ONWARD AND WE CONQUER, BACKWARD AND WE FALL. TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

III Mr Beloved Friends,f If I was in the habit of exacting tribute from enquired where they could pay up their subscriptions 1 lrou, you might presume that my anticipations would for a year's papers. I asked them what political trise as the annual rent-day approached; but as I they were of? They replied, "Tories." I asked the have ever held the payment of public leaders to be them if they would have thought of subscribing for of the falsest step that a people can take, I have in- so extreme a paper but for the circumstance that re curred more odium from the POOR GENTLEMEN in than ever fell to the lot of the most degraded public

It In truth, if I had sanctioned the exhorbitant payei ment of an over-grown staff of idlers, our cause n would now be in precisely the same predicament that y Mr. O'Connell and his unchecked drones have n brought the cause of Ireland to.

The proof I would offer of the patriotism of those t whom your poverty starved into opposition is this; ness is our opportunity. I MUST TAKE THE that one and all who have abandoned our ranks have taken refuge on some neutral ground, or in some humbug paying speculation, without the most remote reference to their professed principles, or, in- for. I will put your houses in order, I will then put deed, to any principles at all. I address you now after a long, and not an unnecessary, nor yet infeli- jubilee of my eldest child attaining his majority, and citous, political lull. I have frequently told you that there is a PHILOSOPHY IN IDLENESS, which none but those who have seen the effect of excitement kept up too long, and to an unnatural temperature, can understand. I have seen many battles lost by injudicious and ill-timed excitement. I have seen many elections lost from the same cause. Upon has not yet RUINED ME WITH EXPENSES, the other hand. I have seen a well-timed agitation nor cowed my spirit. I hope to be at the opening do wonders.

We have now arrived at the third stage of our political movement—the direction of public opinion; and YOUR FRIEND : and no subaltern ever more and upon our union and prudence in this stage de- cheerfully, or scrupulously obeyed the commands of pends our hopes of success.

For now more than fifteen months unbroken harmony has prevailed in our ranks. I date this cessation of internal hostilities from the meeting of that wise Chartist Conference held at Manchester in silenced no discussion; he has relied upon no hired December, 1845, and by which we paralysed the staff; he has exacted no tribute; he has trimmed to perve of the FREE TRADE party, and cut off all hope of dissension from under O'Connell's feet. not been all things to all men; he has not "run When the enemy fails to weaken our fortress, it un- with the hare and held with the hound:" he did fortunately happens that we not unfrequently do it not use our strength for his own lucre and our unfor ourselves; and I was pained to learn, from a long | doing; he joined us when we were weak, denounced, report of a meeting convened to receive the Report) persecuted, despised, and contemned. His reception of the London delegates to the Land Conference, on Monday, therefore, will be such as will convince that a childish and very unmanly course of crimina- him of our confidence and love, and our enemies of tion and recrimination was pursued, about Mrs. A. our devotion to our principles-which are his printelling Mrs. B. that Mrs. C. was not what she ought ciples. We will be BID FOR ACCORDING TO to be, and Mrs. G. gave Mrs. L.'s address to Mr. OUR VALUE; let us not UNDERRATE OUR-D., and Mrs. J. told Mrs. L. that Mrs. M. the SELVES; let the purchasers understand that we wife of Mr. M., was a strumpet, and that the go IN ONE LOT; and that FREEDOM Directors had a spar at Birmingham about a IS OUR PRICE; and THE CHARTER report that appeared in a paper of the THE COIN in which it must be paid. enemy's, and then Mrs. T. insists upon hear- Every throne is Europe, thank God, is tottering ing from the various localities visited by Mr. M. and from rottennesss, while the President of America is Mr. C., whether in their speeches they did equal fast rivetting the people's chains with a National justice to the Charter and the Land, and then, why Debt, which Pitt looked upon as the bond of peace the wages of the Directors was raised. I feel between the RICH OPPRESSOR and the POOR assured that the FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE OPPRESSED. Ireland, from which I had some BLISTERED HANDS AND UNSHORN CHINS, latent hope, has been paralysed by intermitting fits who look for "a fair day's wage for a fair day's of treachery and famine, the magic of the old showwork," through the union of their order, will look with loathing and contempt upon such old women's rubbish. As for my own part, I candidly confess that I look upon the Land movement, as compared with the Charter movement, as a mere drop of water in the ocean; but then I have sense and discrimination enough to see and understand, that, but for the Land, the Chartist movement would be confined to a few faithful, sanguine souls, who ever rely upon the realization of right, sooner or later.

I now see my way more clearly than ever I have done before; I now see that all classes will henceforth dread any popular movement in this country, make it a crime by good example, and give to al from the conviction that then the demand for the an opportunity of developing their virtues, by re-Land would not be confined to those only who have warding them according to their merits. Your shown their pride, their spirit, and self-respect, by rulers live upon whoredom, drunkenness, lewdness, contributing to it; but would become an irresistible dissipation, gambling, and crime. MAKE THEM epidemic, in which the middle classes would be VIRTUOUS; REFORM THEIR SINS AND compelled to join; hence, I have the consolation of YOUR NEIGHBOURS CRIMES WILL VANISH. knowing that I have put a ruffle to the shirt, as O'Connell used to say. I have the consolation of more of your mock sentimentality. I don't promise knowing that by my own dogged perseverance in an that this will be the CLINCHING YEAR; nor that undeviating course, upon a novel subject, that I have I will put MY HEAD ON THE BLOCK IF THE led to the inevitable break up of LAND MONO- CHARTER DOES'NT COME, but, I say, let the POLY—the worst of all monopolies. I have the con- next three months be the SIGNING QUARTER. solation of believing that the tyrants in power, who and the NEXT YEAR WILL BRING FORTH did not dread the promulgation of our political prin- FRUIT ACCORDING TO YOUR SCATTERING tiples in Courts of Law, would not relish a five days' IN THIS OUR SEED TIME. speech from me upon the value of small farms and free labour, as compared with large farms and slave toil. Now, believe me, that this is no small check spoa tyranny, and the tyrant's laws.

The principal object, however, which I have in now addressing you is this, to rouse you IN TIME IN THE NICK OF TIME, to a DETERMINED and UNALLOYED Chartist movement, with which 10 other QUESTION WHATEVER: neither Land. Ten Hours' Bill, Poor Law, or Famine shall be mixed up, otherwise than as collaterals of the ONE GREAT QUESTION-THE PEOPLE'S CHAR-TER-and the mode by which the hands of OUR OWN, OUR HONOURED, OUR GLORIOUS CHIEF may be strengthened in the next struggle. I already discover the glimmer of a fribbling compromising policy, which is sure to be proposed, but, & far as I am concerned, I shall abide by my

HE WHO IS NOT FOR US, IS AGAINGST US And politicians are very like religionists—the more meagre the difference between sects, the greater the feud, and in good truth I have always and, those rites once administered, it is considered found that the nearer political professors come to rather unlucky if the afflicted should recover. When our creed, the more hostile they are to our faith.

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER must be our watch word still, and we must not allow ourselves to be trapped here by a bit of local freference, and there by a bit of personal recommendation. A letter was sent to me last week, nibbling for a bit of support for Mr. Cochrane in Westminster, with the intimation that, if published, ONE HUNDRED copies of the Star would be taken.

Did you ever hear of matchless insolence equal 19 that? My answer was, that if its publication insured 1000,000,000,000 weekly for the next fifty Jears, it should not be published in YOUR PAPER. Just think of a nincompoop expecting to bribe me with 8s. 4d. ? and yet I assure you that is the very Principle upon which the press is conducted, from the "Times" to the "Kelso Chronicle;" while it ismy glory and my boast to say, that not a line has ever appeared in the "STAR" upon those terms. I'll tell you a circumstance that you ought to fested by mourners less confiding in Heaven's mercy; know, as you should know everything connected not so, however, when the deceased has been sent with the liberty-professing press. Shortly after the to his last account, "unhouseled, unappointed, un-"STAR" was started, two highly respectable per- annealed," as was the case with poor Phelimeen. was started, two nightly respectable per Under such circumstances, the soul of the dethey all peated much afflicted, and asked me if I had parted stands in jeopardy, and the surviving friends received a report of an inquest upon the body of feel proportionate grief, that worst of all pangs, the their sister? I enquired and found that we had,

# Dorthern Star. TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 482. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

they then offered me a large sum to suppress it; at

this I felt rather indignant and put the report into

the fire, saying. "Do you suppose I keep a news-

paper to traffic in your wounded feelings?" The

gentlemen looked gratefully surprised, and told me

the price they had paid AT OTHER SHOPS for

suppressing the report. On leaving my room they

brought them? They said, "No." "Then," said

I. "You shall not subscribe. I am not to be bribed

directly nor indirectly." They shook hands,

Now, Brother Chartists, you will probably have

thanked me, and have since been my FRIENDS.

asked yourselves, what's coming. I'll tell you-

Now is the NICK OF TIME FOR AGITATION.

Parliament, nav, all the Parliaments of the world,

are about to meet. They are all, one and all, ham-

pered by GOD'S DISPENSATION. Their weak-

All the work to be done for my voungest child

shall be done by contract, and is already contracted

the Bank on its first legs, and prepare for the

by the 1st of February I shall start on my holy mis-

sion, but will not visit any place that does not pro-

mise me the TROUBLESOME PLEASURE of

coming back with a fair proportion of Chartist wares

-Petition Sheetswell filled. You see the WHIG

CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE COMMON-PLEAS

of our own Parliament. at White Conduit House. on

Monday, to receive the commands of MY LEADER

This, my friends, is no small portion of our

strength, that all HONOUR, none ENVY, Dun-

combe. He has withheld no balance sheet: he has

no trimming policy for pelf and patronage; he has

man standing in the way of any new movement.

We must have our PETITION with OUR FOUR

MILLION of signatures, and our Chartist Conven-

tion to escort it to the DOOR OF THE SENATE

HOUSE, as a reward to our chief, who will meet us

and cheerfully receive the national tribute of a

neople's confidence. Chartists! we are the only

moving, acting, active party; we will not be beaten

or put down by friend or foe, nor yet by a union of

all the adverse elements. To your TENTS then, oh

Chartists! drawn from the INK BOTTLE. Away

with your old women's rubbish about female virtue

and strained morality. If indeed you hate vice,

But, for God and the People's sake, let us have no

I remain, Brother Chartists,

ONWARD AND WE CONQUER

BACKWARD AND WE FALL.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO

SURRENDER!

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. X.

am informed, anything rather than a mournful or

even a solemn ceremony; while that of "waking

the deceased," as it is termed, partakes of the charac-

ter of a festival. These remarks apply only to cases

where death comes in the ordinary course of na-

ture, and where the departed has "been prepared"

by receiving "extreme unction," according to the

rites of the Catholic Church prescribed in such cases;

life departs, the corpse is washed all over, and, if a

man, is shaved, the limbs are then stretched, the nose

pinched, the eyes closed, and the body laid out

dressed in white and bung round with white sheets.

This ceremony performed, the family and friends of

deceased relieve their hearts' sorrows by a good cry.

and what is termed a "hullagone;" after which tea

is provided for the old women, and pipes, tobacco, and

whicky for the men: and in the evening, and during

every evening, and all night, till the funeral takes place

the house is filled with men and women; the old en-

joying themselves with pipe and a glass and tea, and

the young joining in the merriest games and amuse-

ments. The deceased is looked upon with envy

rather than compassion or sorrow in such cases; as

the spirit once fled, it is, if prepared for departure,

resumed to be in another and a better world. The

funeral also lacks that appearance of sorrow mani-

(Continued to the sixth column.)

Under ordinary circumstances an Irish funeral is, I

Your faithful and uncomprising Friend and

Fellow-Labourer,

· FEARGUS O'CONNOR

his superior officer, than I shall obey his.

FIELD AGAIN.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Qualter

Man Hewitt Tublisher

# THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK

Recklessness, want of economy, indifference of the doubtful future during the prosperous present, have ever been the most unanswerable charges brought by the wealthy, the wilv, and the fortunate against the labouring classes. We are not prepared to defend this wholesale charge in the abstract, while we contend that the want of thriftiness evinced by the many is a consequence of our institutions, both commercial and political, being framed and altered from time to time for the convenience, security, and protection of the hasty made capital of the wealthy, rather than for the accumulated savings of the daily labourer or slowly thriving shopkeeper. For instance, our giant trade and commerce preclude the possibility of the poor man becoming a competitor with the rich speculator, while our monetary system rejects him as an ally from the impossibility of qualifying himself as a partner or participator from his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only alternative, the only depository for his daily or weekly parings, and from the fact of this department being his only source, the government charges a large profit in diminished interest for the convenience afforded by the institution. For instance, the speculator with thousands, or even with hundreds, in the commercial or money market can command the highest rate of profit or interest, while the poor man is reduced to the alternative of being his own depositor without interest, or accepting the highest rate that his gradual savings can command. Hence the man with a thousand pounds may secure four per cent, upon mortgage, the man with a hundred pounds something over three per cent. in Consols, while the poor accumulator during the process of saving, and who has not a sufficient amount to take advantage of any of these securities, receives no more than £2. 18s. per cent. secured upon his own industry and the dissipation of his thoughtless fellow-labourer. He is reconciled to this lower rate of interest-

Firstly.—By the fact that it is the only market open to him. - Secondly.—That it presents security.—Thirdly.—That it guarantees the power of with drawal in seasons of necessity, but even this power is restricted by conditions sometimes barsh and inconvenient.

Thus we establish the value of co-operation without industry at one pound two per cent., that being the difference between the rate of interest received

by the poor saver and him who can command a sufficient amount to insure the highest rate of interest. We have been reminded to surfeit that the glory of England consists in the equal opportunity afforded to all in the market of speculation. We admit the fact, while we assert that the sun of England's glory would speedily set if all men were mere agents for the transfer of property, and none were producers, of property. And it is in order that the latter class, which will ever be the large majority, may be armed with the power of co-operation as a means o placing them upon an equality in point of protection with the former class that we advocate the principle of co-operation, and propose to establish the only medium by which it can be efficiently carried out-

#### The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands; and the effect has been as follows:--Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and unscared by the phantom of future calls. has paid the required deposit, which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concoctors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five. ten. or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour.

Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and dear in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre—thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district shopkeepers would be benefitted, through them the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

#### A Nation's Greatness

is better secured by individual prosperity than by commercial traffic, which must restrict industry. The duty of a government is to increase the national resources of the country to the highest state of cultivation they will admit of; and the way to insure this national good is, by the application of free labour, and the equitable (NOT EQUAL) distribution of its produce; while the error of the present system is, that those who possess capital have the power of resisting the cultivation of our national resources to that particular standard which insures them the largest monopoly of the produce. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that the application of free labour, which means the labour of the small proprietor to the land, the cultivation of our mines, minerals, and fisheries, can alone develope the national resources, and at the same time establish a satisfactory standard of wages in the artificial labour market, while the higher rate superinduced by well requited industry in the natural market, could be borne by the manufacturer, the merchant, and trader, by the incalculable impetus given to domestic trade and commerce, through the increased consumption of the free labour class.

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime minister :-"That the criminal law is a problem yet to be solved."-" That the sanatory condition of the people is miserably deficient," and "That our whole system of education requires deep consideration and improvement." Now we hold that governments, and governments only, are answerable for the law's inequality and imperfections, for sanatory deficiency and educational regulation; and we further hold that free and well-requited labour would render our criminal law, now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour market we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply, at £ 50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £ 10. a year each, the nation loses £40,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious, for no other nurpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

In order, then, to illustrate our plan for creating a free and independent labour class, whose industry shall be applied to the cultivation of our national resources, we propose to establish

### The National Land and Labour Bank

upon the following principle:-viz. That it shall consist of three departments;-a Deposit Department; a Redemption Department; and a Sinking Fund Department; and we shall now treat of those several departments each under its proper head.

### Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the National Co-operative Land Company.

and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The capital deposited to be regulated by the following scale:—that is to say,—that for every £60 payable as rent-charge by the occupants, over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest of £4 per cent. on the Redemption Fund, the directors will be empowered to receive £1000, thus leaving a sinking fund in this department, over and above the company's liabilities, of two and a half per cent,

Suppose, for instance, an estate producing £ 600 a year over and above the Company's liabilities of £ 4 per cent. (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment, subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank, the directors would be empowered to raise £ 10,000, and would be liable to £ 350 a year interest at 3 per cent, upon the borrowed capital of £10,000. Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £ 10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand.

A denositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice. From £20 to £50, a fortnight's notice; and from £50, to any amount, one month's notice. The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

# Redemption Department.

The Redemption Department to be open to the members of the Land Company, and who, whether occupants or shareholders, will be entitled to deposit their funds in that department upon the following conditions:-

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or fining down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five vears' nurchase—that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption Department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per aunum from his rent-charge—that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent, being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfer of

# Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

We shall now proceed to consider the LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES consequent upon the deposit department, and the Company's means of meeting them. We will presume that £5,000, or one half of the whole sum in the deposit department, was liable to be withdrawn on demand. The Company should, consequently, be prepared with that amount, to meet any contingency, and which it proposes to do in the following manner; that is to say. by the application of the Company's floating capital for carrying on building and other operations, and which would be always vested in a Bank, paying two and a-half per cent. as at present, and would be constituted of funds paid upon account of shares, and not belonging to any of the three departments. The remainder of the funds in the several departments would be applicable to the purchase of land, erection of houses, and location of occupants.

# Expenses.

The expenses of the Banking Department are amply provided for by the payment of one shilling per year, per share, payable by the shareholders in the Land Company, and the surplus in the several departments to be applied to the benefit of the shareholders upon the winding up of the section to which they belong.

# Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 15s. peracre, or £37. 10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82, 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a-year; and five per cent upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Laud and the erection of a house that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent, upon £22, 10s, the additional price of the Land, and £5 per cent. upon the £30, the additional price of the house, making a total increased expenditure of £52. 10s., thus make ing the rent of occupant in the latter case £7 12s. 6d. per annum; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as an ascending ratio—that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18 15s, an acre, £5 per cent, in rent shall be deducted from the reduced price of the land.

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2 10s. the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132 10s. without taking credit for any portion of the £15 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132 10s. the Society receives £7 12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 51 per cent. upon the outlay, without any margin for the increasing value secured upon the expenditure of a man and his family's labour to that amount of ground. In the case of a man holding four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 51 per cent. upon the outlay.

This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it is a high per centage upon the outley, and which assertion we meet thus-Firstly,-Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment.

Secondly, -An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by

Thirdly.—The individual would not convey the convenient allotment in fee, and consequently the occupant would be liable to a periodical increase of rent as a tax upon his own industry. Fourthly,-All profits consequent upon saving of rent over interest is divided equitably amongst the several shareholders.

Fifthly, -A small proprietary class is the only possible means by which the fair standard of the price of labour can be established in the artificial market.

The on'y means by which poer rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary;
The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated; The only means by which famine—save that which is the will of God—can be averted:

The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production;

the convenience and desire of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry;
The only means that can secure a national militia, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger!"; The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and violation of the laws of society, be considered crime

The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth. The only means by which the good in each man may be developed, and his evil propensities kept in subjection by the wholesome chastisemen f public censure and disapproval.

(Continued from the second column.) gnawing of perpetual doubt and suspense. Hence,

the funeral of Phelimeen, like the wake-house, was as melancholy a sight as can well be imagined. I arrived at the house of mourning in company with Mr. O'Farrell, just as the melancholy ceremony of nailing down the coffin was about to be performed; the bereaved and broken-hearted father was with difficulty torn from his child; his grief had hean till now partially suppressed and partially allayed by the hope of revenge, which appeared the only pulliative for his sorrow; but when the ghastly sight was hid. from his longing eve, it was as if the world of hope was shut out by the darkness of despair. He tore his long white locks, threw himself prostrate on the coffin, and recounted his son's virtues and perfections, as if pleading to the Throne of Grace in his behalf, and it was only by the mild persuas: a of his priest that he could be induced to abandon his gripe of the coffin, when, turning round to the weeping relatives, he exclamined. "Before you came him from me, will you promise me satisfaction for his blood.''

An aged man whispered something in his ear which the O'Donnell appeared to quaff as words of joy, he smiled wildly, and, in reply, exclain ed,-" Take him so, and may the Merciful Pather for-

give him his sins."

The coffin was borne on the shoulders of thenearest-relatives of deceased to the high road, where it was met by a concourse of persons, of both sexes on foot and on horseback, reaching more than a mile in length. The melancholy procession proceeded to the burial-ground in sullen and sulky silence, as if the vast assemblage was simultaneously struck dumb-not a word was uttered, but deep and sullen grief sat brooding upon every counter. nance, and, though the sun shone forth with unusual splendour for the season of the year, its brilliancy was obscured by the impenetrable cloud of grief-I subsequently learned from Mrs. Mahony that this was an evil omen, as the Irish have an old adage-

# "Happy is the corpse that the rain rains on, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on."

As soon as the venerable pastor had performed the funeral service, and when he and many others, myself amongst the number, had bedewed the green sod that covered the virtuous peasant's grave, we returned to the O'Donnell's house, where we found the father sitting by the bedside of the delirious Kathleen. He appeared to lose all thought of his own grief in pity for her. As we entered the room she said, "Well, if Phelim is happy, why dont you laugh and smile:" and the old man smiled a ghastly smile, that seemed to mock the large tears through which it forced its way-then she miled and said, "May Kathleen kiss Phelimeen's red lips again, and sure you wo'nt let the troopers take han away." She then fixed her large blue eyes upon us, for the first time, and gave a heart-rending shrick, when a female who stood at the bedside beckoned us away, and assured her that we were not the troopers and were not come to take Phelimeen anay. We left the house of mourning and wended our way to the home of the Priest, he appeared more composed, and had scarcely entered the house when he was hurried off to numerous" sick calls." When I was alone with my friend Mrs. Mahony, I asked her what the O'Donnell meant by the term, "justice for his son's blood," when he had no hope from a Jury of his country?

"Why, come here," says she, shutting the door and placing her finger upon her lips, to enjoin me to secrecy-" There 'll be a jury of the O'Donnells to night, at my brother's house, as he's an O Donnell and the next of kin to the poor boy that's gone, but for your life don't breathe a word of it to mortal man. My brother is outside now, and them that sent for the Priest is the kinsmen and relations of the O'Donnells, that's going to 'make their sowls,' that'll make the jury to see who shall shoot the murderer."

"Well but," I observed, "will Mr. O'Farrell

"Ogh," she replied, "God love your heart, they'll never dare tell him, but it's a customary thing to make confession this season of the year."

After a moment's thought, I asked auxiously if the dame could procure me admission to her brother's house upon the occasion?

She hesitated for a moment, and then replied Well now, stay a bit, and I'll speak to my brother and as you're a friend of the good man of the house

may be he'de let you go, but then you must be hid." "I agree to any terms," I answered. She left the room, and in a few minutes returned and informed

me, that I must go now with her brother and be hid in a little chamber inside where the jury would sit, and she'de tell the priest that I went to see O'Donnell, and maybe but I might sit up with him all night. This plan suited admirably, and I started without delay with my guide. Being a friend of the priest's, and highly recommended by the flattering commendation of Mrs. Mahoney, my guide showed no reserve whatever. I asked him, "What the ceremony I was going to witness resembled?" He said "that all the blood relations of the de-

ceased would get word before nightfall to meet at his house, as he was first cousin to O'Donnell, that was all them that wasn't married or hadn't families. and that they'de name a judge and jury that should hear the whole case, whether deceased came by his death lawfully or not, and whether he owed the money he was asked for; or if he foreswore himself by denying it as a means of cheating his accuser; and whether those that took his life took it in defence of their own, or killed him without just "Well," I observed, "supposing that he may be

more reasonable than the outraged father, wouldn't it be more prudent to try the law first,"

"No," he replied, "the law would go by the oath of them that a Protestant judge and a Protestant jury would believe again all the Papists and priests in the county, the Lord save us! and sure you might as well think of carrying the mountain on your back as to think of getting a jury such as he'd have (for sure, his attorney, Grub, is undersheriff) to find him guilty; and then, if he was acquitted-as he would be-we darent meddle with him after."

"Well," I observed, "and will he be shot or de

"To be sure he will," responded my guide. "My God! didn't you hear even what the Protestant coroner said? and sure we're not to be shot like dogs, though we were robbed like savages; but you'll see, when you hear all, that he won't have a hair of his head hurt if you that was no ways related to deceased, won't think he desarves it."

"Well," said I. "who will do the deed?"

"You'll hear," he responded; "but if they knew I let you in, they'de drive me out of the nation; so you must lie where I'll show you till all is over. and then I'll bring you back safe and sound here

(To be continued.)

THE MEMBERS of the Halifax branch of the Chartist Land Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Workman's Large Room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday next, at two o'clock, to choose a committee and two auditors, and a scrutineer, and to transact other business connected with the Company. All members that are in arrears, are requested to pay up Conterence levies, local expenses, or otherwise, and the Secretary particularly requests that each person will bring or send him the name of his trade and residence if he has removed since he entered. The Chair to be taken at half-past two

Lower Warley .- A meeting of members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will be held of Sunday next, Jan. 17th, at ten o'clock in the force noon, to elect a secretary and other officers.



ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Meyea Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevelth, Letter Karny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

cured by the use of your l'ills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this know, some of them bafiled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as felians :- Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pats, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it so much as since taking your Pills. (Signed) GEORGE PRIOR.

\* The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad igestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-nn Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenorsquare, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distendedstomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards : during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physiciaus, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extra-Ordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardion, Arrangh, 17th April, 1816. To Professor Holloway.

Sin .- There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s, boxes, with two 4s, 6d, pots of your Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to your Pills and Ointment.

(Signed) THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated

Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway. Sir .- Various circumstances prevented the possibility

ot my thanking you before this time for your politeness in ending me your pills as you did. I now take this opporunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the ame time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a isother in my liver and stomach, which all the most minent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carishad and Marienhad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH. This Wonderful Medisine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:-Female Irregulari-Sore Throats

Bilious Complaints Fits Bletches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache Indigestion Tic Doloreux Colies Tumours of Inflammation Constipation Bow Is Jaundice **C**onsumption Debinity Lumbago Dropey Piles

Ague

Dysentery

Ervsipelas

Ulcers Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Worms, all kinds. Weakness, from Rheumatism whatever cause, Retention of Urine &c., &c. Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway,

Evil

toms

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discreer are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

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

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-based her empire:—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, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-duence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the y R. and L. PERRY m. Co., Consulting Surgeons.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Resi lence, 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, Dublia; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row. Edinburgh , D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; Ingham, Market-street, Mauchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"

as a work embrzeing most clear and practical views of a pres of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for wered over by the inagority of the medical profession, for his treas in we are at a loss to know. We must, how has, confess that a perusul of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only resonmend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim fy at folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and vill be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. 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 deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness.

sotal impotency, barrenness, &c. before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in peared by Counsel before the Cour Royale to mainthe event of pracreation occurring, the innocent offspring tain the decree of separation that had been given, and thould bear enstamped upon it he physical characters the Court confirmed the judgment of the lower tri-

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

the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-lor, Crown-court, Pickett-s rect, East 5 rand. It tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morphid sires and redically expelling it the end of the sudden bursting of the boiler the morphid sires and redically expelling it the end of the sudden bursting of the boiler the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the belonging to the printing press, and the workmen bear Mr. Polk's share of the guilt of it for all the two chairs to get in the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the printing press, and the workmen that the printing press, and the printing

le saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and, limensh for a while andiscovered, at length break out pen the unbappy in lividual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, arnally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences port of the number of unfortunate individuals who But, admitting the causes for the invasion of Mexico, which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruotions of the skin, blotches on the ments on the 14th of last month, availed themselves sequence, to be as just as the President has endeavoured head and face, ulceration and enlargement of the throat of its advantages as shelter from the inclemency of to show them, I contend that it is the policy of the large sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, pulate, the weather. In the central asylum, in Playhouse- majority of the people of this nation to oppose the war to &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful yard, St. Luke's, 2,337 men, women, and children the utmost, as I believe they do, because they are sufferaffections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect street, East Smithfield, 1,635; and in the western to the soil, a far more serious deprivation than that excare, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complete the defence with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complete the defence with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complete the defence with the western to the soil, a far more serious deprivation than that experienced by the alleged Mexican spoliations. The war is an obstacle in the way of the recovery of the right to approach was frightened, be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking making a total of 5,816 individuals. The number is an obstacle in the way of the recovery of the right to approach was frightened, and bolted when I named the defence with he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- of rations distributed amongst them during the same the soil, and that alone is ample ground for opposition to the view of showing that Tristram had done all that plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the period amounted to 59,816. Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsi

than perhaps half the world inaware of; for, it mab, remembered, where the fountai is polluted, the strust that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every expacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for

mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further of national prosperity have been so fully developed. progress. Cleats, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the Since your last session no afflicting dispensation has viloins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urin- sited our country; general good health has prevailed ary passages, in either sex, are permanently oured in a abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and shore space of time, without confinement or the least ex- labour in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and arts, are rapidly enlarging

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Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can the happy condition of our people, is without example in be taken of the sommunication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in nation, then has this paper been one reiterated lie from se detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com- its first commencement, now over two years and a half laint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ago, and its publication, which is neither pleasant nor ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of profitable, is no longer necessary, nor that of any Nane world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely tional Reform paper, and the papers of all the other parpacked, and carefully protected from observation. ties throughout the country that are coming out in favour

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LOSS OF TEETH.

Lo-s of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new stem of Self Adhesion, which has procured them such sion to "the happy condition of our people," as any. shielded it from the heat may probably have got deuniversal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians and Surgeons, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented They adopt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most the painful operation of extraction quite unnecessary. time our poor house commissioner is doing what hardly at! respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth, where the dare be done in England, 'refusing applications for rethroughout the civilized world, at the following gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. price: -1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 23s. They also be; to invite those not liking to undergo any parents and children, are separated in the poor houses, each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; prevented from applying for relief! and in order that their improvements may be within each of the most economical, they will continue the

Messrs. Howard and Thomas, Eurgeon Dentists, 64, is mostly foreign, and is only to be found in our sea-OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE Berners Street, Oxford Street, London. At home from

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth, has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the folowing eminent Physicians and Surgeons :-Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty, Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty,

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Sir David Davies, Physician to her Majesty the Queen Dawager, Dr. Merriman, Physician to her R. H. the Duchess of K-nt,

And numerous other Members of the Medical Pro-

Conjugat. Appetion.—Some little time ago a Madame Tiremeis obtained from the Civil Tribunal of the Seine a decree of separation from her husband ample reward?" What must our farm labourers and removal of cerrein Disqualifications: the whole pointed on the ground of ill treatment. M. Tiremois apon to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to pealed to the Cour Royale against this decision, and be consulted without exposure, and with assured connpealed to the Cour Royale against this decision, and whom toil (whom allowed) from sun to sun for six, on Monda: the cause came to a hearing. The case of eight, and ten dollars a month, think of the Presidenc's the appellant, as stated by his counsel, and corrobo-statement? What must the widows and orphans of the rated to a certain extent by decumentary evidence, men forced by necessity to venture on the ocean, so wa rather curious. He declared that after the suit many of whom have lain in winrows along our shores had been instituted there was a reconciliation with lately, think of the assertion! What will our miners his wife, and that during the whole of the proceedings and mechanics say to it? "Amply rewarded!" are they visited each other clandestinely, and were by they? And this assertion from a man receiving 100,000 stealth the most loving couple imaginable. Accord. dollars for four years' salary! ing to law, this fact would jut an end to the suit, but | About two thirds of the Message (and it is a long one), M. Tiremois stated that the lawyers on both sides is taken up with a history and defence of the war; but a were too fond of fees to let the parties harmonise, far different history of it will go down to posterity! The and, therefore, the suit centinued. Amongst other defence is probably as good a one as could be made; but things stated to prove that M. and Madamo Tiremois it does not afford the least justification. There would at were not consenting parties to the proceedings of their this moment be a thousand times more reason for civil house, they should have separate apartments, the the most necessitous and degrading alternatives, even wife on the ground flor, and the husband on the to enlistment as fighting mercenaries at seven dollars third, the husband and wife, unseen by the scrvants, per month, than the President makes out for the Mexican visited each other, and passed the night to ether. As war. One thing he makes plain, that the war was caused another proof of their loving conduct, the counsel by the annexation of Texas; another thing is almost Part I, of this work is particularly addressed to these of M. Tiremois produced the copy of a most affect equally plain, that if no attempt had been made to take tionate letter, addressed by the husband to the wife by force the territory between the Neuces and the Rio during the suit, and also the following poetical effu- Grande, and had our army been confined to the defence ion from Madame Tiremois, which she had herself of the disputed territory, the war might have been delivered at the residence of her husband, when they avoided. The President attempts to show that the dis-

had ceased to reside under the same roof :-A MON MARI. Cruel, pourquoi m'avoir trahie! Je l'aimais de si boane foi! J'ai tout sacrifie pour tei, Et c'est toi qui me sacupie! Tu m'as condamnue a la mort; Je te deplais, je suis coupable : Helas! s'it suffisait d'aimer pour être aimable. Ingrat, je te plairais encore!

