then gave "Fenreus O'Connor

Esq., the never-ceasing friend of the people, and successor of Henry Hunt." Reponded by Mr. Samuel Hadfield in a very praiseworthy address.

Song-"Henry's Ghost," by Mr. John Ryder. The sixth was "T. S. Dancombe, Esq , and the People's Charter, and soon may it become the law of the Land.' Mr. Clark, printer, delivered a very sensible

address on this subject, which was much applauded. Song-"In Wiltshire Fair a Child was Born," by James Ashworth. The chairman gave "A speedy restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Eilis"

Mr James Higson ably spoke to the toast. Trio-"Frost, Williams, and Jones," by Messrs. Aitken, Radeliff, and Clark. The chairman then gave "The memory of our

late townsman, Thomas Cook, and all the illustriondead of all nations, who have contributed to the cause of Freedom." The toast was very feelingly responded to by Mr

Edward Hilton, of flyde.
Song—"Exile of Erin," by John Stafford. "The Seer of Ashton Moss," was recited by the

Host, Samuel Walker. And other Recitations and Songs were given in the course of the evening. The company separated at a late hour highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTÉE. Brother Chartists,-It was noticed in last week' Star that the Committee had voted to Messrs, Dawarmth of national enthusiasm, especially when he venport, Richards, and Smart, and Mr. Ellis, ten with the exception of 3s. 3d. This left the claims of others totally unprovided for, though they have had had concluded a powerful address upon the above no assistance since the 16th of September last. We

tion? with no funds, and in the receipt of heart-rending appeals that would indeed "Soften with pity mens hearts of flint." As a specimen, we consider it necessary to make the following extracts from a letter received from that Veteran Patriot, Smart, of Leicester, previous to our last remittance

I have not been favoured with any remittance for upon it for support. I have during that time experienced more severe hardships than I ever did before,

After alluding to the wretched state of the stocking trade, to which most of the Leicester Chartist bethan 4s. a-week for the support of themselves and families, the heavy headed patriot says :-

I could not be induced, O'Connell-like, to rob them o haif their oatmeal and potatoes under such circumstances. We were told that after the removal of Mr. Cooper from the Committee, our supply should be better and more regularly transmitted, as some of the sections refused to contribute while he belonged to the management. and that it would be more efficiently taken up and man aged. How this may be ultimately I cannot say, but at present we are in a like position with the operatives under the promises of the League for "Cheap food increased wages, and plenty for all to de."

We consider comment on the above, necessary Signed on behalf of the Committee, John Arnott.

Sub-Secretary Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. O'Connor, Treasurer; Mr. John Shaw, Sub-treasurer, 24. Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, East; tary, John Arnott, S. Middlesex-street, Somers Town, London. All Post-office orders sont to the Battle-bridge. SPITALFIELDS.

On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Railway Engine Coffee-house, Brick-lane, by

ROCHDALE. On Sunday last, we had an excellent meeting of shareholders of the Land Society, Benjamin Rud-

man in the chair. Various propositions were discusthe meeting was adjourned to Sunday afternoon On Saturday evening last, a Tea Party was held in

the Chartist room, to celebrate the birth of that immortal man, Henry Hunt. The room was neatly set out with banners and portraits, and after the good Mr. O'Connor resumed-Now I'll tell you, there's things of this life had been dispensed with, the company enjoyed themselves to a late hour, by singing patriotic songs and reciting appropriate pieces, when account of their money before, even to the farthing, all separated highly delighted with the evening's

SWINDON.

On Friday, the Committee went five miles, fter six o'clock in the evening, to a village, called Wanborough, and addressed a very attentive meet-

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE MARYLE-BONE VESTRY.

At the meeting of the Anti-Enclosure Association held at Investigation Hall, Circus, street, on November the 5th, the following resolution was unanimously passed :-"That this meeting deem the conduct of the Vestry in

rejecting the memorial, signed by 102 parishioners, on the ground that Parochiel thoroughfares is not Parochial business, highly censurable, and this meeting hereby censures it accordingly."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Vestry, which has, in this instance, so shamefully betrayed its trust." GLASGOW. At the weekly meeting of the Registration and

Election Committee, it was proposed and carried-"That the books with the address now read, be a once issued, and a vigorous effort be made to get possession of the funds, so that we may not be taken by surprise at the next General Election.' "That the Secretary be instructed to intimate through

the Star, that the Committee meet every Friday evening, in Murdock's School-room, No 27, St. Andrew's square. and the persons appointed at the public meeting be requested to attend at the above place," BIRMINGHAM.

Land Company, intend to commemorate the first holding of the Land Conference in Birmigham, by a public tea party and ball, on Monday, December 7th. The Committee have engaged the People's Hall for At the reach weekly meeting of the Chartists of the purpose, and a first-rate band. Conductor, Mr. Bilston, he'd on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas. Feareus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of much applated. This ended a glorious night for Thomas Davis in the chair, it was resolved that the the Board of Directors, together with the delegates, Public Supper.—On Saturday, the 31st ult., at Star be devot if to the relief of the Veterans, Widows ing at half-past seven. Tickets for the ton party may seven o'clock, in the hall, an excellent supper was got and Orphans. Per ons desirous of taking the Star be had at the following places. Walter Thorn, purpose of giving a hearty welcome to our tried friends, Messilla, C. Doyle and James Smith, secretically. George Glockers, The secretical control of the total control of the total control of the total control of the total control of the reflect of the veter ins, wildows ing at half-past seven. Trekets for the total party may be had at the following places. Walter Thorn, purpose of giving a hearty welcome to our tried lines, may give their orders to Joseph Linuey, White line Inn, High-street, Bilston.

GEORGIE MILLS.

GEORGIE MILLS. Walker, Hair-dresser, 345, Sumer-lane; Robert Marshal, 59, Hill-street; Mr. Davenport, Mountstreet, St. George's; J. Spinks, Lancasier-street;

Lucas Morrison, Edmond-street; and all the Com-

SOMERS TOWN. On Sunday evening last, the usual meeting of this locality was held at the Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Mr. Charles Burton in the

chair. Mr. John Arnott, the delegate to the Veterans.

Orphans, and Victims Committee, fully detailed the state of the finances of the said Committee, and having made an energetic appeal on behalf of its objects. concluded by moving that os, be voted from the funds of this locality in support thereof, which was scconded by Mr. Child.

Mr. Hornby suggested as an addition to the mo Hust's Birtupay. On Saturday, November 7th, tion, that in order to create a permanent fund to be

We carnestly recommend other localities to do likewise.

Mr. A- Pettit has been elected de'egate to the forthcoming Conference. BRIGHTON,

A Democratic Suppor was held at the Artichoke Inn, on Monday November 9, to commemorate the birthday of the immortal Henry Hunt. The supper was well provided by the worthy host, Mr. Akehurst, Mr. H. Mi'chell presided on the occasion, and was supported on the right by Song.—"Sweet Freedom adien." by Mr. J. Ryder. the veteran Mr. Flower, and on the left by the veteran The chairman then gave_"The immortal me- Mr. Ramsey, both in excellent health and spirits-our mory of Henry Hunt, the man who never deceived worthy host occupying the vice-chair. Afor ample justice had been done to the good things of this life, the cioth was cleared, and the public were admitted to enjoy Mr. William Aitken responded to the toast in his the conviciality of the evening; Mr. Mitchell again took as an Irishman he felt highly delighted at standing about three-quarter's of an hour by passing a high patriotic songs and recitations were given between the following toasts and sentiments :- Mr. Flower in an energetic style gave-"The Sovereignty of the People,"

irank enthusiastically. Mr. Woodward in an appropriate speech gave-" The immortal memory of the late Henry Hunt, Esq , and all ieparted Patriots." Drank in selemn silence,

Mr. Page rose, and in a short and pithy address gave-The health of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq , the People's Parliamentary Champion; long may be live to idvocate the rights of the industrious classes." Dranks with all the honours.

Mr. John Davey, in an address replete with sound sense, gave-"The health of Fearges O'Conn'r, Esq., the indomatable advocate of the rights of men-may be live to see the people possessed of their political and social

liberty." Drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Hawkins in a very appropriate speech gave-"The People's Charter, and may it speedily become the law of

Mr. George Hoppy, in a feeling and telling address, roposed -- "The Speedy return of Frost, Williams, and

Ellis"-which was heartily drank by all present. Mr. George Giles in an able manner submitted the next osst.-"Prosperity to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company." Cordially received.

Mr. Flower proposed in an impressive manner-" The Northern Star, and the whole of the demogratic press." After which Mr. Woodward spoke a few words in favour if the Northern Star. Douglas Jerrold's newspaper, and the National Reformer, maticing the altered tone of the Press in general, and was followed by a few remarks from Mr. Williams, when the toast was cordially drank. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman

and Vice-Chairman, the meeting broke up highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

GREAT ACCESSION OF STRENGTH IN AND ARGEND Northaguan .- Messrs, Buxton and Ward, since their appointment as agents in this district, have been adelatigable in their exertions. They have recently visited the coal mines of Kimberly; on their second visit on Saturday last, assisted by Mr. Wolley, upwards of 100 members enrolled their names. On the same day Messrs. Buxton and Ward, attended the Lace dakers and Frame Workers, of Chilwill and Attenboro' and after de ivering of able and elequent addresses, a goodly number of members were enrolled at each place.

On Sunday, November the Sth, the Lace Makers of Nottingham, met at the Assembly Rooms, Broad Marsh, when Mr. Gimblett, one of the Board of Directors, of the United Trades Association for the Employment of Labour attended, and in an eloquent address, stated the objects and practices of their association, his address was much applauded, at its close many questions were pur, and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Gimblett, after which upwards of 600 members were jadded to the roll of the National Association.

On Monday, November the 9th Mr. Gimblett attended a meeting of the Framework-Knitters of Arn-On Tuesday, a large meeting of the Silk Glove

Makers was held at the King George on Herseback, at which Mr. Gimblett also attended; the result was the adhesion of the Nottingham Glave Makers to the National Association. At the above meetings, vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Gimble:t for his able addresses, and the satisfactory manner, in which he answered all questions.

Mr. Gimblett's mission down here was to set the frame-work knitters to work, in which he has succeeded, and they are now in the employ of the Association of United Trades, for the employment of labour in agriculture and manufacture tingham Committee recommended Mr. John Clark, of Kent-street, Kent-place, as agent, the recommendation having been assented to, Mr. John Clark will attend to enrol shareholders, and give all and every information required, respecting the Association for the employment of labour, at the "General Ferguson." Barker Gate, every Saturday evening, from eight till ten o'clock.

RUINOUS FUFECTS OF FREE TRADE .- On Saturday

evening, a Meeting of the committee of the Spital-

fields Silk Weavers' was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green. for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the for preventing the atterannihilation of their trade, which during the last few months has been materially injured by the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade Tariff. A number of weavers of the district considered that the interests of the body generally would be best promoted, and their ruin prevented. by an immediate alliance with the United Trades Association; but an impression having gone abroad that this institution was, if not directly based upon, at least inoculated to a large extent with Free-Trade principles, the Spitalfields operatives repudiated all connection with the association until their views regarding Protection to British Industry were ex-The deputation stated that the United olained. frades' Association did not test its members by either Protective or Free-Trade principles, but was sed with good feeling and discrimination, for the solely formed for the purpose of mutual assistance, 6 o'clock it was usual to allow a little extra time, but Delogate to lay before the forthcoming Conference and the prevention of strikes, by a reproductive employment of the capital of the trades; their object, next, at two o'clock, when all members are requested however, in attending, was not so much that evening to explain its objects or principles as to concert with

their fellow operatives the means necessary to be

taken at the present moment. Several speakers

a ldressed the meeting, showing by voluminous

statistics, that ever since the introduction of Free-

Trade measures in 1824, by Mr. Huskisson, the

Spitalfields trade had been declining. Mr. Morrs said: The weaving trade had always prospered under protection, and whenever that protection had been withdrawn it had decayed. It had been often said, that when trade increased wages would also increase; but let them remember that in the year 1314, when they had protection, which allowed the weaver 4s, per yard for ten-hundred velvet, there were entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, 1,504 235lbs, raw silk, 29,233lbs. waste, and 586,505 bs. of thrown, making a total of all sorts of 2,119,974 bs., but that in the year 1814. when the trade increased and the returns showed that there were enterned for home consumption of raw si'k 4,021,808lbs., of waste, 1,775.858lbs., and of thrown silk 4,019 335:bs., making a total increase as compared with 1814 of more than 4,000,000lbs., the wages of the operatives were reduced 50 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The reduction likewise applied to other articles of manufacture. In the year 1797 there were 23,000,000lbs, of raw cotton worked up, and in that year the wages of the operatives were 26s. Sd., and the consumption increased till 1841. when the increase was 528,000,000 of lbs., and then wages fell to 5s. 6d. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded by expressing his opinion that the establishment of local boards was much called for to ame-

liorate the condition of the miserable Spitaffields Mr. Ferdinando also abiy addressed in similar aruments, on the subject of Free-trade. Messrs. White and Slater stated their conviction vas that until the people had the power of making

their own laws by the concerness of the People's Charter, the same complaints would have to be repented. It was by the monopoly of legislation that the wealthy classes were enabled to cresh the industrious, and they were sick of any agitation which did not aim at conferring political freedom of the people as an indispenable portion of any measure for The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative the improvement of their condition. (Cheers) A resolution was passed, requesting the attendance

of a deputation from the United Trades Association, on Saturday evening the 21st instant, for the our pose of more fully discussing the subject.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE - The Monitour American of the 5 h instrumentures a metaneholy entestrophe. On the 3rd net, the river Agrach, swollen by the rains of the preceding day and night, overflowed its banks and delaged the lower part of the plain of the Metidian. Seven of the cleven bouses which comoese the v lace of the Maison Carree were carried away to the torrent, with everything they contained. The less of the is ascert, and to amount to twentythree persons drowned, and the loss of property is

Less of Life on the Riven .- On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a hoat on the river opposite the Thames Tunnel steam-beat pier, in which were three youths, named Google Somers, William Hawkin, and Roward Brotherson, run foul of a heavily laden coal harge, and was instantly eapsized. They were consequently immersed in the water, and neither of them being able to swim, they struggled violently for a considerable time. The watermen succeeded in recovering Somers and Hawkins, but their unfortunate companion Brotherson, sunk and disappeared almost directly after the accident,

Briston, - Joseph Read, shocmoker, aged fifty years. a sincere Chartist, was buried on Sunday, Nevember 1ste

present were Messrs Saul, O'Leary, Galloway, Green, Phelps, Parry, Beckwith. Moody, Cummits, Was called for the purpose and at the disposal of the Veterans, Urphans, and Viegrave by a number of bis old
tims Committee, we hereby agree in future to approhouse of Mr. Samuel Walker, Charlestown, near
printed the veterans, Urphans, and Vietims Committee, we hereby agree in future to approhouse of Mr. Samuel Walker, Charlestown, near
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Trades' Mobements.

RULES OF THE JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS ASSOCIATION, As passed at a Public Meeting of the Members, the 31st of October, 1846.

1st. That this society be called the "Friendly Society of Journ-ymen Weavers."

2nd. That the object of this society be to assist the Union alleidy in existence, to protect our wages to the utmost of our power, and to see that the 'householders' act justly to each member of this society. 3rd. That as soon as we get properly organised as a local body, it shall be the duty of the committee to take

into consideration the propriety of joining the National Trades Association. 4th. That this society be governed by a committee of nine persons, including president, secretary, and treasurer; and that the president shall have the power to call the committee together when he shall think it necessary to do so, and a majority shall have power to transact

5th. That the committee be chosen in the following manner, viz., the president, secretary, and treasurer, to be elected by a public meeting of the members, and the remainder as they stand in rotation on the secretary's book, and that they hold office for the space of three

6th. That the entrance fee be twopence, and contribu-

tions as circumstances may require, but not less than 7th. That in the event of a strike taking place, sanc

tioned by this society, each member who may be under the necessity of leaving the town in consequence of such strike, shall be en itled to a certain sum of u oney to be hereafter decided on. 8th. That a registration book be kept by the secretary

of this society, wherein shall be entered an account of al jubs to be let in the 'own or neighbourhood, such information to be obtain d of the members at the weekly 9th. That any member of this society shall be allowed to examine the registration book by paying one penny to

the secretary for his trouble in keeping the book. 10th. That the secretary of this society be authorised to keep a correspondence with the various manufacturing towns in this country, in order to afford all possible information to any member of this society who may be either desirous or compelled through want of employ-

11th. That this society meet to transact tusiness every Monday night at seven o'clock. 12th. That the books be audited every three months the auditors to be appointed at a public meeting of the

ment to leave this town.

members. 13th. That all lodge business be closed by ten o'clock. SHEFFIELD.

PROGRESS OF MACHINERY,-The Sheffield Independent states that a machine, invented in the United States, for cutting files by machinery, has been brought over to this country, and that steps are being taken by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., to procure a patent for the invention. A company is already formed, with ample capital, in the United States, who have several machines at work, and who, it is stated, are about to increase very considermachines are of cheap construction, and that one person, competent to sharpen the chisels, can superintend the first perfectly credulous, are now fully convinced that the same time for the truth of our statement. the machine is capable of cutting files in a very superior

PERSECUTION OF BASKET MAKERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-Silence hitherto has been a cloak to the over bearing intolerance and persecution of the Master Basket Makers in this kingdom, and, especially, Robert Raynes, of Leicester, chairman of the masters' union. In the month of August last, the United Basket Makers held a conference at Manchester for the purpose of revising the association's laws. I was delegated by the Leicester and Northampton district to attend the said meeting, for which offence I was immediately discharged from working under Mr. Raynes, he stating that I was "a Chartist rascal, and kept the men in a state of discontent." Mr. Raynes, to counteract the exertions of our union, imm diately issued circulars through the country, calling Master's Conference in Birmingham, on the 5th of October last, at which neeting they passed the following resolutions:-

That the masters supporting this resolution do engage to employ no journeymen connected with the journey men's society after the 17th day of October.

That the members of this union do pay after the rat en ploy for contingent expenses, as often as the committee shall levy, to the secretary of the branch or district, who shall remit the same to the general treasurer. That Mr. Robert Raynes, of Leicester, be the genera

treasurer, and Mr. W. Watts, of Nottingham, general secretary to this union. That the committee shall consist of the several secre-

That the United Society of Journeymen Basket Ma kers have resorted to an expedient, at once dishounour able and unjust in the case of the late strike at Wolver hampton. At that town a demand was made for considerable advance in the rate of wages, this the mas ters refused to give. To effect their purpose, the journeymen's society supplied, and are now supplying with materials, a shop, designated a "bee-bive." This shop is now occupied, not by Wolverhamptrn men, but strangers, the men having nearly all resumed their work. The goods are sold much under prime cost, to the great harm of the employers of that town, and not to the advantage of the men. To overthrow these designs, this pecuniary assistance to the employers of Wolverhampton as shall enable them to undersell the journeymen's shop, as it is, it will be the means of effectually, and for ever preventing the recurrence of such dastardly and mean

Such "dastardly and mean attempts,"—what is ther that is "mean" in working for themselves! If it is "meau" to work for ourselves, it is doubly "meau" to yourselves, and "overthrow these designs" of masters who "laugh and grow fat" at your expense. Teach them their duties, when they will understand your rights. Let them work for theirselves-you for yourselves-and see who is "mean." Mr. Raynes says he will undersell me when I go into the market if it cost him £500. Mr. Raynes has accumulated his money by the meanness of selling his own goods,-let us now accumulate by selling our goods instead of merely selling our labour, when we shall be able to compete with their ill-

Leicester, Nov. 5, 1846.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES replies to the questions asked were satisfactorily received. The following resolution was carried unanimously:— "That the Kope Makers will be materially benefitted by

the National Association, that we, therefore, send in our adhesion from this night.