S. LEGENDAE, femme de T. Norwithstanding this strong case, M. Tiremois was not destined a ain to indulge in the conjugal blessings from Europe, and inspired by whiskey ! This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken with the sauction of the law. Mdme. Tiremois ap-

out on Monday, in the printing premises of Mr. Tayhad time only to effect their escape, when the pre- dollars in the world. Price 11s., or our bottles in one for 35s., by which 11s. mises below were in flames, and a dense volume of smoke i-sued therefrom. Several fire-engines were believed that Mexico commenced the war by murdering quickly in attendance, and with a plentiful supply of our citizens, a statement which he repeats in his meswater, the flames were extinguished.

NIGHTLY SHELTER FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR .- On Tuesday the committee of the Association for the Nightly reception of the flouseless Poor made a rehave, since the opening of their three establish- and for the murder and rapine which have been the cor- house for him, and that, if he could not walk home, were admitted. In the eastern asylum, Glasshouse- ing, and liable to suffer, for their deprivation of the right

t, and all it a supporters. THE SUN FAMILY .- When Sir William Hamilton The President wants provision for building forts and ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortun announced to the Royal Irish Academy Professor maintaining his conquests in Mexico! and two millions dur their more youthful days to be affected without | Madley's discovery of the central sun, the star round for secret service money! Will these grants be made, in vsorm of these diseases, a prious course of this medic n | which our orb of day and his planetary attendants the face of the Southern declarations that their object is highly essential, and of the greatest importance an revolve, a waggish member exclaimed, "What our to obtain a balance of slave power! re serious affections are visited upon an innocent wif sun's sun! why that must be a grand sun!"

We take the following excellent article from Young America, of December 12th.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

misrepresentation-I say unhesitatingly that it could

riance with the truth. What is "national prosperity?"

are dependent on charity or pauper relief, that females

lief! although here, as in England, husbands and wives,

shores. Here is an extract from the "Syracuse Star"

"THE POOR .- The Poormaster of this town recently

informed us that within the few days previous he had

been applied to by, and had relieved, 'over six hundred

and concerted measures be taken by our citizens to pro-

vide relief to the poor during the coming winter ! Can-

not the hands and hearts of some of our benevolent

Dues that little item from an inland town look as

and letting loose, to commit robbery, rape, and murder,

If the collection of money due by Mexico, and not the

The pains taken by the President's friends to make it

sage, shows the need of justification. Who does not

recollect that Captain Thornton's company were chasing

a few Mexicans when they came upon a larger party and

of the 5th instant :--

ladies he enlisted in the work!

sage but this first paragraph :---

the history of nations.

our past history!

2 offspring, from a want of these simple remea STATE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—THE twenty years, (to create 2 standing army to tax.enters.) in perhaps half the world in aware of; for, it mab MEXICAN WAR—POLK PULVERISED. expected from the lands just offered to the speculators, but which fifteen millions he does not even hint at in his estimates!!!

No President's message ever contained a more mischievous fallacy than Mr. Polk's attempt to show our far-I was prepared for almost everything else n the Mes for the surplus produce. When the people of Britain re- third son of Mr. Charles Drummond the opulent ban-"In resuming your labours in the service of the cover their right to the soil, they will not need a bushel of ker. people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history when all the elements especial aim of a Republican President.

A small portion of the message is devoted to the important topic, the Public Lands. The President again | Miss Lister claudestinely left the roof of her affecrecommends his graduation plan, for getting settlers on | tionate guardian, and her absence was not positively

extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase chances at the best. If this extract truly represents the condition of this

to each family the use of a sufficient portion. He proposes to bring the laws of Oregon "into market!" I doubt much whether he ever will. If I was there with printing establishment, as I once thought to be, he should have a fight for it first; and it would not be much of a fight either, for every soldier be sent there should be offered possession of 160 acres of land.

DESTRUCTION OF WORTH-PARK HOUSE BY FIRE.

not, in its main statements, well be more directly at va-The handsome residence, the seat of Joseph Mon-If it consists in an accumulation of wealth in the counteffore, Esq., the eminent merchant, was completely try, then is the President correct in his first statement, destroyed by an early hour on Tuesday morning. for undoubtodly "all the elements" for the accumulation The house consisted partly of a very ancient buildof wealth have been more fully developed than ever hefore. But if the mere accumulation of wealth in the ing, formerly a large farm house, but Mr. Montesiore country indicates "national prosperity," then, certainly, had laid out several thousands in modernizing it, and must Great Britain far surpass ours and every en'arging it to more than double its former size, till other nation, for no other nation is so wealthy in it both presented an imposing aspect externally and proportion to its population, or so well supplied was a fit abode for a gentleman of fortune and consideration. He had been staying there on Sunday, with "all the elements of national prosperity." Yet who does not know that the people of the Bit and was out on Monday with the Crawley and Hortish Islands are the most miserable of any civilised sham hounds; he returned to lunch, and left at nation? And who, that has studied the subject, does about four o'clock for London. The fire in the dinnot know that the same causes that have mainly contri- ing-room, which was in the older portion of the house buted gradually to increase the misery and degradation where he had been sitting, was then allowed to die of the British people for the last fifty years, are now pro. Out. About half-past ten on Monday night the ducing the same effects among us? That although "all housekeeper was going through the rooms to see the elements" of production are increasing, the distribu- that all was safe, and perceived a strong smell of tion of products becomes more and more unequal? That fire; this was traced to the dining-room, which was operations might be performed without causing any, through the monopoly of the soil a few are enabled to found full of smoke, and soon after the door had even the slightest suffering to the patient. We monoplise the powers of production, such as labour sav- been opened Lames broke out, and the house began stated on Saturday that an operation had been pering machinery, as soon as they are invented, and that to catch fire rapidly. The neighbours were alarmed formed on the preceding day, at the Richmond thus these powers, now increasing with un-xampled ra. as quickly as possible, and hastened to render all the Hospital, in this city on a female, who was subjected pidity, become a curse and an oppression to the landless aid in their power. Mr. Savage, the station clerk to the inhalation of the gas whose newly-discovered the theatre. Messrs. Morgan and Key pronounced whose labour they supplant? Who that have not been at Three Bridges, who was formerly superintendent properties promise to confer such benefits on suffering rioting in the spoils of office, and wilfully evaded all in- of palice on the Brighton Railway, was able to give humanity; and that the result was of the most sasome valuable directions for the emergency, and the tisfactory character. Through the kindness of a vestigation, can be ignorant that in the State of New labourers from all parts spared no exertions; but professional friend, we are enabled to day to give York, for example, as in England, the land is passing inlittle or nothing could be done beyond removing some of the details of this most interesting and sucto fewer hands, the landless city populations are disprohastily some of the more costly and portable articles | cessful experiment. portionately accumulating, wages are falling and rents of furniture. The nearest engine is at Reigate, ten rising, and prisons, poor houses, and brothels are inmiles off, and a message was sent for it by the up- years of age. She received an injury in the elbowcreasing in a much greater ratio than the population! goods-train, but some mistake occurred, and the en- joint some weeks since, which is supposed to be in-Mr. Polk could have obtained official statistics for all gine, instead of being brought to Worth-park. was flicted by a bramble penetrating the joint, and indutaken to Lord Monson's, on the other side of Rei- eing inflammation of the delicate membrane that gate; and, in fact, no engine arrived from first to covers the surface of the bones of the joint. When last. The fire, therefore, had complete mastery of admitted to the hospital, the joint was much swollen, To what we can attribute this insensibility of the President to the real condition of the people, if not to the the premises, and burnt on freely and rapidly. A and in a state of suppuration. Mr. M'Donnell, the fact he has been e ucated in the lap of luxury, fed by large white cat, a great favourite, provided for its gifted surgeon, under whose care she was, applied the labours of others, and without a chance of forming own safety by mounting a tree in the garden, and every remedy which professional skill could suggest, Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington a conception of what it is to be landless and dependent looking quietly on. In less than two hours the manbut without effect. The patient was rapidly sinking; Dix n. Metcalie, Langeale, Northallertond, Rpodes on a market and the will of others for the chance to la- sion was on fire from end to end. The roof fell in her constitution was unequal to the combat; hectic Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Regerson, Coope bour for the scanty necessaries of life! Will not this portions; the noble billiard-room, and the chambers fever set in, and on a consultation being held it was statement of Mr. Polk's be a bitter lesson to three-fourths over it, were the last to yield; but before five o'clock the unanimous opinion of the surgeons of the institu-Cords I, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield
Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Barker, Dann
Hartley, Halifax : Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge slaveholder or large landholder for their President, at of walls and some chimneys, parts of which have apprised of her position ; she consented to undergo Dalbo, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley least, without written testimony that he understands been falling by scraps since. Mr. Montefiore, for the operation, it being the last chance of life, and and all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Sold Wholesal by Barclay and Sons, Mr. EDWARDS, SUTTON the toilers coincident, and that he will use all his toilers coincident. neighbours for their assistance, remunerating the day evening Mr. M'Donnell first conceived the idea of trepolitan police stations of an attempted highway labouring men very liberally, and congratulating all testing t'e officacy of the narcotising gas—the fumes robbery under the following novel circumstances; If we did not make great allowance for "the accident of birth" and other circumstances not the least imposing that no injury had occurred to the person of any one. of pure sulphuric ether - but with that self-devotion of which is the possession of an income of 25,000 dollars | The fire is supposed to have originated in the chima year, it would be difficult for us in New York to under- ney of the dining-room. It is seen now that there first experiment should be on himself. The necesbranches is receiving an ample reward" and his allu. grate, and some of the materials which usually

> POOR - LAW INVESTIGATION AT WEST DERBY WORKHOUSE.

and many in the most necessitous condition are thus missioner, attended at the board room of the West But perhaps the President would say, if by any possi-Derby Workhouse, for the purpose of investigating a failures an apparatus was procured, and Mr. M'Don-they saw a policeman some distance off, and immediately affected their configurations. bility these facts could be pressed home upon him, as complaint preferred against William Tristram, one of the relieving officers of that union. The complaint steadiness and skill he had perfect confidence, ro the effect that through his negligence or retired to his study to make his first experiment—and final through his negligence or retired to his study to make his first experiment—and through his negligence or retired to his study to make his first experiment—and officered their escape. Several other attempts of a similar character have been made in the same district, in which the robbers have complaint preferred against William Tristram, one some of our Native neighbours say, that this pauperism ports. Mr. Polk might learn if he took the means that fusal to administer relief, the death of a labourer on himself. President ought to take, that every city, inland as well as scaboard, are gradually approaching New York in about 37 years of age, residing in Black Boltontheir increase of poverty and pauperism, and that the street, Edge-bill, and named James Parks, had been

caused. causes are at work that would produce the same results, Mr. Peter Bradshaw, rate-book clerk and assitiant though more slowly, if not a foreigner came to our cember, about half-past ten o'clock, a man entered put his hand out immediately and caught hold of the l different persons!' When we reflect that it is only those who are most necessitous and needy that usually make application for town charity, we at once perceive the alarming state of want and destitution existing here in ject was? He stated that he was on his way to the of quiescence during the return of sensibility, which union workhouse to see the relieving officer, that he lasted for some minutes. ohr midst at the present time. Should not some active could not get there in time, and he looked up to the clock and said it was half-past ten then. I asked him if he wanted relief, he said he did, that he had annihilation of sensation, Mr. M'Donnell proceeded not tasted any food since the previous morning. I told him that it was board day, that he would be in his patient, in the presence of a number of his protime, and that we would procure a car for him. I though "labour in all its branches," was "receiving an asked the assistant-surveyor, Ralph Owett, who was he had previously treated himself, she became inthen in office, whether he would join me in procuring their employers throughout the country, the former of a car for him, at our joint expense, and he agreed. By "we," I mean myself and Owett. The man was much pleased at the proposal about the car. A car dence of consciousness. The integuments and was brought, the man was put in, and the driver muscles were cut through, the bone was sawed across, was ordered by me to drive to the union workhouse. should say, from what he told me, that he was suf. fering both from disease and want of food. I have seen very distressing cases of confirmed asthma, and the man in question was labouring under the worst case of asthma I ever saw. I have heard of persons bility. When she first became conscious, the distindying immediately of suffocation from confirmed asthma. The reason I did not at once relieve him sels. This she felt, and described her sensation acwas, because the board were sitting, and I thought it best to send him on by the car at once. I am such as is usually felt after an incised wound, over lawyer, it was mentioned that after the first order of the same smallest foot-hold on their native soil, and subjected to considered the case of this man a mere casual, and sations at the time, in no way appeared to differ not a permanent one—and one that ought to come from those of patients operated on in the usual way. hefore the board at once, as he could be conveyed She appeared, however, to suffer less, and was less before the board at once, as he could be conveyed before them in five minutes. He was a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in my office. He stated agitated, than other patients. Since Friday, the 23. per load more money; superfine 54s.; best seconds patient has been doing well, no bad symptoms have 240lbs. to me that his family consisted of a wife and four children, the two youngest being twins. He sid not say that they had been without food since the day before. I did not ask him whether they had or had not been without it, for the man answered with such great difficulty that I asked him as few quesputed territory was a part of Texas; but fully as much tions as possible. His difficulty arose from confirmed operations at several of the metropolitan hospitals on to the purpose has been said +n the other side, and one asthma and the exhaustion consequent on walking. fact is, in my opinion, sufficient to outweigh all Mr. Polk's argument, that the residents and cultivators of the disputed territory lest their crops to rot food from Monday morning to Tuesday evening on General Taylor's approach, although offered protection! But even admitting that it was right to would be unfavourable to his complaint. The wife lege Hospital, having signified his intention of opetax the nation econously to maintain all the terriof the deceased stated,—My husband died on the loth of December. He applied for relief at the workhouse on the 15th. He got no relief. He got a doctor's note at the workhouse and brought it to Forbes, Todd, Rudd, Farrar, Pabridge, Avery, Bow-Barberg, Pieces; Our markets have been of rather than the first time he had tory this side of the Rio Grande, where is the justification for invading and desolating the h mes of the Mexicans,

why not have declared non-intercourse with Mexico, or Although I do not consider Mr. Polk alone to blame in order. My husband had been out of work three weeks. He was very ill during that time. He had two chairs to get us that 4s. 'The week before that I pledged my clothes to get us food. My husband The pains taken by the President's friends to make it believed that Mexico commenced the war by murdering that when he asked for relief at the workhouse they asked him how long he had been off work; he resaid, "A pretty fellow you are to come for relief when you have only been off work three weeks." He further said that the man who refused him the use

want in a Christian country. Mr. Peers, one of the guardians, deposed that Tristram said, at the time the application was made,

was necessary in the case, and the evidence was transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners who will communicate their decision to the Derby Board.

He wants a lean of twenty-three millions, too, for be sent? To Shrewsbury.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

chievous fallacy than Mr. Polk's attempt to show our farmers that they should be dependent on a British market of the Premier, and Mr. Maurico Drummond, covering asked if his finger was off. He did not seem
that they should be dependent on a British market of the Premier, and Mr. Maurico Drummond, covering asked if his finger was off. He did not seem

our grain; and we shall be compelled to manufacture for It was known to both families that a warm attachour grain; and we shall be compelled to manufacture for ourselves. When our agriculture and manufactures are ment existed as far back as two years ago. Lord neither did the patient to whom the other was first the parents of the par our right to the soil, we shall need no foreign market | positively discourage the addresses of the suitor, but | sidered very satisfactory. except to acquire products that our climate will not pro- | most properly advised a more mature consideration, only obstacle. On Friday last, shortly before six o'clock, the Hon.

to the poor lands in order to give the speculators butter ascertained until just before dinner time, when inquiries among the domestics proved fruitless, as the The President ought to know by this time, without any youthful lady had departed unobserved by any of the establishment. The Earl and Countess Grey were, for the people to hold the land in common, and guarantee with a small circle, dining with Lord and Lady John Russell; but the Noble Lord was so much affected, that the party broke up shortly after they had assembled. The fugatives bent their course to the Continent, and not to Gretna, the usual rendesyouz for runaway lovers; and a satisfactory clue having the results of two surgical operations under the new been obtained to their route, the Messrs. Robert and process of inhalation of ether. The first case was Charles Diunimond, brothers of Mr. M. Drummond, without the least possible delay, proceeded in quest (or stone.) When brought into the theatre and bound as usual Mr. Robinson of Communications of the control of the street of t of the parties. They were discovered in France, bound as usual, Mr. Robinson, of Gower-stoect, the and were immediately brought back to this country by their friends, and reached London on Sunday halation to the patient. At first he refused to be afternoon.

esidence of her step-father.

remony was conducted with the strictest privacy. Mr. Maurice Drummond is within a few months two vears her senior.

He is, we understand, a clerk in the Treasury.

AMPUTATION WITHOUT PAIN.

Our readers are aware that a series of experiments. recently made by an American physician, led him to announce to his professional brethren the discovery of a gas, the inhalation of which was capable of reducing the inhaler to a state of insensibility of so intense a character, that the most painful surgical

The patient was a young woman, under twenty

M ssrs. HOWARD & THOMAS continue to supply the stand the President's assertion that "labour in all its was a large cross-beam about three feet above the sary apparatus had to be made, and the contemplated ing along King-street, Borough, when she was thing but 'bitter irony,' in the teeth of the fact that at | tached, and crumbled away after the hard frost. No least 70,000 of our 400,000 population in this city estimate has yet been announced of the damage That recommended consists essentially of two valves ing apparel under her arm, they demanded, in the done; but, of course, the utter destruction of a genplaced in a tube, and acting in different directions make shirts for five cents, that others apply in vain for theman's mansion, with most of its costly furniture, the one opening at each inspiration, so as freely to swered the description of a female they were looking work at that price and ido worse, and that at this very must cause a very heavy loss to some party or other admit the fumes of the ether, and closing at each exdilution of the fumes. These valves, it is obvious, On Monday, Mr. Austin, assistant poor-law com- must play with such freedom as to offer no serious ever, refused to accede to her proposal, and, whilst

> After a few minutes inhalation the operator became perfectly insensible. He, however, was quickly restored from his temperary death. No unpleasant sensation remained, and-resolved that the poor overseer, said, oz Tuesday morning the 15th of December, about half-past ten o'clock, a man entered properly satisfied himself that no possible injury the door of the overseer's office—I was present—he could result to her—Mr. M'Donnell again and again operated on himself, each time producing the most counter to support himself, and sank down upon a perfect insensibility-in fact, a complete absence of chair that was standing there, apparently quite ex- all sensation; and, on being restored, each time felt, hausted. He appeared to breathe with great diffi- as he afterwards described it, no unpleasant sensaculty, and in about five minutes I asked what his ob-

Having thus convinced himself of the safety of the experiment, and his friends of the perfect temporary on Friday to perform the operation (amputation) on fessional brethren. Having treated his patient as sensible in a few minutes, and he proceeded to onerate. The several stages of the operation were proceeded with, the patient all the time evincing no eviand the amputated arm laid aside the patient conpaid the fare. I never saw the man afterwards. tinuing to all appearance ignorant of the whole proceeding. These several stages occupied something a fair show of English wheat, but the growers asking too method than a minute and a half, and method business passing, at more than two minutes more clapsed before the patient evinced any symptoms of returning sensiguished operator was tying one of the bleeding vesappeared—none of any character attributable to the

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS. The following particulars, connected with the introduction of the recently discovered ethereal influence to patients in the course of undergoing surgical

Saturday, and which was generally adopted at those Mr. Greaterex, surgeon, ascribed death to disease in the lungs, but admitted that being without considerable interest. Mr. Ferguson, the eminent surgeon of King's Coland letting loose, to commit robbery, rape, and murder, a bired and debasing soldiery, in great part collected been for relief. I pledged and sold all we had. We wright. Stevens, and others. The first patient opehad no food,—not a morsel. On the Monday morn- rated upon was a young woman, a semptress. She acquisition of territory for the extension of slavery and ing we had our last meal. It consisted of coffee with had been admitted on the 31st ult., suffering severely and speculation, had been the real pretence for the war, out sugar and dry bread. On the Tuesday morning from an abscess formed by constantly sitting at tations. I made my husband some coffee before he went to the needlework. It was the second time it had so the Court confirmed the judgment of the lower iribunal. If, however, as M. Tiremois pretends, his
even have made reprisals upon her commerce, without
we had nothing at all to eat in the house, and no derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 35s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had susual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERMINE demands upon her, even admitting them to be just; that up the decree of separation, and living together again in turtle dove harmony in spite of the lawyer.—

Galignani.

Figs.—A fire, which created some alarm, broke of the lawyer.—When the first roller was about companied to the patry dollars.

Figs.—A fire, which created some alarm, broke of the lawyer.—When the patry dollars.

Although I do not consider Mr. Polk along to blance in the hall, and prices remain unimproved man is in the hall, and prices remain unimproved went to the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a change of rulers; and there can be no doubt, that non-literature went to the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first course would have been for more cheap, humane, the first roller I had had from him except a medical for broads of that colour.

Forbes, perceiving Mr. Ferguson was about complete the lath, and prices remain unimproved to the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first course would have been for more cheap, humane, the first roller I had had from him except a medical for broads of that colour.

Forbes, perceiving Mr. Ferguson was about complete the lath, and prices remain unimproved to the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first to the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first to the workhouse. There has been a considerable busing the native man in all given me atter my nussing to rational and of the workhouse. I had no further roller until seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first to the workhouse. Friday, when four shillings worth of bread and different articles were sent by Mr. Tristram. That was the first roller in had a handkerchief tied over her eyes, and seemed exceedingly weak. Having been placed on a first to the workhouse. Friday, when four shil Forbes, perceiving Mr. Ferguson was about the patient was limited demand for goods.

Leicester.—We are glad to learn that more American that the patient was limited demand for goods. sertion, that she still clenched his hand. In the next orders have been received; and that there is also rather moment, however, the knife had completed its work without a murmur from the patient, or the least muscular action. The apparatus was only kept to her mouth till insensibility was apparent, not more than market, though prices of wrought goods and yarn a two minutes. She recovered to a state of consciousness immediately after the operation. On Mr. — llosiery: The market presents no particularly new features asking her if she was aware the operation tore this week. The demand for useful spring goods still il plied three weeks; and the man who asked him Fergusson asking her if she was aware the operation was performed, and whether she felt any pain, she replied that she was confident she felt the use of the replied that she was confident she felt the use of the of which are very encouraging. In the cotton yarn market we have notice this week of a third advance of of of the donkey cart told him "that there was the other patients (males), who evidently were suffering is per bundle. severely, were next operated upon with equal success.

> On Saturday, the inhalation was tried by Mr. Mackmurdo at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the presence of Mr Green, Dr. Barker, Dr. Leeson, Mr. Clark, Mr. Whitfield, and other gentlemen connected with the institution.

sist. The next patient was a child, six years old, seeds of disease,

who had a scrofulous disease of the index finger.
Insensibility was speedily produced, and Mr. Mack. An elopement took place last week which caused murdo immediately removed the finger. The patient An elopement took place last week which caused considerable sensation in "high society." The did not appear to sustain much pain, although the youthful parties were the Hon. Miss Lister, eldest period of comple insensibility to external impressions was but momentary. The child did not attenue. youthful parties were the Hon. Miss Lister, elucated position of companies, to carefull impressions daughter of the late Lord Ritblesdale and the late was but momentary. The child did not attempt to withdraw the hand during the operation and Lady John Russell, and consequently step-daughter withdraw the hand during the operation, and on recognisant of the fact, and when asked if the finger should then be removed, answered, "No." child seemed to suffer no subsequent inconvenience,

properly perpertioned, as they will be when we recover John Russell, on learning that fact, we hear, did not administered. On the whole the result was cone, At Charing-cross Hospital an operation was atexcept to acquire products that our climate will not prounost properly autised a more intended to be under the influence of other. It was the removal of a large fatty tumour over the shoulder of a young woman, 22 years of age. It is difficult for the writer to state whether the non-success of the trial arose from the defective construction of the apparatus, or the vapour not acting upon the constitu-

tion of the female. No doubt in course of time this valuable discovery will be brought into general use in the numerous hospitals throughout the kingdom. Most Important Operations at Guy's Hospital

-Guy's Hospital was on Tuesday crowded to excess by members of the medical profession from all parts of the metropolis and from the country, to witness operated on, on account of the many persons pre-The Hon. Miss Lister was instantly taken to the sent. By some tact the pipe was introduced, the nose closed, and in two minutes Mr. Robinson said On Tuesday morning the "runaways" were marthe patient was ready. The operation then comon Tuesday morning the state of the corried at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The commenced, and in one minute more the stone was removed by Mr. Morgan, the operator. The boy was The Hon. Miss Lister is in her twentieth year, and removed to his bed; and on being visited by the surgeons, and on being shown the stone, "Ah," sid he, "you never took that from me, I knows, as I never felt it." The next case was still more extraordinary. The patient was a man about thirty years of age, suffering from congenital hernia, the operation for which is, perhaps, the most severe and prolonged in surgery. When brought into the operating theatre, he readily took the "vapour." From four to five minutes the word was given to Mr. Key, the operator in this instance, by Mr. Robinson to commence the operation. From the commencement to the completion of the operation, the patient was under the knife from 15 to 20 minutes. On his recovering he was asked by those around him if he had felt pain, and replied "Not in the least; he had been looking at those gentlemen outside, up there." He alluded to numbers who could not gain admittance and had availed themselves of the skylight of the result to be most perfect and astounding.

> SALE OF A WIFE AT SHEFFIELD. - A WOMAN named Harriet Trotter was sold by her husband at the Corn Exchange, Sheffield, on Tuesday, against her will. She and her husband had often quarrelled, and he threatened to kill her if she would not consent to be sold by auction. The mayor of Sheffield interfered before the woman was removed from the Corn Exchange, and she was placed in custody, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of the

How to Essor Christmas .- An ingenious printer in a small town in Warwickshire, who was employed the other day to print some bills, stating the intention of some of the principal tradesmen to close their shops till the Monday following Christmas Day, substituted C for S, thus representing the worthy lieges as having entered into a league to close their chops during a season rather remark ble for the increased necessities for opening them which custom

It appears that about eleven o'clock a female named so characteristic of great minds, he resolved that his Martha Cooper, the wife of a mechanic, residing in Crosby-row, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey, was passoperation on the girl was postponed to Friday. The stopped by two decently-dressed men, who repreapparatus necessary to apply the fumes of the ether sented themselves as officers connected with the dewith effect, though simple, required nice adaptation. tective police, and, as she had a large parcel of wear-Queen's name, to examine the contents, as she anfor. She, with great presence of mind, refused to piration; the other opening at each expiration, so to allow them to search her property, but told them as to admit of the escape of the expired air, and closing at each effort at inspiration, so as to exclude printed paper. She at leagth told them they might the atmospheric air, and thus prevent the too great se the contents if they thought proper to accompany her to one of the tradesmen's shops. They, howobstacle to the process of inhalation. After several she was entering the nearest house for that purpose, effected their object.

# Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, JANUARY 14. At this day's market there was so little English wheat on sale that no change in value can be reported. In foreign, buyers again came forward, and freely offered the improvement noted on Monday, whereas holders generally demanded a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The supply of barley was short, and held is. to 2s. higher. The same remark applies to malt. More money is also demanded for beans and peas. Indian corn without change. Oats at 1s. per qr. advance. on sale that no change in value can be reported. In

PROVINCIAL MARKETS. WARRFIELD CORN MARKET -Fine dry wheats are generally held firmly, at an advance of is. to 2s. per quarter, but the large supply is evidently a check to our millers buying freely. Barley is held on higher terms. Beans met a slow sale, at late prices. Mult is held at an advance of 2s. per load.

demand on wheat for local consumption and for shipment to Ireland, at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per bushel on last Tuesday's prices. The extreme rates of last Tuesday have been obtained for oats, barley, beans, peas, and oat-HULL CORN MARKET .- At this day's market we had

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- There has been a steady

3s. per quarter advance, except for superior sorts. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE. — During the present week English wheat has realized an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr.; Malting barley held for a rise of 3s. to 4s. per qr checked sales. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET .- Wheat must be quoted Is. 25. per qr. higher than on Saturday last. Barley was

held for 2s, per qr. more money. Rye continues extremely scarce, Beans and peas maintain their value. In oats and other grain we had no alteration. WARRINGTON CORN MARKET.—An advance of 4d, to 6d, per bushel, on wheat, was given by the millers, and some farmers would not sell even at that increase in price.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. - When was held for an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 7 lbs. on the currency of this day se'nnight. Flour must be noted 1s. per sack and barrel dearer, with a fair amount of business passing in the article.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- The woollon trade, if anything, is a shade better. The foreign houses are doing a trifle more business than they were lately. Prices remain firm.

MANCHESTER.—Some little business has been done at better, yet far from saving prices. With one exception,

almost universal dearness of food renders a speedy revival in trade next to impossible.—Yarns without alteration .- Wools remain remarkably firm at last week's quo-

HALIFAX.-The new year has opened with much of the

more doing for the home trade, notwithstanding the fearful increase which has taken place in the price of provisions of all kinds.
Northsguam.—Lace: Some inactivity prevails in this

continues very brisk; and the factors are busily engagelaying in their stocks for the coming season, the prospects is

GLASGOW .- Cotton Yarn: Our market presents a much he might stop in the house." My husband said, before he died, that it was a hard thing to die for market that he had had a dream. continues depressed for piece goods generally.

All heavy, sleepy, drowsy and apoplectic symptoms immediately removed by Holloway's Pills.—There is often an much danger to be apprehended from attacks of paralysis sis The effects of the other were first tried on a patient who is to be operated on hereafter. The inhalation, although continued for unwards of three milation, although continued for upwards of three miliver, and clearly remonstrates a great want of purity it is in the standard pills illy in the blood; when this is the case not a moment should be better the blood; when this is the case not a moment should be better the blood; when this is the case not a moment should pills illy first tried, and the amount of cerebral congestion, lost in taking a few strong doses of these celebrated Pills ills contracted irris, and other symptoms. Were so unsa-Scolds.—To what town should incorrigible scolds contracted irris, and other symptoms, were so unsatisfactory as to induce the medical gentlemen to derestore the blood to its pristine purity by removing the theorem. 1 THE NEW YEAR'S SONG OF OUR BXILE. BY ERNEST JONES. What messages from England?

What news of blither che.r ! What promise for the exile ! What better hope, New Year! O England! thou my country! What dost thou there afar ! Dost dream of Eastern victories, And truth-destroying war ? Dest vault the preud church dome Above the houseless head ! And, sending aliens Bibles,

Deny thy children bread ! Let churches save the soul For death's dim second birth; But why not build the cottage To save that soul on earth !

Dost pay for costly prisons. The sums, that, better spent, Would render prisons needless, By making hearts content ? Art rearing cruel scaff ilds, Thy cruel laws to aid, Where criminals may hang The criminal they made ! Dost hold this earth a bauble, Thy golden grasp may span? That title's more than virtue.

And money more than man Post think, that slaves shall truckle For ever to the blow? Rice, nature's God, and rouse them! Up, man! and thunder-No! What messages from England ! What news of blither cheer? What promise for the mourner ? What better hope, New Year !

My heart is sick and sore With panting for a quiet grave On England's hallowed shore. I could not sleep here soundly, By this cold foreign sea, With the clank of chains above me, That once were bound on me! Oh! Call me back to England! Where'er ye rest or roam, My dear-dear friends in England, Oh! Take me\_take me home!

I've been so long an exile,

#### Reviews.

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

It is only an act of kindness to the editor of this magazine to inform him of what he seems to be totally unaware of, that dissatisfaction is very generally expressed by his readers at the slovenly manner i in which this publication has been for some time past conducted. The readers will hardly be genial system, would have been at home amongst the dict, "Temporary insanity." restored to good humour by reading the following most useful subjects, and greatest ornaments of their

It is due to the reader to inform him, that the writer of" A History for Young England" has abruptly brought his labour to an imperfect close. discontinue the Illustrations."

There is something very Yankee-like about these notices. What next? Something like the following would be quite in keeping with the above:—
"To save the publisher the trouble and expense of printing, and the purchaser of the magazine the trouble of reading the quantity of matter heretofore giv n, it has been deemed expedient to reduce the number of pages from ninety-six to forty-eight. It is due to the reader to add that the price of the

course pursued for some time past in relation to this magazine, is not abandoned for a better, the sense of the public will be made known to the proprieters in a manner anything but pleasant, because the reverse of profitable.

magazine will remain as before— One Shilling."

The thirty-lifth chapter of St. Giles and St. James contains some excellent writing in the shape of running comment by the author, but the story itself makes but slow progress. Again the promise is held out to the impatient reader that future chapters will " accelerate the conclusion." This number contains the commencement of a

new story, which "will be concluded within the present year," entitled, "The Dreamer and the Worker;" intended to further "illustrate the principles upon which the magazine was originally put forth." "Women in Germany" contains some revelations concerning female education, waltzing, smoking, and day-dreaming in Germany, not very flattering to our Teutonic friends. "The Pharisees of the Rail" is a slashing attack on the Sabbatical bigots who have put a stop to Sunday travelling on the Gasgow and Edinburgh Railway. No. 4 of "Fables for Folish Fellows." showing "How Rays became Thornbacks" is well told and might be read with advantage by the ultra peace men. We give the following extracts from the article entitled—

THE PHARISKES OF THE RAIL.

Galloway, Glasgow. Siz .- Tis Sunday morning-the people here call it Sabbath—the word Sunday not being esteemed sufficiently holy by the Jew-hating community, by which I am surrounded. The bells, in a dozen steeples, are keepknows how many gigantic trangles were performing a grand charicari. I don't pretend to understand the theological distinction between the sounds produced by bell-nietal and human lips; but I presume there is a breaking out into half-a-doxen unconscious bars of "Maritana," over my cookies and Finan Haddie. Indeed, Saurders, who has just despatched his "morning." in the shape of a goodly glass of whiskey—an operation which he will repeat, probably every half-hour, till furlike gangins on were nae fit for the Lord's Day." Whiskey drinking, however, is, in honest Saunders' opinion, a "ganging-on" quite fit and proper for any day,

Dismayed by my friend the waiter's theological scrupulosity, I sauntered from the breakfast-table to the window. It was a foggy, dismal morning, and the good folks of Glasgow, who thronged the pavements on their way to the several churches, free and established, which mutually "deal damnation" upon each other with very great energy and perseverance, every Sunday morning, looked as dismal and foggy as the weather.

Music g on these inconsistencies of my respected friends north of the Tweed, and respectfully declining Saundersoffer of a "seat under that precious Saunt Jabez Mac' whackit, whose out-pourings had a' the smeddum o' Gospel grace, and nane o' the vain arrogance o' human learning," I asked for the time bill of the Railway to Edinburgh.

"You 'll hae forgotten that there 's nae Sabbath trains the noo," responded Saunders. "No Sunday trains! You don't mean to say that the whole communication between Glasgow and Edinburgh -between the two great cities of Scotland-two of the

greatest cities of the empire—is entirely interrupted, for twenty four or thirty hours, every week ?" "Ay, but I do, though," said Saunders. "Gude be Praised, that has g'ien us the grace! Muckle need there was o't. I wadna be surprised if the rot i' the potatoes

Was to stop wi' the Sabbath trains " Here was a fix! Edinburgh within fifty miles of me. and yet inaccessible. My business there was of the last importance: life and death, in fact, might hang upon my presence or absence. The welfare and future prospects of whole families depended upon the signature of certain Papers by a hand long enfeebled by sickness, and now

daily expected to be paralysed by death. What was to be done! No stage-coach-no conveyance: the high-road had been so entirely cut up, the inns and post-houses so utterly deserted, that the difficulties in the way of procur-Company had a monopoly of conveyance. They possessed the only means by which transit was possible. They had obtained certain powers from the legislature for the promotion of traffic and intercourse, and these powers they used for the prevention of traffic and intercourse. Four men dared to make laws for Edinburgh and Glas-69w. Pour men dared to prescribe to their fellow-men the manner in which they should keep the Sabbath. our men dared to enslave four hundred thousand, of two successive numbers of this journal, to a review them. I have often been surprised, on waking up and enlightened people!

The four Scotch Popes are issuing their bulls, and fulminating their edicts, triumphing over the free exertite of commonsense and reason; reviling the creeds, and slandering the motives of all who attempt to stand by their own rights and those of society. How long thall the rieign last? How long shall these particular tre\_tim objects of the mingled pity and derision of the liminary Directors; be content to be tyrannised over by rour mend it to our readers. We select the following piece, peat one. and soul, to Mr. Blackadder and Co.; though tichness and death emite your friends, dare not to stir lumins :-Jou have spiritual dictators-crouch and obey; keep the Saboath as you are ordered—attempt to think or act for jourselves at your peril—lark in your crowded Glason centeris-your loathsome Edinburgh closes: the Cuntry air-the bright eunshine of the first day of the

week, were not intended by their creator for you; or if they were, four Railway Directors have decided that you shall not enjoy them !

The great attraction of this part is the Almanack for 1847; which, take it "for all in all," we are strongly inclined to rate even higher than its predecessors. This part concludes the eleventh volume, which although not equal to some of the earlier volumes, is decidedly an improvement on the tenth.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Part XII. London: G. Bennett, Fleet Street.

This part which concludes the second volume, is disfigured by outrageous pufferies of Macready and Ilenry Vincent, Esq." The latter of these is very well known to our readers, so well known, that a word from us respecting his squireship would be altogether superfluous. As regards Macready, the great tragedian's" merits certainly entitle him to something more than common-place compliments, but the praise lavished upon him, thick and slab, by his friend, the Rev. W. J. Fox, is rather too much of a good thing; moreover, Macready's eulogist office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket. seeks to exalt his favourite by depreciating the merits of the mighty dead, a most offensive mode of flattering the living. The other contents of this part mostly command our approval. We give the following extracts from an article by Wm. Howitt, George's Hospital on the body of Sarah Winckworth who, as our readers are aware, has recently disconnected himself from this publication; the article we quote from appears to have been the last of his contributions to the People's Journal.

THE POET FREILIGRATH IN INGLAND. The King of Prussia on ascending the throne excited the liveliest hopes of the nation. At his coronation he voluntarily promised his subjects a free, representative constitution. He proceeded to invite into his capital the most learned men, and placed them as professors in the university there. Not men learned merely, but distinguished for their political liberality, were amongst those thus invited and established. He went the length of inviting several of the seven prefessors of Göttingen who a blaze. The fire being extinguished, she was immehad been expelled for refusing to sanction the King of diately conveyed to the above hospital, where she Hanover's destruction of the Hanoverian constitution. Amonget these were the Brothers Grimm, so well known here by their Children and House Tales; but still better known in Germany as most learned philologists. No which she sunk, and died on Sunday evening at 8 wonder that these acts excited the most colour du rose expectations in the mind of entire Germany.

It is now needless to say how miserably have all these hopes been shattered; how utterly has this worthless king falsified all these promises. To this hour he has not made a single advance towards the establishment of a free constitution. It was soon seen too, that his invitation of celebrated

more completely. Amongst the literary men on whom the King of Prussia has attempted to put the muzzle is Ferdinand Freiligrath. He is but one amongst many who have been obliged to flee from Prussia to escape a dungeon. Paris

The wily king was auxious to get Freiligrath into his net. He was full of power, and capable of doing infinite It has been deemed expedient-to avoid all future dis- damage to the cause of despotism. He therefore took appointment and the discomfort of future apology-"to his usual course with him, and endeavoured to stop his tance of a mile from that city is a short tunnel, about mouth with a lump of pud-ing; in other words, to Frei- 300 or 400 yards long, passing under Spooner's er ligrath's great astonishment, without the most distant Rainbow-hill. To carry on the excavations in this idea of such a thing, without the slightest solicitation or | tunnell two shafts have been sunk, and it was at one expectation, presented him with a pension. The pension of these shafts that the accident happened. The soil once given, however, it became speedily obvious what the it appears, is removed from the tunnel by the use of object of it was. The poet was speedily called upon to large windlasses, and skips, or large buckets, men notice that now scarcely a single poem of his of the most sober kind, and on the most indifferent subject, could appear in the literary journals without being mutilated by Saturday one of the men while engaged in the work the hand of the censor, and sometimes could not appear of drawing a skip upon the platform placed for its at all. Alarmed at this ominous discovery, high-minded reception, got on his wrong side, and was in a mo-Of course, Mr. Jerrold is at full liberty to take his and sensitive of his honour, he saw that, this permitted, him, forced off the platform into the shaft, and fallwould soon force upon him the charge of having sold his in lependence for a pension. An occasion soon offered to test this matter. He had sent some small poems to the Cologne Gazette; they were suppressed by the censor. soil, was literally dashed to pieces. The poor fellow He demanded an explanation, and appealed against the must have died instantaneously, for on being picked decision of the local censor to the High Court of Censor ship in Berlin. To decide whether one particular poem | his follow-workmen) there was not a whole bone in might see the light unmutilated, the High Court of Cen- | his body. sorship held its sitting in Berlin on the 13th of February, 1844, in which no less grave and dignified personages than the Actual Privy Upper Counsellor of Justice and Secretary of State, the President Bornemann, and the members Privy Upper Counsellor of Justice, Zettwach. Privy Upper Counsellor of Justice, Goeschel, Privy Upper Tri-

> ing lines :--"The Tartar vulture tore the rose of Poland

bunals' Counsellor, Ulrich, Privy Government's Counsel-

lor, Aulicke, Actual Counseller of Legation, Graf von

Schlieffen, Professor von Lanicolle, and Privy Finance

Counsellor, Von Obstfelder, sat in deep deliberation-on

Before our eyes, and grimly left it lying." The forbidden lines were pronounced a libel on the king's brother-in-law, the Czar of Russia. The poem, of course, appeared without those two lines in Prussia; but symptoms of ailing until Saturday last, on which was immediately published with them in Hamburg. Freiligrath instantly threw up his pension, and shortly afterwards published a volume of poems called spirited. He, however, returned at 12. and then his Glauhen's Bekantnisse, or Confession of Paith. In retired into his room, wherein he remained undisthis boldiy, warmly, yet not intemparately, he proclaimed turbed until about two, when the maid servant his deep sympathy with his Fatherland in its enslaved condition. Before its publication the prudent poet took | but receiving no answer, and the door being partially the necessary precaution of stepping across the frontier ing up a deaf-ning jingle-jangle, as though-Heaven into Belgium. The event proved that the caution was well-grounded. An immediate order for the suppression of the poems, and the arrest of the author was issued by government. Spite of this, 5,000 copies of the work were almost immediately dispersed throughout Germany, and at once, who, on his arrival, pronounced life to be wide line of demarcation, inasmuch as I have been the sale of the work has since continued to be great, gravely frowned upon by Saunders, the head-waiter, for The author retired with his accomplished wife to Brussels, where he resided some time. But here he found contained poison. himself not safe from the long arm of Prussian influence. A Herr Heinzen, who had been obliged to flee from Prussia to Paris for a similar cause, was, while living there the body of a prisoner named John Serle,, aged 47, in the utmost quiet, ordered, through the influence of , who died from the effects, it was alleged, of a cutlas ther notice-was kind enough to inform me that " siccan the Prussian ambassador, to quit France in eight and forty hours. He came to Brussels, and with him Freiligrath concluded to seek an asylum in Switzerland, Within six hours of his quitting Brussels another Ger. | Sunday morning se'night, a policeman named Byman, singularly enough of the same name and residing grave and another, who were on duty in the town, in the same street, was arrested for Preiligrath by mis. | discovered three men, whom they knew to be bad take. From that period, 1844, till recently, Ferdinand characters, hurrying to the churchyard with some-Freiligrath has been residing at Zurich. But exiled by thing concealed in a sack, which one of them was his patriotism and deep sense of honour from his native | carrying over his shoulder. They were overtaken land-for enter any part of Germany, and by the articles | and found to be the deceased and his sons, two young of the German Confederation he must be delivered up to men. The latter managed to jump over a hedge Prussia-it has always appeared to me that the only and escape, leaving their father and the policeman

> him to establish himself in-The inviolate Island of the brave and free. He has now done it, and the event has justified the soundness of the advice. Here he has been received | tunately struck him on the head, and inflicted a sewith open arms, not only by the large body of his own | vere cut. Notwithstanding the wound, the deceased countrymen a body in London of great wealth and en still endeavoured to get away, till he became exlightened character—but our own countrymen. Ferdi nand Freiligrath is a man as practical as he is poetical. He was early educated in the first continental houses to | dressed the wound, and eventually he was removed commerce, and he has wisely resolved to devote his busi- to the county gaol. It seemed that the rural police had ness hours to the strenuous pursuits of business, and his been deprived of their cutlasses for nearly a twelveleisure moments only to literature. With connections month, but when the order was issued the constable already secured to him by his countrymen that insure an honourable independence, with a mind at ease, and and had possessed himself of the weapon out of the his person in safety, there is no doubt but those moments | station house in the town, where there were several will produce in the course of years the best guarantee of kept. Mr. Davis, the surgeon of the county gaol,

TABLES. ADVERTISER, & STRANGER'S LONDON GUIDE.

This useful publication improves on each appearance, and is really a wonderful pennyworth. This when he knew the deceased, and could afterwards sheet may be had at the publisher's. 111. Fleet have obtained assistance and taken him into custody. Street, and also at all the railway stations. All per- the more particularly when he was forbidden by the sons travelling by rail, or visiting London, should laws of the police force to carry any weapon of the ing post-horses were quite insuperable. The Railway not fail to possess themselves of this most necessary kind.

> verury. Third Edition. London: Smith, Elder, out of the very rags of his countrymen."-" It's all and Co., 65, Cornhill.

doze have their day? Their overthrow is no doubt fast toming. The sense of mankind is arming and marshal ing itself against them; but until the decisive moment in the decisive moment

which we believe has not before appeared in our co-

When a'ither bairnies are hushed to their hame. By aunty, or cousin, or frecky grand-dame; Wha stan's last an' lanely, an' naebody cairn ?

'Tis the puir doited loonie—the mitherless bairn

THE MITHERLESS BAIRN.

PUNCH. Part LXVI. London: 85, Fleet Street.

The mitherless bairn gangs to his lane Lad. Nane covers his cauld back, or haps his bare head; His wee hackit heelies are hard as the zirn, An' litheless the lair o' the mitherless bairn ! Aneath his cauld brow, sicean dreams tremble there, O' hands that wont kindly to kame his dark hair! But mornin' brings clutches, a' reckless an' stern, That loe nae the locks o' the mitherless bairn! You sister, that sang o'er his saftly-rocked bed,

Now rests in the mools whaur her mammie is laid; The father toils sair their wee bannock to earn, An' kens nae the wrangs o' his mitherless bairn! Her spirit, that pass'd in you hour o' his birth. Still watches his wearisome wand'rings on earth, Recording in heaven the blessings they earn, Wha couthilie deal wi' the mitherless bairn!

Oh! speak him nae harshiy-he trembles the while-He bends to your bidding, and blesses your smile! In their dark hour o' anguish, the heartless shall shirts." That God deals the blow for the mitherless bairn!

Julian Harney will be happy to supply the admirers of the post with copies of the new edition, at the price stated in the advertisement (see 2nd column, 4th page.) Apply to J. II., at the Northern Star

DEATH OF A YOUNG FEMALE FROM LOCK-JAW .-- On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. aged 19, who died from lock-jaw, occasioned by frightful burns. The deceased was in the service of Mr. Layton, Grove House, High-street, Putney. On the afternoon of Monday the 28th ult., she was sitting by the kitchen fire, when her master's child, aged two years, began sereaming violently, a book which it had in its hands having caught fire from deceased's gown, on to which a spark had fallen. Deceased having placed the child in safety called loudly for assistance, Mr. Layton and his brother met her running about ir, great agony, all her clothes having been burnt off her person with the exception of her stays and under garment, which were then in was found to be shockingly burned over both arms and back. She went on very favourably until Saturday last, when she was seized with tetanus, under o'clock. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUICIDE AT WATERLOO BRIDGE .- An inquest was held before Mr. Carter, at the Ilero of Waterloo, Waterloo-road, on the body of William Jervis, aged fity-five. Deceased had been a furniture broker in Melina-place, Waterloo Bridge-road, but in conse quence of pecuniary embarrassments he sold his busi ness, and lately had been acting as servant to the purchaser. The change in his circumstances, together with some domestic differences, the chief of men of liberal mind to his capital was not to enable them which was his separation from his wife, had such an to diffuse their liberal sentiments, but to muzzle them effect on his mind that he was at times deranged On Friday last he took leave of his daughter in a manner more affectionate than usual, and the next day he was found drowned at Waterloo Bridge. There were several injuries to the head, but these it was proved were caused by his jumping off the abounds with such literary refugees, who, under a more | bidge and falling against one of the buttresses. Ver-

> FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- A terrible accident happened on Saturday last at the works of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, near Worcester. This line of railway, which has now been in course of construction for several months. runs eastward of Worcester, and at about the disbeing placed at the mouth of each shaft to receive the skips as they are brought up from below. On ing to the bottom with his head upon the rails laid below for the purpose of assisting the removal of the up it was found that (to use the expression of one of MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. YOUATT .- On Tuesday

Mr. Mills, the Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex, received information of the death of Mr. Youatt, the celebrated veterinarian, who committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances :-- I appears that the deceased gentleman was in the 70th year of his age, and resided with his family at No. 1. Osnaburgh place, New Road. The deceased had for a long period of years kept up an excellent establishment, but latterly, however, he, by heavy pecuniary what !- to consider whether this poem might, without losses from unfortunate speculations, became somedanger to the State, be published entire; and decided what embarrassed, and which at length resulted in a that is could not, without the omission of the two follow- morbid depression of spirits, which at times was so perceptible that his friends apprehended he was of unsound mind; but, generally after an attack of melancholy he would become so cheerful and rational as entirely to remove all previous fears with regard to his state of mind. He never exhibited the slightest complaining of a pain in his head, and rather low proceeded to his apartment to announce the dinner, open, she stepped in, and saw him sitting on a couch. Thinking he was asleep, she advanced further, and, on approaching closely, discovered that he was dead. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. Porter, the medical attendant to the family, was summoned wholly extinct. There was a small bottle, as well as a cup, by his side, on the table, which had evidently

FATAL POLICE AFFRAY.—BISHOP STORTFORD.—An inquiry took place at the county gaol last week,, on wound inflicted by one of the police, in apprehending finer. him on a charge of robbery on the 22nd of last month The evidence contained the subjoined facts :- On genuine home for such a man in such a position was Bygrave, scuffling. The deceased who was a power England. I have, therefore, never ceased to press upon | tul man, fought desperately. The constable had previously drawn a cutlass, and fearing he was getting the better of him, he made (to use his expressions before the Jury) a chop at his arm, but unforhausted from less of blood. The officer then conveyed the deceased to the nearest surgeon, who Bygrave was not in the force. He had since joined, attributed deceased death to erysipelas, but he was unable to say positively whether the crysipclas had been brought on by the wound, or from constitutional MACKENZIE'S MONTILLY RAILWAY TIME causes. After a lengthened investigation, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from erysipelas," adding, they were of opinion that the constable acted wrongly in using deadly weapons,

THE PUNCH ANECDOTES .- We think it was Lord Brougham who, upon being asked whether O'Con-RIIYMES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A HAND nell made much money by his eloquence, said—LOOM WEAVER. By WILLIAM THOM, of Innonsense," exclaimed Sheridan; "members may So recent as last April, we devoted some columns deliver speeches, but it is the reporters who make

tatical monarchs to reign over you, to force their dogmas on whom his talents reflect so much honour. While never knows when to leave off."—" It was mooted a permit it.

down your throats, and you call yourselves still a liberal costing less, this edition is in every respect equal to the leave off."—" It was mooted a permit it.

The synolds—Except when I builted you about the leave of Commons pointed in was provided in the leave of Commons pointed in the leave of Commons po its predecessors. To say nothing of the beauty of the House of Commons painted in wax. "You had "Rhymes," and the pathos and eloquence of those better not," said Sergeant Murphy—"the Irish 'Recollections," in which the poet has so faithfully members, with their eloquence, will melt them all." pictured his own sufferings, and so forcibly exposed the wrongs of his order—to say nothing on these subjects, He reherses them always at home to a collection on which we have before so fully commented, we may of old parrots, whom he has taught to say, "hear," say that the volume is got up with great taste. It is "order," and to whistle, scream, crow, and make 'order," and to whistle, scream, crow, and make printed with great care, on the best paper, with the all sorts of deafening noises. The interruptions he

as is is do be content, Scotsmen, to remain what you charming book, equally worthy of the table of the addresses the metabers, that he is only speaking to (Cries of Order.) mansion and the cottage, the rich man's library and so many parrots. He has given each of them a Mr. Fogarty—Would you most me like a gentlems the poor man's book shelf, and earnestly wejrecom-different name, but we will be generous and not re-would you appoint a friend, and I would meet you! A YANKEE JURY .- In his late work on the United States, Mr. Featherstonbaugh says, that in all trials for small debts in the townships of the northern the scene.

each of the jury at every trial.

### Warieties.

A PAT REPLY .- A conceited coxcemb, with a very atronising air, called out to an Irish labourer Here, you bogtrotter! come and tell me the greatest lie you can, and I'll treat you to a jug of whisky-punch." "My troth!" retorted Pat, "an' yer honours 'a gintleman.'

LIVE WIDOWS .- The celebrated Rajah Rumhobbledehoy was asked when he returned to India what he thought of England, "Oh, it's a very fine country," replied the Hindoo Rajah, "spoilt by a number of

DIRTY SHIRTS .- Counsellor Rudd, of the Irish bar, was equally remarkable for his love of whist and the dingy colour of his linen. "My dear Dick," said Curran to him one day, "you can't think how puzz'ed we are to know where you buy all your dirty

A YANKER EPIGRAM. "Give me a kiss, my charming Sal," A lover said to a blue-eyed gal. 'I shant,'' says she " you lazy elf, Screw up your lips and help yourself!" A FAMILY IN GOOD REPAIR.—An advertisement

ppears in a provincial paper, of a house to let, suitable for a small family in good repair." A Run'un.—If you saw a woman trying to pick your pocket what Roman General's name would you call out? Cerar (seize her.)

ROBIN-ON CRUSO'S RELIGION .- Why do you suppose that Robinson Crusoe was an Episcopalian? Because he kept good Friday. SHOKING LADIES .- The North American copies our

of worse business, and adds: "True; but it will unfit them for better employment .- A woman's mouth should be "semper paretus"-always ready to be kissed, for it stands a sort of vidette over the breast-works, and is generally attacked the first, and often very suddenly. A soldier would be as useless with damp priming or a 'wooden flint' as a weman with her mouth deformed into a himney or a smoke flue."

As to kissing, we think tobacco in any shape a perfect antidote to it. What! A delicate rosebud of a mouth to be poisoned by being brought in contact with an animated tobacco-box-a living segarholder! Faugh!-New York Tribune. HORRIBLE!-THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF THE

treat from the Sikhs, and thus obliging them to fight, one of the boats from the centre of the bridge had been let loose and the passage by it totally cut off. In one dense mass, of thousands, the discomfited Sikhs had no alternative but to take to the river breast-high; progress was necessarily slow, and their pursuers had ample time to give them volley after volley, while the horse artillery moved down those at the greatest distance with murderous grape. The river was covered with dead and dying; the mass of the former actually formed a bridge in the middle of the stream, while, as the musket and grape took effect hundreds were seen raising their heads for an instant, and then disappearing for ever. The fire on a retreating foe in the field of battle is at all times comes a sure aim, and the carnage committed by his pursuers must be deadly beyond conception, and such it was at Sobraon. None were spared, for they to be formed in London for the erection of public fought under circumstance which gave every possible advantage to the victors. In vain did the Sirdairs expense. (among whom was the brave old Sham Singh fiying Sikhs. Onwards they rushed, death and de- | man to walk and run on the water, and if upset to tion, and when the walls of the entrenchment had said to have proved suc essful. been nearly levelled with the ground, the sandbank in the middle of the rivea was completely covered between the pope and most of the other princes of with dead Sikhs; and the ground on the left bank, Italy, with a view to closer alliances than have and within the entrenchment, thickly strewed with hitherto existed. 1st European Light Infantry lay interred in a single | 1594. grave. The Sikhs had returned for their dead, and

the Commander in chief generously allowed them to carry off the body of Sirdar Sham Singh, and other persons of note; but the task was found irksome, and hundreds of Sikhs were left as food for the jackal, the dog, and the vultures .- History of the Sikhs by W EDITOR'S SOLILOQUY. To write or not to write? that's the question. Whether 'tis best to take up the pen After a sleepy dinner of baked beans, To nib it, scratch your pate, and feel for brains, And clip-and clip-and clip The better thoughts of others ! We pause for counsel!

POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE LESSONS IN GRAMMAR. The thing a porter wears round his hat to carry parcels is a knot, but a certain amphibous animal is There's a fruit you're fond of called a fig, but an

Joe, hand the scissors !

mage is a figure. Hamlet's father was summoned by a cock, but the best arithmetician of his time was a Cocker. An attempt to poison yourself is a rask act, but a slice of fried bacon is a rasher. A showery day is damp, but the refusal of a young

lady to marry you is a damper. A sovereign short of weight is light, but a boat for the conveyance of goods is a lighter. What you attach to a window is a blind, but a

Lash of lightning is a blinder. A stiff old lady is prim, but a child's spelling-book is a primer. A cracked head is a sore affair, but a skylark is a

When the heat is at one hundred decrees it is a varm day, but a saucepan is a warmer. A chesnut horse is a brown animal, but a baker's oven is a browner.

A tall handsome man is fine, but a magistrate is a A man who runs swiftly is fast, but a person who abstains from eating is a faster.

A man perfectly healthy is sound, but there is man on board a man-of-war who is a counder. JANUARY. By the Author of "Rural Sonnets," "Ignez de Castro,"

Hardy as you fresh bays upon his brow, With the blown Lauristinus interweav'd-Ere yet the husbandmen resume the plough,

Or festive days by labour are retrieved: Lo, January leads the young New Year Happy in welcomes, and with hope elate; Though, round its form, cold winds and clouds career,

And barren would appear its first estate. Now-if the weather freeze, or dry the ground, Manures are carted, and the routes repaired: In forest haunts, the woodmen's strokes resound:

For speediest produce, gardens are prepared: While, here and there, just peer above the soil Signs of the life wherewith vast Nature's womb doth toil IRISH CORPORATE AMERITIES.—The following scene

took place at a special meeting of the Dublin corporation last week. The new Lord Mayor (Alderman Staunton) presided for the first time; and, having complained of the non-attendance, and consequent neglect of duty by members of the council, his Lordship notified his intention of carrying on the business of the corporation, as far as he was concerned, with punctuality, and, if it was the opinion of the majoity of the house, he would then vacate the chair. Here," says the report in one of the morning pa-

Some bye-play having occurred between Alderman

Alderman O'Brien (addressing the reporters,) -I hope ion, they will publish the whole of it. r, Reynolds-As you assume a dictatorship on every g else, you want to dictate to the press.

maetings would be held for the future at 1 o'clock.

Reporter of the Freeman's Journal .- The press will be dictated to by any one, Mr. Reynolds. · r. Reynolds-I'm sure of that. Iderman Butler - I hope, my Lord, there will be an ideceased was received

You had sale of the knives and forks to the corporation. Alderman Bulter-No, Sir, No! You dare not bully

me when I was present the other day-you, and that d-d old carpenter! Mr. Fuggarty (running down the room and facing Al derman Butler) - What, do you mean me !

Alderman Butler (facing in his turn)-Yes, old Foearty-the d-d old sinner. Mr. Fogarty-Eh ! What! Alderman Butler-Yes, you infernal old sinner and

room-keeper! I'd kick you in a minute, you ruffian!

Mr. Fogarty-Would you most me like a gentleman Alderman Butler (shaking his umbrella)-I'd soone

kick you than blow your brains out, you ruffian. Alderman Butler here left the council, and thus ended "The "d-d old sinner" intends bringing the "worthy" states, when the magistrate asks the jury, " Gentlemen, who do you find for ?" the foreman answers, alderman into the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Reynolds is to "We find first for ourselves!" which is sixpence for more a rote of censure in the corporation upon the con-

duct of the umbrella-shaking functionary.

### General Intelligence.

CURIOUS THEFT .- In the neighbourhood of Lincoln the manes and tails of horses have lately been frequently cut off by thieves, for the purpose of selling he horsehair.

RICE.—A company has been formed at Paris for the purpose of growing rice on a large scale in the salt marshes of the southern department of France.

Wolves.—Cold and hunger have so emboldened the valves in Relative the southern department. the wolves in Belgium that one was killed a few days since near the railway station at Liege, in the very

Suburbs of the city.

INDIA RUBBER.—The American General Scott has been supplied with an outfit of India rubber camp equipage. ANTIGONE WEDDED TO ESCULAPIUS.-It is said

Miss Helen Faucit is about to be married to a physician at Dublin. ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF SPIRITS -On Saturday last nearly all the licensed victuallers, according to previous agreement, advanced the price of "cornspirits" twenty per cent. for all over-proof, and ten per cent. for under-proof spirits.

A JOB FOR TERTOTALLERS .- A plan has been published at the Hague for draining the Zuyderzee. The expense of this gigantic undertaking is reckoned at 64,000,000 of florins; about £5,000,000 sterling. A TRIUMPH FOR TEET TALLERS .- The floor of a

ing brewery.

suggestion that ladies might keep their mouths out FREE TRADE .- La Presse asserts that the adoption of free trade by France would deprive 3.600 French ships of employment, and make the English her natural propensity for feeding upon these little and the Americans universal carriers for the world. Ecos.—The carcity of eggs has never been known so great as at the present time. At Sunderland, for the last three weeks, they have been sold at 2s. 6d. to 3s. a dozen, and in some cases a shilling has been demanded and paid for three.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale, adjoining properties have been purchased for that purpose.

What's IN THE WIND ?- We understand that returns have been made, by order of government, from this and other counties, containing very full and de-SUTLES .- Whether with a view of preventing the tailed information, relative to the £10 householders. victors from following them across the river, or more | From this fact it is, we suppose, that a report has probably with the design of cutting all hopes of re- originated of certain wild schemes which ministers are said to have in contemplation respecting household suffrage. For ourselves we cannot believe them capable of such madness. It is very possible, however, that there may be some coquetry with the rate paying clauses of the Reform Act, such as to call for the determined opposition of all who seek to preserve peace and public order.—Brighton Gazette.

THE UNIVERSITIES. - A rumour exists that among the projects of Government which the present Minis- has in consequence been reduced to a state of banktry have under consideration, is that of sending a royal commission of inquiry to both the Universities. -Morning Post.

THE poor rates of Manchester in 1835 amounted to £20,854 a year. They amounted in 1845 to £54,000 This advance is doubtless attributable in a great injurious; but when that foe not only turns his back pegree to the immigration from Ireland; and if a but is intercepted by a deep stream of water, he be reverse in trade to a greater extent than at present take place, Lancashire will become a second Mayo. Public Overs .- It is said that a company is about

had spared none. All shared the same fate. In the ovens, on the same principle as the baths and washwhole annals of warfare, no parallel can be found to houses. The labouring poor will then be enabled to the carnage at Sobraon, even when a battle has been | make their own bread, as pans and other requisites will be provided, and the baking performed at a trifling WONDERFUL SHORS .- A Dutch officer asserts that Attareewala, who died nobly) endeavour to rally the he has invented a species of shoes which will enable a

struction following them, and the deep waters float on it. The shoes are attached to an apparatus of the Sutlej ready to engulph their dead which covers the entire body, leaving it the free use bodies, or finish what the musket and grape of the arms, and the apparatus is said to be shothad half performed. Five days after the ac- proof. Several experiments have been made, and are THE POPE -Negotiations are said to be going on

WHALE FISHERY .- The first ship which ever left the Europeon soldiers had been carefully covered | England for the whale fishery, was one of only thirty |

nullah, no fewer than twenty-seven soldiers of the vester Wyet, from the port of Bristol, in the year THE SULTAN.—The Princess of Servia has received pom the Sultan, as a present, his portrait set with illiants. This is said to be the first instance of a

resent being made by the Sultan to a female Christian vassal. the same flavour as those gathered in the middle of

TRAVELLING FOR THE MILLION .- A general conveyance company proposes to establish railway omnibuses to run to all the metropolitan stations, for the conveyance of passengers and parcels at a penny a mile; and it intends to start with 500 omnibuses and a

atud of 4,000 horses. Spiritual. - A strong remonstrance having been presented to the bishop of London, against the impropriety of storing malt and spirituous liquors in vaults under churches, that prelate has intimated his intention to take steps to prevent these vaults from

being used for such purposes. "UNEAST LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN."

of the French's sleeping room, and that two pistols are placed on a table near his bed. Good.—The officers and men of the 3rd regiment of Foot, which is now quartered in Dublin, have contributed a day's pay for the relief of the distressed

THE ACCURSED .- Since the time of Louis XIV. scending directly from father to son. Lors or Moons .- In the present year there will

be 13 full moons—two in January, not one in February, two in March, and one in each succeeding month. MESMERIC HOSPITAL,-The government of Bengal has established a mesmeric Hospital at Cal-

cutta, which is to be placed under the charge of Dr. Wolves .- The Livonian papers mention many instances of wolves attacking both men and cattle. The district of Dorpat was the most infested by the

ravenous beasta. PROVISIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES .- The New York, Devonshire, Glasgow, and Marmion, from New York, and Magnolia from New Orleans, which were reported at the Custom-house, Liverpool, on the 19th inst., bring 19006 barrels flour, 5,100 bags and 10,032 bushels Indian corn, 1,967 barrels Indian corn meal, 130 barrels and 200 boxes biscuits. 91

tierces rice, 35 packages butter, 2,023 packages tierces, 3,005 packages lard, 85 barrels pork, 65 cheks beef, and I6 boxes bacon. casLightning at Ska.—By a letter received from the mate of the schooner Eliza. of Mevagissey, it appears) that on the 19th ultimo, two days after leaving Leghorn, on her passage, during a storm of thunder and hightning, the master, John Whetter, was struck by the electric fluid, and expired twenty minutes after

the accident.