CAMELON NAILERS' RISE OF WAGES AT THE MESSES FAIRBAIRN .- On Tuesday, Messrs. Cloughan and Jacobs proceed to Camelon, pursuant to instructions from the works sent a deputation with the purposed list to the three employers in that village, leaving the same for their consideration. In about an bour the deputation again called for a reply, when the Messrs. Fairbairn objected to some of the items in the men's list, and furnished them with a list, which they off red to pay from considerable rise on all sizes, still there were some sorts the men were not satisfied with. It was then agreed that the mediators should send notes to each of the employers in the village, requesting an interview. This the Messrs. Fairbairn immediately assented to. At four o'clock, the meeting took place. Mr. Fairbairn, during the controversy, admitted that many of the unilers earned low wages, and that provisions were dear, and hoped they would get cheaper before the winter, through foreign supply. After some further conversation on the subject, the Messrs. Fairbairn agreed to give the rise prices until further improvement in trade, when they would give another advance, which terms were accepted, the mediators assuring them the association only sought, by peaceful statements had appeared in print respecting the price | neighbourhood. tharged for coals, and showed from his book that the

he, therefore, gets no advantage on that head. Two other employers sent a verbal refusal to the notes of the mediators requesting an interview, and one of them discharged immediately, without previous notice, one of the deputation, therefore their men are remain-

ing out, to be employed by the association. PAISLEY .- Wednesday .- A meeting of the Trades of suggestion of the lecturer, a committee was formed of matron, schoolmistress, and the porter of the Loughinto a district of the National Association, who are to

bodies. BARRHEAD.-Thursday .- A meeting of the Block Printers was held at the Public Hali, Barrhead, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, who gave every satisfaction. A resolution was unanimously passed that the Block

committee was then formed to carry out the resolution and get up meetings of the other trades. the committee call another meeting for a second lecture, situation.

at the earliest moment, that the lecturer may enlist those into our ranks who yet hold aloof from the society. N B .- The missionary hopes that the Ship Carpenters of Glasgow who were disappointed of his attendance on Tuesday evening, will take his visit and service at Cameon as a sufficient excuse, as he did not return therefrom till ten o'clock. Further, having received many applications for his services the same night, he requests those needing him to send him word at least a week before and, addressed 62, North Frederic Street, Glasgow.

THE CARPET WEAVERS OF KIDDERMINSTER bave pre-

sented the following testimonial to their employers:-Gentlemen,-We, the Carpet Weavers in your employ. heg most respectfully to lay the following memorial before you, hoping you will give it your serious consideration. Owing to existing circumstances, we consider it a duty incumbent upon us, in justice to ourselves and our think, Gentlemen, when you consider the depressed state of the trade generally, and the consequent suffering we and our families have to undergo, owing to the high rents must yield to labour's due—that poverty has price of provisions and other necessary articles, that you rights more urgent than the landlord's claim. Comand our families have to undergo, owing to the high will give us that attention which the importance of the subject demands. We appeal to you as fellowmen and as Christians to assist us in our present degraded position pit they digged for the poor! Still, though forced. as poverty is the chiefcause of the evils which afflict us as in acts, to deny their avowed principles, they stoutly a body. We ask you to help us to remove the cause, by maintain, in words, that they were right. p'acing us in the same position we were in 1827. You must the brute creation. We have a mind as well as a body, without which man will ever fall a prey to ignorance and live Constitution. cupidity. As monopoly and restriction are passing away, ask for is a share in the general good; and that you, in your new arrangements with the Merchants and Cobden, in that memorable passage which I have be-Consumers of Carpets generally, will adopt such mea- fore quoted, and which I now repeat, that it may be us to give our children at least a suitable education. It ers. It is to be found in the first number of the is not direct from you that we ask for an advance, but | Anti-Corn Law Circular, and is as follows:from the consumer through the medium of you, our employers. We are encouraged to ask for an advance from the answers which the carpet Manufacturers of the north gave to their men, when making a similar request upon Having said this much, gentlemen, we leave the subject for your consideration, trusting you will take a benevolent and christian-like view of what we have laid before you.—We ask it not as an act of favour but as a matter of equity. We remain, yours respectfully,-THE CARPET

WEAVERS. P.S .- Gentlemen, your memorialists will call for an answer this day fortnight, as they now appear before

Nov. 9th. 1846. THE KEICHLEY TURN-OUR.—We think it right to republish the facts of this conspiracy of the master voolcombers against their hands, as set forth in the following statement, read at the recent public meetably the number of their machines. It is stated that the | ing held at Keighley, which was presided over by Mr. Ferrand, M.P.:-

We, the woolcombers of Keighley, are compelled, in working of several machines. The Independent says, we justice to ourselves and the public at large, to give the understand thas persons of great experience who were at following outline of our present condition, vouching at

> The wages of an ablebodied and industrious wool ombers for working 12 successive hours per day will not average above 10s. per week, and after deducting from this sum the expenses of rent, fire, soap, and candles, which at a low calculation cannot be less than 3s. 6d. per week, he has only 6s, 6d, left to provide himself and family with meat, clothes, and other necessary articles.

The want of workshops has driven us to the necessity of following our employment at our own homes, and most | theory. There can, however, be no doubt that he is frequently in our own bed rooms. This circumstance, from the close nature of the employment and the effluthe 'Wealth of Nations' is the book in which we vium arising from the comb-pot, the oil, soap, and wet may safely search for the foundation of their "bewool, produces disease amongst us and our families to nificent" principles. an alarming extent, and it has been proved, from an in. vestigation lately made in Bradford, that the average of life is less amongst the woolcombers than amongst any other body of workmen in the kingdom.

ried he has little or anything to commence housekeeping with, and he frequently gets into such difficulties, by furnishing his house and providing himself with the necessary articles he may want, that he seldom or ever recovers from the effects of his outlay.

The difficulty of supporting himself by his own labour nakes it always necessary that his wife should either comb along with him, or labour in a factory, two very improper occupations for married women; but when he becomes the father of two or three children then his situation grows wretched indeed.

The labour of himself and wife then becomes so necessary to prevent actual starvation, that family and housekeeping are almost entirely neglected. It however fre- would rather urge the admirers of his creed most he is either only partially employed, or altogether out of | to find therein any other foundation for the scheme the youth and vigour of life, to become dependent on the think they will scarel in vain. Nay, I am perovertaken by old age, sickness, or any of the thousand of free action can only be defended on the premises casualties to which we are liable, he is compelled to assumed by Dr. Adam Smith-the belief in the unspend the last of his days in an union bastile, without ever having known the comforts and pleasures of a

in manufacturing towns rents, highway and poor rates. and a variety of other necessary expenses, are high, and that we are confined entirely to our bare wages. We pigs, cows, or other things to be found amongst a rural population, and we shall challenge any man to prove that we can support ourselves and families out of 10s. per | The Right Rev. Prelate may not defend a principle week without being placed in the condition we have

To improve this our miserable condition by an ac vance of one farthing per pound upon combed wool, ment. It is now about ten weeks since this happened, and during that time we have suffered everything that want and privation could inflict, and we are now depending entirely upon the charity of the public.

KEIGHLEY, Tuesday, Nov. 10th .- The position of the soolcombers remains nearly the same as it was last his own order. week. Lund's weavers continue out, and appear deter-The manufacment; and if I find any overlooker allowing such a practice, I will dismiss him also." The combers and weavers are now busy enrolling themselves in the United Trades' Association, the combination of their employers having i proved, that henceforth the tyranny of the manufac-

turers will have to be opposed by something stronger

than local upions and casual support.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th .- It will be recollected that out on behalf of the combers, almost immediately after a party of the Anti-Wages League waited upon a magismagistrate said, such a thing might be possible, but that to make bread "cheap" to the poor; and its oppoit would be very cruel and imprudent to send some hun- nents have been denounced as persons who wish to dreds on that account. They then wanted to know if, withhold corn from the poor. As if to stamp that in case they stopped all their mills they could not demand a party of soldiers to protect their property and the peace of the town. He told them that that also was possible, vest, corn has risen to an alarming price. The spethe double purpose of doing with less combed wool, and any other:" and "give up the perusal of "The spare for the combers. They have always been bitter ble difficulties, obscurity and embarrassments in opponents to a Ten Hours' Factory Bill; but it appears which the reasonings of the fifth chapter are in-they are not so much opposed to the Short Time mea- volved;" declaring—"that discovery that I had not

P.S .- Mr. Robert Mullan, Tyrell-court, Tyrell-street, and reasonable means to better the condition of its | Bradford, is authorised to receive money on behalf of members. Mr. Fairbairn complained that some incorrect | the Keighley woolcombers, from persons residing in that

WAGES IN PAISLEY.—The Glasgow Examiner states supererogatory!" price charged by him to his men for coals was-large, that though trade is brisk at Paisley, the weekly averper cart of 16 cwt., 10s. 6d.; small do., 3s. 9d,; and that age of the weavers' wages does not exceed seren shil- Free-trade school, to whom it is necessary that I

1 KILMARNOCK .- The staple trade of this district is at

present in a very depressed state.

Weale, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, has just sible principle, and feared not to work it out to its session. Now, if those principles were really wise Paisley was held in the Socialist Hall, when Mr. Jacobs made, at the request of the board of guardians, an delivered a lecture, which was well received. At the investigation into a quarrel between the master, one from each trade, to organise the trades of Paisley borough Union workhouse. It appeared that it principle which formed the main argument of the originated in an avowed personal dislike on the part make arrangements for the lecturer to address the several of the matron towards the schoolmistress, who had Price; and my object was to apply it, to try the peen but newly appointed. The matron lost no op- truth of those speculations on the perfectibility of portunity of annoying the governess, and inciting man and society which at that time excited a consithe schoolchildren to dispute her authority over derable portion of the public attention." them. The porter was charged with impropriety to- I say, then, Sir, when the Rev. T. R. Malthus, wards the female paupers by the matron; and he, the bright luminary of the nineteenth century, suaded a lunatic pauper to prefer gross and false anti-Christian dogma, he no longer parlied with render the access to food easier to the poor, they charges against him. This was sworn to be the Nature or Christianity; but, perceiving that have really been erecting a stronger barrier between Paisley.—Friday.—A general meeting of the Block fact. The porter admitted having had "a lark" "Smith's loose hypothesis" could only be established food and labour, by en couraging the great monopoly Printers and Nailers of this town was held at the Chartist | with some for the female inmates, but called wit- on an unnatural and unchristian assumption, he of wealth. These good; wen have found that "There wes greeted with the usual approbation, several questions ture. The proceedings resulted in the compulsory benefited by the Free principle consists. He plainly thereof are the wages of q'eath."

Correspondence.

FALLACIES OF FREE TRADF.

letter (the concluding one of a series) to the editor of the Morning Post. The entire letter is very lengthy, we have, therefore, been compelled to omit a tew of the least important paragraphs.]
Sir—" It is along lane that has no turn." The self styled "philosophers" have had a wearisome run, whon-bounce they have tricken their shallow pates against a heap of rotten potatoes! There they are aghast-at bay-a standing monument of the folly and wickedness of forcing the people "to live on the coarsest sort of food." Why, except upon the princifamilies, to solicit you for an advance of wages. We ples of manern "philosophy," should potatoes be the food of millions? They now acknowledge in terror, by their acts, that the poor have a right to live—that mon sense has warned them oft—they would not listen; but now, the conceited elis have fallen into the

I shall render my country good service if, once for be aware that for a man to find his family the necessaries all, I explain the unchristian, and consequently antiof life it requires him to be wholly occupied in physical social principles on which the modern "enlightened labour, instead of having a portion of his time for the and liberal philosophers" found their shallow, loose, cultivation of those faculties which distinguish man from and selfish scheme, which, for so many years, they have been substituting, bit by bit, for that old, comwhich requires food for its development and support, pact, and substantial fabric-our universally protec-

I have Mr. Cobden's testimony in reference to the and we are entering on a new era in our history, all we authority of Dr. Adam Smith. Nothing can be more conclusive than the evidence furnished by Mr.

At length, however, the obvious truths which Adam Smith, Ricardo, and others had so clearly demonstrated, that those restrictions and prohibitions upon trade tended, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to divert the Brussels and Scotch, (having obtained upon the the national industry from its natural and profitable pur-Scotch,) which was, that if the Kidderminster masters | atts, into artificial and less productive channels, were recould be induced to give it, they (the carpet masters of cognised by the statesmen of this country; and partly to the north) would readily comply, as it would make no stimulate industry (with the view of meeting the heavy difference to them, providing all masters would raise charges of the government and debt of the nation,) and alike, as they could then meet equally in the markets. partly, perhaps, from a conviction of tardy injustice of the measure to that party whose interest had been, and still is, lost sight of by the advocates of monopoly-the consumer, the principles of Free Trade were adopted and openly avowed by the Liverpool Administration. From that time the question of the justice or injustice f the Corn Laws assumed a new shape; it is no longer one of doubt to the honest inquirer, but presents itself simplified and divested of every difficulty. All attempt to carry us back in our discussion of the subject beyond the period when the principle of Free Trade was applied to

> tain and her colonies, should therefore, by sedulously avoided as supererogatory, and calculated only to mystify what has, from that time, been a plain and unembarrassed question. This is evidence sufficient to prove that Dr. Adam Smith is one of the recognised leaders of the new school of "philosophers;" that the is esteemed the leader, may be gathered from a quotation from Mr. Poor.

the manufactures, commerce, and shipping of Great Bri-

the lucky agitator says:-"We have our Banksian, our Linnean, our Hunterian societies, and why should, at least, our greatest commercial and manufacturing towns have their SMITHIAN societies devoted to the purpose of promulgating the beneficent truths of 'The Wealth of Nations ?""

Cobden's "England, Ircland, and America," where

No matter, as I have in a former letter shown, that Dr. Adam Smith doubted the truth of his own the recognised oracle of the Free-traders, and that

If, then, that book contains a most important resortion that is in direct contradiction to the puinciples of the Holy Bible, it will be proved that the oundation of the free system is anti-Christian. To establish this most important fact, it is only needful that I should make a very short extract from the "Wealth of Nations." I have extracted those words before; they cannot be too often repeated. Dr.

Adam Smith says :--"Every individual is continually exerting himself to find out the most advantageous employment for whatever capital he can command. It is his own advantage, indeed; and not that of the society, that he has in view. But the study of his own advantage. naturally, or rather necessarily, leads him to prefer that employment which is most advantageous to

the society. I would not misrepresent Dr. Adam Smith; I carefully to analyse his great work, and, if they can, impleyment, in which case he is reluctantly driven, in of unrestrained, unregulated action-Free Trade. I tender mercies of the Poor Law Guardians; but when suaded, on reflection, it is evident that the principle erring perfection of his man, his very selfishness being esteemed his most important virtue.

Were I to ask Mr. Cobden or Sir Robert Peel, if variance with Christianity, can ever associate itself -they, being mere politicians of the modern "Liberal "school, would, most likely, smile at my folly; not so, the Bishop of Oxford. He cannot assume to be a mere politician. He dare not, even in the House of Lords, divest himself of his sacredotal character. He is a Bishop of the Church of Christ. that is contrary to the fundamental dectrine of Christianity—the fall of man.

If there be any other principle on which to estab lish Free Trade, than that propounded by its great apostle, it is manifestly due to the Church of Christ, and to his own episcopal character, that the Bishop and thrown betwixt 1,200 and 1,500 of us out of employ- of Oxford should, without delay, publish it, or reconcile Dr. Adam Smith's assertion with Iloly Writ. When the Bishop has done this, when he has established man's infallibility, he will have proved the excellence of Free Trade; he will have done more, he will have demonstrated the usefulness of

I believe that man is a fallen, selfish, ignorant being, and that every unregulated and unrestrained action of his is fraught with evil—that, if left withturers continue to exercise the most barefaced tyranny out the restraining and regulating laws of God towards those weavers working in their factories who (which, by our Constitution, must be part and parcel of the laws of the land), instead of preferring such Some of them make a regular practice of walking round schemes, in the search of his own advantage, as would their factories to detect persons collecting money for be advantageous to the society, his selfishness would Jacobs, and decide on joining the National Association. their support; and their orders to the hands are now lead him to injure all for his own benefit. I learn The lecture was received with frequent applause, and the issued out in nearly the following terms :- "If I can this from the Holy Bible. I have often witnessed find any person in this factory collecting money for either it. I am not to be convinced against Bible truth, themselves, or the combers, or producing a book for that and every day's experience, by Sir Robert Peel's depurpose. I will instantly dismiss them from my employ- claration that Mr. Cobden has established a contrary truth; or by Mr. Cobden's assertion that Dr. Adam Smith has "clearly demonstrated" another fact; or by the Bishop of Oxford's doctrine enunciated in these awful words—"Be he labourer or be he farmer, what is it that makes him valuable to those above him? It is competition;" or by a shoal of smirking Manchester men chirping "Free Trade is com-

Sir, this is a serious question. It will be found to be so, before England has done with it. It is essential that the followers of Jesus Christ should know have been assured that Free Trade was the only way principle of Free Trade, with an avowedly good harculators could, if they would, tell us why. Well might Mr. Francis Horner, the greatest statesman in the Free-trade school, when speaking of Dr. Adam Smith's theory, describe it as-' A popular, plausible, and loose hypothesis, as good for the vulgar as Wealth of Nations,' on account of the insurmountaunderstood Smith, speedily led me to doubt whether Smith had understood himself.' So much for Dr. Adam Smith and his Cobdenian

uestion—so clear as to render further discussion There is still another acknowledged master in the

should refer. He had carefully studied "The Wealth of Nations," and having traced the principles of Free Trade from their native place, the selfishness ministration with the principles of Free Trade, (and, inevitable result.

The Rev. T. R. Malthus states:—
"The only authors from whom I have deduced the essay were Hume, Wallace, Adam Smith, and Dr.

and satisfactorily answered. It was then agreed that of the porter, and the schoolmistress retains her form part of that "society," save when the wealthy listed society should give up his right to life and but, nevertheless, firmness, should be displayed. They may happen to require their services.

Hence, "emigration and no right for the poor to right to life and liberty in the land of their birth, and have the Ten Hours' Bill. Parliament should be told

tical truths We are told, by high authority, that we must judge of a tree by its fruit. The fruit of the Free principle of actions is proved to be, banishment or death! [Under the above head Mr. Oastler has addressed Have I placed the Rev. T. R. Malthus in too honourable a nicke in the temple of our new "philo-

> May I step aside for one moment, and do justice to nost learned, a most able, and most virtuous individual, whose name has been mixed up with more unwitting deception, and also with more wilful misrepresentation, than that of any man of science in this Protestant coun try, and in these liberal and enlightened times. When I mention talent, learning, humanity, the strongest sens of public duty, the most amiable feelings in private life, the tenderest and most humane disposition which ever man was adorned with-when I speak of one, the ornament of the society in which he moves, the delight of his own family, and not less the admiration of those men of and brightest - when I speak of one of the most enlightened, learned, and pious ministers whom the Church sure every one will apprehend that I cannot but refer to Mr. Malthus. The character of this amiable man has been foully slandered by some who had the excuse of ignorance, and by others, I fear, without any such pallialive, and simply for having made one of the greatest additions to political philosoply which has been effected since that branch of learning has been worthy the name of a cience.

Again, when Lord Brougham apologised for the ignorance of those eminent statesmen "who framed the statue (43) of Elizabeth," which established by sures as will allow you to raise our wages, so as to enable more firmly impressed upon the minds of your read- law the right of the poor to live on their native soil, his Lordship said:--

They were not adepts to political economy—they were not acquainted with the true principles of populationthey could not foresee that a Malthus would rise to enlighten mankind upon that important, but as yet illunderstood branch of science.

After this, no one can say that I have too highly exalted the Rev. T. R. Malthus. I am not about to "misrepresent" or to "slander"

Malthus." I shall permit that "most enlightened, learned, and pious minister of the Church of England" to speak for himself, only expressing my opi nion, that it will require all the cunning and sophistry of his clever eulogist to reconcile the principle of the Rev. T. R. Malthus with the Word of God. or with the books of that Church of which he was a minister. Still, I am bound to acknowledge that the reverend author has honestly developed the principle of Free Trade, and has faithfully described its result, assuming always, that Dr. Adam Smith's loose hypothesis" is correctly described by Mr. Cobden.

Nothing can be more clear than the fact, that upon the testimony of those two great masters (Smith and Malthus) of the new "science" of "liberal and enlightened political economy," the sole benefit to be lightened political economy," the sole benefit to be derived from the practice of that "science" is for the the most favourable auspices, by holding a public rich - cheap corn, cheap clothes, cheap dwellings cheap everything for them; but nothing for the

The Rev. T. R. Malthus himself shall describe the share of the poor in a society that submits to be governed by the Free principle. He says, "A man born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get want his labour, has no claim of right to the smallest | nufacturer; were also present. portion of food; and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast there is no vacant cover for him. She tells him to be gone; by expressing his cordial concurrence with the adthose guests get up and make room for him, other | welfare of the factory workers. intruders will immediately appear, demanding the same favour.

Having "got rid" of these troublesome and unbidden guests, the state of society will be exhibited, as blessed by the operation of Free Trade, as pro- fection of machinery, whose use is to lessen, and not to and for his constant and underlating su pounded by Dr. Adam Smith, and explained by the argument, human labour; that long hours, though at tory child's cause; and also to Lord Ashley and John Rev. T. R. Malthus-the advantage, of all being first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found Fielden, for their several efforts in Parliament to obtain secured, by the selfishness of those who use their to be very injurious both to the person and pucuniary in- the measure that justice so sternly demands; and genecapital for their own benefit; ergo, the infants, the terests of the parties employed. aged, the maimed, and the "surplus able-bodied labourers, whose services the rich "do not want," will all "BE GONE!"

To complete this "beneficent" scheme, to make it work with the least possible suffering to those whom "nature tells to be gone," (Marcus, supposed to be Lord Brougham,) has published a pamphlet recommending that infants should be destroyed painlessly on their entrance into life! Thus crowning the "beneficent" theory of man's free action with the crime of infanticide! The process of 'painless extinction" (the name given to child murder by these "philosophers,") being considered more humane than the infliction of that suffering which would be entailed on the unbidden "guests' under nature's fiat—" Begone !"

Many persons who profess to be Christians, who support Free! Trade, startle at the conclusions arrived at by a study of that "science" by Malthus and Marcus. It appears to me that these deductions are honestly drawn from the theory which Mr. Cobden has pronounced to be "beneficent"—Dr. Adam Smith's theory of Free Trade! If I err, let those who embrace the philosophy of

Dr. Adam Smith explain, where and how Malthus and Marcus are inconsistent with Smith. Strong confirmation of the correct interpretation of Malthus is turnished by the fact that the "liberal and genlightened" statesmen of the Free Trade theory to practice by the New Poor Law, that being,

That those "wise men" had resolved to reduce the poor to absolute destitution, is suggested by

 ${f commendations:}$ allowances, but not to enlarge them.' After some further suggestions, there are the fol-

gulations enforced.' noble lord was silent. When, afterwards, John Walter, Esq., M. P., for Nottingham, declared that Manchester! such secret instructions had been given, Sir James Graham acknowledged that "he had a faint recolton (who must then have felt ashamed of his connection with the philosophers") stoutly denied that ing houses! He wanted to get them to their me such instructions had ever been given. Mr. Walter ther's home. (Hear.) Who supports such projects had, however, obtained possession of a copy of them, ciple of the free action, maintained by Dr. Adam Smith and the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are founded in

truth! Mr. Cobden truly states "The principles of Free Trade were adopted and openly avowed by the Liverpool Administration." It is also a fact, that every succeeding Government has been loosening the bonds of Protection—destroying one monopoly after another, until the sole remaining one is that of wealth. This is called Free Trade. Under its opestarving for want of food, in a land from which the prevent mistake, still the answer was "No." Mr. daily exports of food are most enormous. Such is the Oastler, having expressed his regret that there had daily exports of food are most enormous. Such is the result of the free action of capital upon the Irish. been in the House of Commons two aristocratic se"Dear bread and worse wages," resound from the ceders from the good cause, eulogised the Rev. Mr. manufacturing districts.

of man, and having a more astute mind than Dr. be it remembered, the whole period has been one of and one another by a spirit of godliness and phi-Adam Smith, he ventured boldly and clearly to peace), our laws have tended towards the Free lanthropy. QUARREL AMONG WORKHOUSE AUTHORITIES.—Mr. chunciate the natural result of the free and irrespon- principle of action, until it arrived at its climax last and "beneficent," the condition of the labourers and artisans would necessarily have improved during their adoption. Let any one look back to the former period, and compare the condition of the industrious classes then and at present, and he will find that "more work for less wages" is the result.

The object of this letter is, to convince those sincere friends of t be poor, who has unhappily embraced the anti-Christian philosphy of the age, that they have mistaken the effects of the free, unrestrained and unregulated principle of action, and that while Printers of Earrhead join the National Association. A in retaliation, charged the matron with having per-discovered this naked avowal of an unnatural and they had hoped, by the removal of monopolies, to factory operatives never will be satisfied. Mr. Armitage seconded the resolution. Church, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs. The lecturer nesses to show that it was not of an improper na- proceeds to describe of whom "the society" to be is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end

Hence, "congration and no right of the property of the propert and that, if unable, either from infancy, age, or in- not be satisfied unless this right were conceded. firmity, of obtaining employment, they have still a Whilst the manufacturers had grown more rich, the right to support, and that, in their native land, I maintain also, that rich and poor have a right to perpetuate their race in that land. I recognise no perpetuate their race in that land. I recognise no

or the Bishop of Oxford to prove the contrary. love thy neighbour as thyself.

I remain. Sir. Your obedient servant. RICHARD OASTLER.

abled to answer all those calls.

Factory Regulation Bill. He would also ascertain broken windows, and he fears it is time. the "most learned, most able, and most virtuous of Commons, of the condition and feeling of the masses engaged in our busy hives, the factories. Believe me, Sir, he would gain more "useful knowledge" by attending those meetings, than by the perusal of many books. I wish he would attend.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

GREAT MEETINGS AT HUDDERSFIELD. On Tuesday evening the Short Time Committee meeting in the Philosophical Hall in this town. The

room and galleries, which are capable of accommodating two thousand persons, were fully occupied. and not one dissentient voice was heard throughout the entire proceedings. John Fielden, Esq. M.P., W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., and Richard Oastler, the old and tried friends of the factory operatives, subsistence from his parents, and if society doce not assisted at the meeting. Several clergymen and ma-The Rev. J. BATEMAN, Vicar of Huddersfield, was

and will quickly execute her own orders if he do not vocates of a Ton Hours' Factory Bill, as necessary work upon the compassion of some of her guests. If | for the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious The Rev. R. Manning, of Huddersfield, moved the first resolution, which was-That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a

growing necessity, from the great increase and high per-Mr. T. HAWKYARD, an operative, seconded the re-

solution, and it was carried unanimously. The next resolution was moved by an operative named John Hanson, and seconded by another named John Sykes. It was as follows-

That the recent and present factories regulation acts were forced upon the country in opposition to those proposed by Michael Thomas Sadler and Lord Ashley: and while the object of these acts, according to their promoters, was to give greater advantage to the employers by relays of children, still even those measures have proved of considerable blessing by the greater equalisation of labour throughout the factories, the prevention of night working, and the opportunities, though small, given to children for instruction and re-Mr. Oastlen then came forward to support the

resolution, and his rising was the signal for the most hearty demonstrations of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Oastler said-Mr. Chairman and the inhabitants of Huddersfield, I am here again harnessed in the Ten Hour Bill cause, and with the help of God I will never again retire from the field until that cause be triumphant. (Cheers.) Sir, it is not needful that should go into argument in Huddersfield to prove the necessity and the justice of that which has been admitted to be just and necessary even by the bitschool, had avowedly determined to reduce his terest opponents of the Ten Hour Bill in Parliament. Mr' Oastler then went on to say that he had been as Earl Fitzwilliam said, "a step to no Poor Law at present himself in Parliament. He was under the gallery during the whole of the last debate on the Ten Hours' Bill, and whatever arguments he might have thought necessary to use to convince the oppo-'the ulterior projects" threatened by Lord Broug- nents of the Bill, he had received on that occasion ham, that determination is proved by the secret from Mr. Cobden himself and Mr. Bright. (Cheers. instruction given by a ''liberal and enlightened'' Those gentlemen, who were then opposing the Ten Government, to its officers who were entrusted with Hours' Bill, declared in Parliament, that it was the duty of drawing the New Poor Lew Bill. Those a good and very desirable thing to reduce the hours instructions contained the following murderous re- of labour to ten, only that it ought not to have the authority of Parliament; they thought it should 'The commissioners shall have power to reduce be voluntarily adopted between masters and He should think himself wasting the time of the meeting, if he went into argument to prove that that was necessary to be "After this has been accomplished, orders may be done by law which the bitterest opponents of it desent forth, directing that after such a date all out- clared should be done without law. They had now door relief should be given partly in kind; after an- to fight the battle of the Ten Hours' Bill in Hudother period, it should be wholly in kind; after such dersfield; and when he saw himself surrounded by

another period, it should be gradually diminished in | so many friends, whom he loved and revered—when quantity, until that mode of relief was exhausted. he saw two such dear friends present as Ferrand and From the first, the relief should be altered in qua- Fielden-(three hearty cheers were then given for lity, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Fielden)—when he saw two white; and concurrently with these measures as to such friends present—men to whom, under God, he the out-door poor, a gradual reduction should be owed the liberty to stand before his countrymenmade in the diet of the in-door poor, and strict re- (cheers)-two such friends as no king was ever blessed with but himself—(cheers)—when he stood in No wonder that the guilty authors of these auda- | such an assembly, and in the presence of such friends, cious recommendations dare not avow them in Par- it would indeed be unlike "the old king," if his heart liament. The late William Cobbett, M. P., for were not warmed and his tongue were not loosened Oldham, had caught a glimpse of them. He chal- Talk at Huddersfield if you will about an amelioralenged Lord Althorp to deny their existence. The tion of the condition of the factory workers at Manchester, Bradford, and Leeds-talk of the parks at Who were the persons most ready to subscribe to the promotion of such objects but those factory masters who had been most opposed to a Ten lection of their existence." The Duke of Welling- | Hours' Bill? Talk of a society at Bradford for the Why those very persons who were once opposed to and, to his immortal honour, he produced it in the the Ten Hours' Bill. What did this prove? It Ilouse of Commons, thereby he tore the mask from | proved that those parties had a conviction in their the "benevolent" countenances of the oppressors of minds of what was just, fighting against their selfassertion with falsehood, since the triumph of the the poor, and paved the way to the repeal of the in- interests—against their pockets. The e parties, ke trusted, would yet come out, and, yielding to the of that diabolical secret document. Let it never be kind feelings of their nature, support any measure forgotten that those instructions, and the new Poor that would seem to be for the advantage of the fac-Law (as a step to no Poor Law) are just, if the prin- tory workers. It would be remembered that the foundation of the Ten Hours' Bill was laid in troublous times; they had had to fight through many battles: but, thank God, they had come out of them purified, and although the Reform Bill had passed. although the Corn Bill had been repealed, and although all the Tories had been extinct but himself -(laughter)-still they were all right good Ten Hours' Bill men. In allusion to a suggested Eleven Hours, Mr. Oastler asked, was there a single person in that assemby we would be content with an Eleven ration the poor have been promised "a big loaf and Hours' Bill? The answer was universal-"No." "clear demonstration of a plain and unembarrassed better wages." But what do they find? Millions This question Mr. Oastler repeated, as he said, to land and the Comparative increase of territory of Eng-

> The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Grane, incumbent of Woodhouse,

> operative classes; and concluded by recommending

the operatives to be actuated towards their employers

That from our amazing powers of production a still further reduction is found to be essentially necessary; and this meeting calls for the adoption of an efficient Ten Hours' Bill; it having been sufficiently proved that such would be a general advantage both to the employer and the employed; for the growing intelligence of the age requires that more time be set apart for the moral and religious instruction of the working population than can be afforded by an Eleven Hours' regulation, with which the

Mr. FERRAND having been requested by the chaircing proof before him that public opinion was becomin

claim in land or property of any kind, anterior to a state of things was disgraceful to a christian country. nonourable a nicke in the temple of our new pattern of such sophers?" Let the great "schoolmaster" of those inalienable rights of every man. If the right (Cheers.) He was glad to find the clergy present on this occasion. He hoped the Bishops in the House scribed the Rev. T. R. Malthus to the wondering protected (I do love that word) in the enjoyment of of Lords would take up this question. protected (I do love that word) in the enjoyment of of Lords would take up this question. If they nethe indefeasible rights I have named, their claim is elected to do their duty in that house, they had no business there. He had been down in the manufac-I have well weighed this matter. If I am not turing districts during the Easter recess of 1844, and correct, I call upon Mr. Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, he happened to give offence to members of Parliament, high in authority, because his arguments were That statesman would not permit the food of man brought home to them. He should uso the same arto be drained from a country that is declared to be in a state of famine; nor clothing to be exported where the people are in rags. He would no longer factory, and that the members who now dine on hot permit the sacrifice, by overworking, of hundreds of rump steaks at the Carlton or Reform Club, who thousands of the industrious inhabitants of this na- had comfortable homes, faithful wives, and affectiontion to the cravings of the covetous and wealthy. ate children, were converted into f-ctory operatives. He would restore to the domestic hearth of the la- ("That's it, lad." He would begin then with the own family, and not less the admiration of those men of letters and of science amongst whom he shines the first bourer and artisan—the wife; and thus secure the man who was the bittest opponent of the Ten Hours' Howard find their Rilling required comfort of his home. He would find their Bill in 1844; he would begin with Sir Robert Peel, proper place in society for the improvements in sci. whose whole wealth was extracted from the sinews proper place in society for the improvements in servence and machinery, making them the helpmates of labour, not its competitors. He would at once restore the right of all, by law, to life and liberty. The statesman we want would know how to increase which they ought to have derived from the honest the wealth of the nation by making that wealth use- industry of their fathers? No; they were reduced ful to all. In fine, he would regulate all his meator by the sures by that infallible rule of right—"Thou shalt curse which manufactures had brought on this country during the last half century. Supposing that Sir Robert Peel had to lie upon a sleepless bed, lest his wife and children should sleep during the hour which should summon them to work—suppose he should say P.S.-I am invited to visit Yorkshire, there, once to himself, "If my wife and children are too late at more, to plead the cause of the factory workers. I the factory, my scanty wages will not be sufficient for am told that I shall be expected, on the same our wants, I must therefore keep a careful watch." errand, to traverse Lancashire and the manufactur- lie dare not sleep himself for his wife and children ing districts of Scotland. I shall rejoice to be en- are constantly starting and asking "Is it time?" That's the point. (Cheers.) They are reduced to I wish that statesman would attend all our meet- such poverty that his clock has long been sent to the ings. He would then know whether the manufacturing operatives were or were not for a Ten Hours' At midnight the light of the moon bursts through a if Messrs. Fielden and Ferrand, or Messrs. Cobden summonses his family to the work. He sees his and Bright, were the true exponents, in the House wife and children go forth in rags amidst the pelting storm. They arrive at the mill. They find the gates locked. They stand shivering there perhaps for half an hour. The clock strikes two. They are before their time. A number of others congregate in the same place, who have also mistook the hour. They stand trembling and shivering till the clock strikes three, four, and five, and the next time it beats the hour the mill-doors are opened. He (Mr. Ferrand) was prepared to prove that that was not a purely imaginative case, but one of frequent occurrence. (Hear, hear," "It is.") Was not that a fearful state of society? Let Members of Parliament then take that case home to themselves. If they only wit-

> redress in defiance of all opposition. Mr. Ferrand resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Joseph Bell then moved :-

That a petition to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be prepared, and signed by he chairman on behalf of this meeting; and that it be recommended to the workers in each factory to send a petition on their own behalf.

nessed for one month what he had witnessed for 20

years, they would not oppose the Ten Hours' Bill.

(Hear.) He did not hesitate to say that the factory

workers were no better than slaves. (Hear.) Mr

Ferrand concluded by observing, that if the Bill did not pass next session, he would develop a consti:

tutional plan by which the operatives would obtain

called to the chair, and he opened the proceedings Mr. HENRY HUTTON seconded the motion. Mr. Bibby, in supporting the resolution, handed in a subscription of £1 6d. from a few hands in the employ of Mr. J. Scholefield, of Rastrick, in aid of the short-time movement.

Mr. W. Spark then moved-That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Richard Oastler for his original advocacy of this question, rally to those Members of Parliament who have listened

to the voice of humanity, and supported the Ten Hours'

Mr. John Leach, of Huddersfield, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Fielden, M.P., who was loudly called for, then came forward at the request of the chairman, and after the applause with which he was received had subsided, he addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said he was now quite satisfied that they were as much resolved as ever they were to persevere in their efforts for a Ten Hours' Bill—that they would not be persuaded by those who advocated eleven hours to give up ten, but that they would stand firm for that for which they had been contending for years, and that they would send forth their supplications and their prayers to Parliament until it passed a Ten Hours' Bill. ("We will have it.") They had many opponents both in and out of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He saw from some of the newspapers that Dr. Bowring had been visiting his constituents at Bolton; and whilst there he had been called to question about his conduct on the Ten Hours' Bill in the last session, when he voted against the measure. Not being able to escape from the questioning, he said that he wished the employer and employed to be as free as the air they breathed. A very proper and just sentiment; but the employer and employed manufacturers were not on an equality. Hear, hear.) The manufacturing operatives had been described as slaves. (Cries of "We are." Yes, they were slaves of steam, of water, of machinery, and of the proprietors of them. (Hear, hear.) The factory workers had not power to regulate their hours of labour. ("We have not.") He would rather see a voluntary arrangement made between masters and men as to labour, if such an arrangement could be fairly carried out, but he did not see it possible. Mr. Fielden next cautioned the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill against being seduced to give their sanction to one for eleven hours; and said that he could hardly believe that his friend, Mr. Hindley, who had always voted for a Ten Hours? Bill, was, as was rumoured, trying to get the men of Lancashire to go for an eleven hours' one. Eleven hours was too long for children to be employed; and if the hours of factory labourers were to be reduced to ten, he felt persuaded that, if they altered to eleven, there would then be more difficulty in getting ten than with the present hours. (Hear, Therefore he was decidedly against any attempt to obtain anything less than ten hours. From the way

ably refuted and resumed his seat amidst great cheer-Mr. Oastler also returned thanks, and in very eeling terms alluded to his former connexion with Huddersfield, and his long avowed determination not to cease in his labours for the amelioration of the actory workers until the enactment of a Ten Hours'

in which the measure had been treated on two previ-

ous occasions by the Legislature, if the people still

made manifestations, and those manifestations were

peaceable, decorous, and united, he had he doubt, a

of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) The hon, member

I'en Hours' Bill would be carried in the next session

went on to notice several of the objections which had

been brought against the Ten Hours' Bill, which he

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated at a quarter past eleven

Power of Steam.-" It is stame'!" said an Irishman; "by the saintly St. Patrick but it's a mighty great thing, entirely, for driving things-it put me through nine States in a day—divil a word of a lie in it!" "Nine States!" exclaimed a dozen in astonishment. "Yes, nine of them, be jabers, as aisy as a cat 'ud lick her ear. D'ye see, now; I got married in New York in the mornin', and wint wid my wife Biddy to Baltimore the same day-hould your wisht now and count the States. There was the state of matrimony, which I entered from a single state, in a sober state in the State of New York, and I wint through New Jarsy, Pensylvane, and Dilaware, into Maryland, where I arrived in a state of jolification.