THE WEATHER ABROAD.—It appears by a letter which a contemporary has published, that even in Genoa, so much resorted to by invalids for winter quarters, on account of its mild climate, there has been extremely severe frost, and all the adjacent heights, and even the shipping in the harbour, were covered with snow. The orange and lemon trees, and almost all the produce of the gardens, have been destroved. LORD JOHN RUBBELL AND THE FAMILY OF HOOD.

-From Lord J. Russell's letter to the friends of Mr. Hood's family, it appears that the continuance of the pension lapsed on the death of Mrs. Hood is impossible, a fact which his lordship states with a O'Brien and Mr. Reynolds, the latter announcing that he, kind expression of regret. It is to the last degree would not permit the former to lecture him, and the for- disgraceful to the country that the fund available for good health until a fortnight before his death. mer saying he would not be dictated to, the motion was such purposes is a pitiful £1,200 a year, which is put and carried. "It is true," his lordship writes, "a The Lord Mayor vacated the chair, announcing the pension can be granted, if any portion of the £1,200 remains undisposed of; but that is not at present the case. The whole sum has been already bestowed, he gentlemen of the press give anything of this dis. | and any grant I should recommend for the children would be illegal and void. Until June next the crown has not the power to grant any pension on the civil list.—Globe. DEATH IN MILBANK PRISON .- On Monday, Mr.

the bedy of William Gillespie, aged nineteen. The and has a son, 80 years of age. Pour men dared to brand, with every term of theological of Thom's poems; it is, therefore, unnecessary that in the morning. If Mr. Reynolds is to bully every of March, 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, having been convicted at Edinburgh boon found in Sweden more than 1846, rancour, all who attempted to perpetrate the odious stime of thinking for themselves; thinking boldly, think.

This lyre, extracts music out of the veriest sticks and for protection from your Lordship. I know that I would sentenced to seven years' transportation. He regradually sinking, he died on Thursday last, death being found on a post mortem examination to have resulted from disease of the lungs and pleura. Verdict -Natural Death. THE REMOVAL OF THE ALMONRY IN WESTMINSTER.

-A step has been taken towards the Westminster improvements, and in the most notorious part of the line, namely, the Almonry, Westmineter. Eight or of the "Westminster Improvement Committee," and others will, no doubt, shortly follow.

Wonderful .- Leeuwenhoek mentions that animated insects, of which twenty-seven millions would

A NEW ENTRANCE TO ST. JAMES'S PARK, -For the accommodation of the public a very handsome portico and flight of stone steps are now being constructed at the north end of the private gardens of

Buckingbam Palace, as an entrance for foot-passen- pers were sold at od. and Gd. each : ployers sold for for gers from Grosvenor-place on to Constitution-hill. Don Miguel.—The Augsberg Gazette states from Rome, that Don Miguel, the pretender to the Crown The inkstand.—The Man in the Moon.

of Portugal, had been attacked there by illness lusas he was about to quit the capital for a country re-

DEATH OF MR. CRIPPS, LATE M.P. FOR CIREN-CESTER.—We have to record the demise of another veteran legislator, Joseph Cripps, Esq., late M.P. for near that town, aged 81.

Circucester, who died on the 8th inst. at Ashcroft, THE OLDEST MEMBER .- The Right Hon. Charles Watkins William Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, is now the oldest member in the House of Commons,

He was born in 1775, and has been in Parliament during the last lifty years. TARE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS .- One hundred and thirty-one gentlemen have given the regular notice of their intention to apply, on the last day of the

present term, to be admitted to practise as attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench. A LADY BURNED TO DEATH .- An inquest was held on Monday by Mr. Mills, in the broad-room of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of the late Mrs. Lucy Leage, aged, 45, a lady independent fortune, residing at Dr. Cunnin ham's,

31, Sidmouth street, Regent-square. The universate lady was arranging her hair before a mirror

ever the fire place, when, having been seized with

u fit, she fell across the fender, and her clothes catching fire, she was so dreadfully burned that she expired on the 6th instant. Verd ct-Accidental death. A Curious Circumstance -On Sunday morning, new temperance-hall, just opened at Circneester, is frozen river, at Wisheach, came to a place where mainly composed of the staves of demolished beer the ice was broken, and fell in. She soon succeeded barrels—part of the property of a defunct neighbour- in rescuing herself, but was immediately frezen to the ice by her feet. A number of sparrows then surrounded her, and, in their actions, seemed to say

> ever being able to move from the spot, until some persons succeeded in liberating her from her comfortless position." ROBBERY AT THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY .- On Monday morning, information was received at the Southwark police station, that the counting house Messrs. Chaplin and Horn, railway carriers, near the luggage warehouses at the Bricklayer's Arms station, was broken into on Sunday night, and robbed

tormentors, kept turning her head, without, how-

of seventy pounds in gold and silver, and three cheques of a small amount. Magisterial Resignation .- Mr. Malthy has sent in his resignation as magistrate of Marlboroughstreet Police Court, and he is to be succeeded by Mr. Bingham, from the Worship-street Police Court. DEFALCATION OF A TAX COLLECTOR .- Mr. Green.

house agent, of Hampstead, who was tax collector for the Kentish Town district, has absconded; and there is a deficiency in his accounts to the amount of \$1,700. His surities have been called upon to make good the deficiency, and one of them, a most respectable carpenter and builder, in Hampstead,

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE ELECTION .- On Monday Captain Rushton, Conservative, was elected without opposition in the place of J. Barneby, Eq., de-THE TYNE .- The Newcastle Guardian says that the

entrance to this river, at Tynemouth Bar, is daily becoming more dangerous, and that large vessels are continually being wrecked upon it, or get so seriously njured as to be afterwards worthless. Astonishing !- The town of Keswick has been just lighted with gas, and one astonishing circumstance which the local press has chronicled is, that the tradesmen of the place have had introduced into

heir shops. THE NEW REFORMATION. - The religin of M. Ronge (German Cacholicism) meets with great favour at Hamburg, where the number of converts is daily increasing. Among others a young and promising actress, Madame Febring, has embraced the new faith. She was under an engagement to appear at Vienna, for two years, under a penalty of 31,200 francs; but her passport to that city has been refused, in consequence of her change of religion SENSIBLE. - Sir Cuiling Smith, one of the chief representatives of the Dissenters, speaking of the pro-

hibition of Sunday trains, says, "I will at once say, that while I mysulf possess a carriage, and consist myself entitled to make use of it on the Sabbath, I with earth, and at one spot near the dry bed of the tons burthen, with twelve men, commanded by Sil-DEATH OF GEORGE BYNG, Esq., M.P.-We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Byng, one of the members for the county of Middlesex. He expired on Sunday afternoon, at his seat, Wrothaut-

hall, in the county of Middlesex. He was born in London on the 18th of May, 1764, and had, therefore, attained the great age of 82. Though he marfrom Holland, and warranted by the sellers to possess ried in early life Harriet, the eight daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., yet he leaves no issue. He represented the county of Middlesex upwards of summer, were sold in the streets of London at 6d.the DEATH OF LORD EDWARD FITZALAN HOWARD. -

Accounts has reached town annoncing the demise of the above nobleman, who died suddenly, from congestion of the brain, on the 21st ult., at Alexandria. where he had only arrived a few days previous from Malta and a tour in Greece. The deceased was third son of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.—The alterations in the House of Commons, since the assembling of Parliament last January, have been very extensive, for as many as 34 new members have been within that period added to the representative branch of the Legislature, or rather have entered it to fill the places -It is said that there is always a light in the King | previously occupied by thirty-four other gentlemen. who, by death or retirement, occasioned that number of vacancies. The following is a list of the places which have sent new members to Parliament:-Nottinghamshire North, Lancashire South, St. Albans', Buckingham (two members), Westminster, Sussex East, Rutlandshire, Dorsetshire (two members), Suffolk East, Not inghamshire South, Ripon, Clonwho succeeded his father Louis XIII. there has not low, Mayo, Molton, Yorkshire West, Lichfield, Renfrewshire, Cashel, Dundalk, St. Ives, Ricumond, Bridgort, Kilkenny (county), Newark, Northamptonshire South, Midhurst, Gloucestershire East, East Worcestershire, and North Lincolnshire.

THE IRISH POOR .- The number of Irish panpers now daily in receipt of food and soup at the parishoffice, is nearly 4 000. This time last year there were about Liverpool twenty five recipients of the same class.

SLUG-FENCE.—To repel the slugs and gnails from is carnations, Mr. Sharp, of the Winchester Gas Works, encircles the rim of each pot with a piece of horse-kair rope, partially cut across its strands. The bristles start forward and present a chevaux de frize which neither slugs nor snails can surmount. It is very durable, may be used to protect any plant, and

is rather ornamental. Pears.—A gentleman of Keswick has, within the last fortnight, plucked several pears, as large as walnuts, from a tree in his orchard; and, though the weather at the time was remarkably cold, with hard frost, the untimely fruit looked as fresh and healthy as if it had been produced at the proper

RISE OF THE THAMES.—A correspondent of the Builder states that he has noticed for nearly half a century, a regular and gradual rise in the waters of the Thames.

AMERICAN WHISHY .- An export of whisky was made from New Orleans early in December for the Liverpool market. WINTER IN SPAIN.-A heavy fall of snow, a very rare occurrence at Madrid, took place in that capital

More Davil's Work .- An American has proposed to make cannon balls of a peculiar composition, which, igniting by concussion, supersedes the neces. sity of hearing the ball in a furnace. ITALIAN LITERATURE .- There are 205 periodical pullications issued in the various states of Italy, but

on the 1st instant.

only a small proportion of them ever allude to poli-Extraordinary Age. - A Jamaica paper mentions that a black man lately cied at Spanish Town, at the extraordinary age of 142 years. He had been in

FATAL EFFECTS OF GIN-DRINKING .- A child eleven years old, at Eastwood, Essex, died a few days since from baving drunk about halt a pint of gin from a bottle which it found. A New Loconorive.—It is stated that Mr. Ste-

venson has invented a three cylinder locomotive engine, of which the power is so great that it starts off I like an arrow from a bow. A VETERAN .- At the Bristol council-house, an old if man, who stated his age to be 111 years, was last t

Bedford held an inquest at the Milbank Prison, on week complainant in a case. He appeared hearty, e prison on the Soth GIGANTIC HUMAN BONES .- A Stockholm paper been found in Sweden, near some fossil remains of if

the elk. ing freely; and Scotland has submitted, at least for the first, to this Thinking Scotland—educated Scotland of the reason there are so very few female orators is derman O'Brien. If Alderman O'Brien chooses to allow the class of it have been sent to England, because a woman, when once she begins to talk, because a woman, when once she begins to talk, because a woman, when once she begins to talk, because a woman, where once she begins to talk, because a woman, when once she begins to talk, because a woman of the class talk and the results and the results and the results and the results and the result

THE NAVY .- We have reason to believe that the is present Board of Admiralty is making, or has made le an arrangement, by which a large force of able sex- 1men can upon emergency be drafted into our ships in in

a few hours.—Examiner.

A Mexican Amazon.—The American papers men- ation that, at the battle of Monterey, a troop of Me- eten houses have already been pulled down by order | xican Lancers was commanded by a woman named ed Dos Amades, who is said to have led her men with th great galiantry, in a charge which caused consider- r-

able loss to an American regiment. GREAT GLUT OF WILD FOWL .- Such is the great at only be equal to a mite, are seen with a mircoscope. quantity of wild fowl in the metropolitan poultry ry—[Did Leeuwenhoek count the twenty seven mil- markets that, on Wednesday, wild ducks were sold id at 1s, a couple, teal at 10d. a pair, and snipes at 4d. d. each : woodcocks at 16d., and woodpigeors at 5d. d. and 6d. each ; partridges were as low as 1s. 6d. a. a brace, and hares (which are in low condition,) Is. Is. each; wild rabbits are a complete drug, and ham- m-

ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1847,

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE ROOM OF THE

WHITE CONDUIT-HOUSE TAVERN, PENTONVLLE. IN HONOUR OF THE PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENTARY LEADER, T. S. DUNCOMBE.

WHINHO WILL BE PRESENT ON THE OCCASION, and explain to the Meeting the course which he intends to increases, in reference to the Public Question which must occupy the attention of Parliament during the approaching

TThe The following distinguished advocates of the rights of all Classes of the People, have been invited and are expected

W. S. O'BRIEN, Esq., M.P. C. COCHRANE, Eso.

T. T. WARLEY, Esq., M.P. W. S. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P. Dr. Bowring, Esq., M.P. J. F. Elden, Esq., M.P. W. Williams, Esq., M.P. F. O'CONNOR, Esq. W. Howitt, Esq. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P. G. BIRD, Esq. Dinner to be on the table at half-past six o'clock. Single Tickets, 2s. 6d., Double, 4s. 6d. AftAfter Dinner several Toasts and Sentiments will be proposed and spoken to by many of the above-name

Gentlemen. The Public will be admitted at 8 o'clock-Admission 3d, each.

#### ABALL

full all also take place in the same Evening in another Large Room of the Tavern. Single Ticket, 1s., Double, 1s. 6d., Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock-Dinner Tickets to admit to the Ball.

TICKETS FOR DINNER AND BALL TO BE HAD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES: Marlark's Ceffee House, 114, Edgware Road. Mr.dr. Parker, News Agent, Harrow Road. Mr.dr. Vincent Pakes, 2", Hereford Street, Lisson Grove. Mr.dr. Fuzzon, Margaret Street. Wilmington Square.

Mir. ir. Hornby, 15, Northem's Puildings, Somers Town. Mr.Ar. J. Arnott, Middlesex Place, Somers Town. Mr. Bruddridge, Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge St. New Rd. WrMr. L. F. Brown, Silver Street, Kensington. MrMr. Stallwood, 2, Little Vale Place. Hammersmith Road. MrMr. Skelion, Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane. MrMr. G. I-umphries, Collier Street, Pentonville. MrMr. Overton, 14. Tabernacle Row, City Road.

MrMr. Barnett, Trades' Office, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury. WdVerkman's Own Shop, 151, Drury Lane. MrMr. Bush. I. York Street, Lambeth. Mrsir, Gimblott, 3, Howick Terrace, Vauxball Road. MiMr. Wilcox, I Avery Farm Row, Pimlico. MiMr. Cuffay, Maiden Laue, Covent Gorden. MrMr. Milne, Union Street, Berkeley Square.

Mr. Parkes, 22, Ditto.
Westerton's Library, Park Side, Knightsbridge.
Colliver's Coffee House, Holywell Street.
Mr. W. J. Young, 33, Park Street, Dorset Square. Mr. James Harris, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane. Mr. J. Grassby, 1, Noah's Ark Court, back of the Amph theatre, Lambeth, Mr. G. J. Harney, "Northern Star" Office. Mr. Gover, Marquis Court, Drury Lane.

Madgin's Berkshire Coffee House, Little Pult ney Street.

The Silver Cup, Cromer Street. Mr. Rogers, Cooper, Lambeth Walk. Mr. J. Gathard, Page's Walk, Bermondsey. Mr. J. Cleave, I, Shoe Lane. Mr. Thorne, 2, Prospect Place, Barnsbury Pk., Islingto The Literary and Mechanic's Institute, Frederick Place Goswell Road. Mr. R. Moore. Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

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held a public meeting on the 2nd ult., and passed resolutions eulogistic of the late Thomas Clarkson, and regretting his death. They also resolved to wear mourning for thirty days, and recommended the pas-Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, I reeches, and Trousers, 19s.; or the whole, 25s., including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other

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#### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

TO YOUR TENTS, OH CHARTISTS!

We have no ordinary pleasure in calling th reader's attention to the letter of Mr. O'Connor. T the principles, policy, and tactics contained in th document we give our most unqualified approval We feel assured, that those who rested their hope of founding a spurious party upon the ruins of Chartism will receive the missive as mournful intelligence, while the faithful and confiding will hail it with gladness and joy. We have not condescended to make frequent remarks upon the insane cry, that the Land movement was calculated to injure the cause of Chartism, and for this simple reason, because, to our knowledge, the Land Company numbers among its members the best, the bravest, and most resolute of the Chartist body. Like Mr O'Connor, we, too, have witnessed the evils of long, a drowsy, and flagging agitation. That execution should follow upon the heels of design was th policy of Peel, adopted from his knowledge of human nature; it was the strategy of Wellington, borrowed from Napoleon; it was disregard of its value that lost Espartero the regency of Spain, and its observance by the leaders of public opinion is likely to put a new and smiling face upon our old ing struggle. sleepy friend.

We see great force in the opinion, that the laws

will be more cautiously used for the suppression of a politico-social movement, than for the overthrow of a mere political agitation, and, in truth, we have yet to learn that the co-operation of a well-fed, wellhoused, well-satisfied operative is calculated to injure rather than serve a great national movement, and the more especially when we find that, by his own devotion, he has armed himself with the defensive weapon, THE VOTE, which his class contends for. To us, at least, it is evident that the next Chartist STIR will possess the advantage of a great social adjunct. while none will be hardy enough to deny, that the old aristocratic enemy must fight the next battle of might against right with LAND MUFFLES upon both hands and A GAG UPON THE LAWS. Had Mr. O'Connor undertaken the labour, which he now seasonably imposes upon himself, some months since, passed away without leaving a trace of its usefulness behind, whereas, by "nicking the time," as he terms it, he secures the anticipated advantage of fresh and feverish excitement. Moreover, it was right that such a missionary should have waited the opening of the Session and the Minister's BID. It was right, too, that he should have been present at the proposed demonstration in honour of the Chartist Chief and Labour's Parliamentary friend; it was further right, that he should withhold his assistance from those who are too indolent to assist themselves, and, therefore, we approve of his refusal to visit any locality where devotion to the cause has not been evinced in signing a petition for its aid. But, above all, and before all, we approve of the singleness of

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER unmixed and unalloyed, not even blended with the interests of its vounger brother, beyond the inseparable unity which must ever exist between political rights and social enjoyments.

purpose upon which the agitation is to proceed-

It will have been five years since Chartism made its last Parliamentary exhibition in the Metropolis, and it now rests with the disciples and advocates of only Europe, but America, are now looking to England for the next POLITICAL RESOLVE. Let it be then for

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER. At all events Mr. O'Connor cannot be blamed, if sign his name, however SMALL THE HOPE OF BENEFIT MAY BE, IS UNWORTHY OF HIS FREEDOM, AND IS NOT FIT FOR THE FRANCHISE. Nor can any deny the powerful and stunning effect that the muster-roll of the national will, signed by FOUR MILLION MEN AND WOMEN demanding their freedom, is calculated to produce upon tottering thrones, a dishanded aristocracy, and dying parliament. Let every Chartist. then, within reach of the Metropolis, attend at the White Conduit House, on Monday evening next, to hear his chief proclaim his tactics and his hopes; and let those in the provinces prepare the TROUBLESOME PLEASURE of well-signed Sheets for the Chartist missionary. Adding our condemnation of all old women's rubbish to the just censure of Mr. O'Connor, we say, with him,

> ONWARD AND WE CONQUER, BACKWARD AND WE FALL! THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

THE LAST KICK.

While ministers in esse, ministers in posse, ministers in embryo, and some whose hopes may be ranked in the paulo-post-futuro, are maturing their many years' experience and a careful examination of the plans for corruption's LAST KICK, our readers may rest assured that the Irish Metternich is prepared with a DODGE, if not with a measure. Ireland is acknowledged to be the English Minister's great difficulty, while we may truly assert, that pli-hments, the Pianoforte, Drawing in various styles, Dancing. French, Writing, &c., the use of the Globes together will books and all other charges. The family Daniel O'Connell has been Ireland's great difficulty, and greatest curse. This cunning man has ever relied upon the pliancy of the Irish character, rather than upon the success of his advocacy of any defined policy, for his popularity. O'Connell's excuse for tolerating this or that Ministry, has ever been upon the pretence that their policy or promises, if rea-Tranquillity amid unparalleled suffering and provocation; obedience to his commands, however repugnant and contradictory; and contributions, however poor the contributors may be; have been the conditions, the harsh, but yet satisfied conditions, upon which the success of IRELAND'S ONLY MEA. SURE was to depend. We have witnessed an unmanly forbearance in the midst of grievous provocation, an obedience the most servile, and contributions the most lavish; and in exact proportion in which the stipulated requirements and conditions were complied with, we have witnessed the retrogression, the retreat of the SPLENDID PHAN-

BOX, and were, therefore prepared for every fresh

nied the value that society was likely one day to derive from jts credulity, confidence, and ignorance. We have frequently said that however the career of this bad old man should end, that he would " LEAVE THE WORLD BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.

We said so, because of all experience, that which is dearly bought is best, and, heaven knows the Irish have paid dearly for the knowledge he has taught them. We sometimes mourned, lest the posthumous fame of the juggler might stand as a barrier in the way of another and a better system. and, God forgive us! feared lest he should not be honest or bold enough to commit suicide, and thus release his country from that interregnum of hesitation and doubt, which must have been the inevitable result had he died unimpeached and unconvicted. Fortunately, however, God's vengeance and man's the test to his patriotism—the reader will pardon us for the expression in connection with Daniel O'Connell-he is now about to visit the Saxon Parliament, and, under any circumstances, we predict for the LAST TIME. When he broke up the IRISH PARTY, accordng to the conditions prescribed by his Whig pa-

rons, our readers will remember that we attached more significance to the part likely to be acted by the young and enthusiastic of the inferior Catholic tyranny makes paupers, justice makes industrious clergy than to the easily satisfied consciences of the Catholic hierarchy, or the most violent of the Catholic laity. We have witnessed the effect produced upon the iron Liberator by the speeches of two Catholic clergymen at the Rotunda meeting of the PHALANX, and the immediate surrender of the INFLEXIBLE PATRIARCH OF HALF A CEN-He has attempted to stem the rapid current Young Irelandism, by the mean, the dastardly, the shuffling and hypocritical subterfuge of thwarting

sociation to interfere prejudicially with the religion mine—it mattered not which. Has our prediction of any. This heretofore successful weapon has been then, been verified, or not? Again, we denounced shivered in his trembling hand, and now the reader is on tip-toe, anxious to hear the course the Liberator is most likely to pursue in the coming and end-If the Whig Ministers are bold enough to propose silent when the Archbishop blasphemed; but is in out of which will involve extensive patronage, and of

one of their stipulations upon which a conference

would be consented to, into an attack upon the

and strong enough to carry measures the carrying | dignant when the Irish landlords use the blasphea nature that the Liberator can monopolize the lion's share, thereby substituting the popularity and support of a greedy section, for the admiration and author of the whole calamity, is nothing less than devotion of a nation, he will be the Minister's most servile and slavish tool; but if, upon the other hand, frost, who is the author of his death, or his very bad the plea of poverty should stint his gluttonous appetite of a portion of the mess, he will return like a disappointed HARPY, convene his quondam serfs, worse than usual, it has also come after a rather longer and address them thus .-

I have made the last trial in the Saxon Parliament, and now in the winter of age, though, thanks be to God. in the freshness of affection for Ireland, I renounce the Saxon connection and from this spot I declare the UNION REPEALED. On! what pangs I have borne to afford the Minister an unopposed opportunity of doing justice to my loved country. Have I not severed myself from friends that were dear, lest their presumed intemperance should afford the enemy a pretext for withholding aid in the excitement created by his agitation would have Ireland is dearer to me than life itself, I stretch out the right hand and open my arms ready to embrace all Irishmen, without distinction, who are ready to struggle with me for a repeal of the BLIGHTING UNION. I would now rather rely upon the enthusiasm of the oung Irelander than upon the philosophy of the cold looded Saxon. Ah, they hate us. The young gentlenen who seceded have given the assurance, that they meditated no weakening of those religious bonds by which Catholic Ireland has preserved her religion through require, they have given it; I fling all physical force consideration to the four winds of heaven, and call upon them to join me in the last struggle for Irish freedom. Oh! if they require it I will humbly beg their pardon. I was wrong, O'Brien was right. I was too confiding, his family suffered from Saxon oppression before, and I honour him for his obstinacy, and pity my old age for my childish credulity. None but Irishmen and Repealers shall henceforth represent Ireland in the Saxon Parliament; and they shall confine their labours within those walls; and to Ireland, I bury the terms Young and Old Ireland. We are the IRISH PARTY, and will struggle for Ireland on Irish ground. On Mon day we meet under this sacred roof, where all Irish differences shall be buried, and I will be the first to beg par don, if any I have offended. I was in the wrong; but the fault was an amiable weakness, and in an old man may be forgiven. (Uproarious blarney.)

Now, such, in the extreme case, will be the Liberator's speech; and who will venture to deny the effect it would have till the general ELECTION WAS the measure to prove to its enemies, that, if the OVER, when, GLORY BE TO GOD! he would noise has ceased, the work has gone on, and the love | find himself strong enough once more to beard the of the principle increased. We are aware, that not English lion in his den, which, being interpreted, means, WORTH PURCHASING, with another long tail looking for TITLES, JUDGESHIPS, PLACES, PENSIONS, and SOUP.

There is an old saying in Ireland, "Keep the bone and the dog will follow you." Dan apathy should have stripped the principle of any of has been too long followed by the hungry its fair proportions; and let the noisy gabbler say dogs to part with the bone to Smith O'Brien, Vice-Chancellor of England, by Ar. Beard what he will, we declare that the man who will not and the young Irish leader will find himself woefully mistaken if he supposes that King Dan is going to be baulked in the appointment of Master John as his successor, according to the laws of TA NISTRY. NO: THERE IS NO KILLING AN OLD FOX." Dan has been often "bagged," "rur to earth," and "taken above ground;" but he has a many lives as a wild cat, and when pitched out of the Saxon barn, he will either have his share of th mice, or will light upon his legs in Conciliation Hal among the rats, and once more shout-

"HURRAH FOR REPEAL!! FOR REPEAL HURRAH!!!"

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY. We live in a strange world, in strange times, and

with strange people, having strange ideas. The hour for solving the "GREAT DIFFICULTY" once more is at hand, and it is not many days since an able writer in "The Labourer" reminded us that the Irish landlords would constitute the Minister's worthies, and confirmed by our friend the Times. Now we have no objection to the Thunderer demolishing the little noise of our friend of the Quarterly; but, in soher earnest, it is not fair, right, or just, that even GREAT JOVE himself should charge his battery from THE LABOURER'S arsenal without acknowledging the compliment. In plain words, the Times has seized the far-fetched opportuand sleeves. That is, the plain, blunt, and unmistakeable article upon Ireland has been metamor. phosed into mysterious Editorial phraseology, and paraded to the world as a hit-the last hit. The 'Labourer" announced that the Minister would lized, would be a part means to his promised end. fail in his next Irish experiment, from the impossibility of dealing with the abuses of the Irish landlords; and so say we. It now appears that those worthies, not satisfied

with the slow process of depopulation secured by their OWN FAMINE, have come to the magnanimous resolution of enforcing a more extensive purpose of reclamation." system by what is fancifully termed EMIGRATION. That is, that the English government is to furnish the means to the Irish landlords of clearing their estates; of consigning what famine spares to transportation. Such, then, is the mouse produced by the mountain's long and painful labour; while, to meet all and cure all, the "Times" says "No, a good TOM. Nevertheless, though we, who were behind system of Poor Laws is the thing." At any other the scenes, and could see the juggler's SHOW

censure and cry "ware hawk" yet we have never de- hospitals are filled, three ideep, it is wholly inade- and not any particular class. The landlords have quate as a means.

calamity, what we say is, let Ireland have a Poor Law, such as England has." What we say in reply is, GOD FORBID, while, especially in Ireland, any system of Poor Laws will be found inadequate to meet the evil it is proposed to remedy. The law that Ireland requires is the law of TENURE, which will, as if by magic, open every pore of industry, and bring every farthing of available capital into the market. There is not a people on the face of the whole earth so wholly unprepared for the experiment of a pauper rate as the Irish. A pauper rate means the estrangement of friends, and the Irish are hospioppression has applied the touchstone to his nerve, table; it means a brand upon the idle, and the Irish are UNWILLING IDLERS and should not be stamped with their oppressors' infamy; a pauper rate means a whip in the hands of the strong to scourge the weak; a pauper rate is the tyrant's surest means of reconciling slaves to mere bearable misery, and of perpetuating an odious comparison between the comparatively comfortable and hopelessly destitute. Besides, under a proper form of government, no pauper rate would be required, as

Printing House-square back to old times, not long past, but which, no doubt, would be gladly forgotten. We refer to our awkward predictions of August last, when the flush of harvest blinded our short-sighted cotemporary. Then we answered the boastful prediction of plenty staring us in the face with the assurance that winter would bring crowded poor-houses and deserted fields; that the farmers would dismiss their labourers, and that the landlords would abuse the farmers: that, in short, all agricul-Catholic church, or a denial of the right of the As- tural pursuits would be abandoned from fear or fathe Archbishop's blasphemy, which ascribed famine to God. Well, what says the Times now?-we admit a very doubtful authority on so sacred a subject yet worth quoting to shew that the Thunderer wa mies-the Times now speaks thus:-

We have no small pride in bringing our friend of

The introduction of "Divine Providence," for such a purpose, as though "Divine Providence" were the blasphemous. When a drunkard pawns all his clothes for liquor, and "Divine Providence" sends a sharp cold? "Divine Providence" sent a like dispensation in 1822, and again in 1831. By this time it ought to have been reckoned upon. If it is now rather interval than usual. Having thus, however, thrown the calamity upon "Divine Providence," they procoed to repeat the well-known and most disgraceful assumption, that the "potatoe-crop" is "the main support, not only of the labouring classes, but also of most of the tenant-farmers." The more shame for the landlords. There you have at once the fact, which, and not "Divine Providence," has "plunged the population of Ireland into the most dreadful state of destitution and of want." If the landlords, in next session. We, at least, do not see sufficient pite of continual warnings, persevered in a system which made the poor, the labourers, and even the tenant-farmers dependent on a crop, which, besides its usual inferiority for the food of man, is subject to a decennial failure, it is arrant blasphemy in them to father upon "Divine Providence" their own want of humanity and forethought. Again, the Times appears to have learned, for the

first time, that the Irish farmers were as badly offmany of them, as the labourers; although, if anxious centuries of bloody persecution, That is all the guarantee for knowledge upon the subject, our friend might have read the following fact from one of Mr. U'Connor's letters to the Irish landlords ---

"A farmer who has occupied 100 acres of land for 25 years, and who has lived upon stinking milk and potatoes during the whole time, will consider himself happy if, at the end of that period, he has saved £250, or £10 a year for interest of capital, and remuneration of labour, and that sum you will have squeezed out of him as fine for a renewal of his lease at an INCREASED RENT."

It is needless to multiply instances of the Thunderer's folly. The fact is, that a great journal must handle great subjects, and the Irish one in its present phase is so novel, that we must allow the novice time to gain knowledge from experience, before we can expect much sound sense from him. Not to write about Ireland now, would be to be out of the fashion, and the adage goes, "Out of the fashion, out of the world."

What with the false reasoning of the Times, the false position of the Irish landlords, and the false heart of Daniel O'Connell, we shall be agreeably surprised if we do not see many false steps taken by our

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

Famine, pestilence, and death stalk with gigantic strides over the "green isle." The accumulated curses of a long system of oppression, misgovernment, and neglect, have fallen upon it all at once; and, as yet, there is scarcely a practical or a statesman-like measure adopted by the Government to rescue Ireland from utter ruin. The succeeding winter threatens to be more terrible than the present. The only approach to efficient remedies hitherto indicated is that to be found in the resolutions agreed to by the Re-productive Employment Committee of Landlords, to be submitted to the meeting of Peers, members of the House of Commons, and Landowners, in Dublin, on Thursday. No details of the proceedings or deliberations of that body have reached us at the time of writing, but a glance at the subjects which will occupy their attention, may not be unprofitable.

The resolutions, we find, repudiate the direct employment of the great mass of the able-bodied people by the State, as having a tendency to paralyse industry, and substitute artificial for natural labour insurmountable difficulty, when, lo, we have the they object to any kind of employment which does prediction verified from the mouths of those very not lead to the increase of food, or articles which may be exchanged for it; and assert that all mea. sures of relief for the able-bodied, should be based on the principle of encouraging the employment of labour by private individuals; the absorption of surplus labour by the State, and the provision of facilities by the State for private employment. The committee propose to absorb this surplus labour, and at the same time increase food, by the erection of piers and harbours for fishery purposes, with model creasing the food supplies, that a systematic plan property should be represented in Parliament, 4, 11 throughout the country. On this head we present the words of two of the resolutions agreed to by the committee :-"That in such system an option should be given

to the proprietors of waste lands to undertake the reclamation themselves: and, in order to enable them to do se, means should be placed at their disposal for obtaining public loans for that purpose-the security of such loans to be confined to the land improved-and (subject to due protection of rever sionary interests) every possible facility should be afforded them of alienating their waste lands for the It will be seen that by this resolution the land-

lords are wide awake to their own interest, and have or a liberal Millocrat shall have the power of the no objection to have the present unfertile and waste representing and plundering them through the heart lands in their possession made productive and rentpaying by means of advances of public money. From this course we totally dissent, If the State is to act upon the principle laid down by the landlords themselves, namely, to absorb all the surplus labour by and that is the price of labour. With augmenmen public works and the reclamation of waste lands, let demands the power of meeting them either rem remarks time this proposition may be reasonable and may

had privileges enough already without making this Well but, says the Times, "We are not bound to severe calamity a means of bringing more grist to propose a permanent remedy for a mere casual their mill. The next resolution is not very clear though it points to something like what we should wish to be done. After stating that the Government should also construct naval dockyards, safety harbours, packet stations, and other works of a na. tional character, the Committee say-

In addition to these measures, a scheme of spe tematic colonization would, in our opinion, provide the means of subsistence to a large portion of ou destitute population—would relieve many districts in this country which are now unable to support their inhabitants—would benefit the colonies by sup plying them with labour—would increase the supply of food throughout the world by bringing fresh land into cultivation - and would largely extend the market for home manufactures. If this means a system of proprietary Home Co

lonics, established under State superintendence, with

the resources of the State, for the benefit only of

those located in such colonies and the national finances, we think that the proposal of such a mea. sure does great credit to the political wisdom of the Committee; but, as it stands, it is so vague, that it is quite possible it does not mean that. We must wait and see whether the debates at the general meeting will enlighten us. The resolutions further embody direct encouragement to emigration-the simplification of the Drainage Acts—the amendment of the laws affecting estates under the Courts of Equity, so that facilities for selling portions of their estates may be given to landowners; and, with the like view, the introduction of cheap and simple modes for the transfer, partition and exchange of landed property. The amendment of the grand jury system—the improvement of the social condition of the agricultural labourer, by improving their dwellings, and, through the medium of proper sani. tory regulations, ensuring to them good and healthy habitations-the dissemination of agricultural know. ledge-compensation to tenants for permanent im. provements, and taxation on absentee proprietors. form the leading outlines of a scheme, which if wanting in some important elements and particulars, is yet by far the most business-like and prac. tical that has yet emanated from the other side of the Irish channel.

To most of those measures we do not see how that Whigs can make any opposition. While, if Russell has the wisdom to secure a solid title to the name of which he is ambitious—that of a statesman—he will thus forewarned do with the Irish landlords, as Peel did with the Whigs-outbid them; and, by something like a decided and bold plan, at once conciliate the support of the Irish people, and neutralize all oppo. sition in Parliament, which could do him any serious

In noticing the movement of this new Irish party last week, we augured that it would prove a great benefit to that country, and if the general meeting entertain, and agree to anything like the scheme which the Committee intend to submit to them, it will materially promote the great object in view. The subject will come before Parliament with weight and influence, and in so connected and tangible a shape, that it may be both speedily and effectually dealt with. If so, 1847 will, we trust, lay the foundation for a new political and social system for Ireland. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the actual intentions of the ministry, with reference to their policy

authority and authenticity about the few statements that have been made in certain journals. They wear more of the appearance of guesses at the probable course of the Cabinet, than statements of plans already decided upon. Before we again meet our readers, this uncertainty will have, we should imagine, been put an end to. Looking to the alarming nature of the crisis, and the pressing urgency for immediate measures, Lord John will surely imitate his predecessor, and, on the very first night of the sexsion, "make a clean breast," as to the principles and policy by which he means to govern Ireland, and other leading questions. If he falters, equivocates, or falls beneath the exigencies of the time, he will fall from power never to rise again. To no minister was there ever given so fair an opportunity of making a stand as a great statesman. The very magnitude of the evil, by removing from his path those party, sectarian and selfish obstructions, which in ordinary seasons impede the progress of reform-has half paved the way for a sweeping and masterly scheme of policy, which by grappling effectually with, and extinguishing the causes of Irish misery and wretchedness, and substituting, instead, institutions founded upon sound and progressive principles, would not only secure & nation's happiness, but universal gratitude and admiration. Dare Lord John take this leap? Even it he failed, the attempt would be hailed with acclamation, and beheld with pleasure. We fear the doom of the Whigs is upon him-that the opportunity will pass away unimproved, and Ireland's deliverance

they may do or purposo. The lull to which we alluded last week, preparatory to the active commencement of Parliamentary proceedings, has scarcely been interrupted by the slight electionoering movements that have taken place during the week. In East Worcestershire, a Protectionist was returned without opposition. In North Lincolnshire, a Whig walked over the course on the same hereditary grounds. Mr. Charles Cochrane appears to be making some way in Westminster, if we may judge by a waspish and would be witty attack upon him in the Chronicle. The Whiglings can't afford to be silent any longer, and, I true to their nature, they commence their attack k upon the new candidate for Westminster, by sneer to ing at extension of the Suffrage. "Wait a little ke longer." That is one of the questions upon which h

both Conservatives and Whigs, and so-calleded

Liberals will have to change their or inions.

have to be effected by other agencies than a Whig

Government. Water can rise no higher than its own

level-Whigs cannot soar above their own an-

cient principles-prejudices rather. A glance at

their past history as a party is no very good recipe

for producing sanguine expectations as to anything

Lord Lincoln made his first appeaance before the he electors of Manchester on Tuesday night, and ad-iddressed a crowded and influential meeting in a cuntu ning, plausible, clever, and withal able speech, in in which he shewed that he had not sat at the feet of of Peel, his political Gamaliel, as a pupil for nothinging. The report occupies more than a page of the morning ing journals, so that we cannot pretend to glance in in these cursory observations on the various topics in in. troduced. It is sufficient to say that, at the close ofe of his address, his Lordship, in reply to questionsons, avowed himself to be opposed to Universal Suffrageage: the Ten Hours' Bill, the immediate repeal of thether Corn Laws, interference with the Anglo Irishrish Church, the removal of the Rate-paying clauses its in the reform act, the Ballot, and Electoral Distriction nity afforded by the Cavan landlords, for using an curing houses and salt depots attached, along the On the question of national education he was classication article upon Ireland from "The Labourer," body coast; and farther, for the especial purpose of in- rately guarded, and to the query whether persons as a

> but did not not think there was at present an undividual proponderance of property. This will be quite sufficient to enable our readeades to judge of the qualifications and claims of the one on ponent of John Bright: we don't see a pin to shookhood betwixt them so far as the questions affecting the th labourers are concerned. Each of them live by thy th

system which crushes industry to the bottom of tof the scale, and exalts upon it the idler or the usurer. the thousands of unenfranchised and toiling labelabor

ers, operatives and artizans in Manchester, it wit mo ters very little whether a conservative Aristocstocc dium of unjust and oppressive institutions.

thought it very desirable both should be representented

We have unhappily still to record an upward hrd dency in prices. Bread, vegetables, butchers' my ma malt, beer, spirits, everything is on the rise, but but public works and the reclamation of waste tands, let stationary or diminishes. Trade languishes, hes, the State, or its constituents—the people at large—prospects for the future book gloomy. The see see twist and turn of the wonderful paper, were bound to appear feasible, but, just now, when workhouses and be the gainers by this expenditure of national funds, for 1847 will find work enough out for it. it.

fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s. A Method or Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates,

tors of their churches to deliver discources appropriate to the occasion. Science v. Hymen .- The Laneaster and Carlisle Railway is now opened throughout, and, as it constitutes the route to the far-famed Gretna, if the electric telegraph should be adopted by the directors on that line, elopements would become almost impracticable. What an enemy science is to romance and love!

CHARTIST WEDDING .- On Monday, January 11th, at All Saints Church, Fulham, by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Baker, Philip M'Grath, President of the National Charter Association, and Corresponding Secretary to the Na-

### phonylonial and Foreign Review.

hat ache accounts received this week from the Cape GGood Good Hope and New Zealand are of a pacific reracterracter, and the probability exists that, ere long, cace wilce will be re-established in both colonies. IIThe gIhe great fact of the week has been the opening

tithe Fthe French Chambers with the usual "Speech" nm Lom Louis Philippe. This precious production will f founcfound at full length in our Foreign Intelligence. WWe liWe lament the distress under which so many of e e Free French people are at present suffering, and which I pron prominently noticed in the "Speech." The meatrices itres intended to be brought forward by the governelent alent are undefined; the paragraph is a vague expreso.on ofon of "sympathy"-nothing more. Ther There appears to be an end to the entente cordiale

whi which for years we were used to hear so much. isisteasstead of the fudge about the "friendship," "intia ate rate relations," and "cordial understanding," bescreen seen the governments of France and England, so opnspionspicuous in former speeches, we have merely an sissignificant paragraph, setting forth the co-operation the Mexicaus were more united than ever, women If the two governments in endeavouring to effect a even joining them to repel the invasion." esttleattlement of the affairs of the River Plate. The Montsontpensier marriage has blown up the entente gordiordiale. Since the delivery of the speech, some tive-ave-and-twenty documents in relation to the marjagejage question have been presented to the Chambers. for their homes and freedom. So perish the minions length at the top of the order, and who Lancashire aid, not so much for money, for that we do points, as my information is exclusively derived from 150 fso far as a glance at them enables us to judge, it ap- of tyranny in every conflict, so triumph the cham- must see the order properly stamped, and not ask so much; as that, you either strike or cause some pearpears, that, first, Guizot contrived to humbug Aber- pions of right in every struggle. Heenleen on the oceasion of the snug little meeting at Hea; Ea; that, second, Palmerston got up, or became a ppartparty to, a dirty intrigue on the part of the English egoveroment, to saddle one of the Coburg vermin upon the the Spaniards in the shape of a husband for the SpaSpanish Queen; that, third, Guizot seized upon this intentriquing of Palmerston as a pretext for throwing HALIFAX .- THE WEST TESTIMONIAL .- Persons desirous oververboard the "cordial understanding" come to with AbAberdeen, and lost no time, nor scrupled at any memeans, in pushing the claims of Montpensier; that. forfourth, Palmerston and the Coburg were outwitted, an and the "artful dodger's" young hopeful carried off th the prize; that, fifth, Palmerston, when he found he he had lost the game, lost his temper, and, in the w wordy conflict with his wily antagonists which follo lowed the marriage, exhibited himself to but little as advantage; and that, lastly, the correspondence On her marrow and bones lapped down with her e communicated to the French Chambers exhibits the k knavery of the French, and the imbecility of the I English Government.

Louis Philippe has the unblushing assurance to s speak of the confiscation of Cracow as "an unexpected event," which he follows up by the intimation that he has "protested against that infraction | Lest their own slavish bondsmen should rise on their of the treaties." He says this much, because he must say something on the subject. Some nine | Shall Britons rebel for free trade in her plains diplomatic documents on this question have been supplied to the Chambers. There will be long winded discussions, and perhaps the usual barren paragraph in favour of Poland, introduced into the "address," but this will be all.

as the Chamber of Deputies-we say nothing of that mockery of a house of legislature, the Peers-Louis Philippe's lacqueys? The Chamber of Deputies is composed of four hundred and five nine members, contains, 66 lawyers or notaries, 7 physicians, 44 officers of the army, either on half pay or in active service, 2 officers of the navy in active service, 82 ma- | The right to man's homege, the rule of mankind. gistrates, 52 administrators, 13 civil engineers, 27 merchants or bankers, 8 manufacturers, 8 ironmasters, 9 ministers, 15 members of the institute, 5 diplomatists, and 6 literary men, 3 of whom are chie editors of daily newspapers. The remaining 115 Deputies are mostly landed proprietors. These too, be it remembered, are elected by a constituency of two hundred thousand electors, the citizen class of a nation of 35 millions. As long as this system lasts, there is no hope for Poland so far as French sympathy is concerned. But this system will not last for Up, up, then, for Poland! the young and the brave, ever, nor will Louis Philippe and Guizot always rule Let Poles for their fatherland sleep in their grave, the roast. "Every dog has his day," and Or from despots and tyrants their futherland free! these mongrels will have theirs, but another day is

The disturbances in the French provinces are on the increase; several serious collisions have taken place between the starving people and the autho-

If "coming events" may be predicted from the newal of the sanguinary scenes of former years may great preparations for a re-commencement of the mediately followed by a general outbreak of the Radicals, against the party in power. Weannounced last week the arrest of Senor Olozaga, who still remains in custody. His aged father expired on but they must request that the guardians will at learning the arrest of his son. What will they do once call for and accept his resignation." with Olozaga? Will they charge him with high treason, put him to a mock-trial, and murder him, as they have done with so many other victims? The royal tigress, Christina, is quite capable of such an atrocity, and it is well known that she

has commanded the present outrage. Switzerland is again the theatre of disturbances The latest accounts represent that the insurrection of the Fribourg radicals had failed. Before reaching the city they were fired upon by the Government troops, and compelled to fall back on Mor at, with the loss of some killed, counded, and prisoners. The authorities of Fribourg had caused a number of persons to be arrested, and on the 8th the troops of the Government, composed of infantry, carabineers, and artillery, marched upon Morat, the

head-quarters of the insurrection.

The most awfui distress prevails in Flanders and Germany. In Flanders the scenes taking place is Ireland find their counterpart. In the district of Elberfield in Rhenish Prussia more than eight thousand working people are without employment, many caution to those looking for work, and a reproof to dying of starvation. The most frightful misery exists throughout Silesia, and even Berlin, the capital of Prussis, is not exempted from the effects of the scarcity of provisions and of general distress. In this state of things Communism is rapidly advancing, and finds eager converts amongst the unhappy people, who begin to see that nothing short of a great social as well as poli- THE CLOSING OF THE SECOND SECTION, tical revolution will afford them relief.

The King of Sweden has sent a "protest" to matic circles. The day that sees the first blow joining will be enrolled in the 3rd Section; the Secrestruck against the absolute tyrants will be a great taries will send in immediately to the Corresponding day for Sweden; she has a long series of wrongs and humiliations to revenge and efface, and her sons the Second Section, in addition to the returns prepant for the struggle.

Italy is in a state of great excitement. From the Alps to the extremity of Calabria, curses both loud Count Frederick Gonfalonieri was celebrated at Mi- prior to Monday, February 15th. lan on the 30th ult., in the Church of San-Fedele. The whole of the population thronged the streets, including all the patrician families and Count Casati, the podesta of the city. After the ceremony, they all went to inscribe their names at the Palazzo Gonfalonieri. This movement of the population caused so much sensation, that the authorites in the evening ordered the theatre to be shut, to prevent any further meeting. A letter from Bologna states, that Cardinal Vanicelli, the late legate, took his departure on the morning of Sunday, the 3rd inst., and the new legate, Cardinal Amat, arrived at six the same evening, and was received by the people with acclama-

assembled in the square of St. Petronio, and with the students at their head, followed by the political offenders included in the amnesty, of whom M. Galetti was the leader, marched in procession to the Palazzo Publico, and stopping under the grand balcony, exclaimed repeatedly, "Long live Pius IX. !--Long live Cardinal Amat !- Italian independence for keep a check book against the Secretary and Treaever!" But everything passed off without the least surer, and be present at the audit of the Branch disorder. In the evening there was a general illu-

from the United States. Taylor and Santa Anna shall be to examine the Branch books, and report have not yet met. The Mexican Commander had thereon at the first meeting in every month. sent out a detachment of 2,000 men to destroy the water-tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. Congress had been occupied chiefly with the discussion of the President's Message with regard to the Mexican war. The debates were extremely sharp. The duty recommended upon tea and coffee would not be imposed it was believed. From Philadelphia given. The certificates will not be sent to the re we learn that Mr. Baker, of Illinois, just returned | quest of letters in which this rule is not observed. from the army, had delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, by which the greatest excitement had been produced. He represented "the utter incompetency of a handful of men to conquer Mexico -that an over whelming force was necessary-that

From the contemplation of this war so disgraceful to the United States, and so injurious to the cause of liberty, we turn to the struggle in the Caucasus, where again the slaves of Russia have been made to The person's name applying to the local post | If you fully coincide with us, let me hear from you; feel the vengeance of the heroic Circassians, fighting office for the order must be written at full and, though our work is well nigh done, the Journeymen's

### To Readers & Corresponder is.

Joun Arnort begs to acknowledge the receipt of 3s. from Mr. William Johnson and friends, for the O'Connor

of subscribing to West's Testimonial, can send to Mr. C. Smith, 2, Ramsden Court, Halifax. MR. CRABTREE, Great Horton .-- The papers were posted on Priday evening. ME, JOHN GASKELL, Hyde .- Stamps will do.

POLAND.

"War to the Knife."-Palafox. Shall Russian, shall Prussian, shall Austrian rage Sweep Poland away in its merciless flood. Shall Metternich suckle his wasting old age

Shall Cracow, the remnant of Poland's existence, Slavishly set in the autocrat's crown, No. never, while lives in our arm resistance, We'll perish like freemen or live with renown.

Shall the Despot of Prussia and cold blooded Czar, Play at king-craft for nations with Austrian cheat, While our tyrants at home fear the justice of war?

That our merchants may traffic in blood and in grain While Poland is bound by her tyrants in chains When the flash from our thunder would snap them in Do we pay for our soldiers, our tyrants, and tars,

But to cut our own throats and feed indolent clowns, Can we boast of our savage and barbarous wars And what else can be expected from such a liody | While we tremble and crouch beneath despots in

eaven each Pole should his slave hovel fire, As beacons to rally round liberty's cry And send their proud Tyrants to hell for a choir To chaunt to OLD NICK, as the three DEVILS fry. When despots conspire, let freemen combine

To reverse the decree, that mocks nature and mind, That divinity's laws to tyrants assign If men are made equal by Him who gives life, What Infidel, Autocrat, Bishop, or Priest, Can plead Heaven's laws, that forbid brother's strife, As their title to sit with their God at the feast.

When Kingcraft and Priestcraft commanded submission; The young shooting genius of times flies too fast In the disbanded army to hold a commission, If brothers we be, let us enter the fold;

A way with such folly, the dark days are past,

But if mankind of masterdom still stands in need, That the few from the many their birth-right withhold, Is not writ in God's Bible—it's not in man's creed.

Let her valleys be crimsoned with blood to the knee;

DINNER TO LORD J. RUSSBLL.—The Weaver's Company entertained the Premier on Wednesday The only thing worth notice in the speech of Lord John was, that a deliberation that his Lordship freely admitted the right which the nation had rities, and a number of the disaffected have been to expect to be governed by the political party most able and willing to do it service.

THE LATE STARVATION CASE AT WORCESTER .- The THE LATE STARVATION CASE AT WORCESTER.—The Belper Law Commissioners transmitted their decision in Somers Town shadows at present overhanging Spain, then a re-newal of the sanguinary scenes of former years may contains the decision :- "The demeanour of Mr. be anticipated. The Carlists appear to be making Crisp in the case of Sarah Doney was so improper, Kilmarnock and his neglect to attend to her wants prove him to Greenwich be so insensible of the obligations imposed by his Birmingham (Red Lion) asserted, that the rising of the Carlists will be im- and discretion, that the commisioners cannot permit Leicester, per Astill him to retain his situation. Looking, however, to Merthyr, per Morgan the representations which have been made in his St. Germains de Livet favour, and to the high opinion which the guardians have expressed as to his general conduct, the commissioners will refrain from dismissing Mr. Crisp,

> HIS DEVILOHIP AGAIN .- By a recent ukase, the Em peror of Russia has imposed a heavy tax on all books relating to the Jewish worship; not only on those published in Russia, but also on those imported from other

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .- Dr. Bowring has given no tice of his intention to bring before the Hou e of Commons the subject of alteration in our weights and mea Rochdale su res, and the introduction of the decimal system.

CAUTION-ONCE FOR ALL.

I have to request that good natured friends will not send persons that are TROUBLESOME TO Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 THEM to Lowbands for employment, as there is not a single o pening for a single person, and those who come will be disappointed, and will receive no consideration after this warning. I am pestered REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT with persons from all parts of the country, while there are men enough unemployed in the parish to do double the work required. This is meant as a Nottingham, per J. Sweet those who deceive them.

FEAROUS O'CONNER, Lowbands, Thursday.

> CHARTIST CO OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

AND THE APPROACHING BALLOT. The Sub-Secretaries and Members are hereby in-

Vienna, against the confiscation of Cracew, which is said to have excited a great sensation in diplo-day, January 21st, after which date all members William Plumb ... Nottingham Secretary, P. M'Grath, the names, trades, residence, &c., of all members who may at that date have joined viously sent.

The Ballot for the location of Second Section, is postponed from January 18th, to Monday, 22nd of February. Persons to be eligible to this ballot, must and deep are invoked against Austria. The funeral of have paid up their shares with all demands, on or FEARGUS O'CONNOR

Secretaries.

THOMAS CLARK CHRISTOPHER DOYLE PHILIP M'GRATH THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER

NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

All district Secretaries and Treasurers to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are hereby strictly enjoined to attend to the following regulations in all transactions with the Directors. No circumstances will be admitted as a reason for detions. On the next day, at twelve, about 2,000 parting from these rules in any case where they People, with white banners and bands of music, apply.

First.—A scrutineer shall be appointed by each NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION some ship carpenters had, at the bidding of their mas-1 tween workmen. Another grand feature of the associa branch on the first meeting night or day in every month, whose duty shall be to attend the branch meetings, and receive the subscriptions. The Secretary shall, before the disselving of each meeting, sum up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall immediately hand them over to the Treasurer. He shall books, and report to the shareholders as to their correctness.

Second-Every branch shall appoint two auditors, On Wednesday, the Cambria arrived at Liverpool whose term of office shall be six months; their duty Third.—Letters enclosing money must distinctly

set forth the respective funds to which the whole amount belongs. Fourth.-In all letters requiring certificates it must be stated whether they are for members of the first, second, or third section. And whether the certificate required be the first or second,

and if the second, the number of the first must be

Fifth .- All communications, whether enclosing money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows -" To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 83. Dean-street, Soho, London.

All monies must be remitted in Post Office

Orders, or by Bank Order payable on de-

London, as none other will be acknowledged. about the 10th ultimo.\*

"THE DIRECTORS, Land Office, 83, Dean Street, Soho.

must be addressed as follows, for

London. By Order of the Directors. PHILIP M'GRATH, Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

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

Crieff Bradford Thomas Moore, jun. Joseph Wade, Boulogne Westminster Derby Camberwell Warwick Colne, per Hay ... Nottingham, per Sweet Shrewsbury, per Powell Norwich Whittington and Cat Cheltenham Merthyr Tydvi), per Morgan Blackburn Bilston Oldham Kidderminster Ashton Sunderland, per Haines Rochdald

SECTION No. 2.

Crieff A. W. Mells Charles Pattison . Wellingborough .. Smethwick Retford Alfred Freighton . James Moore Thrapstone Belper J. Bishop W. Nicholson George Barton Easington-lane George Terry Cripplegate Greenwich, J. Robertson George Dunham ... John Cary ... Benjamin Howlett

Lambeth

Westminster .. Do. W. Rogers Julian Harney Derby A Wilson, Lincoln W. Cuin Bridgewater, per Tweedy Plymouth Newcastle-on-Tyne Corbridge Hindley, per Cook Aberde Stockton-on-Tees .. Barnstable

Nottingham, per Sweet Shrewsbury, per Powell Lynn, per Burton Whittington and Cat Cheltenham

Monchton Deverell Ledbury, James Bennett Oldbam Torquay Kidderminster Teignmouth

Leigh Sunderland, per Hains Daventry

Swindon Marylebone

Norwich

Thomas Harrison, Stanbope

Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2

£226 7 5 OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. York, per J. Jefferson

Dunfermline, per J. Gordon South Shields, per W. Gilfillan .. Burnley, per W. Frankland ... Prescutt, per J. Robinson Wigton, per T. Bell The Chartist Association, Heywood, Thos. Wrigley ...
Oldham. per W. Hamer
Preston, per J. Brown Westminster Committee

Received by Mr. T. M. Wheeler. Richard Burke ..

Messrs. Findlaters Per Mr. Christopher Doyle.

Bermondsey Garndiffeth, Thos. Phillip Wm. Jones Merthyr, per Morgan Warwick Mr. Wright City of London Torquay

FOR MES. JONES. Mr. W. Smith, Liverpool VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND. Manchester

South London Hall Thomas Harrison, Stanhope, FOR JOHN WEST From George Smith, Halifax ...

0 13 10

FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

"Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of the above Institution held their usual weekly meeting on Menday last, at their new offices, 11, Tottenham Court Road, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Letters were Chairman said, that in accordance with previous read containing the adhesion of persons from all parts of the country, as also a mass of other correspon- day last, which was attended by several members who dence, amongst which was a communication from the executive committee of the Basket Makers' Society Association of United Trades would be submitted to the of Great Britain, explaining the position of the turn- present meeting, and a statement would be delivered out in that trade, clearing proving, if there is such a containing an analysis or compendium of their objects thing as conspiracy, the employers in that trade are and purposes, &c. He would not occupy more of their eminently guilty, as the following document will time by any preliminary remarks, as the subject would COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO A MASTER IN

MANCHESTER, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE "MASTER BASKET MAKERS UNION."

> Nottingham. Nav. 28th, 1846.

post of Secretary to the "Master Basket Makers Union," -for I regret to say, I have not had your name in our book, through losing of your letter dated 6th October, which I then duly answered, but have not received from you a further communication. I ought to have had your mand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post name entered in the book, but your letter was lost, and Office Orders must be made payable at the this day found after nearly eight weeks missing. The Office Orders must be made payable at the object of our Union you are fully aware from the contents of the enclosed circular, of which I sent you a copy

men in your neighbourhood to fall on the funds of the the order must be made payable to Feargus | men in your neighbourhood to init on the thinds of the O'Connor. All letters containing money they are insolvent, and that there are no funds connected Trades is an institution intended for, and well calculated with their union. If we win the battle, and we have as nearly won as this,-that we cannot find the enemy to beat him :- I say if we ultimately triumph (as we shall) let us not do it without Lancashire aid. Dublin has turned off itslsixty men on the 21st inst., and not a society man works in that city. Nearly two hundred Society men (if they have a society)

are unemployed; so you will perceive we have done something without Lancashire, for Lancashire has not struck nor sent money to aid our friends at Wolverhampton. We can win without you, that is certain; but, a spleadid triumph certain and lasting, which shall effectually settle the question, cannot be achieved without your aid. I shall be glad to hear of your convening meetings in Lancashire, and doing what you can to help us in the I am, &c., yours truly,

9, Angel Row, Nottingham.

P.S .- Our deputation did, (no doubt) all they could to ffect a strike, -now if you in the locality can do what we strangers cannot, you will confer an obligation on the # The following extracts from the circular referred to,

will be sufficient to explain the designs of the Master's Union. At a meeting of Master Basket Maker's from va-

rious parts of the country, held at Birmingham on Monday the 5th of October, 1846, the following resolutions were ununimously adopted :-RESOLVED .- That the masters supporting this resolution, do engage to employ no journeyman connected

October instant. RESOLVED .- That the said Master's offer the rate of wages (to the workman) given about the year 1830. RESOLVED .- That the Members of this Union do pay after the rate of sixpence for himself and for each and every of the men in his employ, for contingent expenses

General Treasurer. Resouven.—That the United Society of Journeyn Basket Makers, resorted at to an expedient at once dishonourable and unjust in the case of the late strike at Wolverhampton; at that town a demand was made for a considerable advance in the rate of wages, this the Masters's refused to give. To effect their purpose, the Journeymen's society supplied, and are now supplying

with material, a shop designated a " Beehive." To overthrow these designs, this meeting do recommend that the committee do render such pecuniary assistance to the employers of Wolverhampton as shall enable them to undersell the Journeymen's shop; and as it is hoped, will effectually and for ever prevent the recurrence of such dastardly mean attempts.

Chairman, Robert Rayns, Market Place, Leicester. Secretary, W. II. WATTS, 9, Angel Row, Nottingham. N.B .- The Union numbers considerably more than

\*\* All orders to be made payable to the Treasurer and forwarded to the Secretary, to whom all communications must be addressed.

The smallest subscriptions will be thankfully received and promptly acknowledged. CHRISTOPHER WARDALL, General Secretary, at Mr Clark's 31, Bridge-street, Manchester.

HENRY CLARE, General Treasurer, 34, Bridge-street Manchester.

If anything were wanted to convince the trades of England of the superiority of National Association over even National Individual Trades Union, they might take the case of the Basket Makers, who have well-organized association, with branches in every large town in the three kingdoms, and yet their union is all but destroyed by the counter union of their employers, with their superior monetary power, which enabled them to undersell the workmen in Wolverhampton, and so defeat what they please to term "a mean and dastardly attempt" on the part of workmen to better their condition by self-employment. The monetary power of the employers must therefore be met by the superior monetary power of national organization, and the superior facilities such a body possesses for the disposal of goods when manufactured. The committee much regret the Basket Makers have not previously joined the National Association, for they and the well-organized trades of Britain, may rest a sured that nothing can withstand the money power of the employing classes

but national combination among their workmen. The following report was received from the society's missionary in Scotland, Mr. Jacobs:-

GLASGOW.

District Committee met on Friday Evening Nelson Street, Clapel, present,-Delegates from the Iron-Moulders, Carriers, Tin-Plate Workers, Bakers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Pipe Makers, Upholsterers, Weavers, Joiners, Ship Carpenters, and Nailers. Several members were absent, but we did not take down their trades. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, also a letter from the general secretary, which gave thorough satisfaction. The question as to fining the absent members was then mosted, but ordered to stand over.

Mr. Jacobs was called on to report the progress of the association, which he did to the approbation of all. Arrangements were made for the missionary's lecturing to the several trades during the ensuing

The following resolutions were agreed to unani-"That Mr. Graham be District Treasurer."

"That it is recommended that the subscriptions be paid in on Friday night, and sent off to the central committee on Saturday." That the convener, treasurer, and secretary, be a

sub-committee to conduct the ordinary business of "That the full district committee meet every alternate Friday in Nelson Street Chapel.'

"That the sub-committee meet as often as they Mr. Jacobs has met the officers of the following with their respective bodies, Cotton Spinners,

Dressers, and Plumbers. Mr. Lenegan, the society's agent in Wigan and its neighbourhood, reported he had visited the Shoe- the principle manifested by the gentlemen of the law,

of national union.

also a meeting at Over Darwin, in the large room of ment. the Commercial Inn. on Tuesday, the 19th instant. Some correspondence having taken place between Mr. J. W. Parker, of Manchester, (late of London,) and the Central Committee, it was resolved, "That mence his tour in about a week.

SUNDERLAND.

Sunderland was held in the large room of the Dun Cow | fend them, whose influence will tend greatly to reconcile Hotel, New Hopper-street, Mr. William Bell in the chair. their opposents, and a similar degree of reconciliation cussed, during which the incredible fact was stated that mittee and mediating agents, when differences arise be- a kind mother, and an affectionate wife.

ters commenced sawing, which, while it bespoke the demand there was for work, and the expedients that the masters were put to in order to have the work excecuted. It also showed how unprincipled some working men even were towards others, by engaging with work which they could consistently refuse, and which tended to protract the strike of the sawyers, that had now lasted

nearly eleven weeks. The Trades' business having been disposed of, the arrangements made at a committee meeting, held on Friwere not of the committee, the rules of the National no doubt be clearly described by Mr. James Dunn, who he then introduced to their notice, and who was received with cheers.