Possessions of the various Powers on the NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT .- A statistical writer in one of of the (New York) journals gives a stateland and the United States on this continent. The recent additions to the latter extend its boundary on the west coast from the forty-second to the thirtysecond parallel of north latitude, sweeping into the Bull for his able and zealous services on behalf of the union 502,239,160 acres. The reduction of the territory of the United States by the cession of the Oregon treaty, adds to the British possession 32,000,000 of acres, and the possessions of the various powers on the North American continent are shown in the following table :--

Miles Russian 750,000 British ... 1,824,000,0002,850,000United States ... 2,934,744 ... 1,878,236,160 Mexican 905,356 579,363,840 Central America 186,000 119,040,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fo there has been added to this union a population estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians. A GREAT FACT .-- At a recent meeting to establish a Juvenile Refuge in Manchester, the Archbishop of

Dublin said, they could educate fifty children at the same cost that they could keep one soldier. Governor of Bombay. On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East Inda House, when

man to support the motion, was enthusiastically George Russell Clarke, Esq., was unanimously apcheered on his rising. He said there was a very convir. ALL-HALLOWS FAIR .- This old established and imunanimous in favour of the Ten Homs' Bill. On portant market was held on Tuesday, at the usua were asked by influencial members of the weavers body. resignation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the poor, or the labourers, do not the present occasion past wrongs should be forgotten, place, about a mile west from Edinburgh. supply of beasts brought forward amounted to 413, liberty. I maintain that the whole people have a ground tell their masters that the operatives mus being about 2000 more than at last year's market?

I think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will bethe stronger."—Byzon. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. In a late number of Foung America we find the following picture of the state of the population of

New York :-Having business up town one day this week, I travelled over many parts of the city which the last time I had seen them were green fields, but which are now covered compactly with dwelling houses and workshops. I never travel in the city except for necessary business or observation, as the sight of its "improvements," as they are called, gives me exactly the same feelings, I ima gine, as are entertained by the inhabitants of a country inst ravaged by an enemy's troops. Every new building added to the mass seems destined to be the living tomb of several human beings. If it be a dwelling for one overworked "servants," and the spacious apartments for the puny, underworked aristocracy of the money bags, whose children, or grand-children at the farthest, must (unless we change our system) be occupiers of cellars and garrets. If the new building be intended for from two to a dozen families of "tenents." those who live upon their homesteads in the country must imagine the daily discomfort and privation of these tenants, to say nothing of the weekly, monthly, or quarterly demand for "rent," which must be met on penalty of ejection. If the build ing be a workshop or a factory, how many must toil in it cease essly for the bare necessaries of life, (all over that going to the landlord to enable him to put up more building5), and with no hope but that they may still be allowed to toil for others! Such are the reflecte tions which continually occur to me when witnessing th stupendous labours of the working classes in transporting building materials to this city and erecting them into massive structures for the enrichment of a few. I no longer wonder at the Egyptian Pyramids. If the working classes can be persuaded, in this "enlightened age," blocks of buildings, and heaping up wealth in them drawn from every corner of the earth, living themselves meantime on the scantiest fare and in the worst of build. ings; while a few who look on with their arms folded quietly pocket all the surplus proceeds, is it to be wondered at that some thousands of years ago the toilers like the bullders of New York, and the producers of its word lies the whole secret of their folly, their degradation, and their misery.

The writer of the above goes on to remark that within sixteen years the population of New York has doubled, while the poverty, vice, and misery of the masses have more than quadrupled. 1843, there were \$2,754 paupers in the state of New York, exclusive of the county and city of New York : and in 1844 the number was increased to 97.961. In the county and city of New York there were. in 1843, 37,724 paupers, and in 1844 the number was upwards of 58,000. Well may the Editor of Young America say, "the poverty created by the present system, unless that system be checked, must render valueless the right of suffrage, in which case our beasted liberty must expire in a convulsion, or be regained by a revolution." Mr. Madison, long ago. nttered the following prediction :- "In future times a great majority of the people will not only be without landed, but other sort of property. They will either combine, under the influence of their common aituation-in which case the rights of property and the public liberty will not be secure in their handsor, what is more probable, they will become the tools of opulence and ambition; in which case there will be equal danger on another side."

The American aristocrats and their hireling writers no longer hesitate to ayow their desire to abolish even the name of political equality, and the outward form and semblance of democratic institu-Thus one of the moneymongers' iournals advocate a standing army, and another a national debt! Amongst this "rascal rabble" of body and soul sold writers, in the pay of the mammonocracy, James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist who is writing novels for the purpose of propping up kand monopoly. This gentleman particularly denounces the Anti-Renters, asserting that the movement of that party is only the first step to a general war upon property! The remedy suggested by him, is, substantially, "the disfranchisement of those counties which resist the operation of law!" no tenant had a vote" says Cooper, "this question (Anti-Rentism) would never have been raised or dreamt of."

While for the American working men things are 'progressing backwards" at home, their attention is arrested by the fever-shout of "victory" from the ranks of their countrymen encamped beyond the Rio Grande. The history of the war in Mexico is the old story of the wolf and the lamb. Jonathan is the strongest, and being so finds reasons as plentiful as blackberries for ravaging his brother's territories with fire and sword. We do not admire the Mexican character, and certainly we are not prejudiced against our American kindred, but we must say that we cannot discover the justice of the American side of the quarrel. We have before now denounced the British, French and Russian outrages in India China, Africa, and Circassia, and we shall not hesitate to express our condemnation of similar atrocities though enacted under a Republican flag, and by the armies of a kindred democracy. If we sym-pathise with Akhbar Khan, Abd-el-Kader, and Schamyl-Bey, we must, consistently, sympathise with Santa Anna, if we see him performing acts which have justly exalted the above heroes to the rank of Wallace and Tell. We hear much of the bravery and patriotism of the American capturers of Mon-"The brave men," says the Washington "who have fallen heroically in their country's righteous and victorious battle will live in her grateful remembrance. The fallen have met a death of devoted patriotism and of high renown." We deny that it is either patriotic or righteous for men to invade the territory of a peaceful neighbour and cause the bloody strife but faintly pictured in the following paragraph, taken from one of the accounts of the

siege of Monterey:— The American Volunteers - Mississippians, Lousianians, Texians, Baltimoreans-with a few regulars -poured into the streets from the east and the west, the north and the south, while the enerry's own artillery, now unpaid victims of the nanks are lumped as usual, undisin our hands, vomited forth its deadly fire. Every house seemed a fortification, and the Mexicans protected by door posts, window sills and barricades, picked off our men in detail. Never did a Mexican army make greater thirts. They stood out with a ball-dog tenacity that would have done honour to John Bull himself. Night

came, but it brought no cessation of the awful carnage. The number killed and wounded on the side of the Mexicans is not known; the number killed on the side of the Americans is acknowledged to have wounded. We must say that, in our humble opinion. died fighting in defence of their homes than to the Americans, although the latter were the victors. Since the battle of Monterey, the American General his command on the emeny. That is, instead of Paying their way through the country, the American the m hogany to the fir; while the banana (which inhabitants. This is Napoleonist policy, very un-worthy, however, a nation of Republicans. An American paper recommends that every city opposing the American army should be given to the flames. Such hellish doings would have been scorned

Notwithstanding our sympathy for the Mexicans, our chief concern is for the people of the United States. Although present wrong and suffering falls them good springing out of evil. This war comhomes and all that is dear to them, may have the effect of putting an end to their factions and feuds, uniting the whole people in one mass, inspiring all with new vigour and renewed life, rendering the nation sufficiently strong to successfully defend hand, it weakened by intestine divisions, the Mexi- and formed a broad empire. cans fall beneath the blows of a disciplined and But it served to exhaust the people by its taxes, united foe, their American masters may, at least, weaken them by its centralization, and debase them the domination of a restless soldiery and factious of the cross landed on their shores. Bloody contests militery chiefs, heretofore the bane of the Republic. and scenes of horrible carnage ensued, which remust, we think, be beneficial to Mexico. But we peror Montezuma, and the complete subjugation of

People.
"National Glory" is rather an expensive luxury,
long discover. It has been as the Americans will ere long discover. It has been Can people not less than half a million dollars a day. What the war will cost if the conquest of Mexico, army at the expense of industry. and the subjugation of its people is intended, may be conjectured from the fact, that the extermination of a few hundred Indians in Florida cost upwards of 40,000,000 dollars. War costs will compel war taxes, these will be found inadequate, and war-loans must then be had recourse to; lastly, the war taxes

But this is not the worst. War-loans and war- of nitric acid.—Atheaum. Satherers, and tax-eaters, who already pretty thickly France is affected with contagious disease almost "arm in the "model republic." Again a regular analogous to that of the potato.

standing army every year becoming more formidable must be maintained even in time of peace to keep down Mexico, or to keep possession of any of the provinces wrung from that Republic. As to a cordial union of the Mexican people with the Americans, the idea is mere moonshine; the Mexicans may be conquered, but will not fraternise—at least in the present generation. Here, then, besides wounded soldiers to be pensioned, commanders to be rewarded, and the spent war munitions to be replaced; there will be when a peace comes, a useless and mischievous military force to maintain, at once expensive and dangerous; a drain upon the pockets of the people, and inimicable to the safety of Republican

nstitutions. It would be easy to enlarge upon these possible evils, but enough. We shall be reminded, that we have forgotten the other side of the account. The addition of territory, population, and wealth, which the conquests in Mexico will bring to the United States Commonwealth. As regards the wealth, remembering British conquests in India and elsewhere, and judging by analogy, we do not anticipate that the people of the Union will have any very large share of the plunder, that may be swept from "the halls of the Montezzmas," or pillaged from the mines fashionable family, there are the upper stories, and the of Potosi. As regards population, we fancy the underground kitchens for the degraded, despised, and Union is very likely to "gain a loss," if we may take fer granted the following description of the population of New Mexico, which we take from an American journal, the St. Louis New Era:-

The question now arises, is New Mexico a part of the United States, or is it not? If so, by virtue of what law or treaty did it become so? If New Mexico is to be a part of the United States, what are to be the terms of admission? Are the numerous tribes of Mestizoes, mulattees, half Indians, and barbarous Mexicans to be admitted as citizens of the United States? If we are to acquire as citizens all the motley population of Mexico, are stated to have gone through Narbonne, on the it will be a most unfortunate acquisition. We before had territory enough; but by all means we do not need of New Mexico. The ignorant degraded population of Forty-seven more Carlist refugees have been seized Mexico are not fit materials to form American citizens. at Passas, who were likewise about to cross the fron-Our present p pulation is sufficiently heterogeneous and tier. They were dragged back to Perpignan, which discordant without any such additions to our stock of town they passed through shouting "Viva Carlos citizens. People who have been raised as the slaves of a VI. !" despotic Government, and in a state of gross ignorance, to go on from year to year covering this island with solid such people to our country as a great national mis-

ikely to be benefitted are the commercial classes. (by the seizure of the two harbours on the Pacific). were induced to rear up huge monuments of their own and land robbers, jobbers, and schemers, who may folly and degradation? The builders of the pyramids, get their claws upon unoccupied districts. The robbery of Texas from Mexico, and the annexation hoarded wealth, were alike lacklanders, and in that single of one half of the Oregon territory, has not contributions, have greatly assisted the needy classes the great benefitted the landless millions of owners of tracts of land, some of these tracks equal in size to some of the old states of the union! The Oregon Spectator already announces that "C. E. Pickett sells lots (of land) at the Oregon It appears from statistical returns that, in the year City Hotel." From this announcement it may be gleaned that land-robbery and land-jobbery is already the order of the day in the infant state of Oregon. The recent conquests in Mexico are said to have realising the ameliorations which humanity and the swept into the Union 502,236,160 acres, but how many of these acres there fall to the share of the landless paupers of New York? At this very time, instead of thinning pauperism by removing the landless to the public lands, President Polk is offering propositions for fixing the tariff of prices and deterten millions of acres of those lands for public sale. of course the ten million of acres will be purchased by greedy speculators, who will become landlords (themselves and their descendants) for ever, or will. themselves again sell the lands at usurious interest to the bread of honest industry.

Would it not be well for the American people, that instead of being parties to war and invasion, which means murder and robbery, and violence and crime of every kind, instead of burthening themselves with taxes and the support of a hireling soldiery, and all for that "mouthful of moonshine" "national det, a Member of the Grand Council, had proposed glory," would it not be well that they looked to home affairs, and said to land-robbers, "Hold, disgorge ing the league of the seven cantons, and to replace it by another. M. James Fazy, president of the professional and holozoft at all the Land was made robbing the Mexicans of their territory, the Americans, in our humble opinion, would do well to look for the opening of the new diet, but should act conafter their own property, and, at least, prevent its formably to the spirit of her revolution. Such a

We denounce the Mexican war not because we envy the Americans their victories, or are jealous of Genevese government. Such a refusal is unprecetheir national progress, but because the war is unjust | dented in Switzerland, but, concluded M. Fazy, since towards Mexico, and therefore a crime: because it is aiso opposed to the be-t interests of the American of the Valais and many others throws down the people, and therefore (as far as they support the war).

When the United States Republic becomes really a commonwealth of freemen—when white and black slavery, wages and the whip, shall be no more—when aristocracies of colour, land, and usury, shall be tumbled into the mass of equal and happy citizens. then there will be no need to conquer neighbouring nise with such a people. Was the United States thusiaism than ourselves, the march of the "star spangled banner" to universal dominion.

Since the above article was in type, we have reeived our file of Young America, which paper of date Polish Saint John Cants. October 17th, contains the following article: it will be seen that the Editor of Young America entertains sentiments identical with our own on the Mexican

Our army has fought another battle in Mexico, taking | ceived from Poland :-Montery after a three days' bloody struggle, the Mexicans securing to themselves an honourable retreat, and luded landless slaves killed and wounded, and perhaps minski, in order to demolish and to pillage it, and finally an equal number of Mexican republicans, has been the price of this third disgraceful battle! Had this massacre placed the class who are made to fight the battles to a home on the soil, I should not regret it. Perhaps them to flight, made a dozen of them prisoners, and the sight of the widows and orphans, and the thoughts having bound them with cords conveyed them to the of the mangled corpses of our brethren, will aid the good cause! Both the great parties are answerable for this bloody and unholy warfare, for the representatives of both voted for it! The blood-stained men in dispersed throughout the kingdom of Poland, in order to slaughter without regard to the truce! Speed the day lords, and to begin again on a different field the maswhen no man will take up arms except in defence of a soil upon which he has a foothold! I have no room war at home has prior claims. The names of the well paid officers who fell are published far and wide.

tinguished as when they are dumped into the pits.

Mexico is washed on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other by the Pacific Ocean. The harbours on the Atlantic are not bad, whilst those on the Pacific very soul. They are now sufficiently known, those letters without leaving enough to pay for their burial. These are excellent. The Mexican territory exceeds a million of square miles, embracing every variety of cli- family, the innocent Ferdinand has favoured his faithful been at least five hundred, besides some hundreds mate from the torrid sand to the sweltering valley subjects who have so gallantly fought in defence of his and the eternal snow. Yet, by far the greatest part | threatened throne, and who found a leader in a liberated more true glory is attached to the Mexicans who is as rich in vegetation as the few arid districts are convict, a Szela, a wretch, worthy indeed to be the prop acquired, and the possessions which it enjoyed. That in mineral treasures. Humboldt says there is scarcely a plant in the world but would flourish there, and al most every thing does. There are cotton, and sugar, has received instructions to quarter the army under flax and hemp, coffee and tobacco, wheat and maize, oldiers are to find their subsistence by pillaging the would ^teed fifty persons to an acre), and the maguey (which can be made into whiskoy and paper!), more peculiar to the soil, seem to render all other products as rather luxuries than necessaries.

seven millions consisting of 3,800.000 Red men, 1,900,000 mixed blood (Mullatos, Quadroons, &c. 1,300,000 Creoles (or men of pure European blood born in America,) and a few thousand Spaniards. derous ball is about to strike the victim's breast, a Politically the Creoles are most important, possessto the share of the Mexicans, we anticipate for ing as they do. wealth, intelligence, and the inherithem good springing out of evil. This war comtance of power. Next to them are the mixed bloods. pelling the Mexicans, as it does, to fight for their The Spaniards are paltry in numbers, while the Red men are in a state of extreme poverty, ignorance, and superstition.

The Tolticans are said to have first inhabited Mexico; to have been driven by the Chichemas, and to have retreated into Gautemala, and there built allowed to receive regularly the food which their friends itself, thereby compelling peace, and that peace se-cured, it may be that the Mexicans will set about called the thoughts of antiquarians from Egypt to those cities, and temples, and tombs which have perfecting their institutions, guided by the spirit of Central Africa. The Aztecs expelled the Chichemas order, and proceed to the successful prosecution of a in the twelfth century, founded the city of Mexico in them by their gaolers, to send it back untouched. This of all the commotions which arose in Rome between the mission at once peaceful and glorious. On the other 1325, covered the country with cities and monuments,

establish something like order and security, and, after by its cannibal superstitutions. They were ill-prea time, the Mexican people though no longer inde-pendent, may at least enjoy peace and freedom from head of seven hundred men, that worthy champion In either case, the results of the present contest sulted in the violent death of the last Mexican em and you will then be able to display before the eyes of duced to a state a hundred-fold worse than slavery.

anticipate very different results for the American people.

A Viceroy, subject to the examination and censure of a Council in Mexico and a Board of Control in Mexico Madrid, ruled Mexico, reserving her offices for estimated that the Mexican war is costing the Ameri- | Europeans, subjecting her trade to vexatious penalties, and aggrandising a lazy church and a voluptuous

(To be continued.)

Gun Sawdesr .- We have submitted the specimen of gun sawdust sent us by Mr. Turner to experi-ment:—and, although in our hands both its igniting must be kept up even when peace is established, to and explosive powers were less than that of gunpay back the monies borrowed—or, perhaps, as in billing country, to pay only the interest on the war- kind of vegetable tissue containing lignine, may be least would have been exercised on oppressive and in-And of vegetative containing lightine, may be peasants by the agency least would have been exercised on oppressive and inonverted into an explosive compound by the agency least would have been exercised on oppressive and inonverted into an explosive compound by the agency least would have been exercised on oppressive and inleast would have been exercised on oppres

taxes will add to the present crew of usurers, tax- Best-Root.—The beet-root crop in the north of

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

ELECTORAL REFORM MOVEMENT. The Reforme publishes the following "National Petition" for a Reform of the Representation, now in the course of signature :—

PETITION FOR ELECTORAL REFORM. To the President and Members of the Chamber of Deputics.