Mr. Dunn, on rising, speke as follows :- Mr. Chairman

and fellow-townsmen, in accordance with the request of

your committee and others of your members, which was expressed in a resolution passed at their meeting on Fri. Sin .- You will no doubt think me unworthy to fill the day last, I appear before you to discharge the duty which you then required me to undertake. At that meeting I presented the rules of the National Association of United Trades, which I wrote for by your desire, and I have looked over them and other printed Documents which were sent along with them, and will attempt to give, as you required, a purposes of the National Association of United Trades; together with its form and constitution, and mode of proceedings, &c.: in doing which I to have crave your indulgence, as I have had no opportunity of witnessing any of the Association's proceedings from personal observations consequently my conceptions may be defective on some reading the Northern Star, together with the rules and other documents in question. So far, however, as ! am enabled to judge, the National Association of United to effect the protection of industry, by enabling those of the working classes who become its members, to assist themselves and each other to secure an equitable compensation for their labour, in whatever part of the country they reside, or whatever may be their trade or employment, and on terms proportionate to their respective incomes. The general business of the Association is conducted in London, where its office is situated; and where the principal officers, who are called the Central Committee, meet and confer; they hear or examine all stateinquiry on any subject in which it may be requisite-and after due deliberation, they determine according to the best of their judgment. They also have power to appoint agents to go from one part of the country to another, to explain the objects of the Association where required, or to urge the claims on any class of working men, or to mediate in cases of disputes, &c., &c. The Committee consists of thirteen persons-viz., a President and Vice President, and six members all residing in London, who transact all business requiring personal attention, and five committee men residing in different parts of the country, who aid and assist by correspondence. The writing and accounts. &c., are performed by the General Secretary, who also reside in London, and holds office a ong as he gives satisfaction. He is required to give se with the Journeymen's Society, after the 17th day of

curity to a given amount, as a guarantee for the safety of the money passing through his hands. The Association's funds are deposited in a bank, and no money can be withdrawn but by a cheque signed by the President and Vice President. The working people of every part of Great Britain, whether men, won,en, or children, are all eligible to become members; this is done by the work people of each branch of business residing in the same locality, forming themselves into a trades society or union, which they may conduct under any legal form of government they please, as the Association does not interfere in the private concerns of trades society, but merely with what relates to their connexion with the Association. The several trades, or other branches of business in a town city, borough, form a district branch of the National Association. District Committees are appointed for the as often as the Committee shall levy, to the Secretary of general consideration of business relating to the several trades or occupations, in the said town, city, borough, the branch or district; who shall remit the same to the and a district secretary is appointed who corresponds with the general secretary on all matters requisite. An annual Conference is held in such large towns as may be previously appointed, which Conference consists of delegates elected by each trade in proportion to its number of members. Printed papers are sent to each district one month previous to conference meeting, containing statements of the business intended to be brought before the consideration of such conference. The sentiments of the trades are communicated to the respective dele gates, who thereby are enabled to represent their districts

> and the general secretary. A balance sheet is published quarterly, in which each trade is named, and the sums subscribed and owing by each is mentioned together with the expenditure in detailed items.

ference, as is also the election of the Central Committee

All the important and interesting proceedings of the Association are published in the columns of the Northern

The expenses for managing the Associaton are defrayed by contributions from each member of one-halfpenny per month, and the present number of its registered members I understand exceeds seventy thousand. The means of supporting the members in cases of strikes, &c, is by levies on each member on an uniform scale of twosence out of every twenty shillings of their carnings. Workmen earning twenty shillings per week, therefore pay twopence of a levy per week, in such cases, while others pay less in proportion to their wages. The amount of support given by the association to its mem-

bers in cases of strikes, &c, (where the parties cannot depend on it, be profitably employed,) is also in proportion to their wages and contributions, according to the following

To persons earning 7 6 11 4 12 6

Every trade must contribute six months to the funds of the Association before its members are eligible to obtain support, and, previous to a strike, the particular circumstances under which the strike is required, must be correctly reported to the Central Committee, who will decide according to the merits of the case, if they sanction the proposed strike, the members are, of course, supported to the amount before mentioned, but, should they not deem a strike commendable under existing circumstances, they advise accordingly, and should the trade strike contrary to such advice they are not allowed any support from the funds of the Association.

I hope the statements I have already made, will be found sufficient for the intended purpose of giving all who have heard them, a tolerably correct idea of the outline, form, and construction of the institution. together with its mode of operations, and intended objects,

If what I have said be sufficient for this purpose, I consider it would be useless to enter into a minute detail present position is that of enquirors after truth on this ployers. particularly interesting subject, and so far as the inquiries have gone, I, for one, feel perfectly satisfied with the expediency and efficiency of the Association, and, as a working man, I heartily congratulate all who are present, and I will add, the whole of the working people, in Britain, in the formation of an institution so befitting and well adapted to their present and intended future

condition and circumstances.

Every person must admit that, in the relative position of master and servant, it is a most important matter the district, to visit trades, and get up meetings of to arrive at a proper adjustment of the intrinsic value of labour. The disadvantages that arise from the frequent disputes on this subject, are numerous and very injurious to both parties. Hitherto there has been no institution that has made the adjustment of wages, a prideem necessary at T. Gellespie's, Don Quixote mary subject of consideration with a view to give an Tavern, Trongate." table amount of compensation to the servant, or in other trades during the week, and arranged for meetings words to decide to the satisfaction of reasonable men of each party what was a fair day's wages and a fair day's

This the association will endeavour to effect, not on ciples of the association, but that gentlemen did not the influence of impetuosity arising from local circum- plication at this depot. attend; he likewise attended a meeting of the car- stances, which occasionally may be viewed in magnitude penters of Ashton, this body is in a disorganised by those immediately concerned; it will also check the state, but hope they will rally and join the standard precipitancy of rash inconsiderate or improdent advisers. or of self-interested and designing persons, and such A report was also received from Mr. Peel, giving an effects being noticed and appreciated, will produce feelaccount of his tour for the week, and stating he ings of respect and confidence even in the minds of emwould attend a public meeting at Rochdale, to be ployers, who, in cases of an opposite decision, will in held in the Public Hall, on the 22nd instant, and many instances acquiesce from respect to their judy-

By this means, together with the efforts of intelligent agents acting as mediators, there is good grounds of hope that, after the association has been a little time in exis- ness, wife of John Dobrit, eldest daughter of Mr. Osbardsbarir tence and its equitable, conciliating and relieving cha- Bristol, leaving six exildren, varying in age from eight eight that gentleman be appointed missionary to this asso- racter, becomes generally known, the cruptions produced days to ten years. ciation." It is understood he will be able to com- by strikes, either between masters and servants, or between servants themselves of opposite opinions, will rarely, if ever occur, as strikes will seldom be resorted On Monday last a general meeting of the Sawyers of in which cases, masters of reasonable character will de-

tion is, there are no secret plots on mysteries in its proceenings, all its objects are open and around, consequently there can be no danger from spies or inform. ers. Its only weapons are reason and truth aided by the instrumentality of the Printing Press.

The principles on which the association are founded, are those of Mutual Co-operations to promote the greatest attainable amount of happiness for the greatest number, with the least positive injury, or cause of dissatisfaction to any. This principle of mutual co-operation is the very same as that on which the several Shipping Insurance Associations of this and other large seaports is effected. Each member pays a proportionate contribution to defray the working expenses, and when losses occur, each member contributes proportionately to make up the greater part of the loss. No person, therefore, can consistantly object to the Labour Protection Association, without also objecting to Mutual Shipping Insurance Associations.

As a proof that the Labour Protection Association is strictly logal in its constitution, it is only necessary to compare it with the Chambers of Commerce, and Shipowner's Associations, and other similar Institutions, that exist in almost every large town in Britain. The deliberations of merchants, manufacturers, and

shipowners, in those institutions, are strictly with a view to improve and give facility to the interests of shipping, manufactures, and commerce; and if it is lawful to advocate those interests, and commendable for the parties intorested therein to make them a principal subject of their individual and collective consideration, wherein can it be improper for those whose only marketable comsketch of their contents, as an outline of the objects and modity is their labour, to meet and deliberate on what is the true value of their labour; and when it is refused, or a tempts are made to deprive them of any part of it, for them to agree to mutually assist and support each otber?

The constitution of Britain does not recognise any such principle as one code of laws for the rich and ano. ther for the poor. The same law, therefore, that enables Boards of merchants, shipowners, manufacturers, landowners, coal owners, or any other class of British subjects, to assemble and deliberate, and mutually act in conjunction, and to support each other, also enables the working classes to concentrate their energies, and to act in conjunction for their mutual benefit. The men who direct the law, who wield the hammer, or who guide the plough or the helm, have each their respective interests to support, one of which, to each and all, is, to procure and maintain a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

This great object is now more likely to be sermanently maintained than at any former period. A new era appoars to have dawned on the moral, intellectual, and educational condition of the working classes by the instituments from any part of the country, and promote further tion of the National Association of United Trades. That institution will help the needful to help themselves. All that is wanted is for the working men generally to give it their support, and to be guided by the able direction of those who are appointed as its central committee. Though they may generally be unknown out of their own localities, the countenance and co-operation of Mr. Duncombe--the friend of industry-is a sufficient guarantee for their ability and integrity,

I have only, in conclusion, to add, that so long as your department is characterised with that exemplary degree of order that I have hitherto observed, you may command any efforts of mine in any way that I can assist you in so laudable a proceeding. (Immense cheering.)

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EPISTLE THE SECOND, ON LANDLORDS, LABOUR LORDS, AND LOAN LORDS.

Landlerds, their Rights-The People, their Rights. "The earth is the lords and the fulness thereof."

"He hath given the 'earth' to the children of men." The land of a country belongs to the people of the country! Every child born into this country is a sharenolder,-by right of birth-in the soil, waters, air, and light, in the fish, fl-sh, and foul, in short, all that nature bringeth forth without the labour of man! No man or party in a country can have any just right to more than his natural share in Nature's gifts, unless by common consent of Society duly given by vote of the marity. And even after land and other natural productions have been so parcelled out by one generation, every succeeding generation has a right to consider, alter, amend, or abrogate the said law of appropriation, and

divide and appropriate it anew as they deem best. The present holders of land in this country, therefore, can have no right to the soil itself, but they may have a right to the implements, and the improvements on and in it, this alone, can constitute their property, and of this more effectually. The power of making or altering the property I think I can prove a great part belongs of right to the labourer, which for the present I wave as ules of the association is exclusively vested in the Conmy subject is on the land naturally,-at this some artificial men, whose heads and hammers, bear good fellowshir, or whose minds and bodies are bound to the block, the bench, the loom, frame, factory, or anvil, may, in the momentary awakening of their drowsy faculties, ask what has land to do with the trades? I reply by an. other query, what have the trades to do with food? Why

do they complain of dear bread? Indeed; Land, labour, food, "cotton," and all other materials for the trades, are so intimately connected, that you can scarce treat on one without being forced on to the other; if then, I substantiate for the trades, a right in the lands of their country, which includes quarries, mines, woods, rivers, coasts, and their contents, I gain them morally, an important position, in establishing their right to regulate the appropriation thereof to their advantage, that is, so that it will produce the greatest amount of food and other necessaries of our present artificial system, that all the people may have plenty of food, fuel, furniture, clothing, and comfertable dwellings, 'which, if the present system do not confer on Society,'

"There is something rotten in the State of Britain." P, S,-The next epistle will be en System, &c. I have thus divided my subject into short epistles, that they may be read, and the readers profit by retaining

the chief matter in memory.

The following communication has been received by Mr. Webb, the secretary of the United Trades Association for the Employment of Labour :-

We, the Ribbed-top Society of Frame-work Knitters, held at the sign of the King of the French, Nottingham, do hereby invest in the names of the four individuals undersigned, the sum of £5 in the National Association for the Employment of Labour, at four per cent, per annum interest, and that prior to the withdrawal of the £5 so invested, we give one month's notice in writing, such notice to have the signatures of each aid all whose names are underwritten; in witness whereof we have set our hands,

this 11th day of January, 1847. RICHARD MARRIOTT, Ribbed-top Frame-work Knitter. WILLIAM BUXTON. ditto

ditto WILLIAM BRWINGTON, ditto THOMAS SIMPKIN, The Board of Directors hope the Trades of Eng-

land will follow the noble example set them by the Frame-work Knitters of Nottingham, and invest ; of particulars on any peculiar points, which can only be their funds with the Association, to be used to carry interesting to those who are iniatiated as members into out the great principle of self-employment, instead of the Association, which none of us, at present, are. Our being invested to give accommodation to your em-

The Central Committee beg to call the attention of the Trades to the fact, of their having taken n possession of their new premises, No. 11, Tottsaham- 1court road, where all communications are in future e

MEETING AT ASETON .- A public meesing was held d in the Chartist meeting room on Thursday evening ig last, in order, as stated in the bills, "To consider er the state of the basket and skip makers now on in strike, who have been turned out for being members as of an union." The chair was taken by 2. Pilling, g, and the meeting was addressed by Messre. Wardall, II, Noble, Shaweross, and Pyburn. The resolutions ins prepared by the committee were unanimously sly agreed to.

NATIONAL UNITED TRADES FOR THE EM-M-PLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

Nottanguam, - At a meeting of the District Commit-uittee held at the Assembly Rooms, Dove and Rainbow.ow. . makers of Warrington and was well received, he also each pulling for his client, but with a view to discover Parliament Street, on Monday, danuary the 11th, iti, iti, attended a meeting of power-loom weavers, who sent the truth, and to award justice accordingly, so that both was announced that Mr. Clark, the recognised agent, ent, in their adhesion, to the number of 480; at Newton, parties may perceive the correctness of their decision in had now opened a workman's own shap, at 55, Glass-lasshe addressed a large meeting of mechanics, they all important matters of dispute in which the associations house Street, which is abundantly supplied with all all I agreed to call a summoned meeting, and invited Mr. interference may be required, and seeing their impartial kinds of Boots and Shoe, from the London "Work-ork-Lenegan to be present; attended a meeting of power adjudication be perfectly satisfied. The power vested in man's Own Shop," and to which the traces and theirheir loom weavers at Farrington, expecting to meet Mr. the central committee to examine and determine on all friends, are requested to give their support. Workingking R. Cooper, of Manchester, general secretary to the cases where strikes are proposed, is an exceedingly judi- men support your own order ! Rules of the Associancian above body, who, it appears, is opposed to the prin- clous arrangement, it will operate as a corrective against tion, information, and shares may be obtained on apa app

> A Shoe Club in support of the same, is exented ated and Mr. Mellorses, the King George on Horseback, Gre Gree gory's Buildings.

> Mr. Mark Wolley, the District Secretary wil wilil supply any and every information required relative tave to oither Association.

> Diep on the 10th inst., at Great frown Court, Wes, Weses End, London, Mrs. Debell, after a long and painful ilful ilil

Died, the woll-known William Jones, Newsvender inder r Northampton, after a protracted illness, in the 60th yeuth ye'e of his age. He was a man that was well-respected toted t to, except in cases where they are obviously requisite, all that knew him; he died as he had lived a true ptrue pr

last week, per Mrs. Jones, should have been from the Several matters relative to their present strike were dis. Tower Hamlet Play Committee.

Disd AT Deptford on the 8th January, 1847. Elif. Elif.

Several matters relative to their present strike were dis.

may be expected by the influence of the contral combeta And Eloyd, aged 75, who has been married 57 years? years.

Trades' Movements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. 5 Sir,-In your last impression but one you gave some strextracts from a prospectus of the Odd Fellows Land ai Building and Investment Society. As the vast means o. er benefiting the members, possessed by societies so extenv sively organized as the institution above referred to must

if fully developed, exercise as a material influence for

society to whose advancement your energies are so

o good upon the position and interests of that class of

exruestly devoted, perhaps you will not deem a few remarks upon this subject out of place in your Journal. The Manchester unity of Odd Fellows and ome other similar institutions profess to have a regard for the moral character and social position of their members and do not confine the objects to the simple assuring of sick pay and feneral bonuses, but design by the diffusion of the entire benefits of their co-operation, in their own expressive words-"to make better bushands and fathers, and better members of society;" of this further insufficient to meet the requirements of a probably contingency, and, as a certain event, must full far short of.

and be wholly inadequate to its accomplishment. The prospectus from which you quoted would induce us to hope that the Birmingham district of the Manckester unity, stany rate, begins to understand what a large debt of duty it yet owes to itself, and may be taken as a

Most Benefit Societies have available funds which might, without infringing upon the required floating | industry and the closest application carn more; but even capital, be profitably and securely employed to the ad- these do not affect the general result. In Harper's vancement of the best interests of the members, but an bindery there are 28 men and 22 apprentices; the forinstitution having bundreds of thousands of pounds at | warders receive nine dollars per week, the finishers ten; this moment invested in all sorts of securities, and not and to make it a matter of certainty that these sums are realizing more than average of two and a half per cent. command a means of accomplishing an amount of corporate and individual good, so vast as to be at present but little, if at all, understood. For the mest part, the members of Benefit Societies are the non-consuming pro domestic hearth; they may be said, literally, to build what it is that buckie on their shoulders the bitter yoke are paid at all. of unmitigated slavery so effectually, they would probably answer, the accursed monopoly of wealth. But let me | per cent .- a few Germans, some Irishmen, more English, ask these thoughtless slaves, Are they helping to build their accumulated and hard-earned contributions into the should be wisely appropriated to the redemption of their most surely to be employed against them in their already sary to the full accomplishment of the moral and social elevation of our members, can we be doing anything so powerfully opposed to our best interests, as by adding our mites to the great mountain that stands between us and our happiness? On the contrary, suppose we become our own bankers, and instead of holding a piece of paper, with the represented name of a supposed rich banker upon it, as security for our cash, we laid it out in the purchase of land, or land and dwellings, for our members, by which means we confer upon them the gratified at the intelligence. blessings of a freehold interest in the soil, and till redeemed, lock up in our strong boxes the titles as security | Butterfield, and seconded by acclamation :for our money. From extensive information I have collected, and calculations which I have made, founded upon that information. I have no besitation in saving that, by adopting a rational system of assuring benefits, bonuses and annuities, for the widows and orphans of the members of the Manchester Unity, an available fund | recommendation." of one hundred thousand pounds per year would be at

space, and therefore pass by at present, the important questions involved in the consideration of how far the such tables, or how far the entire social and domestic Southwood Smith says 5,000 die annually from living in damp, ill-rentilated, and ill-drained houses. Mr. Chadwick in his report gives an appulling account of sickness arising from causes entirely within the controll of Odd Fellows, and similar associations. In England and Wales, it is assumed upon substantial data, that not less than 27,000 woman are annually made widows from preventible causes alone. I need not say another word anniversary meetings, or even organizing money clubs are iut small beginnings, and form but an insignificant portions of the great work which we have set ourselves Of the Association proposed by the Prospectus issued by a section of the members of the Birmingham district

our distoral from that source alone, which, added to our

present enormous capital, backed by the idle cash of our

members, collected under a well-devised scheme of invest-

ment, we may house the widow, educate the orphan, in-

Struct the ignorant, employ the idle, and, in twenty-five

years, give every man a freehold house, and do much

towards giving you the Charter, by altering the whole

I shall not attemp: to trespass too much upon you

constituency of England.

the most valuable part is the proposed investment de partment, supposing it to be comprehensively constituted as opening a field for the employment of capital, which is at present so unprofitably disposed of. The moment is exceedingly opportune, inasmuch as advantage may be taken of your admirable plans for the government of your Bank of Deposit, and it would appear the Birmingham Old Fellows, as a body, are grieviously deficient in pracpresent put forth are for most part a reprint of laws gofore, strongly recommend the promoters to look from time to time in the Northern Star for a few original ideas. As my views I think apply to all benefit societies, and

such unions, I shall, with your permission, throw together a few ideas on "Money and its uses, substitutionally considered," for a future occasion, should you favour me the slaves—bees in the great hive of industry—that your indom table perseverance has opened to them (not only by the improved prospects of a speedy accomplishment of your great principles, but by the carrying out of your Land and Deposit schemes) a chance of getting a taste of Your Obedient Servant,

Birmingham, Jan. 4, 1847. LABOUR IN NEW YORK.

ITS CIRCUMSTANCES, CONDITIONS, & REWARDS (From the Tribine.)

NO. IV .- THE BOOKBINDERS.

The Bookbinders, as a class, are perhaps one of the most contented, respectable, and industrious trades in

the city. The number of those employed in the respectable establishments is about 700, and they earn on the average from eight to nine dollars per week. Perhaps on-half of them are engaged by the week, and the others by the piece. The regular price per week is 8 dollarsthough some get 8 dollars 50 cents or 9 dollars. They performed, I have no doubt but that it will be brought to were ten hours a day. The piece-workers have a greater range of prices, though the average, except for extra great skill and industry, and average as high as fifteen district per week. We could mention a man who makes. to defend them on their trials, which will no doubt cost a whenever he chooses, twenty dollars per week. A maj rily of the Journeymen Bookbinders are Ameri-

than in any other trade. Those educated in this country work indiscriminately at Forwarding and Finishing but the English workmen understand only a single branch - Forwarding, Marbling, Gilding, Etamping, or Pinishing. Spending the whole of their apprenticeship thus on a single branch, they usually become very neat workers, but not swift. They don't seem to get into the way of driving business like the Americans. There are a few Germans engaged in the business, and, so far as we can ascertain, but one Irishman.

The prices paid for piece work of course vary with the different size, style, &c., of the book to be bound-so that a full list of prices would occupy too much room. The prices for the most usual kind are as follows :-For 18s, and 12s, in skiver out of boards, I dollar 30

cents, or 2 dellars for Forwarding, and the same for

Sheep, Ivos, cut in boards, (such es Low Books, &c.) 5 dollars per hundred in Forwarding, and from 5 to 4 Calf sawed on vellum, 20 cents per volume; Gilt edge,

Figishing.

24 cents; Morosco, 34 cents; extra work, however is generally done by the week, and is paid from 10 to 15 day, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholodollars.

two branches are carried on separately, and by two sets to Mr. Morey, butcher, Whitecross-street, where, of hands. The number of Forwarders is about twice having remained till ten o'clock, Mr. Morey desired

that of the Finishers. Many establishments send their one of his journeymen to convey her home in a light work out to be lettered and gilded. The ornamental chaise cart. The horse had proceeded as far as the borders on the covers of books, whether leather or mus-lin, are done by machinery. This process is called stumbled, and both deceased and the driver were Stamping. The Journeymen Bookbinders generally have constant | the forehead, on being picked up was carried into a

and full employment (those we mean who hold regular surgeon's, who, for some time, refused to attend to situations) from September to January and from March her, till he knew by whom he was to be paid; on to July, the two "seasons" in all business connected which point being satisfied, he tried to administer a with Book-making. In the intervals work is slack.

The Bookbinders have a Society incorporated by the She was then placed in a cab and conveyed to the Regislature in 1839, under the title of the "New York hospital, where, on arriving, she was quite dead. Benevolent Association of Bookbinders," It is simply a Verdiet-" Accidental death." benevolent institution, and has nothing to do with regulating prices, hours, &c. "The Bookbinders' Union," is held by a clergyman of Southampton, who has however, has been recently instituted for these purposes, anade great efforts to educate and reform the gipsies, and every of the journeymen have already become members of the journeyment of the journeyment of the journeyment have already become members of the journeyment of the journeyment

at half price, employ "rats" at three and four dollars per week, and turn out, of course, miserable work, Some of them de not pay their workmen at all, and when they become clamorous for their money, discharge them and here a new set. There are employers who have practised tals system for years, not only with the men but with the women employed by them. The latter have been indeed infamously imposed upon in this way, and we have been told of cases where even respectable aged females, when importuning for their little earning, have been repulsed and driven away with violence. The folders and sewers, too, employed in these establishments are wronged in the most unprincipled manuer.

Proprietors 30 round to the publishers and solicit work

They are in the first place engaged as apprentices, and are fold that they must work six weeks for nothing-after which they will be journeywomen, and entitled to full prices. Well-they work patiently six weeks and are hen-discharged to make room for a new batch of apprentices, who are taken in and done for on the same terms! Probably one good worker is permanently retained to instruct the new recruits. The above article was followed by a letter from one

of the trade, correcting some of the statements made design, the mere provision of a sum of money is in itself by the editor of the Tribune. We give the following From a report on the state of the trade read before the

Union we learn there are 67 shops in the joity, employing 352 journeymen and 187 apprentices, making a total of 539; and if we add to this number a few robbers and employers who work themselves, the effective force cannot be less than 600 men and boys. The Bible Society small installment of a practical resolution, to throw Tract House and Methodist Book concern pay by the overboard the musty prejudices which have botherto kept piece and give work to 104 men, but no apprentices. the institution behind rather than in advance of the The forwarders may average through the year nine dollars per week ; the finishers ten. It is true there are a few men in these establishments who by unceasing earned, each man is obliged to furnish a statement of and which is for the most part available, has within its the quantity of nork done within the week. There is one other firm having one journeymen and seventeen apprentices, who probably pay their men about the same wages. There are two or three other shops where fine work is chiefly done, and some of the account book establishducers of wealth, they find the enjoyment of those neces. | ments, which pay nine and ten dollars per week. The sury comforts, luxuries, and appliances to happiness smaller shops pay less, the quantity of their work being which are the fruits of their labour, strangers to their uncertain, but the quality governed by the price : sharp and grinding competition having reduced the price of 1.0 ises for other men to inhabit. Nay, they weave shirts | binding a large 12mo. of about 500 pages to eleven cents. for other men's backs, while their own go bare. And, if and probably school books of this size are done for eight asked, how it happens that such is their position, or cents. The only mystery in this case is, that workmen The number of fereigners cannot be less than sixteen

who are not only generally perfect in the branch to which up the monster or to destroy it? They are easting they confine themselves, but as a natural consequence of the division of labour, swift. And here let me express tich man's treasury. They place their thousands, which my admiration for that wondrous individual "who makes, whenever he chooses, twenty dollars per week." own rights, in the hands of their oppressors as weapons | You may be able to "name him," but when you look for him depend upon it he will be found in company with the unequal struggles for social and political privileges. It Flying Dutchman. [You are mistaken and we were a more qual distribution of wealth be one thing neces. right. We can both name him and flud him. ED.N.Y.T. MR. DUNCOMBE, M.P. AND THE KNARES-BOROUGH WEAVERS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the hand-loom weavers

been waited upon by Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. The following vote of thanks was moved by Thomas

"That the best thanks are due and are hereby given to Thomas 5. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his manifold exertion in the cause of the toiling millions, and for gentleman to use our utmost exertions to carry out his BARNSLEY WEAVERS.

weavers, held in Mr. Pickering's large room, on Monday night, January 11th, the following resolutions were agreed to :--

this meeting instruct the committee of the there. union, to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability, to prevent any reduction in the present list of prices (namely the August list of 1837); and further to do their

At a public meeting of the Barnsley hand-loom

best to bring the whole of the linen weavers of the town | such spirit I desire to meet you. and country into the union." " That this resolution be sent to the Northern Star for

Chairman at the meeting, FRANK MIRFIBLD. THE NEWTON "CONSPIRACY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir,-I beg leave through the medium of your

most valuable and widely circulated journal, to address a few words to the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland, in behalf of our persecuted brethren at Newton in the It will be recollected by your readers, that many o those men were on the 26th of November last, taken from

their beds, and dragged off to prison in the middle of the night, and on the following Wednesday, seventeen of them underwent an examination before the magistrate of Warrington, on a charge of conspiracy, which resulted in their committal to the Liverpool Special Assixes, which opened the week following. The men very wisely put their case in the hands of Mr. Roberts, who has achieved so many victories for the operative class, thereby entitling kimself to their unbounded confidence. The indictment prefeared against the men at Liverpool was upwards of 26 yards long, and occupied nine hundred

and ninety folio pages. Mr. Roberts, however, traversed the case, and the men attended and renewed their bail. tical information upon these matters. The only rules at In addition to the seventeen already named, there were warrants issued against nine others, who have since surreming several money clubs already established, and the rendered themselves, and entered into bail, making altoinvestment port is at present not referred to. I, there- gether twenty-six, who will have to take their trials at the My object for troubling you on the present occasion is, to impress upon the trades the necessity of at once coming as countless of your readers are no doubt members of forward, and rendering all the pecuniary assistance they

is allowed to be lost for want of funds, they will ever have occasion to lament their apathy, for it is perhaps the most important trial on record, as affecting the trades of this operative throughout the country, no matter what trade he may belong to; and will, in all probability, establish a precedent that all our future struggles will have to be governed by. Let it not, therefore, be said that we allowed their rights, to be victimized for want of our support; for the importance of the case; and I hope that each indivi- | death." dual will look upon this as his own case, and let us at once crush the "Monster Indictment," and teach our oppressors that they will not be allowed to tyrannize over us | neighbourhood for some time took place at Burnage, with impunity. The case, so far as the men are concerned, is under the

own "Attorney General," who has already retained some of the most eminent counsel at the English Bar, so that aln conclusion, I may state that there is unavoidably is about the same. Some journeymen have heavy expense incurred weekly in sustaining the men; and that it is essentially necessary that a fund be raised

great deal of money. Hoping that this humble, though rate and the proportion of foreigners is probably smaller to a sense of their duty, I um sir. Your most humble and obliged servant. A MEMBER OF THE STEAM ENGINE MAKERS' SOCIETY, AND

A CONSTANT READER OF THE "STAR."

Liverpool, January 13th, 1847.

COLLIER'S CONFERENCE .- On Wednesday, at eleven in the forenoon, the half-yearly meeting of delegates connected with the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, commenced their sittings at the house of Mr. John Miller, the Legs-of-Man Inn, Market Place, Wigan. There were present on the occasion upwards of twenty-four delegates, including some of the most popular lecturers of the miners' grievances. We understand that among the subjects of discussion are, "the getting of coal by weight, and not by measure," as heretofore; and also, "the

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY-ROAD. -On Wedness

ollars.

Although we say that American-bred journeymen work aged 82. The deceased, who was a widow, and rethrown out. The deceased, who was bleeding from draught, but deceased was incapable of swallowing.

GIPST FESTIVAL.—The yearly gipsy festival, which lown. Though but few of these outca-ts have been As in the case of the folders and sewers, there are wholly reclaimed, yet a great improvement is said

screrul establishments in the city where business is con- to be visible among those frequenting the New

noted upon any thing but honourable principles. The Forest, which is a favourite gipsy haunt.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

MR. OASTLER'S CHALLENGE TO MR. BRIGHT TO DISCUSS THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 13. As the factory operatives here can command at east five hundred votes, the short time question has not been thought undeserving the attention of either Lord Lincoln or Mr. Bright, although both are conally opposed to the views of the working classes on

tioneering speeches, said something of the proprierty of discussing the question "in the calmest and most friendly spirit," Mr. Oastler has shown his readiness to meet the Hon. Gentleman's expressed wishes, as may be seen from the following challenge published in the "Ten Hours' Advocate" of this day, with which the editor of that publication has kindly favoured me :-TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P. Sir-My attention has been directed to the follow-

ing extracts from a speech delivered by you to the electors of the Chorton-upon-Medlock district, Manchester, on Monday evening, the 7th ultimo. I copy from the Manchester Examiner of the 12th

f December, 1846:— "There was another question on which some persons in this town felt deeply, and that was the ques-

should be discussed in the calmost and most friendly

man in favour of a Ten House' Bill, because he thought it would injury anybody.' 'He had been asked f education would not go on faster if the hours were reduced? There was no doubt that it would; and no one disputed that the people would be much better for it, other things remaining the same. Give the workpeople, if possible, the same wages for ten hours as they now get for twelve house' work, and the young will have two more hours in the evening for education and play, and the elder for reading and amusement. There was no man in Manchester more anxious to see such a state of things than he was. For any one to suppose that he was not a friend to education, whether private or public, or that he would not do all he could to advance and increase the intelligence of the people, was an indication that the individual forming such an idea knew nothing whatever about his (Mr. Bright's) private or public character. (Much cheering.) It might be said that the working classes were willing to risk a reduction of wages. Why, we were all willing to that they were not qualified as resident householders. risk the danger which we did not believe in. All The petition stated that the two persons whose names who had attended the meetings addressed by Mr. ought to be returned were Mr. Harding and Mr. Fielden, Mr. Oastler, or Mr. Ferrand, must have heard those gentlemen bring forward arguments to before the Court upon the subject. convince the working classes that there would really be no reduction in wages. Now, he could not conceive a guilt more dreadful than that of a man coming before a large audience of the working classes, unless he had first deceived himself-(Hear)-for the farmers and agriculturists (convened by the Farpurpose of endeavouring to persuade them that they mers' Club) took place in the large saloon of Radmight work ten hours a day instead of twelve, and that by some sort of Act of Parliament jugglery they could have twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. (Much cheering.) And it must be borne in mind the Legislature, and to show how far would a well-returned thanks in a speech professing deep anxiety that the individuals who were preaching these things regulated system of tenant right be beneficial to the for the welfare of the farmers, and of gratitude for to working men had never shown any extraordinary of this place, their secretary informed them that he had sagacity hitherto on public questions. Mr. Fielden himself had been no great advocate for the repeal of who had made it his business to inquire after the welfare the Corn Laws-(Hear)-he never supported, but alconvened, and the importance of the subject at a of the Trades Association of this place, and other matters ways derided the League. Had Mr. Oastler done time when we were so closely approaching the session connected with their trade. The weavers were highly anything in favour of freeing the industry of the of Parliament. The tenant farmers were desirous of country? (Cheers.) Ilad Mr. Ferrand proved himself, by his votes, to be a particular friend of the working man? (Great laughter, and applause.) Unless you could prove that twelve hours' wages would be given for ten hours' work, you have proved nothing whatever. (Cheers.) For the man to atthe trades in particular, and we promise the patriotic tempt to improve the condition of the working classes, to enable them to educate their children better, to make their homes more comfortable, and to render them independent, by diminishing their

> Mr. Fielden and Mr. Ferrand, being Members of the llouse of Commons, will be able to reply to you I. having no such privilege, must endeavour to meet you elsewhere. I rejoice that you are disposed "to discuss this question in the calmest and most friendly spirit," in

wages one-sixth or one-seventh, was to go in the

very opposite direction to that in which he professed

to be travelling."