Gentlemen,-After fifteen years application and expeience, the electoral law of 1831 is condemned. It makes of a right that belongs to all, a privileged False in its basis, it does not give in its results the

veritable expression of the country; it does not give even the true expression of the [will of the] privileged electoral body, because the minority of the electors nominate the majority of the deputies. The electoral body as it is constituted by law, repre

sents neither the population, nor the wealth, nor the labour, nor the intelligence, nor the services rendered to the country. The law of 1831 has been an arbitrary regulation of

the electoral function, the element of which was borrowed from the laws of the Restoration, the Charter of Grace emanating from the right-divine. Essentially temporary, and transitory, this law is con trary in its principle and its action to the principle of the

national sovereignty that makes the basis of your consti-In the name of reason and of justice, in the name of progress, of the rights of the citizens, and of the honour of France, we come to you to demand the reform [of this

ARREST OF CARLISTS. - Seventy Carlist refugers night of the 2d instant., with the intention of entering Spain. Seventeen of them were captured by the French authorities; most of them were officers.

On Tuesday afternoon, the two Chambers of the Belgian legislature was opened by the King in person, with the usual solemnities. In the "speech, the King referred to the question of secondary in-As to the addition of territory, the only classes present distressed condition of the working classes the "speech" says, "The arrangements to procure a sufficient supply of food for the country, the numerous works of pub'ic utility which have been undertaken, and the sums arising from public and private during the privations resulting from the failure of the cities and towns of the Union. In Texas, potatoe crop in 1845. The potatoe crops this year two or three individuals have become owners are satisfactory; but the high price of provisions, and, above all, the failure of the rye harvest, claim the serious attention of the chamber, and of the go-

vernment. "The government has devoted its attention the management of establishments for the insane; to state of society demand will also be submitted to you." On Railways:-"The adoption of a body of laws for the management of this grand national enterprise is now practicable. You will have to discuss various mining the general management of the railway."

Some amendment in the organization of the Chambers is projected :- " As the political aspect of the country is tranquil, I may, at the present moment. announce that a project of law will be laid before those who may aspire to cultivate the soil, and earn | you for increasing the number of the members of the two Chambers.

SWITZERLAND.

The Canton of Lucerne having refused to recognise the new Government of Geneva, has provoked a hostile spirit in the Genevese Council. M. Virimanifestation was so much the more urgent in consequence of the refusal of Lucerne to recognise the Lucerne, which has effected the counter-revolution glove, we will not hesitate to take it up. The Grand Council of Basle met on the 5th of

November, the galleries were crowded. The propositions of the commission for the revision of the constitution were almost unanimously adopted. ITALY. The Univers publishes a letter from Rome of the 27th ult., containing an account of the visit paid by

nations, such nations will be but too happy to frater- the Pope, on the 20th, to the Superioress of the Basilians nun of Minsk, Macrina Mieczyslaska. such a Republic, none would hail with greater en- Holiness alluded in very significant terms to the atrocious persecution to which the Polish uuns had been subjected by the Russian monster. The occasion of the Pope's visit was the feast day of the

POLAND.

(From the Reforme of November 6.) We extract the following news from letters re-Some time ago a gang of peasants assaulted in the neigh-

bourhood of Kalish (the capital of one of the former Palato slaughter all its inhabitants. Happily M. Roman Grabowski, the chief steward, having received timely warning, was enabled to prepare for self-defence. With the help town of Kalish. There they underwent an immediate examination, and three of them declared under the lash, that eighty out of their number, having left Gallicia, had propagate among the peasants hatred against their land-

Who could have inspired them with such a determinafor the revolting details of the Monterey massacre: the | tion? Did it really arise from an implacable hatred of the peasant against the landowner, from an irresistible people-to regard itself as the state, by way of eminence, thirst of vengeance which nothing could allay? No ; never | and to make the multitude the plaything of its policy could the Polish country people so hospitable, so meek, so religious as they are known to be, have hatched of termed the prosperous days of the Republic, the senate their own accord such sanguninary designs. Whatever M. Guizot may have said of the Gallician massacres, that | number of men, who were wise, virtuous, and pacific regular governments are never guilty of similar deeds, the evil does not arise from the feelings of the people. and we are now perfectly well informed that Prince | nenius Agrippa-the Cincinnatii-and all those true Ro-Metternich has been alone its originator, its director, its | mans who, after their victories and their triumphs, died of gratitude with which the noble scion of the Hapsburg | just, simple, and modest men, never ceased to represent

and the defender of such a government. Even now all is not at an end in Gallicia, the general Viennese statesmen has not produced the smallest effect | manded that the people should be managed with indulon their minds. They send military processions through ing on the spot all those whom they meet, when they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good emperor resolved to show himself generous towards the The population is estimated at rather more than had forgotten nothing. He has deigned to allow the revenge, to enjoy in their last hour the last comforts of Christ's religion. At the very moment when the murpriest is there, at the victim's side, to administer to him the Holy Sacrament. The good monarch was probably afraid of hearing that the falling martyr had with his | tyrannical domination which at last destroyed the state. dying lips pronounced, of his own accord, the pardon of It the senate had only rejected excessive, unjust, and his executioneers, and by invoking in their favour the elemency rather than the justice of God, had thereby touched the hearts of any of the soldiers!

or relation brought them. M. Harold has recently put a stop to this. During two days the prisoners were comgovernment, thus, protective as it is to public order, con- poor and the rich-between the people and the senatc. demns to the tortures of hunger those very men whom To feel the full force of the severity of the senate in the it will be obliged to declare innecent on their trial; and | constant refusal of these demands, it is necessary to reall because M. Harold had entered into partnership with collect, that during the earlier periods of the history

issued by him. noble task. The hour of retribution is fast approaching, their creditors-were detained in close custody, and reyour judges, the nations, the deeds you now are accom- | And that on the one hand, the people had no other basiplishing with impunity, as so many titles to the gratitude ness than war and agriculture; that the rich, by little they owe to you.

In translating the above statements, a Polish democratic journal adds the following observations:-The Reform is right in maintaining that no revengeful feelings of their ewn, have incited the assasins of Galli- Hence the necessity of employing them constantly in cia. Revenge would only have been exercised by peasants arms, on their own masters, when, on the contrary, it is now fully | ascertained, that the murders were committed by strangers to those villages whose proprietors were slaughtered, and not by their inhabitants. By these vengeance

would have been exercised spontaneously, when now it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did not murder of their own accord, but were incited and human landlords, but never on those who constantly afforded help to the peasants in distress and alleviation of accessed of ambition or base weakness, and they went so their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and who had resolved to improve their far as to refuse such an one the honour of a triumph their burdens, and while some of our num-tof this town, were attacked between Banagher and after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, who is a factor of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, who is a factor of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, who is a factor of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, who is a factor of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, where the most signal victory is a factor of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory.

the list of proscription; whatever then the Austrian government may assert now, and in spite of all the endeayours of a venal press to justify it, the conviction of Europe will remain unshaken, that it was the Imperial government who incited, commanded and remunerated with honours and money the murderers of the Gallician

We have the following from Konigsberg:w nights ago a man was found here a leep on the steps of a house, he was taken to the guard house, and was on the following morning interrogated. He stated at first that he was a Frenchman, but at length confessed that he was a Pole, and having taken part in the political agitations of his country, had been exiled in Siberia, from which with many dangers and privations he had escaped. We are assured that the president of police of Konigsberg having applied to the Prussian Government to know whether the man should be given up to the Russian authorities, received an answer in the affirmative; the consequence of which has been the extradition of the unfortunate exile, who has been sent off again to

Duchy of Posen .- M. de S-, son of an old Polish general, has been arrested and sent to Posen. Of late he had lived the life of a peasant, and married a peasant girl; a proclamation was found upon him calling upon the peasants to rally round their landlords, for the deliverance of their country. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On Saturday the packet-ship Cambridge, and the ship John Bates, arrived in the Mersey, bringing papers from New York to the 16th and from Boston to the 23d ult. The papers by this arrival do not contain any news

of importance as regards the war between Mexico and the United States. Santa Anna, who had been General Commander-in-chief, arrived at the capital of Mexico on the 15th, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people were unbounded in their testimonies of attachment to his person, and scemed frantic with joy. On the day previous to his General Almonte, the Minister of War. This doenment is manly and patriotic. It breathes a spirit of determined hostility towards the United States, and duty in opposing the enemies of his/country. He promises to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans struction, the revisal of the criminal code. On the | transmitted to all the principal places in the Repub- | bad, but his demand was simply that the people should quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns within a circuit of sixty leagues of the metropolis are stated to have complied with the requisition with the greatest alacrity. To facilitate the arming and equipping this large body of tro ps, the Government have ordered that duties on all munitions of war shall cease until further notice.

.Later intelligence had been received from the sea t very indifferent; at the 24th of September there vere 700 Americans at Matamoras, three-fourths of with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The pawnbroking institutions (Monts de-piete) and to the average number of deaths was five a day. It is now formation of agricultural colonies. Propositions for understood that the invasion of Mexico will be changed. The march from Monterey to the city of Mexico is at least 600 miles longer than from Tampico, Alvardo, or Vera Cruz, which latter point affords the nearest and most accessible route. detachment under General Patterson, strongly reinforced by volunteers, is to attack Tampico, reduce t, and march forward into the interior towards

> The Packet-ship Rochester arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from New York, with papers from that city of one day's later date than those received by the foshua Bates. A report had been received in New York, stating that another engagement had taken place between the Mexican and American troops but this report cannot be relied on.

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

" For me, for thee, for all !"

It is time the monster monopoly of land appropriaperpetrated and maintained by our aristocracy should e unmasked. Thousands and tens of thousands are beginning to see that the usurpation of the soil is the great cause of the innumerable evils afflicting the people; still there are, on the other hand, tens of thousands who, blinded by custom, forget that the earth was given to mankind for their inheritance, and are content to crawl landless, homeless slaves. from birth to death—Pariahs in a world which, if rightly apportioned, would be a paradise to all, instead of, as it is, a purgatory to the immense majority. Towards organising public opinion against the great grievance of the present system, we propose to devote about a column weekly under the above head to selected articles, and occasional remarks of our own, explaining the evils of land usurpation, and the right of the people to the soil. We think we could not make a better beginning than by preceded the downfall of the Roman commonwealth. of Roman society to the state of things at present existing in these islands, nevertheless, what follows will show our readers that the monster grievance afflicting the people of this country, the despotism of land-robbers and moneymongers, existed in full force in the Roman Republic; and finally, brought the people of that state to utter slavery, and the Republie itself to irretrievable ruin. The following article is a translation by an American author. N. A. Whiting, of Marmontel's Preface to Lucan's " Phar-

salia";---

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE It was neither the jealousy of Pompey, nor the ambi tion of Casar, which destroyed Rome. It was the pride, the cruelty of the Patricians. It was the fact that intesthe causes of those wars. Rome, under the consuls, was nt first an aristocracy. With a senate composed of true citizens, this government would have had the same advantages that monarchy has under a just and moderate king. But the senators were mere senators. And this entertained three views. The one was that of a small and who had no other ambition than that of zeal for the to the senate that its contempt for the people was madness. That it was by the people the state was sustained. That it was to the people it owed the power which it had men who were free, brave, and continually in arms, not ceasing to be conquerors abroad, would soon be weary outburst of indignation in the whole of Europe against of being slaves at home, and that prudence, at least, de-

Another opinion was that of the Appli and Coriolanus and of all the young Patricians, proud and violent men, who maintained that gentleness was inexpedient, that flattery always rendered the multitude dangerous-that one point would no sooner be yielded than it would be necessary to yield more; and, in short, that the people were made only to obey and to suffer. The bulk of the ground between these two opposite parties; but, while never relaxed, but for the moment, that absolute and injurious demands, which affected the state, its firmness would have merited the eulogies which it has so often received. But what were the demands of the people should be abolished; and that there should be given then for the subsistence of their wives and children, A POR TION OF THE LANDS which they had conquered, and the only cause of the measure taken and the ordinance ritories of the Republic, and the interruption of cultivation. tion by repeated wars, ruined the people, and rendered Go on, powerful monarch! in the performance of this debtors insolvent. These were delivered, like slaves, to and little, made "themselves masters of all the Lands of the Republic, and caused them to be cultivated by their slaves, to the exclusion of freemen, so that the people, even in time of peace, had no resource from labour.

But war is a state of violence, which demands at least, some relaxation. And the people who went to battle voluntarily, and from a sense of honor, strongly realized, that they had the right to enjoy in peace the fruit of their victories. They did not suffer without complaining-but they complained without using the swords which they wore, and the more this virtuous people showed themdirected by convicts liberated and sent amongst the selves to be patient, moderate and docile, the more the

senate would become condescending, and send forth a entire produce of our holdings. senate bowed, it was driven to this, but now the time was

a proof of the weakness of their tyrants. Hence, profiting present inability to pay rent! sy their advantage, they demanded magistrates selected hostile parties. The senate ought to have seen that a prevent execution of its decrees, and who, by the law of wander we know not where. place of using the counsel, which it gave in the sequel to people by acts of kindness, simply consulted its pride, and became more arrogant. In a time of scarcity, the Consuls had procured supplies of grain at a low price The wisest of the Patri cians wished this to be sold to the people at the same rate, but Coriolanus, irritated because the people had refused to eurol themselves, and follow him to battle, pre

tended that it was necesary to sell the grain at a high price, least the Senate should seem to flatter the multitude. This opinion prevailed, and the Senate lost Coriolanus by following the counsel, which his anger had dicated. The people were excited, the grain was sold at its just value, but Coriolanus was banished, and his arrival when at Aljotla, he addressed a letter to exile nearly overthrew Rome. As soon as it was seen that the authority of the senate had become odious, the hope of engaging the people to make a king gave birth to an ambition for regal power.—The consul Cassius, oclares his readiness and anxiety to fulfil his utmost to conciliate, as it is said, the favour of the plebians demanded on their behalf that the Senate should divide the newly conquered lands and those, which, though to complete victory. A levy of 30 000 men to recruit they belonged to the Republic, had been usurped by the the army were ordered. Requisitions were forthwith nobility. The intention of the consul might have been lic, for an immediate furnishing of their respective have bread. The senate pretended to accept this law but he who proposed it was condemned after his consolate to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock-and this decree was more faithfully executed than the law from which it had originated. This law so well known under the name of the AGRARIAN LAW, was at first cluded by the rich; soon openly violated; and finally entirely negected. It is easy to understand why the senate was willing that a law shoud be trampled upon which conof war. The health of the American troops was stituted the salvation of the poor—the senate was rich! The people without resources—without support, because they were betrayed by the tribunes themselves, whom whom were volunteers, sick of dysentry, accompanied | the senate corrupted—the people who yet adhered to the Republic, whatever effort might be made to detach them from it; could not resolve to break their fetters, but they were in the unquiet state of the patient who changes his position in the hope of finding one less painful. They demanded new laws, in the expectation that they would be better observed than old ones. They demanded that the number of tribunes should be augmented .- They turned their thoughts again to the Agrarian law, and demanded that it should be discussed in the popular assemblies.

(To be concluded in our next number.)

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. DEATH BY STARVATION. - The Cork Reporter pub-

ishes a full note of the evidence taken at a coroner's the money intended to be paid on the road or. Coroner-Gentlemen of the jury, we have gone minu

for me to add one word in explanation of the evidence. This case, will I trust, prove an infinite service, not alone to this district, but to the country at large,—it will show the Board of Works that men in their employ are starving to whom money is due for their labour on the public works.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Mr. Coroner, does it appear that the money for payment of poor M'Kennedy's wages was in the hands of either pay-clerk at the time of the poor fellow's death?

Ciptain Gordon's successor .- The money came, but, through some mistake, went to Mr. Notter, and was expended by him in payment of his district, when it should have been paid on the Cahara line but these stories, received in gossip, are turned against the Board

The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Sir, the question here is tion here, Sir, is about the death of my fellow-creature. hose accounts, you say, we get in gossip; but, Sir, the contrary is the fact. We have poor M'Kennedy's death he would blow her brains out, passed on into the parand the cause of it sworn to. That evidence proves that our people are dying by the ditch-side for want of payment of their hire. We take no such statements, Sir, on gossip, nor shall we be told by an official that we do. this poor man when he died?

Mr Gaynor .- I believe not, Sir. The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Admirable system! The starting to her eyes at the thought that she must part asked Mr Meall for a little change. Mr. Meall gave hire, and he'd rather starve off the road than on it." And yet public functionaries tells us that such stories as poor M'Kennedy's are all gossip.

The jury returned the following verdict :- "That the soid Dennis M'Kennedy, on the 24th day of October, in the year aforesaid, at Cahara road, in the county aforesaid, died of starvation, owing to the gross negligence of | do not beget gratitude, the character of our people

In the meantime, while such melancholy scenes as the foregoing are being enacted, the supplies of food are becoming daily cheaper and more abundant. There was a further decline in the price of wheat at the Dublin Corn Exchange to day, and the meat markets are gradually receding to their average rates. Large quantities of Indian corn, too, are fast pouring into our southern ports, the effects of which are already perceptible in the reduction of prices. The Cork Constitution, of Tuesday, thus reports pro-

Since our publication of Tuesday four vessels have come in. The cargo of one of them was sold to the Cork Relief Committee at £14 17s. 6d. a ton. Another cargo of the finest quality, from Viana, in the north of Portugal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn prought last week £16, and some sold as high as

The Cork Reporter of the same date adds:-We are extremely happy in being enabled to record ressels heavily laden with Indian corps from the Meditax M'Namara, one by Mr. Morgan, and one by the Messrs.

Hackett, of Middleton, another vessel received orders to

severely felt in Antrim than parties unacquainted with the district would be likely to give credence to. A meeting of landed proprietors, headed by the Marauis of Donegal, was to be held at Ballyment on

To take into consideration, and decide upon some general, and as far as practicable, uniform plan, for instituting, when required, throughout the several baronies, such class of works as shall afford fair and rea-

The step, however, is far from being deemed sanisfactory by the tenantry on several of the great proof tenants has addressed a circular to the landleads of Antrim, from which we take the following :--

to pay you the full amount of our contract advits of no are starving, and consequently prepared for any misdue by your tenants; but it is now our painful duty to their own .- Galway Vindictor. remind you that we have arrived at a period of unibeg to intimate that, as our present condition is not only Mr. Clements, county surveyor, on Monday, because deeply distressing, but altogether new, we require to be he had been refused work, had £25 in his possession treated by you as a principle of indulgent liberality, when taken by the police. A member of the comcorresponding with our noval and perilous position. You know that we, in common with others, have been to the comfortable tenants on his estate, but refused Patrician appeared to be moved with compassion he was tion of our agricultural produce; and which, in its ultiafforded help to the peasants in distress and alleviation of accused of ambition or base weakness, and they went so mate consequences, threatens to involve us in ruin. In

was these precisely whose names were put foremost on | disgusted the people, and they seized the moment when | ber may have a small surpluss of agricultural produce the enemy was at the gates, and declared that they would to dispose of, many of us must purchase largely, in a not take arms until they received justice. Then the dear market, for family consumption, in addition to the

dictator, or consul with words of peace and consoling You also know that our trade consisting chiefly in the promises which they never failed to disavow as soon as manufacture of linen, continues in a state of deep depresthe crisis was past. This bad faith produced distrust. sion indeed; and we beg to inform you, that although The people, weary of being decoived, paid no further atten- pork and butter sell freely at remunerating prices at tion to vain promises, and firmly resolved to remain in present, we cannot realize their advantages, as formerly; subjection no longer, if they did not obtain redress. The our usual food for swine being irrecoverably lost, and the dietary changes readered necessary in our families, past. Union was destroyed. Confidence lost. And the by the absence of the potutoe, oblige us to appropriate a boon which had it been granted freely to the demand of much larger portion of the produce of our cows to housethe people would have made them reverence the senate hold purposes than heretoiore. These are facts-which and regard them as benefactors—but when this boon was admit neither of concealment nor modification; and if so wrested from the senate by force, the people saw in it, do they not indicate, with alarming distinctness, our

Landlords of Antrim! will you-can you, in the fact from the plebean order, and charged with the defence of of all these facts, compel us to sell our cows, or part with its rights. The senate, in consequence of abusing its the on'y portion of bread which remains for the support authority, was obliged to admit the counter authority of of our families, in order to satisfy our claims? Justice. tribunes, and henceforth, the state was divided into two we know, would sanction your doing so; but mercy forbids it to be done; for, if thus bereft of our little all, we cople who had legislative power-who had authority to might abandon our farms, break up housekeeping, and Agricola, could bring the senators themselves to trial, as your tenants, make a prompt effort to pay one-half of that a people who by 260 years of war had learned to the gale of the rent now due; and do you, as our landmaintain the authority of law by arms, could only be rellords "freely forgive" the remainder! We say freely strained by gentleness and equity. But the senate, in forgive, for we are justly averse, under existing circumstances, to the accumulation of a debt in the shape of the colleague of the younger Gracchus, of conciliating the arrears, which, while we have no prospect of paying it, is only calculated to cramp our energies, and sink us nto utter de pondency.

Moreover, as our prospects for the ensuing season, both with regard to seed, and the mode of cultivation to be adopted, are altogether dark and discouraging we re-pectfully beg to suggest that the same, or a similar act of generous compromise, be repeated, provided—as is but too evident—that a continuance or increase of the present distress shall render the repetition necessary: and let all this be done on the distinct understanding, that if it please God to again restore the potatoe to healthful cultivation amongst us, or so soon as any substitute way be found which, in the use of it, will raise the cultivation of land to its former remunerative value, we will graetfully resume the payment of rent as

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND WHITEBOYS. The following appears in the Limerick Chronicle:-Between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night,

an armed party of twelve men, with their faces blackened. attacked the dwelling of John Piper, at Scart, within we miles of Rathceale, in search of arms, when five of them entered, and succeeded in carrying off a gun. From this they proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Condon, adjoining the same townland, where they denarded admittance at the back-door, but were refused. that gentleman informing them from one of the windows that he had no fire-arms, at the same time add ng, if they did not believe his word, to go to the front door, and he would allow them to satisfy themselves. They, however, declined the invitation, and retired from before the iouse, having first cautioned Mr. Condon against demanding rents from his tenantry, under pain of death. They did not go far when they were observed by a small party of police then on patrol, consisting of four men, iz, constable Alfred, sub-constables Kairne, Sheyhan, and Laurenson, who followed them across the fields. ealling on them in the usual way to stand and surreader. The gang perempterily refused, telling the police to go back, and at the same time turning round they discharged five shots at the constabulary; the constable returned the fire, and one of the gang fell, apparently wounded, but being raised by his associates was carried over a ditch in an adjoining field. The other three policemen then loaded, and prepared to pursue the fugitives, who in the interval gained some ground, and, as they retreated, turned round occasionally, firing at their pursuers, fortunately without effect. After a good run, the police closed with them as they were crossing a high wall, and again fired, when a seconded man was observed to fall from the top manifestly wounded, as the stones were besmeared with blood, which was also discernible along the grass. It being a moonlight night, nquest held at Skibereen, on the body of a man the police did not lose sight of the party, whom they named M'Kennedy, who died of hunger, although it chased into a haggard, were several stacks of corn were was proved by several witnesses that a fortnight's piled, behind which the Whiteboys took refuge, but the vages, due to the wretched man at the time of his police, nothing daunted, intercepted two of the Whitelecease, were withheld owing to a very inexcusable boys, with whom they had a desperate combat, while the blunder on the part of the subordinates in the employ rest of the fellows fled in confusion, and the police of the Board of Works, it having transpired that one eventually overcame the two, who were made prisoners after much difficulty, and handcuffed. Upon search both were found armed with guns, and one of them had which M'Kennedy died. Evidence upon this point a very fine military sword attached to his girdle, and which has since been identified by Mr. George Massy, of Rockites were brought into Rathkeale Bridewell, same their features. One of them received a bayonet wound in the breast during the struggle with the police, but the other sustained little injury. The names of the parties are John Sheehy, a blacksmith, from Askenton, and James O'Donnell, a farmer's son. Next morning the police searched, convenient to the scene of action, and found two guns, which the rest of the party left behind Thursday night, one of the prisoners attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of window

Limerick, Nov. 7 .- On Thursday evening an attack was made by an armed party on the house of Mr. George Meall, of Raheen, near Thornfield, steward to Sir Richard Bourke. Between six and seven o'clock on that evening, while Mr. and Mrs. Meall, together with a young lady, teacher at Sir Richard Bourke's school at Thornfield, were sitting at tea, a man with his face blackened and armed with a gun, forced his way into the back kitchen, and telling the servant girl to hold down her head or lour and desired the inmates to do the same. Mr. M. did so, and the man asked him where his firenent of their hire. We take no such statements, Sir, arms were. The lady was then ordered to leave the n gossip, nor shall we be told by an official that we do.

To Mr. Gaynor.—Had Mr. Ross fands for payment of murder Mr. Meall. To this he replied that all he want d was fire-arms. Mr. Meall directed him where to find a gun on the top of a press in the kitchen, and the Terry proceeded thither, after which he fired a shot through the window. He broke a but none under them should starve. As an instance of and glass of the kitchen and parlour windows. After our present state, I must mention that a few days since, | a little time, he returned to the parlour and went to a poor countrywoman came to me to sell a pullet—poor the drawer where Mr. Meall kept his money and little Jerry's pullet, she said, -a present, -the tears pulled it out. Not finding what he wanted, he him his purse, containing about ten shillings which the robber departed. Outside he joined his children love this pullet so much, why sell it, -isn't your comrades, four or five in number, who were all armed. Sir R. Bourke has exerted himself with the greatest humanity towards the poor of his district. He has opened a soup kitchen at his own expense. where the hungry are fed, and has a female school where sixty girls are taught, twelve of the most destitute of whom are clothed. He is about clothing a few more of them this winter. If such humane acts

must be open to the most aggravated censure. named Denis O'Neill, residing at Rathfoland, Newmarket, on Thursday night. The family of the farmer; men and women, made a noble resistance. They beat the assailants off, pursued them, and actually challenged them to a stand-up fight, the father and eldest son principally taking up the attack, but the ruffian midnight walkers showed the white fea-

ther and scampered off. On the same night, a party of armed men, supposad to be the same, went to the house of Patrick liddy, at Shepperton, and beat the inmates. Two houses belonging to two men named Halliman and O'Brien, near Quin, were also broken open, and the people residing in them beaten.

CORK, NOV. 7.-TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN MEAL.-This morning seventy tons of Indian meal for the Liverpool, passed through the City, guarded by an escort of the 1st Dragoons and 67th Regiment, which was granted by the authorities on the information of the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who deposed ranean. The cargo of one ship has been purchased by that, from the excited state of the country, in conthe Relief Committee, of another by Messrs, Goold and sequence of the prevailing distress, Le apprehended the provision would not be sufficed quietly to pass

through without an egoort - Cork Reporter. GALWAY. -- VIOLENCE TOWARDS OVERSEERS .are at present upwards of 2,000 of the poor of Galway at labour on the several works carrying on in this district. The returns of last Saturday showed that there were upon that day 2000 cmrloyed, and on Tuesday last Mr. Clements engaged to provide by yestarday for the employment of 500 or 600 more. The relief of so many is a great blessing, but we regret to say that if it were trebled it would not meet the necessities of the perishing labouring poor. Some outrages have taken place here within the last week against the overseers and in-rectors of the oublie works which are going forward in this district. Mr. William Clarke was very severely bandled last week on the Salthill-road, and had his eyes blackoned; and on Wednesday last Mr. Hossack, the overscor of the works fat Fort Evre, was likewise assailed, and which caused the works there to be perties in the country, and, accordingly, a committee suspended, throwing about 80 unfortunate persons

out of employment. This is a lamentable state of things. Besides, Mr. Clements, the county surveyor, You have an undoubted right to your rents, as a plain | has been mobbed in his house, and at length commatter of justice between man and man; and our duty pelled to seek the shelter of the police. The people question. Such being the fact, we candidly admit that, chief; but we much fear that they are instigated, in under all ordinary circumstances, you are entitled to some instances, to these outrages by parties not in enforce payment in full of all neat and arrears of rent need, but who urge them on for some purpose of

GALWAY RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the versal distress, distress, which, so far as we know, Galway Relief Committee on Friday, it was stated is without a precedent in our country's history; and we that the leader of a mob who attacked the house of mittee stated that a certain landlord issued tickets mysteriously visited by a great national calamity, which them to the unfortunate undertenants; his object

him his rent.
Robbery of Flour.—Ballinasion.—Three carts

Cloufert, and seven sacks of their carried off. There leave little pressure upon this fund, and to reduce that is no doubt that more would have been taken but that ine police at the Cionfert station got notice of have the land tilled which he had in his own occupation the attack, and instantly bustened to the spot. They then easiered the earts as far as Lawrencetown, from whence they were protected into town by an and pestilence from his tenantry, and secures their future escort of constabulary from that station, under Acting-Constable Bulger. - Ballingslee Star.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN .- We understand that the des titute poor in the neighbourhood of Old Connaught, the residence of the Right Hon, Lord Plunkett, are liberally supplied with bread, meat, and soup, three times a week, at his lordship's expense, and that it is the intention of the Ludies "lunkett to purchase wheat and have it ground, for distribution to the distressed. It has been also stated to us, that his lordship had raised his labourers' wages, and that he gives them from 10s. to 12s. a week .- Freeman's

WATERFORD.-The Selects of Friends in this city have raised subscriptions among their own budy for the purpose of supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have made an engagement with Mr. Thompson, of George-street, who is to famish them with 1,792ths. of beef each week. which will be reduced into broth, and served out fadiscriminately to the destitute moor of the city. This web-timed net of charity and benevolence is beyond all praise. The respectable firm of Thomas S. Grabb and Son, proprietor of the extensive floor milis at Ferrybank, have been supplying for some time past, and continue to do so, to their workman (wh) are about eighty in number, and all heads of families), with good flour at the rate of 10s. per sack under the price of the day, in quantities agreeably to their wants, a matter which affords a seasonable and grateful relief to a number of persons at this period of distress, and gives an example well worthy of imitation .- Waterford Freeman.

PALL IN THE CORN MARKETS. Dublin, Nov. S .- Returns from some of the leading grain markets that the panic is fast subsiding-

that prices of all kinds of grain are giving way. Nov. 9 -The reports from the country to-day contime favourable. The markets still show a downward tendency, and prices of all kinds of provisions are becoming more reasonable; although, from the nature of the last advices in America, per the Cambridge, there is reason to fear that speculators and jobbers here will not fail to reap some further advanta es from the reaction in the American produce markets.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE IN ENNISTRMON WORK-HOUSE. - The Limerick Chronicle gives the following additional particulars of this shocking affair :- Ennistymon workhouse was visited with a calamitouoccurrence this week. The deputy master, Michae Walsh, removed from the dining-hall two little children, a boy and a girl, for having quarrelied at table, and snatched one from the other a crust of bread. He placed them in the black hole for punishment, and appears to have totally forgot them for two days, when their absence was remarked by the other paupers, and on opening the place of confinement both chi'dren we e found deal in each other's arms. The

aster was brought into Ennis in custody.

Mr. G'Brien has addressed a second letter to Mr. Daffy of the Nation. The following contains it.

A considerable number of individuals, who are ar deally devoted to the cause of Repeal, having been exunwilling to subscribe a test imposed for reasons which led to seek other opportunities through the means of Which they may be chabled to lavour in the service of afflicting many. Disease superinduced by hunger, is their country.

No other organisation being at present available, it seems to us that the Nation newspaper may be advantageonely made an organ for giving utterance to the opinions of men of this class.

We do not contemplate any interference with the editorial department of your newspaper, nor with your arrangements for giving that information respecting passessays, ruggertion, criticisms, &c., as may be supplied by people has been sufficiently tested?

It is not necessary nor desirable to Lay down any unafterable plan for carrying into effect this suggestion; to the purpose contemplated in this proposal.

The papers ought to be short, terse, and well concolumns.

has, by way of derision, bestowed upon us-the Phalanx -the National Phalanx -the Patriot Phalanx-the Irish Phaianx; any of these denominations cannot fa I to be to be acceptable to men who are struggling for the rights of their native land. We trust and believe, that this phalaux-wielding no other weapons than those of reason and truth-may hereafter become formidable to the enemies of our country. Mr. O'Connell will find that it is not easy to laugh down men who are it. He need not fear, however, that provocation will tues, not his fallings. Our duty to our country warns us to avoid the strife of personal controversy, and bids us derote all our faculties to the high and holy task of endeavouring not only to augment the happiness of our fellow-countrymen, but also to place the enjoyment of that happiness upon the secure foundation of national

HEPEAL ASSICIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held, when the usual speakers were at their posts, and the The proceedings usual specedes duly delivered. were altogether beneath notice. Mr. O'Connell was present, sithough it was currently reported through out the morning that severe indisposition would incapacitate the non and learned centlemen from at-The "business" was all concluded and the hall descried shortly after three o'clock, being at least two hours earlier than the usual time for adjournment.

After the customary quantity of preliminary nonsense had been spoken, Mr. O'Connell, rose to make the speech of the day. He said an accident would prevent his cutering country, and replying to the Cerk Repealers. The arcident he aliqued to was the filness of his clerk. into those subjects. He regretted the p-stponement with regard to the people of Cork, because he had likely to let in the enemies of Ireland to office to let was the handy-work of Young Ireland. Now, the Nation, of Saturday, had state I that he (Mr. O'Conine i) had caded that party "a phalaix"; but he it had originated the name itself, and he had only radepted it, and Mr. O'Brien had confirmed it. He (did not care what the young contlemen called themsectives; whether a young phalmex, or an old phalmax, phalanx; they might adopt the luter rtili satisfied with being called Old Irelanders. (Loud (cheers.) There was then a noble phalanx on one side. and the Repeal Association on the other. (Lond (cheers.) Mr. O'Brien, the head of this noble phalanx, social be (Mr. O'Co.mellijw is ugly, but, unfortunately, the could not help it, and he thought it was rather tharsh to abuse him for what he could not help; howerer he was catisfied with the reflection, that some of erayes ("hear, hear," and laughter), and he wonditared would day of them ever his to stand had rean librah andience to ask if they had struggled for their fifure phalonx" were employed in doing nothing for (Hear, hear.) Why, he would ask, did jerm an association for themselves? He sisafer to fight with types and printers' devils, than to resort to the sword, which they land d so much ((cries of "hear, hear"); they were, as they said, a iliterary phalanx, with no brigadier-ceneral; - at who was to fill that past he did not know. (!(!lear, hear.) It was to be a literary violence they where to employ; they were to use their quills as

YYoung Irelanders' courage. (Checrs.) The rent was then announced as £58.

By way of contrast to the above unadalterated trash arand humbug, we beg attention to the following from tirthe Drogheda Argus :-On Tuesday last that truly benevolentlandford William

SiSharman Crawford, Esq., convened a meeting of the tetenantry of his estate at Staleen, county Meath, for the popurpose of taking measures to enable them to pass safely ththrough the present season of distress and to improve their cocondition in the future. In accordance with hissentiments onon the tenant right he has set a glorious example to the lalandlords of Meath. At the meeting on Tuesday he stated that he would

allallow his tenants the value of any improvements they calculow his tenants the value of any improvements they on the left side of the head, above the ear, which immake upon their holdings at any time they may wish to frightfully broke in the greater portion of the skull. rerelinquish them. He will himself take the farm in any sensuch event, and allow compensation, or he will permit whiche retiring tenant to sell his right to any other personwiwith the sole proviso that the solveney of the offered purwhicheser be satisfactorily shown to the landlord. He said mimore-he offered to advance mon y for the purpose of momore—he offered to advance man y for the purpose of gar, has died of starvation, at Mondein, near Paldadraining and other such parament improvements to any mersion. nemenant who wishes to avail himself of the offer, and sums no so advanced he will take back at five per cent, until it be

rejrejaid. I For the immediate relief of desti-ute persons beformed Grey's Lan Lane Mr. D. Brick in the chair, to devise n ca committee consisting of the reverend parish Priest, the Reker. Denis Walsh, and others, who, by an arrangement, willvill levy a sufficient sum from the several holdings, one- addresses were made, and a collection was made in nabalf of which he authorises them to deduct from his rent was a support the support of the second that the extent of employment weekly contributions during the continuation of the necessarily must be injurious to the health of those who declarates the complainant persists in carrying on a likelikely to Legic. by the improvement of the lands will dearth.

pressure further Mr. Crawford has given directions to under cattle. These are the wise and statesmanlike means by which this practical landlord shuts out famine comforts. Nor is this the first occasion on which he carried into effect the principles be advocates in relation to the occupation of land. Well convinced of the soundness of the small farm system within proper regulations, he and excess in making a distress. Mr. Pelham appeared has divided into sixty holdings the same quantity of land which was held by five tenants when it came into his pos-

'Look on this picture and on that!' STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Dunix, Nov. 10 -In the accounts received this morning there is nothing to alter the opinion already condition of the country. Very few outrages are re-

racter. There is still, doubtless, a fearful amount of nary periods of scarcity. But, as the public works general. In most counties the resident landlords ner to promote measures suitable to the emergency; and in some districts new presentment sessions have been called for, in order to substitute drainage and other productive works for roads and useless proicets, which have already been presented for. The excitement appears to be wearing itself out,

and the increase of employment afforded by the Board of Works, coupled with the favourable reaction (to the consumer) in the prices of provisions, affords a strong hope that the disease has been brought to a favourable crisis, and that a gradual amendment may be henceforward regarded as certain although slow. At the Corn Exchange, this day, pence per barrel. The arrivals of Indian corn conports. Four more vessels, loden with heavy cargoes of this grain, have arrived at Cork since Saturday last, and further importations are daily expected. CONSTITUTION OF RELIEF COMMITTEES.—The Lord-Lieutenant has, in consideration of the complaints made respecting the exclusion of curates of the Roman Catholic Church from Relief Committees, given instructions permitting parish priests to nominate one curate on each relief committee sitting within his cure, for every parish of which that cure consists.