I am prepared to argue the questions at issue, with you, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; I select that room as being the largest in the town. I propose that free admission shall be given to all. Other

arrangements I leave to your committee and the Short Time Committee of Manchester. I propose to maintain the following propositions by facts and by arguments :--1. That it is a delusion to suppose that the factory children can be educated under the present system of

will cause a reduction of "one-sixth or one-seventh" in the wages of persons whose labour is thus re-I think I have stated the subjects fairly. No one can doubt their importance; and, as you have pub-

2. That it is a fallacy to suppose that a reduction

twelve hours' dailý labour.

licly charged me with "either deceiving myself, or heing dreadfully guilty," for the course which I have been pursuing, it is impossible that, in fairness, you should refuse to hear my detence. I shall not shrink, if you require it, to enter into a comparison of our respective "sagacity on public questions," nor from answering your query, "Had

Mr. Oastler done anything in favour of freeing the industry of the country?" In "the spirit of calmness and friendship," I am repared to meet you. Truth is my aim. I think! am fortified thereby. I remain, Sir,

cuss this important question in a "calm and friendly

SUDDEN DEATH DURING SUPPER .- On Wednesday

Yours respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER. A deputation from the Short Time Committee have been appointed to wait on Mr. Bright, to present him with a copy of the challenge, and ascertain whether he is willing to redeem his promise to dis-

Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Bricklayers' Arms, Mrs. Ann Parbury, aged 77, a widow lady, residing at No. 72, Union-street, in the same neighbourhood. tuenty-six of our order, who were nobly struggling for | The deceased, who was well and hearty on the previous Thursday evening, had sat down to supper with if we do, we shall justly merit the execration of all good her niece, when, suddenly exclaiming, "I feel very nen. But I entertain too high an opinion of the trades | bad," she full off her chair to the floor in a state of of this country to doubt that they will for a moment with- insensibility. She was placed on a bed, when life hold their support, when they are fully acquainted with was found to be extinct. Verdict, — "Natural DARING BURGLARY AT LADY BARN. One of the most daring burglaries which has occurred in this

at an early hour on Saturday morning last. There resides at Lady Barn, Burnage, a farmer named John Wood, whose age is about seventy, and who is most favourable auspices, being solely conducted by our very well known in that neighbourhood for some pc culiarities which often attach to men of his age and it only remains for us to perform our duties - namely, to | condition. He is not only reputed to be wealthy, but supply the "sinews of war;" and if that duty be well he was supposed to have considerable sums of money secreted in different parts of his house. Mr. Charles Wood, a nephew of the old man, also lives at Lady Barn: he has a wife and children, and these, with a domestic servant, make up the whole of the inmates. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, nine or ten men broke into the house. Some of them had their faces blackened: others wore masks; one or two earnest appeal, may be the means of arousing the trades | carried pistols, and all the rest had bludgeons. Some of them had thrown over their clothes loose calico frocks. One of their first acts was to fasten down on their beds the nephew, Mr. Charles Wood, his wife, and his children, and to order them, if they had any respect for their lives, to keep quiet. The servant girl they employed in holding and carrying about for them a light. The grand point of their attack was the bed room of the old farmer. Having secured the other inmates, they proceeded thither, broke open the door, presented a pistol at the head of the farmer, and bade him to reveal where his treasurers were secreted. The quaking old man was not very prompt in making the expected revelations; and the ruffians kept urging him to confession by the most horrible and barbarousthreats. The ing to make any further disclosures. Three men, ing been concerned in this daring outrage.

> Foster, who, on awaking in the middle of the night, observed that the room was in flames. By great exertion the flames were checked before they had spread further, but several of the apartments were much injured.

> > Bankrupts.

[From the Guzette of Tuesday, January 12.]

J. Parsons, aledway-street, Horseferry-road, Westmin-ster, baker-J. T. Hoskins, Blackheath, boarding-house-

keeper-R. W. Samson, Essex-wharf, near the Strand,

Auhlic Meerings.

On Monday a Court was held for receiving the presentments of the several ward inquests, and for

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

swearing in the constables. The Foreman of the Precinct Jury of St. Dunstan's made a presentment against certain old houses in Fetter-lane, belonging to the City of London,

which were made depositories of filth, to the great that point. Mr. Bright having, in one of his elec- shame and injury of the neighbourhood and other houses in the same vicinity, in which the lives of the crowded inhabitants were in constant danger, on account of the enormous accumulation of offensive matter in and about them. It also related to dilapidated houses. Sir JAMES DUKE (the Alderman of the Ward) said there was abundant medical evidence to show that the densely crowded state of the neighbourhood, and

the want of sewerage, produced fever to an alarming extent in the close localities to which the presentment alluded. The dangerous state of other houses. as regarded the building of them, should be also particularly attended to. The CITY Solicitor said, that in consequence of the recent alteration in the law, any person who ap-

prehended danger from a building could apply to the district surveyor, and at once oblige him to move it tion of legislative interference with the hours of labour the business. in factories. This was a question which of all others Alderman Jourson said a vast deal of filthy nui-

sance spoken of in the presentment was attributable

populated places, for great care had been taken to

make the most extensive and efficient sewers. He

considered that it would be a great point to be in-

spirit. 114 (Mr. Bright) did not believe there was any to the neglect of draining these narrow and closely-

formed how the inhabitants could be compelled to make drains from their houses into the common sewers, which had been so largely formed throughout the City. The City Solicitor said if a nuisance of the kind vere occasioned by the misconduct of an individual. that individual was liable to prosecution by the Court. If it assumed the public character of a nuisance, the Commissioners of Sewers were the authority to which application ought to be made. In the first case the prosecution was instituted by the City

The Foreman of Farringdon-without Ward 'made a presentment, to which was annexed a petition against the return of Messrs. Lyas and Obbard as Common Councilmen for that ward, on the ground Carpenter, and prayed that Counsel might be heard Referred to the next Court.

Solicitor at the expense of the City, under the direc

TENANTS' RIGHTS. On Monday, a very numerous meeting of tenant

tion of the Alderman of the ward.

ley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of considering the question of tenant right. with a view to obtain some remedial measures from Mr. T. FISHER HOBBS presided, and briefly explained the objects for which the meeting had been

shewing that a well-regulated system of tenant right, so far from inflicting injury, would prove beneficial to the landlord. Mr. Shaw said that the cultivation of the so throughout the kingdom was capable of great improvement; that the more definite the tenure, the more valuable it was to the occupier; that security of tenure would enable a tenant to procure and employ

capital for improvement; that a system of leases

would be the means of establishing such security of

tenure, and that another security and encouragemen

for improvement would be a compensation for unand accorded with the views of Mr. Shaw; and a tion for about an hour at Somerset House, but he had Committee was appointed to communicate members of Parliament on the subject. PROPOSED REMOVAL OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of he inhabitants of Westminster, Pimlico, and Lambeth, took place, ion Monday, at the Westminster Mechanics' Institution, Smith-street, Westminster, to consider the proposal of an erection of a new bridge at Charing-cross, in substitution for the present bridge at Westminster. Sir de Lacy Evans, one of the members of the city, took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Whately, Q.C., Mr. P. Wood. Q.C. Mr. J. C. Wood, Mr. Llawes, M.P., and other influential gentlemen, in speeches strongly condemnatory of the proposed change. Resolutions in accordance with these sentiments were unanimously passed of the hours of labour from twelve to ten per day and a determined opposition in Parliament was forms gone through, agreed to be given to the Bill. REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER. - Mr. Charles

> meeting of electors and others on Monday night, in Milbank, when a resolution, approving of his principles, was unanimously passed. THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB .- The

half-yearly meeting of the donors and subscribers to this benevolent institution was held at the London Tavern, on Monday. The committee mentioned the fact that in consequence of the increased facilities of conveyance, they had children in the asylum from the most distant parts of the kingdom. There were pupils from thirty-six out of the forty English counties, from five out of the twelve Welsh counties, from the Channel Islands, and from Ireland, besides one from the East Indies, and one from South Australia. At the present election there were thirty vacancies to be filled up, and for these sixty-six candidat s had presented themselves, twenty-six girls evidence of pain. In a short time the bitch recovered MARYLEBONE VESTRY .- At the meeting of the well .- Liverpool Mercury.

Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a memorial to the Privy Council was agreed to, expressing regret at the the scene of almost nightly riot, in consequence of proposed division of the parish for the erection of a the exercise of an ancient right by the Proctors. amount of £50, and he moved a resolution recomtion was agreed to. The deficiency was said to have James Hamilton, Bart., stated the following to be the prices of the two last years :-Flour, per sack ..... £2 1 6 ..... £2 13 8

Cheese, per cwt. ..... 2 17 0 ..... 3 2 0

Barley, ditto ...... 0 11 6 ..... 0 16 9

Peas, per bushel ..... 0 7 6 ..... WARBFIELD .- DESTITUTION IN IRRLAND .- A public meeting of the Inhabitants of Wakefield, convened by the Chief Constable, at the request of a numerously-signed requisition, took place on Monday last, January 11th, in the Music Saloon, Woodstreet, John Fletcher, chief constable, took the the house in great haste; and not with standing every the "Wakefield Journal" read the placard calling nothing was heard of him until Saturday last, when the meeting, for him. The chairman then called the body of the deceased was seen floating in the upon W. II. Leatham, Esq. to move the first resolu- river, off Mill Stairs, Bermondsey Wall. A silver tion, which was expressive of sympathy, and a desire hunting watch, a purse containing money, and a to alleviate the extraordinary sufferings of the fa- bunch of keys were found upon his person. The mishing Irish. The resolution was seconded by body was in a very decomposed state, and on the the Rev. Mr. Smith, and carried unanimously. crown of the head there was a large hole, no doubt Other resolutions, of a formal character were proposed, and carried in a similar manner, being seve- The jury returned an open verdict of "Found rally moved and seconded by Captain Wood, Rev. drowned in the river Thames.' Mr. Teal, Rev. Mr. Maclcan, and Mr. Harrison, One of the speakers remarked he hoped that O'Connell would return the pennies he had abstracted from the pockets of his confiding dupes. Amongst the subscribers who were mentioned at the meeting, was the name of Daniel Gaskell, Esq., of Lupset Hall, for £50: and his brother, Benjamin Gaskell, £50. The appointment of a committee to carry out the resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTIES .- A numerously attended meeting of deputations from the various metropolitan parishes, took place at the Court shot, whoreupon, Forward, the headkeeper, and two House, Marylebone, on Tuesday, for the purpose of of themen, proceeded in the direction of the sound, ruftians at length left him, and with the servant girl as their lamp-lighter, ransacked the house in search duties in the cusuing session of Parliament. Mr. claimed, "Ilere's somebody;" and another cried, burse, containing £24. This, together with a watch, Chairman, from Lord Duncan, Sir Charles Napier, fell. The man who had shot aprang forward, and a sword stick, and two or three other trifling articles and others, on the oppressive nature of the tax, a re- struck the prostrate keeper with the butt-end of his constituted the whole of the booty, so far as is yet solution was agreed to, to the effect, "That a depu- gun, with such violence, that the stock snapped in rishes be appointed, for the purpose of waiting upon perate struggle then ensued between the three Emanuel Wainwright, Henry Hartley, and John the Premier, with the least possible delay, to show poachers and the two lookers, but the other keepers obnoxious window tax." Lord Duncan and the Mem-made off, when the third (the man who had fired at bers for all the metropolitan boroughs were requested Forward) was secured. He has since been examined FIRE AT STOURTON CASTLE .- On Saturday morning. a fire broke out upon the premises of Stourton Castle, to head the deputation.

near Stourbridge, the residence of James Foster, Esq. an ironmaster of greateminence. It is supposed that Central Society for the Pretection of British Industry. The attendance from the country was parthe fire originated in the sleeping apartment of Miss ticularly numerous, in consequence of a knowledge a party of fourteen, keepers and assistants, to watch that the question of the repeal of the Malt Tax was to be taken into consideration. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting. Resolved-" 1. That this society entertains a strong zense of the impolicy and injustice of the malt tax interfering, as it does mest mischievously, with the profitable cultivation of the soil-and is of opinion that it is alike injurious to the merals and comfort of the labouring classes. This society, therefore, pled es itself to use all constitutional manded till next Monday, in order to afford time for the keepers to recover sufficiently to give evidence. pled es itself to use all constitutional means within coal-merchant—J. B. Elworthy, Bridgwater, Somerset-shire, draper—J. Pickard, jun., Exeter, hatter—J. Gem-mill, jun., Liverpoool, ship-broker—A. White. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal-owner.

Duke of Richmond was requested to communicate of you in all my life."

with his Lordship as to the time when he would receive the deputation. NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a

Knight in the room of Lord Worsley, elevated to the peerage by the death of his father, the Earl of Yarporough, took place on Tuesday at the County Hall Lincoln. There was no opposition to Sir M. J. Cholmeley, the Whig candidate, who was proposed by Weston Cracroft, Esq., seconded by J. W. Yorke. Esq., and declared duly elected. The new member promised he would follow the example of his predocessor as far as he could. REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER. - A private meeting of the friends and supporters of Lord Lincoln, convened by circular, was held on Tuesday, at 12 at

noon, at the Albion Hotel, for the purpose of intro-

ducing his Lordship to those who might choose to at-

tend. About 150 electors attended, and his Lordship,

who was introduced by Mr. Alderman Nield, was te-

ceived with cheers on entering the room. Mr. Nield

who presided on the occasion, said a few words on the

very great honour which Lord Lincoln had conforred) on Manchester by consenting to visit the town with a view to becoming a candidate for the representation of certain resolutions passed at a public meeting of the of the borough at the next general election. Lord Lincoln disclaimed the compliment hald to him by it is possible that the said resolutions may not have Mr. Alderman Nield. He thought that Manchester had rather conferred an honour on him (Lord Lincoln) | copy. by requesting him to become a candidate for the representation of this great town. He then went on to say, that he was not to be considered as having come forward in the character of a candidate, and that his doing so at any future period would entirely depend ternal Democrats," and to note their proceedings. If my upon the probability there might be of his being returned. Should he ever have the honour of being elected their representative, they might rely upon his devoting himself, with whatever zeal and talents he might possess, to the promotion of the best interests of the people of Manchester. His Lordship having finished the few remarks he had to make, and a few gentlemen having been introduced to him, accompanied by a number of his friends, proceeded to the Exchange. On entering the room he was warmly cheered by a number of gentlemen who were near the entrance, many of whom seemed to be aware of his are not conspirators; in propagating their views they intended visit. As he passed along, however, to the employ none but legal and moral means, and, consefurther end, and as it became known who the stranger | quently, are not fit subjects for police espionage. was, the cheers were drowned by hooting and other discordant sounds not very indicative of approbation. As soon as he had reached the other end of the room, Mr. W. Morris, of Salford, proposed three cheers for Mr. Bright, which was given in the most enthusiastic nanner. There was a faint attempt at hooting on the part of the Tories, but it was fairly drowned by the cheers of the friends of Mr. Bright .- Manchester Express. TESTIMONIAL TO THE DURE OF RICHMOND, - A very

tenant farmers, deputed from various counties throughout the kinedom, assembled on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, to consider the best means for rendering the proposed testimonial to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, as effective as possible. Mr. John Ellman of Sussex was in the chair. A large and influential committee was mously adopted:appointed, and the Duke was elected President and permanent Chairman of Committees of the Society for the Protection of British Agriculture. The Duke for the welfare of the farmers, and of gratitude for their kindness to him, On the subject of Protection. tenant rights, and other important questions, his Grace was discreetly vague. ST PANCHAS .- On Tuesday a meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras, was held in the Board room of the Workhouse. Mr.

numerously attended meeting of agriculturists and

M'Gahey, the vestry clerk, stated to the Board, that he had on Thursday last, pursuant to appointment, attended at Somerset House, and was examined by the Poor Law Commissioners, Sir Francis Edmand, Messrs. Lewis and Nicholls, and also an Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hall, with a short hand writer. Mr. M'Gahey requested to be allowed to write down the questions and answers, but was refused, and informed that a copy of the depositions should be given him. The inquiries were generally as to the mode of administration of relief to the out-door poor, the number of officers engaged in giving such relief, and exhausted improvements at the giving up of a farm. other things connected with the management of the Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, workhouse. Mr. M'Gahey had been under examination our political creed. not yet been supplied with a copy of the depositions as promised. After some slight discussion, it was resolved, that the depositions should be laid before the Directors as soon as they were forwarded to Mr.

> IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament was further prorogued on Tuesday last until Tuesday, the 19th inst. The Lord Chancellor and the other Lords Commis-

sioners took their seats in front of the Throne at two o'clock. In a few minutes afterwards the officers of the House of Commons appeared at the bar, when the Commission having been read, and the usual THE LORD CHANCELIAR declared that the present Parliament stood prorogued until Tuesday, the 19th

Cochrane, the candidate for the city, addressed a of January instant; then to meet for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs. The ceremony only occupied a few minutes.

> EXPERIMENT WITH SULPHURIC ETHER .- Mr. R. Lucas, veterinary surgeon, of this town, on Monday successfully performed an operation upon a large and private happiness. Newfoundland bitch whilst under the influence of sulphuric ether. Mr. Lucas had to remove a tumour from the animal, and as an experiment, he placed a quantity of the ether at the bottom of a jar which had been previously heated. The head of the bitch was then introduced into the mouth of the jar, and the animal in a moment became insensible. During the period of insensibility the operation was per formed, and the poor thing evinced not the slightest from the effects of the stupefaction, and is now doing PROCTORIAL AUTHORITY.—Cambridge is at present

ocal court, and begging the Privy Council to recon- which gives but a poor idea of the morals of the sider their intention. At the same meeting Mr. G. University town. Unfortunate females have been Daniel directed attention to the fact that the parish | hitherto taken into custody by the Proctors, and had overdrawn its account at the bankers to the lodged in a place called the Spinning House. A short time ago, one of the girls thus forcibly carried mending that a sum be raised by loan. The resolu- off the streets, died in consequence of the disgraceful state in which this prison was kept, and ever since arisen from the increased price of provisions. Sir the inhabitants back up the night wanderers to this current mode of enforcing morality. Mysterious Death. - On Tuesday Mr. W. Carter

held an inquest at Bermondsey, respecting the death of Joseph Mathew Cutton, aged 21, who was found dead in the river. The deceased was the step son of Mr. George Downs, proprietor of the Haberdasher's Arms, Hoxton. For several months past he had given way to intemperance, and whilst under the inluence of drink, his mind appeared deranged. On the evening of the 23rd of December last, he begged of his sister to allow him to take more brandy, but she refused which circumstance gave him great offence. He proceeded to his dressing room, and left Mr. Thomas Micklethwaite, proprietor of exertion on the part of the police and his relatives. caused by his falling a gainst some hard aubstance. POACHING AFFRAYS IN SUSSEX .- Two dreadful con-

flicts have just taken place in this county, between gangs of poachers and gamekeepers. Both took lace on Saturday night. In one instance Plaishley Paisk was the scene of the affray. Plaishley, situated near Ticehurst, Tunbridge Wells, is the sent of John M'Lauren, Esq., and poaching having been carried on in the preserves to a great extent lately, two gamekeepers, assisted by five look-outs, were on the names of the "friends" to be made known to thethe Saturday night set to watch in Birchem Wood, about half a mile from Plaishley. About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, the keepers heard a gun and not by measure," as heretofore; and also, "the necessity of soliciting the interference of the government on the subject of the better ventilation of coal necessary as heretofore; and also, "the hidden treasures. They remained in the house of the hidden treasures. They remained in the house for nearly an hour and a-half, but as far as the police ported by Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath, and Sir so addressed lifted his gun, and shot Forward, who can ascertain, they only succeeded in finding one Charles Napier, M.P. After speeches from the received the charge in his right arm, and immediately consideration of the forward, and shot surrang forward.

known; for the old man is either unable or unwill- tation from the delegates of the metropolitan pa. two, and Forward was rendered insensible, A destinant the ings that be as follows: indiscriminately at Porwarding and Finishing, yet these sided in the Mile-end road, on Tuesday paid a visit | Holden, have been apprehended on suspicion of hav- his Lordship the justice and necessity of repealing the arriving shortly afterwards, two of the poschers before the Ticehurst magistrates, by whom he has REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—On Tuesday, there was a very full meeting of the Committee of the case occurred at plantations at Barcombe and Newthe preserves. During the night these came in collission with a gang of poachers, ten in number. The encounter was desperate, and victory declared in fayour of the marauders. A man is in custody on a charge of being one of the ponchers. It is reported in Lewes, that four of the keepers came off with

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

On the 15th of last month, the letter given below was addressed to Lord Palmerston, which letter has

not been acknowledged by his Lordship. The public will judge of the courtesy of the "notice

lord," and his claims to be considered a "centle. men," and a faithful "servant of the country.

After patiently waiting for the term of one month for "his Lordship's" reply, the Fraternal Democrate consider it a duty they owe to themselves to publish the following copy of the letter addressed to Lord

'almerston :-

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD PALMERSTON, HER MAJRITI'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POREIGN AFFAIRS. I am instructed to forward to your Lordship the

enclosed copies of "Addresses" recently published by the

"Fraternal Democrate," and the "Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration." I venture to request your Lordship's serious attention to the said "Addresses." On the 4th inst., I forwarded to your Lordship a copy

"Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration," as reached your Lordship, I herewith forward another I may take this opportunity to inform your Lordship, that I have received information that the Commissioner

information is correct, I can hardly suppose that Her Mujesty's advisors are sware of these extraordinary proceedings of the Scotland Yard authorities, for which there exists not the least necessity. The "Fraternal Demo. crats" will be happy to put Her Majesty's Government in possession of all documents issued by them, together with every needful information as to their proceedings, without the extraneous help of police officers, who may be much better employed attending to their duty, which is not that of playing the part of spies at political meet. ings. The "Fraternal Democrats," though earnest men.

Your lordships obedient servant,

December 15th, 1846.

evening last, in the German Society's Hall, Drury Lane. Ernest Jones presided. Some new members were elected, and others nomi-

timents of the Editor of Young America were much applauded? (The article will be found in our Second Page.) After some discussion the following rules and regulations for the guidance of the society were upaci-

FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS,-

it is hereby resolved :--"That this society, composed of ratives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Poland, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary and other countries, has for its

motto :--" All men are trethren." That the members of this society agree to adopt the following

In accordance with the above declaration of the brotherhood of the human race, we renounce, repudiate, and condemn all pelitical hereditary inequalities and distinctions of "caste;" consequently, we regard kings, aristoeracies, and classes monopolising political privileges in

virtue of their possession of property, as usurpers and violators of the principle of human brotherhood. Go. vernments elected by, and responsible to, the entire people We declare that the earth with all its natural produc

That labour and rewards should be equal is We condemn the "national" hatreds which have hitherto divided mankind, as both foolish and wicked; foolish, because no one can decide for himself the country he will be born in; and wicked, as proved by the feuds and bloody wars which have desolated the earth, in consequence of these national vanities. Convinced, too,

1.-That the custom hitherto pursued in the election of members shall be continued, namely, that any person desirous of joining the Seclety must be proposed by two members at any one of the regular meetings, the proposers being held responsible for the democratic principles and moral character of the person they nominate. The person nominated to be elected or rejected by a majority of votes of the members present at the next succeeding meeting. It shall be imperative for the person nominated to be present either on the night of nominamay think proper to put to him,

tion or election to answer any questions the members 2 .- That democrats residing out of London, known to, or possessing the confidence of the society, may, if desirous, become members, subject to the terms of election set forth above, with the exception of that portion of the rule requiring the personal attendance of the nomi-3.—That to meet the cost of postage, printing, and

to the society's funds a sum of not less than one halfpenny per week. 4 .- That contributions from honorary members for the same purpose be accepted; such contributions to be

other necessary expenses, town members shall contribute

strictly voluntary. 5 .- That any town member of the society not attending the meetings for three months, and failing to send any reasonable excuse for his absence, shall cease to be a

be holden to take fare well of the brother about to de e

member of the society. 6 .- That members having to leave Loudon, and desirous of continuing their membership, shall apprise the secretaries thereof, such members shall be considered as konorary members until their return to London. When circumstances may permit, a meeting of members shall !

7.—That a general accretary shall be selected from n each country represented in this society; the whole of if their names to be affixed to the members' cards, and to o all public documents issued by the society, The general al secretaries to choose from amongst themselves one is or more corresponding secretaries. 8.—That a committee, consisting of the general se-e-

cretaries, and one additional member selected from each th country represented in this society, shall be appointed to to prepare and manage the general and financial business ss of the society. 9 .- That a treasurer and financial secretary be ap- ppointed. 10 .- That the election of officers shall take place at a

the first meeting of the society in the months of January,ry April July, and October. 11 .- That the meetings of the Fraternal Democratiats

GENERAL MEETINGS at which besides the members onone or more "friends" may be introduced by a memberger

chairman of the evening,) persons unknown to memberser present, may be also admitted on satisfying the doorsor

keepers that they belong to the National Charter Assosso ciation, or the French, German, Polish, or other De-De Public Meetings called by placard, or other publichli

advertisement, to which the public generally, as well all a MERBERS MELTINGS called on special occasions for the th finance, &c., to which meetings members only shall bil b

12.—That the order of business at the general meshes

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Minutes of the previous meeting to be submitted fed for confirmation. Correspondence to be read. Finarcial business to be reported, and contributions rust

The General Secretaries to report the progress of dof d

mocratic principles in their respective countries. Discussion upon any question introduced by the con con mittee shall then take place, any question introduced fed a previous meeting and not disposed of at that meetingtin shall have precedence, unless a majority of the membembe present shall determine otherwise.

A chairman and two doorkeepers to be appointed fed i the next meeting. The chairman to vacate the chair at ten o'clock. . The General-Secretaries previously acting we we

broken heads, and that the prisoner has been rethen re-appointed. Keen, Financial Secretary.

its power to obtain, as soon as shall appear practicable, the total repeal of the malt tax," A deputation will age attorney. "For what?" "For the opinion of the malt tax, and the was appointed to wait on Lord John Russell, and the you had of me." "Faith 1 never had any opinion which will be completed at the next meeting, ag, Mall, and a proper language 25th

Monday evening, January 25th.

A LAWYER'S "OPINION .- " I'ay me that six and

John Moy was elected Treasurer, and Charlhar

of the Metropolitan Police Force have instructed certain members of that force to watch she meetings of the "Fra.

GEO. JULIAM HARMAY. 16. Great Windmill Street,

The Fraternal Democrats assembled on Monday

nated for admission. The secretary read a very interesting article from Young America on the President's Message; the sen-

Whereas experience has shown the necessity for vertain regulations for the better organisation of this so

ORJECT the mutual enlightment of its members; and the propaganda of the great principle embodied in the society's

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

tions is the common property of all; we, therefore, denounce all infractions of this evidently just and natural law as robbery and usurpation. We declare that the present state of society which permits idlers and schemers o monopolise the fruits of the earth and the productions of industry, and compels the working classes to labour for inadequate rewards, and even comdemns them to social

slavery, destitution and degradation, is essentially un-

that national prejudices have been, in all ages, taken advantage of by the people's oppressors, to set them tearing the throats of each other, when they should have been working together for their common good, this society repudiates the term "Foreigner," no matter by, or to whom applied. Our moral creed is to receive our fellowmen, without regard to "country," as members of one family, the human race; and citizens of one commonrealth—the world. Finally, we recognise that great moral law, "Do unto thy brother, as thou wouldst thy brother should do unto thee," as the great safeguard of public

### foreign Mobements.

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

11: #1 shink I hear a little bird, who sings 184 184 People by and by will be the stronger."-Byron. REVELATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

We have revealed some portion of the mysteries of de Russia, and shall at some future time, reveal more re we now propose to disclose some of the secrets of the

We say secrets, for almost all that can be told of At Austrian despotism. At Austria must be regarded as secrets revealed, so proo found is the mystery with which the Kaisers have

ii hitherto enveloped their system. Austria is the China of Europe; the arch-conserrative of the existing state of things. It is the inat cubus crushing some of the fairest portions of Enrope. Nations the most dissimilar in language and of other natural, political, and social characteristics, at are brought together under one government, and c compelled to submit to the barbarous, mind-crushing despotism of Vienna. Poles, Italians, Hungarians,

F Bohemiars, Tyro'ese, Illyrians, Wallachians, Trans civaniaus, &c., &c., are subjected to a roke which progress. Thirty-two millions of people are ruled ministration. some seven or eight millions of Germanswe beg Germany's pardon, we should say Austrians who are themselves the slaves of the Kaiser. The Austrians are the gaolers of the abovenamed nations; while those nations are compelled to supply the force necessary for the subjection of each other. Italian soldiers are transported to Galicia to act as the executioners of Poland; Hungarians are sent to Italy; Tyrolese to Bohemia; and so on throughout the empire. Besides this, class is set against class in the conquered countries, that the government may more easily subdue the vanquished. The recent Goody massacres in Gallicia were deliberately organked by the government in accordance with this infernal policy. In 1830-31, when the Hungarian aristocracy exhibited an intention of marching to the aid of the Polish patriots, the Austrian government paralysed the Hungarian sympathisers, by employing against them the means recently used for the destruction of the Polish nobles. Mental liberty and merality are both prescribed under the Austrian system. The censorship exists in the utmost rigour, and education is used but as the means of rearing mind bound slaves. The government appoints the teachers, prepares the books, and enjoins the exact language in which the teachers impart instruction, Much has been said of the happy state of the popula-

hivolity and diss luteness. Gambling, waltzing, and licentiousness, form the occupation and enjoyments of the debased aristocracy, more barren of great games than any other aristocracy at present existing. The late confiscation of Crecow has directed universal attention to the three devil powers combined together to resist the progress of freedom. The fact that Cracow has been appropriated by Austria combined with the bloody tragedy-rivatling that of St. Bartholemew-enacted in Gallicia in the spring of last year, by Austrian agents, has caused special attention to be directed towards Austria. At this rur interesting.

tion of the condition of the people of the empire,

Moreover, Vienna is, before all others, the abode of

A book has been recently published, en-titled "Revelations of Austria," from the pen of M. Koubrakiewicez, an ex-Austrian functionary, which has helped to throw considerable light men that "mystery of iniquity" over which Ferdinand reigns and Metternich rules. The book comes

on to make in opposition to some views of the author. For the present we shall confine ourselves to extracts illustrative of the Austrian system under which M. Koubrakiewie z was born and bred, and in the service of which he passed many rears of his life. THE HOUSE OF HABSBURG.

#### Out of twenty-one dynasties which govern and oppress Monarchical Europe, or that reign and not govern, there

Amongst these the first place is occupied by the dy nasty of Habsburg, from which proceed the Sovereigns of Austria since the 13th Century, of which Adolphus, Count of Habsburg, was the founder, and which reckons riv-five legitimate members, of whom twenty-seven are Princes and eighteen Princesses.