DROGUEDA .- STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

are they shewing signs of their distress by the committing of petty larcenies. The pawn offices are filled to repletion with the clothes and affects of the starving inhabitants. The rich men of the town are doing nothing to mitigate the distress; no Baronial Sessions have been held. Many instances are known of families subsisting for a whole day on one meal, that too of the coarsest description of food; our streets thronged with crowds of bungry men, women and children. It is lamentable to see the apathy of our local patriots nothing doing, no plans of relief are being set on foot to feed the people. cluded from the Repeal Association because they are Verily they are false shepherds, who, while there is peace, live on their flocks, but as soon as the dangers enare not yet fully understood by the public, are naturally ter the fold, flee from their charge, and leave their herds a prey to the destroyer. Hunger has afflicted, and is making rapid strides among the people. Dysentry pre. vails to an alarming extent. Still our intelligent Naobs see no cause for the exercise of Christian charity, beyond raising their eyes to heaven, calling on the Almighty to leave his throne, and come down among us mortals, to do-what !- to open their drawers and take some of the sweat and blood coined money hoarded by their pious rich men in their coffers. There is no way ing events which every newspaper is expected to convey to avert the present famine creared by the aristocracy, to the public; but we ask nhether it be compatible with but by taking their unjust and ill-gotten treasures from the policeman found the trousers, and coat and waist- appointed. The least he could do, as he had been in- that he had no sooner got to the foot of the stairs to see room, Stanley-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow), and coat and waistal requirements of your journal to dedicate an those beeches who have sucked the lifes' blood out of the coat, which the prisoner pretended had been stolen from strumental in bringing them up to London, would be to what was the matter than he was knocked down, Sheehan people's hearts. Amid this shameful dereliction of duty. it is consoling to think that one man has had the manliwriters whose capacity for affording instruction to the ness to declare that those dependant on him shall not starve. That man is William S. Crawford, Esq., the noble member for Rochdale. He has an estate in the county of Meath, about three miles from this town, he but I am disposed to think that it would be sufficient to visited his tenants on Tuesday, November 3rd, called allor weekly eight or ten columns of your publication them all together, and, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, P. P., told them to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the labouring poor on his estate to assess the various holdings thereon, and that the sum raised for the relief of the poor, he would pay the half grazing cattle broken up, and told the tenants whatever money they required for improving their farms, he would advance them at a small rate of interest, adding that, if they at any time felt disposed to leave their farms, they might sell their right in them, or he himself would pay them in full for any and every improvement they should make. But to crown all his other acts of kindness, he gave a strong proof that he under, tands the real grievsuce of the country to be the monopoly of the land in the hands of a few. The leases of five of his tenants having expired, he divided their holdings into sixty separate farms. Well may Rochdale be proud of its member and Dundalk. How has it suffered by driving by a brainless buffoon, whose only claims on the intelligent electors of that borough as he bimself assured them,

is that "He is his father's son!" ABANDONMENT OF THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

The tribute of 1846 is abandoned, and the formal announcement of the fact will appear forthwith in the pompous language of that indefatigable financier, Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, Esq., secretary to the tenth by one of the actors in the little national drama, which should not be kept from the world at this monot-nous period. About three weeks ago the with secretary waited upon Sir John Power with the draft of an address to the people of Ireland, reminding them of the manifold services of O'Connell, and fixing Sunday, the 20th of November, for the simultaneous collection of the tribute for 1816: and this he presented to Sir John for his signature, with that nonchulance for which he stands unrivalled. Poor Sir John-whose mind is as like that of Mr. Pickwick as is his outward man into the present prespects of Repeal, the state of the (and who that has ever seen our famous distiller will not admit that the likeness is perfect)-Sir Join stood amazed, and eyed through his capacious However, he noped at the next meeting to enter fully speciacles his own name, in pencil, at the foot of a composition of unusual length and eloquence. At last he mustered up sufficient courage to request the neard that the results of division in that Cay was secretary to give him a day or two to consider the matter, and consult with his nominal co-trustee, in a Tory Lord Mayor. (Cries of "Shame.") Such Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin. The worthy officer, in well-feigned surprise, bowed assent, intimated his intention of being there again within the two days, and retired. In the meantime the benevo-Dogge | perdon of the Nation, 2nd wished to say that | lent old baronet had a conference with his cotrustee, who had evidently considered the matter, expressed no astonishment at anything coming from such a quarter, and recommended a more extended consultation. Accordingly, a meeting of the friends of the "Liberator" was held some days afterwards at the house of Mr. Fitzpatrick, where Sir John Power and Mr. M'Loughlin both expressed their doubts of the propriety of issuing any appeal on his behalf for a "little" time until the apprehensions of famine, then so prevalent, should ceeding in what they termed the ordinary course. but it was ultimately arranged that circulars should be addressed to all the active collectors, clerical and lay, who were still deemed faithful to the Liberator, seeking their opinion as to the probable success of another appeal. The story runs, that in a short time a bach of replies were received from all parts, sufficient to enable the friends to form an estimate of the general state of public feeling on the subject. Some of these were point-blank against anvthing of the kind, and the writers entered into no reasons for their opinions; others hoped for a postponement until after Christmas, when they doubted not that all talk of famine should have ceased-whilst a third and the most numerous class of objectors, candidly said, that in consequence of the late split in Conciliation Hall, and the spread of Young Ireland principles, little or nothing could be expected even were the potatoes sound and plenty This aggregate collection of opinions from all parties pipikes, and their pencils as bayon to; such was the settled the business. A motion, postpening the

> It may be said that such a good thing as this trithat after Christmas the appeal may be expected. con't pay the "Rent," the Whigs must.

to Cocker, £1000 as his own fee.

MURDERS AND DEATH BY STARVATION.

Dublin news of Wednesday's date announces the murder of a man, named Burke, by his wife. The unfortunate man was made druck, and when got to bed, was murdered in his helplessness, by a blow the brain awfully protruding. We have also word of the murder of a wife by her husband, the parties' names were Crowley. He killed her by beating her atoms. A woman named Melody, a wandering beg-

FAMINE IN IRELAND. A managerous meeting of the working classes was held at the Guy nario! Warwick, some means, according to their power, for the allevisition of the existing distress in Ireland. Several the markets, and other offensive matters, all of which the rossa, the meeting having pledged it wif to small from which on occasions was quite overpowering, and

Bolice Entelligence.

THAMES-STREET. Excessive Distress .- On Thursday, James Clark Lee, a sworn broker and appraises, lodging at the Blue ling forth that they had viewed the defendant's premi- father to my attentions, although I admit other branches Anchor, Stepney, appeared before Mr. Ballantine to answer a charge of having been guilty of an irregularity ted such an effluvium as was calculated to be most pre-One of the gentlemen present, Mr. Doubleday, a sur-

for the prosecution and stated the case, which appeared to be a most aggravated one, and illustrated in a forcible manner the mal practices of brokers. The defendant was employed in May last to levy a distress on the goods and chattels of the complainant, Frederick Willemette, a fishmonger, and tobacconist, of No. 115, High-street, Poplar, for arrears of rent, amounting to £3 11s, 6d., due to Mr. Dent, and he seized property which cost the appressed respecting the gradual improvement in the tenant £14 18s. two years' previous. An inventory was made, and the defendant did not forted, and none of them are of a very serious cha- include in it a jug, bason, and cane basket, which he ought to have done. The goods were removed to the destitution, much greater than has existed in ordi- sale room of Mr. Johnson, the auctioner, in the Mile-end road, the day after the levy, for the purpose, as alleged extend, a decided change for the better is apparent by the defendant, of impounding them, but the defendant amongst the peasantry. The relief associations are | sold agreat portion of them immediately afterwards to spreading, and soup kitchias are now becoming very Johnson for £5 17s. 6d. and removed the remainder, including four chairs and a quantity of chimney ornaments are exerting themselves in a very creditable man- and crockery to some other place. There was no appraisement or condemnation of the goods, nor was any constable called in, or any of the forms of law observed. The complainant never received any account relating to the disposal of the goods or the amount they produced. He applied repeatedly to the defendant on the subject, and he always put him of with the excuse that his goods leads of putrid geese, rotten eggs, and other offensive remained on the premises of Mr. Johnson, who had not been selling by auction since they were seized, and that midst of other equally impure materials. His own directly he had a sale, the goods would be submitted to

public competition. After some further investigation, Mr. Ballantyne said the goods had not been legally disposed of, and there was much bad conduct and irregularity in the management prices of all kinds of grain, owing, of course, to the of the distress. A portion of the furniture and effects nature of the last advices from America, met an ad- of the complainant had been sold for £5 17s. 6d., and he vance, but, considering that the supply was short, the was informed the value of them was from £9 to £10. He rise was extremely insignificant, not exceeding six- would take the smaller sum, £9, and he ordered the difference between that sum and £3 11s. 6d. to be paid tinue to increase both here and at the southern to the complainant, and the goods not disposed of to be returned to him .- The defendant : I have not got them. -Mr. Ballantine: I do not care about that. I shall make my order, and you shall take the consequence of not complying with it .- The decision was received with a murmur of applause from a crowded Court.

CLERKENWELL. CHARGE OF STEALING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY Soveneigns .- On Thursday, James Judd, a young man, of very respectable appearance, was placed at the bar of Chippenham, Wiltshire, was charged by Ann before Mr. Greenwood, charged with steating 130 Sovereigns, the property of Charles Marlborough. The age, with having threatened to dash out her brains. The rosecutor said that he and the prisoner resided at No. , Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell-green, and occupied the same sleeping-room. He (witness) had £130 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns in his box in the bedroom which latter he kept always locked, and on coming iome, he found that his box had been forced open, and the money, which he kept in two bags and a purse, taken away. The prisoner had also two boxes in the room, both of which were broken open, and a portion of the contents of one strewd about the floor. Hearing that the prisoner had gone out in the evening to a coffee-house, he sent for bim, and upon his return, he (the prisoner) said, "Oh! I have been robbed myselt, too; my watch, coat, two waistcoats, and two left her mother with her child with the intention of pair of trousers, have been lately taken away by thieves.' The prisoner had latterly been in distressed circumstances, and the witness had supported him for nearly two years. Inspector Penny, of the G division stated that, owing to the latter circumstances, and the fact that the Theobold's read, a strict watch was kept upon him by prosecution as described, or being the father of the child. four constables who longed in the house. On searching He also denied having sent a letter to her, requesting him £40, in sovereigns and half sovereigns were found, the prosecutrix to come to London with the child. Mr. and amongst the latter was one of a peculiar description, Greenwood had no doubt that he had sent the letter to next called. His head was bound up, and he was so sehim, concealed under the roof of the house, and the watch was found at his sister's. The prisoner was

Charge of Robbery .- On Thursday, Charles Crowley was brought up thit morning charged with taking a purse containing twenty-five sovereigns from John Stead, engineer, Durham. The complainant who lodges in Bond. streer, Oxford-street, went into a dram shou at the corner of Bird-street last night, where he saw the prisoner with two or three more, drinking at the bar. He called for a glass, and took out his purse to pay for it, but the defendant caught hold of the purse, which he snatched out of his fingers and handed to one of his accomplices. Complainant immediately seized him and gave him into custody. The defendant denied having had anything to do with the purse. He was remanded.

ATTEMPTING TO STAB .- Sarah Marketer, a middle aged woman, was charged with having attempted to stab Jeremiah Porster. One of the officers of the County Court of Requests, stated on the evening of the 27th plt. a wavrant of debt has been issued. As he left the house James requested that officer to allow him to go back to was going to prison. Witness consented, and, with his assistant, went into the house with him. Defendant, on he should not be taken. Witness showed her his warrant, but she declared that she would stick a knife in any body who dared to touch her husband (James), and, seizing a strong and sharp-pointed table knife, made a thrust at the witness's assistant, who stepped on one side, and was unhurt. Witness said hold of her by the arm and pushed her away, when she turned round upon him with great fury, and attempted to stab him at least twenty times in the stomach. He succeeded in effecting a safe retreat, and securing the assistance of the police. Committed

for one month. MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL,-Jane Kelly was charged with the following robbery:-The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Ormston, cheesempager. Crawford-street, and contrived to scerete a piece of bacon she was stopped by Mr. Ormston, and asked what she had got. She immediately gave up the property, at the same time offering, if he would not prosecute her, that he had behaved rudely to the gentleman who complained, she would pay him one shilling a pound for it. Mr. Raw. linson-What have you to say to the charge? The prisoner (very much affected) replied that she was the wife of a poor labourer out of employment, with three children, and what induced her to commit this act she could not tell. Committed to the session for trial, The prisoner was removed from the bar to the lock-up, in a state of great excitement. Whilst confined in one of the cells she made an attempt to put an end to her existence, by hanging herself with her garter; but her design was frustrated by a young woman who was locked up with

PLUNDERING A COUNTRYMAN. - Henry Jones was charged by John Hill, an engineer, with being concerned and, while gazing at the Wellington stane in front of the Royal Exchange, Jones accosted him, and after he ascertained he was from the country, induced him to cross London bridge, and enter a public-house, near the Queen's Bench. A game of eards was here proposed, and, after lawe subsided. Some of the party were for pro- allowing him to win a few games, they won six sovereigns from him; he then, by their advice, pledged his watch for eight sovereigns, and they recommenced playing, during which time the prisoner and an accomplice escaped with his coat containing the money. They were subsequently apprehended, and were identified as the persons who had addressed him near the statue. The prisoners said they were mistaken for other individuals,

Monday, John Miller, a very desperate ruffian, a coalwhipper, who is well known to the police, was charged with having committed a very aggravated assault on his duty. The policeman's jaws were tied up with a handkerchief, and he had some difficulty in making him. self understood. He stated that on Sunnay night he saw the prisoner in company with two prostitutes in High-street, Shadwell. They were using obscene language, and he desired them to move on. They went on, but after a short time repeated their disgusting conduct. appeal" for two months, was put to the vote and The prisoner was standing against a post, and he told carried, to the evident sorrow of Patrick Vincent | him to move on, and at the same time laid hold of his Firzpatrick, who calculated upon raising £10,000 at arm, and told him he should be compelled to lock him least, which at fen her cent, would leave, according have produced such a wound; he believed it was done with some instrument. Committed for trial.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. Sinnott, an extensive dust contractor, was summoned at the instance of the parochial authorities of Christchurch, Blacktriars, for suffering a nuisance to exist in a portion of that parish, calculated to be highly prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants.

A solicitor on the part of the parish described that the defendant was the occupier of extensive premises adacent to Upper Ground-street, near the foot of Blackfriers-bridge, on the Surrey side, and called Jamaicawharf. On those premises the defendant had accumulated an immense quantity of animal and vegetable matter in the shape of the sweepings of the streets and were collected together in that place, and the stench come within the sphere of its influence. The neighbour claudestine correspondence with my sister, and although farop to.

foul gasses emitted from such a heterogeneous mass of animal and vegetable matter. The solicitor here handed in a certificate signed by two medical practitioners, setses, and that the filth and rubbish there collected emitjudicial to the public health.

geon, of Blackfriars road, in the course of his examina tion, stated, that when he viewed the premises, the stanch arising from the heaps of filth collected there was of the most offensive description, and he could averfrom his own experience, was injurious to health, for he attended a family residing near the spot, most of whom were attacked with fever; and he had no doubt the disease was produced from their contiguity to the place where such abominable filth was suffered to exist. He then gave an instance of the effects of the deleterious na ture of the gaseous matter emitted from the heaps in the place, by saying that a piece of fresh-killed mutton was suspended near the spot, and that in less than a quarter of an hour it was in a state of putrescence. He added that he should not have signed the certificate produced if the unisance complained of was not of the most dangerous description to the health of the inhabitants of the locality. Mr. Charles Knight, manager of a coalwharf adjacent to the premises, stated that prior to the defendant becoming the occupier, Jamaica-wharf was a timber-yard. Since, however, he had taken the place, he had converted it into a lay-stall for the reception of filth of every description. The witness had seen cartmatters brought into the premises and shot out into the health and that of his family had suffered materially ever since such a place was allowed to exist. On the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects likely to be produced by the business he carried on were very much exaggerated, and that the public, instead of complaining, ought to be thankful for having the streets and markets cleared, and the rubbish conveyed away. Mr. Seeker said the public would have no reason to complain, if the offensive materials were consigned to such a place as were not likely to interfere with health, but that shooting such matters in a densely populated neighbouring was most improper, and he should therefore make an order on the defendant to remove the nuisance within 48 hours; otherwise ulterior proceedings, of a more stringent character, would be taken against

CLERKEN WELL.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT .- On Monday, James Mitchell, a young man, described as the son of a respectable farmer, M'Ketchie, a poor country girl, about seventeen years of prosecutrix, who was accompanied by her mother, who had a beautiful babe in her arms, two months old, appeared in the witness-box very much affected.

It appeared from her statement that she resided with her mother at Chippenham, where she became acquainted with the prisoner. He paid his addresses to her, and an illicit intercourse was carried on between them, the resuit of which was the birth of a child. The prisoner came to London, and a few weeks ago she received a letter from him, proposing that she should come to London with the child, and she was to meet him in the City-road, where he was living with his cousin. She showed the letter to her mother, and subsequently she walking to London, and seeing the prisoner, but on being missed by her mother she pursued witness, and overtook her at Mariborough, when they travelled up together to London on foot, and met the prisoner in the City-road. means. As the threat had been proved, and as the prosecutrix swore that she was in fear of her life, he must order him to find two respectable housekeepers as bail to subsequently agreed to give two sovereigns to enable the parties to return to Chippenham, and under an assurance that he had no intention to harm any one, he was

liberated:

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- W. Burn was charged with having most cruelly heaten one of the horses he was driving in a waggon. He had been sitting on the middle horse, which was without reigns, and he struck one of the butt-end of the whip. The horse fell, and the brute struck it even more brutally when down. The Lord Mayor expressed his indignation at the conduct of the defendant, and was about to fine him to the utmost extent, when he suddenly learned that the fellow had a very large family, and that the affliction would inevitably fall upon the head of his wife and children. The Lord Mayor (to the defendant) : You deserve the weightest nunishment, but I cannot think of punishing your wife and children. The sentence of the court is, that you pay a fine of 10s., or to be confined in the House of Correction for 14 days. The defendant thanked his lordship, and paid the fine.

How to Walk London Streets,-Mr. E'lis Bowden Weare, a gentleman who was dressed in rather fantastic style, having a small party-coloured lady's handkerchief round his neck, with a large purple tye, to which there was a light green Lorder, and with several rings upon his fingers, was charged with an assault. Mr. Shillingford stated, that as he was walking along Cheapside the defendent roughly pushed against him without the least provocation, and on being remonstrated with, struckhim, care of a policeman, apologise, and the apology was conconsidered sufficient atonement. The Lord Mayor hav. ing asked whether the defendent appeared to be under the influence of strong drick of any kind? Mr. Weare said he had had no refreshment except a bowl of some at seized for the penalty which can be inflicted. Alderman Birch's, and upon coming out and walking unietly and inoffensively down Cheapside, he was pushed and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, under the erroneous impression that Mr, Shillingford was amongst those who elbowed him about. The Lord Mayor-Which do you consider to be your side of the wall? Mr. Weare-I consider that when my left side is next to the wall, I am entitled to the wall. The Lord Mayor-You were wrong in your opinion of the generally understeed practice for the public accommodation, which is, that those whose right hands are next to the wall are entitled to the wall. Mr. Weare-Indeed! I had no notion of such a thing. I come from the country, and there the left hand always goes to the wall. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor-Such is the necessity in this crowded city for a regulation of the kind, that even ladies are not sanctioned in violating it. Mr. Shillingford said, the assault, as an assault, was not at all worth speaking | finally committed for trial. with two other men (not in custody) in robbing him of about. The Lord Mayor—If Mr. Shillingford is satisfied with your apology, I see no reason why I should disap prove of it. The defendant then left the bar.

GUILDHALL.

ROBBERY DURING THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION. A middle aged man, rather shabbily dressed was charged with robbing a gentlemen of a gold watch and chain. value fifty guineas. Mr. Medley, stockbroker, stated that on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, he was prothe West-end, and when at the bottom of Ludgate.hill. they were surrounded, as he supposed, by a gang of pickno kets, who refused to allow them to proceed. Presently he felt that his watch was gone, and on looking round, both he and his triend distinctly saw the priconer hand it to another person, and immediately try to make off. Witness, however, seized and held him in snite of the efforts made by the gang to rescue him, until the police came up. When he called out police, the prisoner's companions tried all they could to prevent his being heard. Alderman Farcombe asked if the watch was entirely lost? Mr. Medley replied that it was. The prisoner declared his innocence, but was remanded.

gentleman, who gave his name as Roberts, was placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Police-constable 93 E found the delendant in the street and took him to the station-house, fendant: Why, your worship, I'm alloyal Welshman—Mr. draw, and then to affect to have discovered the error Long (interrupting him:) What privilege have Welsh- when they withdrew, and obtain the amount of over- nominate a delegate for the ensuing Conference. up if he did not move on. The prisoner immediately Long (interrupting him:) What privilege have Welshstepped off the kerb into the road, and gave him a vio- men to get drunk ? (There had been so many loyal lent blow on the jaw. He was staggered by the blow, citizens before the magistrate, who had been celebratbute has proved will not be allowed to expire, and and his hat fell off. The prisoner ran away, but witness | ing Lord Mayor's day, that Mr. Long had to be reminded pursued and overtook him in Cornwall-street, about a by the clerk that it was the Prince of Wales birtheay.)-Derrynane must be supported, and, if the people quarter of a mile from the spot where he was struck. The The defendant: I had been jolly, and celebrating the day men, and over a period of six or seven years, the clow, he said cut his chin nearly to the extent of three like a loyal Welshman ; but when this man came across total amount embrzzled would not fall short of inches in length, and in depth it extended to the bone. | me I was at my own door. Your worship the key slipped One of his back teeth, previously a very sound one, was from my fingers, I couldn't find it, and this constable, He had no legal adviser, and offered no detence, or splintered "by the jerk of the jaw," and he lost a good instead of helping me to open the door, took me to the deal of blood. He did not think the man's fist would station-house. That's all .-- Mr. Loug: Between loyalty and this kind of glorification, it is diffiult to see the connexionf but you may go this time. Curtous Case of Assault .- Edward John Kinnerslay

Baker, Esq., of 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick, for having assaulted a young medical gentleman, named William Fenton, living at 29, Sale-street. Edgeware-road. The complainant said, he was walking in Burlington-street on Saturday last, when the defendant crossed over the street on percieving him, and on coming up to him, he immediately struck him on the face and grappled with him. Complainant struggled with the defendant and both fell on the pavement agether. The defendant left him uttering threats of future violence. Complainant had more than once been attacked by the defendant in a similar way, and so perservering was he in his violence, that com-

plainant went about the streets in constant fear. Mr.

Hardwick asked the defendant to explain his conduct,

hood where this pestiferous heap was allowed to accumu- all the family are averse to any acquaintance with him, | late was a densely populated one, and there was abun- he will persevere in his clandestine meetings with her. dunt proof to show that disease was engendered by the I wish first to ask him who was in his company when I was with me; but I deny I keep up a clandestine correspondence with the lady. I have the sanction of her of the family are not so favourably disposed to-

> STABBING AT A COFFEE-SHOP .- On Thursday, James Ashton was brought up for final examination, charged with having stabbed Edward Onslow with a knife.-The complainant said he was a cab-driver, living at No. 3, addresses of some of the used-to-be active friends a Chapel-street. On Saturday afternoon, October 3, he went into a coffee-house in Mill-street, Hanover-square. and made his way towards a box in which the prisoner and another person were sitting. He requested the prisoner, who was using a knife, to allow him to pass. The prisoner refused, and pushed him away. Complainant said to the prisoner, "If you don't let me pass, I will smack your face." The prisoner replied, "Do it." Complainant said, "Put down the knife." The prisener put down the knife, and he (complainant) struck him on the face. The prisoner seized the knife, and came towards him. Complainant retreated until stopped by the stairs, and then the prisoner struck at him with the knife. saying, "You -, I'll kill you." Complainant felt that he was stabbed, and he called out to those present that he was wounded. The blow was given with force. and was directed to the left side over the heart. Conplainant was assisted to several surgeons, but ultimately went to Middlesex Hospital, where he had been confined up to the present time. The prisoner was committed.

WESTMINSTER.

BESPERATE AFFRAY, -Michael Newnan, Michael Shee,

and William Sheehan, three Irish labourers, were

charged with a series of murderous assaults. The dis-

turbances which gave rise to the present proceedings was of so serious a nature as to create considerable! alarm. The circumstances which gave rise to it are on Tuesday Evening next, November 17th, at eight o'clock. Subject, "The Charter and the Land" briefly these :- On Tuesday night some triffing dispute occurred at the bar of the White Hart, Millbank-row, between Newnan and an English labourer, named Smith, in the course of which, as alleged by the landlord, although omitted by the rest of the witnesses in their statements, Smith struck the other. Shortly after this, Newnan went up stairs to a number of his countrymen, who had assembled there for the purpose of having a raffle and having informed them that he had been much illused, several of the party came down, and a general and desperate conflict was the result, in the course of which Smith and his companions who were with him received injuries of a most serious nature; indeed, defendants, evening, at six o'clock, the City Chartists will me as well as complainants, bore marks of having been engaged in some serious affray .- Thomas Smith, of 8 Johnson-street, stone mason, said, he was standing at the bar of the White Hart, with his wife and some friends, when Newman applied an offensive epithet to him and went up stairs muttering some threat. In a few minutes he returned, with six or seven more, and struck witness a violent blow on the forehead. Shee then rushed upon witness, and struck him three times Turner, Grapes Inn, Ringley, near Bolton. G upon the arm with a stick, and the limb became useless. Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the eye with the stick and cut it open, and in a moment after wards he was surrounded by numbers and knocked down; Shee at the same time seizing him by the throat At that time several others were round North (another of witness's companions) amongst were Newnan, and they were all kicking him. Witness was thrown on the ground, and whilst there found his hand cut by some sharp instrument .- Mr. Philip James, of No. 24, Vinestreet, Millbank, said that Smith followed Newnan part of the way up stairs, when he was suddenly pushed down by numbers. North went to see what was the matter, coming Conference. Chair to be taken precise. when he was surrounded by the three defendants and six o'clock. The sub-secretaries of localities the On finding the mother with her he became enraged, and others. Defendants all struck him, and he fell on the prisoner had yesterday been seen with £40, and that he threatened that he would be revenged and dash her ground. Witness went to his assistance, and was immebought some new dresses for a stylish-looking female, in brains out. The prisoner denied having threatened the diately struck by Sheehan, and a general disturbance then occurred, in which fourteen or fifteen took an active part. Shee struck witness whilst he was on the ground with a stick .- John North, of 2, Freeman's cottages, was which the prosecutor identified as having been amongst induce the girl to come to London with the child, but on those in his box. Further search was then made, and seeing her mother with her he became annoyed and discould place him in a chair to give evidence. He stated by Mr. T. Clark of the Executive, in the Chairs. moment; and whilst he was down he was laid hold of so discussion will take place in the Democratic In tightly by the throat as nearly to be strangled. A number surrounded and kicked him repeatedly with the original state of man, as he was and as he outling keep the peace. The prisoner was then locked up, but greatest violence. He contrived to escape by crawling, as well as he was able, through a trap door into the bar. Holmes, Briggs, Tayler, Seward, Royston and other Witness was conveyed to the hospital, where his body Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. On Monday en ning, November 16, a general meeting of the last was bound up, but they had no bed to receive him. He was to return to the hospital immediately after the examination. A policeman proved, that when he went to the White Hart he found thirty persons engaged in a last quarterly balance sheet will be read to theme general fight.—Newnan, in defence, said that Smith ing. Members who have not paid their levies: struck him first, and it was a fafr quarrel between them respectfully requested to do so forthwith, as to can be in the ballot who have not paid the same when others interfered. He denied having kicked North, said he would fight anybody in the place, and struck him (Shee). He admitted having struck James with the stick.-Sheehan denied having taken any part in the affray .- Mr. Burrell said, he wished to be well informed as to the nature of the injuries received by North, and for that and other reasons he should remand the pridelegate for the forthcoming conference, to be ke

soners until Saturday, but he would take bail for their appearance. They were committed in default.

An "irregular" dustman, who stated his name to be Henry Williams, was charged, on Wednesday, with havment and its seven ages." ing taken rubbish from a house in the city; Mr. Dodd, On Tuesday evening next, November the little Central Registration and Election Commission by whom the defendant was not employed, being the contractor for the district. The case was proved by a policeman. The Lord Mayor said it was in his power to fine the defendant 40s., but he believed that in the present case the contractor would be satisfied with the of whom it was evident the defendant was one, who interfered with the business of the contractors. must, Mr. Williams, pay the expenses," added his lord. ship. The Flying Dustman: "Don't axe me to pay, master; s'elp me God I aint got a mag." The Lord Mayor: "You certainly shall pay. Consider the hazard you run by this practice. Your cart and horse may be

The Flying Dustman: Consider my wife and three children, please you my lord, they'll be a gaping for the price of the wittles. I'm blessed if ever I had a mouth ful of dust afore belongidg to this here gentleman. The Lord Mayor: I have been obliged to send a man to Newgate who has a wife and four children, and you may consider yourself lucky in getting out of difficulty by paythe feelings of the flying dustman as if he had been acquainted with the peculiar arrangement of the building him and said, in an undertone, "Here, Harry, I got the blunt. Dub up, you beggar, and cut this here dangerous spot." The expenses paid, the flying dustman and his wife bowled down the back stairs with professional rapi-

dity, and disappeared. The man charged with stealing Mr Medley's gold watch and chain, on Lord Mayor's day, was re-examined and

More Poisoning .- A man at Loughborough is said to have been poisoned by his wife, who had ormed an improper connection.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION. - A public meeting of the members of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The large room was densely crowded. Dr. Price presided, and several dissenting ministers address the meeting. A Fire broke out on Friday evening in the resi

dence of Mr. II. Wooster, in the Lower Deptford Road, Mr. Wooster was compelled to jump from an upper window with three of his children, and had a most miraculous escape. The house, with the whole of the furniture, was consumed. EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER, -On Wednesday,

at the Borough Court, Manchester, an elderly man named Sydney Wroc, was charged with embezzlement. The prisoner had been for many years in the service of Mr. Richards, hat manufacturer, Manchester, as clerk and 'putter-out' of work. The workmen are not employed on the premises, but do their work by 'the piece' at their own homes. bringing it in completed, they received a bill for the amount of wages they were entitled to draw from Mr. Richards, who always paid wages himself. The practice of the prisoner was to make these bills out -Mr. Long: What do you say for yourself ?-The de- | for a greater amount than the men were entitled to payment from them on pretence, and, with the understanding, that he would repay it to Mr. Richards. Small as the separate amounts he thus obtained were, yet practising it with a great number of work-£2000. The prisoner was remanded till Friday. He had no legal adviser, and offered no detence, or objection to the remand. objection to the remand.

Forthcoming Meetings.

BARNSLEY. - A general meeting of the members of the Charlist Co-operative Land Company will be held in Mr. Thomas Acklam's large room, on day, in the Land Office, Butterworth-building Mionday evening. November the 16th, at 7 o'clock, o'clock in the afterneon, to cleek a delegate for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Con-

UNITED PATRIOTS AND PATRIARCHS BENEFIT SO Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 10, Great ciery .- Tour of the General Secretary, Mr. D. W. Ruffy, for the following week :- Monday, Finehingheld; Tuesday, Lovenham; Wednesday, Sudbary Thursday, Clare; Friday, Heverell; Saturday. Castle Hedingham.

WHITEGRAPEL.-At the Brass Founders Arms, Mr. Shaw was nominated delegate to the Land Con-

WESTMINSTER. - A special meeting of the member of this district will take place at \$3. Dean striste of this district with evening next, at half-past ast I wish first to ask him who was in his company assaulted him on Saturday. Complainant: Your sister o'clock, to nominate a delegate to the Land of o ference.—Mr. E. Jones will lecture at eight o'clo'elo

Subject—Government and its Seven Ages. BIRMINGHAM.—A general meeting of the membral of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will vi

beld on Monday evening next, at eight o'cle k k

nominate a delegate to the Conference, to meetee

Notice.—The Secretary of the Manchester Obel

vation Committee [will feel obliged] by receiving []

the following places:—Bolton, Bury, Lamberheth

green, Wigan, Warrington, and Eccles; as it is is

tended to rouse these districts once more in larging

of the National Petition. All correspondence to the

forwarded to John O'Hea, 76, Hardman-street, if,

BETHNAL GREEN.—A general meeting will be held

on Sunday Evening, November the 15th, at 6 o'clos

precisely, Mr. A. Hunniball will lecture on the sincet of "The Wars of Ignorance and the Wats

BRADFORD.— The Chartists of Bradford will had

The Chartists of Manningham will meet in tight

The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet at his

MANCHUSTER, People's Institute, Heyrod Street

Ancoats.—On Wednesday, November 18th, Freder

Warren, Esq., will deliver the first of a course

three lectures on "Health, Disease, and Ment

Improvement," to be continued each succeeding

Dr. P. M. M'Doual will lecture at the Rails

CITY CHARTIST HALL, Skinner Street .- On Sund,

November 22nd, Ernest Jones will commen

a series of lectures on the Insurrections of the World

ing Classes, from the Crusades to the present ting

Lecture First—'Germany, the Burger Krieg, War of the Peasants.'—Second—'France, the Te.

quesie, or War of the Serfs.' Third- Belginm, to

Genses, or War of the Outcasts.' On Sunday Mor.

ing, at eleven o'clock, the Reading Society me

when 'Cobbett's Cottage Companion' will be re-

and afterwards a discussion take place. In the

land's Temperance Hotel, Low Street, Burnley,

Sunday Evening, November 15th. Subject-

practicability of the Land Plan as propounded by

U'Connor, Esq Chair taken at seven o'clock.

LANCASHIRE MINERS. - The General Delegate Men

ing of Lancashire Miners will be held on Mosta

next, November 16th, at the house of Mr. Edited

to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Ten

will also be a public meeting which will be address

by several of the accredited agents of the Mire

Association. Chair to be taken at three o'clock.

requested to meet on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'cle

in the back room of the Bazaar, for the purpos

nominating two delegates to the Conference to

LEIGESTER.—The members of the Land San

holden in Birmingham, on Monday, December it

are requested to attend their place of meeting.

Church Gate, to nominate a Delegate for the light

joined with Leicester for the electing of a Delega

to the forthcoming Conference, are requested is

Manchester .- Mr. Richard Marsden, of Press.

will lecture in the People's Institute, on Sundaren.

ing next, November 15th inst. Chair to be taken at

Sheffield. - On Sunday evening, November 15.

perance Room, 33, Queen-street. Subject-In

be. The following persons will take part-Mess

Company will be held in the above rooms to noming

candidates for the ensuing conference, likewise in

according to rule. Chair to be taken at eli-

HANLEY AND SHELTON.—The shareholders of the

above branch of the Chastist Co-operative Let

Company, are requested to attend algeneral meeting

on Sunday evening, November 15th, at seven o'class

CHARTIST ASSEMBLY and Reading Room, 83, Dear

street, Soho .- On Sunday evening next, Novem

15th, at half-past seven precisely-Mr. Ernest her

will deliver a Public Lecture. Subject "Gove

will meet for the transaction of business, at a

THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE will meet at

On Saturday Evening next, November the ?ls

half-past eight o'clock precisely, the rooms will

opened for a concert, under the able management

the Whitehorn Family. Admission threese

On Monday evening, November the 23rd, a

On Tuesday evening, December the 8th, an en

ing's dramatic amusements will be given at

Royal Marylebone Theatre, for the benefit of the

Tower HAMLETS .- Dr. M'Donall will delive

public lecture at the Brass Founder's Arms, White

chapel-road, on Sunday evening next, November:

15th, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject "30

Borough of Greenwich.-A public meeting

be held in the magnificent Amphitheatre, known

the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, to adopt the Naik

Petition, in favour of the People's Charter, on It

lowing popular advocates of the People's cause,

attend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Julian liney, T. M. Wheeler, Ernest Jones, Dr. M'Del and Edmund Stailwood. The borough members

Sourn London Chartist Hall. 115. Blacking

road .- The Debating Club continues its site

every Wednesday evening, commencing at &

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held?

office, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmithad.on

day morning next, November the 15th, at tent

precisely, the attendance of all the members i

MESSRS CLARK AND M'GRATH'S ROUTE for the

suing week. — Monday, Staleybridge; Tuesday, Stockport; Wednesday, Ashton; Thursday, Bu

ROCHDALE. - On Sunday, Mr. M'Grath

lecture in the Association Room, to commend

MACCLESPIELD .- Mr. Clark will lecture

Chartist Hall, Stanley-street, on Sunday even

Buignas. A public meeting of the Chartief

operative Land Company, will be held at the

choke Inn, on Monday evening. November 16 nominate a delegate to the forthcoming birmin

Somers Town.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture of

day evening next, at the Bricklayers Arm

bridge Street, New Road, to commence it

THE VETERANS' ORPHANS' and Victims

mittee will meet at the office, 83, Dean Street,

CITY OF LONDON. - The members of this ban

the Chartist Co-operative Land Company

quested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain land

LIVERPOOL. - A lecture will be delivered on Lant

mory," by Mr. William M'Lean, at Mr.

Chair to be taken at 7 o clock.

when all are requested to attend.

15th, at half-past six.

Conference.

Temperance Hotel, Cazneau street, on Sunday

DEWSBURY.-A special meeting of the mel

of the Ce-operative Land Company is

G o'clock in the evening, on business of imper

Hull.—The Shareholders are requested to the

a special meeting, of the land company to the

pose of nominating a delegate to attend

mingham Conference, next Sunday created

Bradford.—A public meeting will be held

Westnanster, Surveday, November 11, left.

chair taken at half-past six o'clock.

nesday evening next, November the 18th.

also invited and expected to attend,

ticularly requested.

Friday, Heywood.

half-past six.

o'eloek.

ball will be held under the direction of Messrs. "

at Mr. Yates, Miles Bank, to put in nomination

in Birmingham. December 7.

o'clock precisely.

same time, and place.

more and Buckley.

rooms.

city.'

dress to 87. Church Gate.

half-past 6 in the evening.

half-past six.

o'clock.

LEEDS,-The members of the Land Society

Bunnley. - A Discoussion will take place at Frag.

Coffee House, 122, Brick Lane, near Church Sirei

a meeting in their room, Butterworth Buildings, a

room on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Hirst's, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock,

precisely, at the Whittington and Cat. At 7 o'elgi

the office, 111, Rea Street.

Deansgate, Manchester.

wo o'clock in the afternoon.

Vednesday until completed.

hilosophy."

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmerson Office, in the same Street and Parish for a prictor, FEARGUS OCCNNON, Long and the by William History, of No. 18. Charles and don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. 201 ington, in the County of Son the Original County of the O ington, in the County of Surrey, at the finding Grent Windmid-street, Raymateach in glic Westerland to