Absolute sovereigns formerly bore the title\* of Desport, and after that of Kaiser, the two first of these contrary, was sanctioned by the Prench, Polish, and Russian Scripture, which enjoined to render up Kaiser, (Casar, Cesars Tear) that which is Kaiser's, and to render up to God that which belongs to God, thus the Austrian sovereigns have taken, and retained up to the present, Archdukes and Archduchesses.

displayed, up to the age of eighteen or twenty years, some cleverness and independance of character; it was for the poor and aged. presaged of him that when he became sovereign he would tot follow the immutable system of his father, Francis the First, so much so that he was disliked both by his father and by Metternich, who were desirous that Frantis Charles, the second son, who inherited all the systematic qualities of his father, should succeed to the

Being one day out hunting in company with his father Mr. Metternich and other sportsmen, the Archduke Ferdimand narrowly escaped being killed, by a shot fired at him, but the assassin was never discovered. Another time an Austrian officer fired a pistol a

im, within a few yards distance, but he missed him. This man, when discovered, was found to have had an ttess of madness. Different reports were circulated in Galicia as to

the true authors of these attempts, called Austrian acci-

It is said, indeed, that the conjugal impotence, epilepsy and imbecidlity of Ferdinand, are only the consequences of such accidents.

The Kalsers owe their numerous acquisitions to Tarriages, treaties, and for the most part to their per They have rarely been fortunate in their expeditions, when openly combating with military strategy and

They have rarely won victories, but almost always succeeded by calling into play the springs of hidden infuences; and by employing a subterraneous strategy have generally triumphed over their adversaries. They have never despaired, however bad their posi-

tion. More than once, during the last two centuries the monarchy has been on the point of crumbling in the dust, through the loss of unfortunate battles, and more than once they have come out triumphant, by follening those tortuous paths where cunning is of more arail than strength.

M. Konbrakiewicz enters into a long account of of Friedland; Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and the Kuffir and Tambookie chiefs were submitting. apoleon, as the most illustrious of the innumerable makes are curious, and the inferences drawn so assounding, that we should be compelled to refuse esent did not the recent horrors in Galficia assure us that there is no act too vile or villainous, base or edy, that the despotism of Austria would hesitate berform for the furtherance of its hellish ends. ar author's review of the designs of Austria pursued through many generations for the destruction o! Poland, forms a chapter in the history of that illfated country exceedingly, interesting, but we must Pass on to facts belonging to the present time.

#### THE AUSTRIAN ADMINISTRATION. In order to be more sheltered from all attack, and all

of the management of the government mechanism, to a squadron of Cuirassiers and a detachment of the very unexpectedly prohibited. minister who bears the title of High Chancellor, and who troops of the line. nly styled in Poland, Austrian Visier, in conse- Symptoms of increasing distress in Paris are per Grand Chancellor.

Education himself, and by the chamber of accounts (Hof- offered for sale on that day, and the priced evinced a

The Austrian empire consists of divers people, and pro-At the head of each prevince, excepting Hunthere is a governor, who has his council, called Substitum. The counsellors, the secretaries, and other which compose the Gubernium, are named by the Easer or by his chancery. The governor has a right to defide on all matters even against the advice of his coun-He is the political representative; and in cases

Enines King or Prince.

incollusia by Tear, into German by Kasier.

generals and officers, the Archbishops, Bishops, and companied by an immense military force, when some of the district of Gruvere, at which it was resolved Priests, the officials employed, and all his subjects owe poor wretches were arrested and condemned to pay to support their friends of Estavayer, and to make him a blind obedience. In consequence of this absolute fines and suffer imprisonment, whilst the inhabitants common cause with them, should the Friburg Gopower, he is called in Gallicia the Kaiserial Satrap. THE GALLICIAN DIET.

The dies of Gallicia, established in 1817, is convoked every year in the month of October.

It is composed of four estates; Firstly, the Ecclesiastical; Secondly, that of Magnates; Thirdly, that of Szischta; and Fourthly, the Burgher estate. The first estate is represented by all the Archbishops, Bishops, and two Delegates from each chapter ; the second estate comprises all the Princes, Counts, and Barons; the third state contains all the Szlacheis or ancient Polish Militia which the Kaiser had assimilated to the Germanio Knights (Ritter.) In order for a Szlachcic to appearat the diet and bear the title of Nuncio, he must be acknowledged as Knight by the Emperor, and pay to the Kaiser 75 florius (£6) yearly, as Seignorial tax.

That is to say for the right of exacting forced labour from the Polish peasantry.

The fourth estate comprises two deputies from the capital, Leopol, one of whom is always Burgomaster of Leopol, and the other a citizen of Lepol, chosen by the Burgemaster. The Burgemaster is always a thorough bred German, and a stranger not only to the town but also to Gallicia; he is besides a sceret councillor of the Kniser's (Geheimrath.)

The Dist, thus composed, me ts and disperses on the day fixed upon by the Kaiser. It is expressly forbidden annihilates liberty, prevents happiness, and forbids the Diet to interfere in all matters relative to public ad-

It is only allowed to occupy itself with the means of augmenting the productions of the country. The right of petition is granted to it on condition that the petition be signed by the Governor.

The Austrian censorship is far more systematically arbitrary than that of any other of the absolute states.

THE CENSORSHIP

The introduction and reading of newspapers and Polish books, printed in Russian Peland, were, until the insurrection of Poland, in 1830, even more strenuously forbidden than French books and newspapers. In order to persuade and force the Poles indirectly to learn German, a little more liberty is accorded to German than to the Polish authors.

All that is destined to appear in print, all drawings. engravings, and paintings, must pass a censorship, and meet with its approval. It is forbidden for Austrian subjects to have their

books printed by foreigners, without the permission of the aulic chancery, at Vienna. Constantine Slotwinski, the most prosperous states. an ex-officer of the French Empire, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Imperial Commissary of his department, Librarian to the Polish library at Leopol, a celebrated jurisconsulist, and a distinguished writer, had received a small prayer book, printed in Paris, and sent to him in secret, either by a friend or by an Austrian

tion of Vienna; but the capital affords no illustra-He had been long suspected by the police of patriotism and love of Poli-h nationality. At midnight his house was surrounded by Dragoons, and he was dragged from his bed. His wife, just out of her confinement, was torn from the embraces of her husband, and clinging the prosperity as for the reciprocal security of the desperately to him, was stunned by the butt-end of their guns, which caused her to expire upon the spot.

Slotwinski was sentenced to twenty years hard labour (ad carcerem durissimum.) one at Przemysl. This last belongs to a Pole, and only | in those countries. prints religious songs; the four others to Germans, to moment, therefore, any revelation of the state and all Austrian Poland there is but one newspaper, in Ger-

quarto, and is only allowed to print news unconnected preserve. with politics, as contained in the Austrian journal, the Observer." edited at Vienna by the private secretary of affairs tounded in Europe by the last treaty of the High Chancellor. The censors of the newspapers Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and the Emperor. We have good authority for stating what the

before us edited by the author of "Revelations of author does not seem to be aware of, that Slotwinski Russia," a trustworthy authority, whose works have is now out of prison. Let us here add that the Pobeen of incalculable service in unveiling the mys. lish nobleman, Zaboklicki Vincent, Zalewski Leon. teries of Eastern Europe, and the enormities of the and others who freed their peasants, were arrested the country continue to increase. The finance laws, and punished as rebels, condemned and sent to and various other laws relative to important im-We reserve to the conclusion any remarks we may | Spielberg. To return to the censorship,-STATE OF GALLICIA.

In Gallicia the wretchedness of the Burghers, Jews, and particularly of the peasantry, surpasses all that can taken shall be completed with the perseverance which be conceived. The Polish peasants can afford even black the interests of the country command, and with the bread only three or four months of the year : they live prudence indispensable to the maintenance of public the remainder of the time on potatoes, with the exception credit. of three or four months in the spring; when driven to 'You will also have to direct your attention to subsist on green meat, extreme privation renders these measures calculated to second in our African pospoor wietches sallow, their bodies swell, and fever carries session the progress of colonization and its internal ing in Daghestan, on the other side of the Caucasus, away thousands-particularly children and aged per- prosperity. least sixty die before the age of six, and it is rare in Gai-permits us to examine maturely that important licia to see a peasant seventy years of age. At the same question, respecting which a special bill shall be pre time Gallicia produces three times as much corn as would sented to you. in all, according to the genealogical almanack of Saxony, | properly support its population, which amounts to upcrop does not suffice to pay the Kaiser his direct taxes. experience has enlightened us as to the policy best titles became rather a detestably ignominious, than an sisting of forty or fifty peasants' huts, with three or which must secure its present prosperity and the honourable epithet, in consequence of the abuses com- four thousand acres, with mills, ponds, and public houses future pacific and regular development of its destimixed by absolute Monarchs; the title of Kaiser, on the upon them, is often not able to pay the schooling of his nies. I expect with confidence, from your patriotism

is seised, sequestered, or eventually sold to pay the in supporting the burden, and France will reap the

i · A body of the landholders made a written declaration this latter title of Kaiser; and their wives that of in which they assigned over their property to the Kaiser Kaisering, the princes and princesses bearing that o' on condition of his granting them subsistence, but the laid on the table a number of documents relative to The present Kaiser, Ferdinand the First, it is said, clarations of which he could not take cognisance, Begging is forbidden, but there is no provision made

#### Colonial and Foreign Entelligence.

NEW ZEALAND. The barque Mary, Levens, arrived at Plymouth on the 9th of January; left Auckland, September 20. Her Majesty's ship Castor, 36, Captain Charles Graham; her Majesty's ship Racehorse, 18, Commander George J. Hay, and a sloop of-war, not the Carysfortd, were at Auckland. A native chief, of Ranghictas tribe, was prisoner on board one of these ships. The settlement of Auckland is in a most flourishing condition. The Government are erecting barracks upon a most extensive scale. Happily for this settlement the neighbouring tribe, that of the Waicata, the most populous on the island, is friendly disposed towards the settlers, for whom they willingly labour for hire.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Cape of Good Hope papers have been received to

the 10th of November. Reinforcements of troops had arrived at Graham's Town, and several vessels had succeeded in landing provisions at Waterloo Bay. A severe gale had visited Algoa Bay from the south east, and extended along the coast, causing much damage to the shipping. Five vessels were driven ashore in Algoa Bay, and there were one or two shipwreeks at Port Elizabeth. There was good reason to hope that the Kaffir war was at last ended; and as the British authorities had had very wisely exacted unconditional surrender, there is a prospect of such arrangement as will secure tranquillity upon the extended frontier of our South African possessions for many years to come. Macomo having submitted. Sandilla was inclined to follow. Austrian treacheries, citing such famous personages and, as a earnest of good faith, had already ordered as Henry the Fourth of France, Wallenstein, Duke his subjects to surrender part of their arms. Both FRANCE.

A serious corn riot took place on the 4th instant, in the market of Lencloitre. The price of wheat was 23f, the hectolitre, when a man named Rabreu presented himself, accompanied by several peasants, and asked to have it reduced to 15f. This not being complied with, the crowd rushed on the sellers, and cut the corn sacks, so that in a short time the market place was strewed with wheat. The National Guard was called out, but the riot becoming more and more in correspondence with the Communists of Berlin. serious, the gendarmery were obliged to act, and the peasants continuing to press on them, and to over- few copies of the London Panch, by extraordinary whelm them with stones, they were forced to use permission, were vesterday officially demanded back their sabres, and 2 menwere killed. Night put a stop | The number in question contains a caricature of the to the disturbance, and the Prefect of Vienne, being sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The

The number of persons who avail themthese of the Grand Visier in Turkey. The two other selves of the relief afforded by the power to obtain ministers of police and finance, as well as all the presi- bread at a reduced price through the benevolence of dents of tribunals and chanceries, are mere clerks of this the public was augmenting. The Municipal Council of Paris voted on Friday, without opposition, a sum The administration of all political and judicial affairs of 288,000 francs for that object. The Echo Agricole Concentrated in Vienna. Political affairs, comprising states, that within the last three days the price of there of the clergy and of religion, are managed, or de- flour had increased in the Paris market by nearly one tited without appeal, by the Chancellor of the court franc per sack. The quantity sold on Saturday (Il. Ranzelei). Financial affairs are managed by the amounted to 7,328 quintals. Very little wheat was

#### tendency to rise. DREADFUL DESTITUTION OF THE POOR-SERIOUS

DIFASTERS

inst.:-

and riots,—I repeat riots; simple peasants, ordinant, to the insurgent district. The agitation, in the man, to the insurgent district. The agitation, in the man while, had spread through the French portion

The chiefs of the temporal and spiritual army, the from the officers of the Crown, to St. Aignan, ac- great popular assembly at Bulle, the principal town are compelled to feed and lodge the troops desfilled to excess. All the towns in the neighbour-Montrichard, are treated with equal severity. When will all this finish?"

The Reforme publishes also the following letter from Yvetot, in Normandy:—

"The misery existing in this country is frightful. We reckon 300 indigent families, out of a population of 10,000. Charitable workhouses have been established, where all the unemployed are received, but those houses entail considerable expense on the inhabitants; and notwithstanding the collections made and the other means adopted to procure funds, it is to be feared that the available resources of the town will be speedily exhausted."

The Journal des Debats states that serious dia turbances had taken place in the department of the Vienna, in consequence of the high price of corn. sacks of wheat from being pillaged were disarmed; and even a body of Gendarmes were obliged to retreat before the victorious mob, and to entrench themselves in their barracks. These occurrences took place at the market of Lencloitre, near Chatel Herault.

OPENING OF THE PRENCH CHAMBERS.

On Monday the French Chambers were opened with the usual monarchial fooleries, not forgetting the usual military precautions for the purpose of shielding "his Majesty" Louis Philippe from any extraordinary exhibition of the "loyalty" of his faithful

THE SPEECH " Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,-"In summoning you to resume the labour of the session, my first wish is that you should afford my

Government all your co-operation, in order to relieve

the sufferings which this year distress a part of our population. I have hastened to order the measures best calculated to attain that object. I trust, that by the firm maintenance of order, by the liberty and security of commercial transactions, by an ample and udicious application of the public resources efficiently aiding the zeal of private charity, we shall mitigate these trials, with which Providence sometimes visits

'My relations with all the foreign Powers afford me the firmest confidence that the peace of the world

"The marriage of my beloved son, the Duke de Montpensier, with my beloved niece the Infanta of Spain, Luisa Fernanda, has completed the satisfac tion and consolation which Providence has vouch safed me in my family. This union will be a fresh pledge of those good and intimate relations which have so long subsisted between France and Spain. and the maintenance of which is as desirable for two States.

"I have reason to hope that the affairs of La Plata will, before long, be adjusted conformably to the views adopted by my Government, in concert with first battalion and the company of carabineers were In all Austrian Poland, there are but five printing that of the Queen of Great Britain, for the re-estaestablishments, three at Leopol, one at Tarnow, and blishment of the security of our commercial relations

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia a whom this privilege is almost exclusively accorded. In treaty of navigation, which guarantees to us, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that policy of that despotism must be more than ordina-"An unexpected event has impaired the state of

> of Austria. 1 have protested against this infraction of the treaties. "At home the constant progress of the public revenue, despite of causes which might have checked it, demonstrates that the activity and resources of

provements in the legislation and administration of the kingdom, will be submitted to your deilbera-"The great public works which we have under

Tranquillity, so happily restored in sons—every year. Out of a hundred children born, at Algeria by the valour and devotedness of our army,

"Gentlemen, a common feeling animates us. You wards of four millions, but the taxes are so high, and are all, like me and my family, devoted to the happimoney is so scare, that very of ten the whole ness and grandeur of our country; and already long A Polish nubleman who has but a single village, con- suited to her interests, both moral and material, and and wisdom, the co-operation necessary to the accom-Out of one hundred proprietors the property of ninety plishment of this great task. Let us assist each other

fruit of our efforts." PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING. Both Chambers sat to-day. In both M. Guizot Kaiser refused to accept their offer; he even desired the the affairs of Spain and Cracow. In the Deputies, authorities in future not to transmit to Vienna such de- the monthly bureaux were organised in the usual manner. All the presidents and secretaries are Conservative members. When M. Guizot presented the locuments alluded to, a number of Deputies rushed forward to see what they consisted of. There are in

all nine documents relative to Cracow, and 25 on the Spanish marriages.

PORTUGAL. THE CIVIL WAR.

Advices were received on Monday from Lisbon t the 6th inst., brought by the Achilles steamer, which had put in there for coals. An action had taken place at Braga, between the Miguelite General M'Donnell and the Queen's Troops under Baron Casal, in which the former were defeated, after a loss of a couple of hundred men. Several attempts had been made to effect a coalition between the Septembristas and the Miguelites, upon some common principle of public policy, but hitherto they had succeded only to the extent of uniting both against the Queen-the settlement of their own differences being deferred until they had disposed of " the common enemy." What a prospect for the country! In the mean time both parties were concerning their whole military force in the neighbourhood of Oporto. which will doubtless soon become the scene of a de-

## GERMANY.

A frightful state or destitution prevails in Germany. In Cologne, the superintendent of the poor has distributed 36,000 tickets for bread at lower prices, besides 26,500 lbs. of bread gratis per week, and 7,000 portions of soup every day. Besides this there is an association for the relief of the temporary distress, which distributes clothing, blankets, &c.

The most frightful distress reigns throughout El berfield, one of the great manufacturing districts of Prussia. Most of the weavers are without employment, and the Kolnische Zeitung reckons the number of idle looms at no fewer than 3,000. The workmen are reduced to beggary, and those who cannot sub mit to this degradation are dying with hunger and

Great distress has prevailed for some time past in the Duchy of Brunswick, and the severity of the frost has much increased it. THE CONFISCATION OF CRACOW.—A Vienna letter

of the 31st ultimo, in the Ithenish Observer, states that the Swedish Ambassador at the Court of Austria has presented a very strong and dignified protest in the name of his Sovereign, as one of the parties to the treaty of Vienna against the incorporation of Cracow.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS .- The German Journal of Frankfort of the 6th states that several arrests have taken place at Magdeburg, of persons supposed to be Punch expelled from Vienna. - Jan. I, - The

French of absolutism, the Kaisers transfer the charge informed of what had taken place, sent from Poitiers a wits of Vienna say, on New Year's eve Panch was SWITZERLAND.

## SYMPTOMS OF REVOLUTION.

Two popular meetings, lately held in the canton of Friburg, having been attended with some disorders, the Government had published a decree on the that the authors and promoters thereof should be regarded as preachers of sedition and disturbers of the public peace, and, as such, apprehended and punished with all the rigour of the law. The Government went still further, and ordered the Prefect of Estavayer to arrest two leaders of the Liberal party, Messrs. Fasel and Duruz, which order was executed on the 31st ult. On hearing of this violent measure, the people rang the tocsin in several villages, and in a short time a body of some hundred men, mostly armed, marched into the chief town of The Reforme remarks, that whilst the Ministerial sufferings of the labouring classes throughout France. In corroboration of its statement, the Reforme publication of its statement of the Reforme publicatio Checasing or of danger, the absolute master of the pro-The Council of State of Friburg, apprised by express "Disasters of every kind are being accumulated of these events, despatched on the 1st instant two of Tyrant is derived from the Greek word Tegarror and on our heads. Inundations, dearness of provisions, its members, Messrs. Griset de Forel and Techter-

vernment attempt to reduce them by force. On their patched from Blois. Our small towns presents the side the authorities of the Canton de Vaud, within most afflicting spectacle. At tours the prisons are whose limits the district of Estavayer is included, had determined to refuse the militia of Friburg a hood, as Romorantin, Chatillon-sur-Indre, and passage through their territory. The Government endured by the ill-fated population of the sister of Berne was invested, from the 1st of January, with the direction of the federal affairs, and, being composed almost exclusively of Radicals, it was deemed probable that it would afford the insurgents every assistance in its power. THE INSURRECTION.

Since the above was in type the following information has been received from Berne, dated the 7th in-

"Yesterday a body of from six to seven hundred

men arrived at Morat, from Estavayer and its en-

the inhabitants of that place, they commenced their march towards Fribourg. Another column was to the 26th of December last, and had lived for several days arrive at the same time from Bulle and Gruyeres in previous to her death on sea weed, part of which was order to attack Fribourg on both sides; the Govern- produced by Dr. M'Carthy, who held a post morten ex-Several National Guards who attempted to prevent | ment, however, had on the previous evening ordered | amination on her body. The other details in this case a battalion to that point, and on the arrival of the are most heart-rending. insurgents the toesin was sounded, and kept ringing during the whole night, in order to call to the aid of Fribourg all the able-bodied men of the German part | which he had received through charity, after being previ of the canton between that place and Borne, and ously exhausted from over-long festing. which part of the country is devoted to the Govern-Berne, now the Vorort, has ordered to the frontier two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, and sacred duties the poor man expired. has ordered other troops to hold themselves in readiness. No news had been received this morning, but on the 29th of December; on his return home he fell ex tains itself, otherwise accounts would have been rethe Government of Berne has decided on not tolera-

German, and the author of a very violent publication

matic body that it had taken on itself the direction was couched in very conciliatory terms." A letter from Bale, of the 8th, says :- "The inand the districts of Bolle, Gruyeres, and Stofes. On the evening of the 6th, the Castle of Mdrten was carried by assault by the insurgents, who made the that there were three other similar cases, but the bench, Fribourgh. The Regency of that canton has taken they were postponed for a future day, up arms, but the Government of Lausanne has reion of infantry and a company of carabineers. A re- the workhouse, before he had time to administer the port is current that two hundred volunteers from | sacraments to him. Murten and Stofes have entered Fribourg, but other accounts state that they have arrived before that city. where they await reinforcements from Bolle and Rotwo companies of infantry on Newneck; that the

to occupy Schwarzenburg, Lanper, and Newneck,

POLAND.

ness to act as circumstances required.'

Private letters from Galicia announce that the Austrian Government had published a new ordinance relative to landed property in that province, which reduced the number of corvees (days on which the peasants are obliged to work for their landlords) from 52 per annum to 26; and, in some cases, to 17 or 18. The inhabitants of the different districts of are at the same time the functionaries or paid agents of neutral state, has been incorporated with the empire Galicia were, in consequence, convoked to receive a communication of that ordinance, which the government considered calculated to satisfy their exigencies. To the great astonishment of the authorities. however, not a single district, even those which had not participated in the recent atrocious murders, would sign or accept the ordinance. All declared against any amount of forced labour being in future required of them, and insisted that the land they cultivated should become their property. ANOTHER CIRCASSIAN VICTORY .- GREAT | for death a father and a daughter lying in the same

SLAUGHTER OF THE RUSSIANS. Information has just been received of a Circassian cictory over the Rusians on the coast of Abassia. The engagement is said to have taken place at Karatoprek, on or about the 17th of December, and cost the Russians 700 men. There has been severe fight- is the same with his condittors. and it is said the Russians have had 3,000 men at the people are "dropping in dozens about them." once hors de combat.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS .- According to ac-Caucasus have been much less decisive than the St. Petersburg Journal has stated, and have not had the effect of discouraging the natives from new efforts in favour of independence. Schamyl continues to display much vigour, and has the command of important by inches;" that he wonders they are so patient as "t

### UNITED STATES.

The National Reformers have adopted the follow ing memorial for public signature:-

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States. respectfully represent-That, in their opinion, the system of Land Traffic, imported to this country from Europe, is wrong in principle; that it is fast debasing us to the condition of dependent tenants, of which condition a rapid increase of inequality, misery, pauperism, vice and crime, are the necessary consequences; and that, therefore, now in the infancy of the republic, we should take effectual measures to eradicate the evil, and establish a principle more in accordance with our republican theory, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence; to which end we propose that the General Government shall no longer traffic, nor permit traffic, in the Public Lands yet in its possession, and that they shall be laid out in farms and lots, for the free use of such citizens (not possessed of other land) as will occupy them, allowing the settler the right to dispose of his possessions to any one not possessed of other land; and that the jurisdiction of the l'ublic Lands be transferred to States or territories only on condition that such a disposition should be made of

A memorial to the State (of New York) Legislature has also been adopted, concluding with the fol-

lowing demand :-That a law may be enacted, embracing the following measures, until they can be made a part of the Constitution :— 1. A limitation of the quantity of land that any

individual may hereafter acquire in this State, say to 160 acres. 2. The exemption of the homestead of each family, not to exceed 160 acres, from alienation for any future debt or liability, or in any manner except by the joint consent of husband and wife, where such relation

mav exist.

And we respectfully request that by every constitutional means you will endeavour to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of this State, and of the United States, and cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the tree and exclusive use of actual settlers.

#### ADVANCE OF THE CHOLERA. TREBISONDE, DEC. 7, 1816.

The cholera is pursuing its march towards Europe

We have received accounts from Tabriz to the 24th of November, by which we learn that the scourge had ceased in that city. During eight days no case had been declared. The disease had carried its ravages to Choi, Makou, and Bajasid. This last city, of which the population had been several times decimated by the plague, is situated on the Turkish territory, adjoining the Persian and Russian frontiers, to the south of Mount Arrarat. Thus the cholers is approaching the Black Sea by the road taken by the caravans, whilst it ascends, in another direction, the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, shaping its course towards Syria. Europe, therefore, is menaced on two sides. Notwithstanding the intense cold which prevails in Aserbeidjan, and on the table lands of Turkish Armenia, the scourge has extended thither. Neither the elevation of a town nor the cold appears to destroy the terrible epidemic. An English physician who resided in Persia stated in a letter to me that no town in that country, with a pocholera, with the exception of those of Salmas and Urmia, which are situated on the Turkish frontier. When spreading from Mesched, where the disease first broke out, towards the west and south, it appeared to have passed over several vast districts, leaving behind it several populous towns, but at a later period 28th ult. forbidding such assemblies, and directing the malady always returned and desolated the localities which it had hitherto spared. The population of Tabriz, which counted 125,000 souls, is now, reduced to 100,000. More than 15,000 perished, and all the foreign merchants have quitted it. The Augsburgh Gazette of the 5th inst. publishes a letter from Odessa, which announces that the cha-

era had passed the Araxes, and had committed great ravages in the neighbourhood of Seljean and the Caspian Sea.

journals are filled with details of the distress existing in Ireland, they are silent with respect to the manued of the Prefect the immediate liberation of the Bishop Blaize, New Inn-yard, Shoreditch, on four of whom entered the house and demanded Sullivan's to complain too loudly of their sufferings, to menace the authorities and to destroy some measures used hand, which is peopled by an ignorant and fanatical copper, and both his legs were found to be most taking with them £15, which they had been handed. haiser comes from the Greek word Kasia? which is the authorities, and to destroy some measures used hand, which is peopled by an ignorant and fanatical copper, and both his legs were found to be most taking with them £15, which they had been handed. translated into French by Cozar, into Polish by Cozar, into Polish by Cozar, into German by Kasier.

the authorities, and to cozer, some measures used a maintain peopled by an ignorance and interest used by dealers in corn which were found to be deficient peasantry, threatened to rise in support of the Go frightfully scalded. He expired on the following commenced afrosh, and several bakers' showhow the barony of Bantry.

This demonstration produced a visit vernment. On the 3d instant the Liberals held a Saturday. Verdict—"Accidental death." in capacity. This demonstration produced a visit vernment. On the 3d instant the Liberals held a Saturday. Verdict-"Accidental death."

#### IRELAND.

FAMINE AND PESTILBNCE. The papers are filled with what may be termed the annals of Irish misery. Our only difficulty is in selecting from the accumulated and terrible mass, such a synopsis of the general state of the country, as may entlice to give an accurate idea of the suffering now

STATE OF THE WEST RIDING OF CORK. The last accounts from this district are of a most dismal character. Ten additional deaths by starvation have occurred in the barony of Bantry. The melancholy details are thus furnished by a correspondent of the Cork Reporter :-

BANTRY, Jan. 5 -It is my painful duty to inform you of six inquests held here this day. The jury unanimously agreed, without a moment's

besitation, that the following persons came to their virons, and at night, after concerting measures with | deaths by starvation, viz :-Catherine Sheehan, a child, two years old, who died on

> Michael Sullivan died at Skahana, on or about the 411 of December, from the effects of eating too hearty a meal,

vernment has called an extraordinary meeting of the the workhouse, when, in the street, the Very Rev. Thomas Grand Council for the 9th. The Government of Barry, parish priest, was obliged to hear his confession before the public, and before he had time to complete his John Driscoll was working on one of the public works

t appears that the Government of Fribourg main- hausted for want of food, and was found dead on the mountain of Glounlough on the following morning Ilis ceived of its abdication. It is besides stated, that wife proved that he had eaten nothing for two days previous to his death, except a quantity of boiled wheat, and ting the residence in that canton of M. Heinzen, a that he frequently had a similar fast, Jeremiah Carthy entered the shop of Mr. Robert

Vickery, of this town, when he fell senseless, and died in against the sovereigns of Germany. He had previously been expelled from the canton of Zurich. three hours after at the workhouse, though being kindly The Bernese Government held its first sitting of attended to by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Dr. Jagov, and Directory on the 5th, and announced to the diplo- the family, before his removal. Michael Linehan was found dead on the lands of Ibane of affairs. The letter conveying this information on the 18th of December last. He was on his way home

from Bantry after purchasing some foed for his mother and brother (which were all his family) who were then surrection is spreading, and has reached Murten, lying in fever; there were some turnip peels or skins found in his stomach. Head constable Grant then stated to the magistrates

Governor prisoner, and then marched on towards considering it too late to proceed with hearing them. While the court was sitting the Very Rev. Thomas used a passage to the troops, composed of a batta- Barry reported another victim who had fallen on entering

1 close with sending you the remonstrance of the jury as handed in by their foreman, Mr. E O'Sullivan, That we feel it our duty to state, under the correction nons. It is, however, stated that, at the first news of the Court, that it is our opinion that if the Governof the insurrection, the Executive Council marched | ment of the country shall persevere in its determination of refusing to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the labouring poor, the result will be a caerifice whilst the second battalion would be held in readi- of human life from starvation to a frightful extent, an

endangerment of property and of the public peace. The following summary of the deaths in the other portions of the county is from the Cork Examiner :-

SKIBBEKEEN. In the parish of Kilmoe fourteen died on Sunday Three of these are buried in coffins-eleven are buried without other covering than the rags they wore when alive. And one gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this, says-" The distress is so appalling. that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy;" and another says-"I would rather give a shilling to a starving man than four and sixpence for a coffin." One hundred and forto died in the Skibbereen work house in one month; eight have died in one day. And

house merely and solely for the purprse of getting a The Rev. Mr. Clancy visits a farm, and there, in one house, "he administered the last rites of religion to six persons." On a subsequent occasion, he "prepared

M Carthy Downing states that "they came into the

bed. The Rev. Mr. Caulfield sees "thirteen members of one

family lying down in fever." The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick retires to rest at three in the morning, and rises after a couple of hours' heavy sleep. It Dr. Donovan solemnly assures a public meeting that

Mr. Marmion says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever; for the unfed wretches have counts from Tiflis, in the German Journal of Frank- not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and fort of the 5 h, the successes of the Russians in the they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger—never to rise again.

> The Rev. Mr. Gayer, of Dingle, in a letter which will be found elsewhere, says-" the people there are dying lie down and die, without breaking open the Government steres," and that two-thirds of the "population should perish iffood be not cheapened there! CROOKHAVEN.

A correspondent writing to us from this locality, says -" There have been fifteen deaths of starvation in this locality these last seven days, all leaving widows and

SIXTEEN DEATHS FROM STARVATION, - The following appalling letter, from the indefatigable but sorrowing Rector of the district, is addressed to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The details in this able letter are sufficient to take hold of the officials at the Castle. 'To T. N. Redington, Esq., Sec., &c., &c., Dublin

Castle. "Whilst a remedy exists in the law, or the exchequer the government will 'protect the people from starva tion.

"Tracton, Carrigaline, Cork, Jan. 5, 1847. "Sir,-At an extraordinary sessions held at Bally feard, on last Monday three weeks, for the Barony of government for the relief of our poor. Since then, and at this season of destitution and death, twenty-seven additional men have been employed-ninety-seven men and five o'clock, this horrible attempt at murder was have been employed on three new works, and seventy dismissed from works in previous operation. Those who have been guilty of this neglect, are answerable to God and man for its consequences. I went to our Relief Committee last Monday fortnight, thinking the works presented for would be opened, because I knew they could. I went yesterday week. I went yesterday, even this day an adjourned meeting of the Committee, has been held: still no road, no work, no relief, all despair. I returned home distracted and disgusted. Distracted, to know how to answer the gaunt groups who gathered around me, whose faces published their own famine, whilst their tongues only recorded that of their children. Disgusted, that human misery and human life could be so slightly appreciated by authorities paid for the protection of the people. If I did not remonstrate against such conduct. I would be a renegade to my feelings as a man, and my

" As your benevolence made an impression upon me, address myself to you. We have in our relief district (to which alone my remarks apply) 1,200, in cruel need of employment; half that number, I think, are idle.

" Now, Mr. Secretary, the words heading this letter

were spoken by you to me at the Castle, last September. Russellin his place in Parliament. Have the government kept their faith thus officially plighted? The coffinless corpses of Mayo will answer, No. The starved skeletonof Skibbereen will answer, No. That damning response will find an echo here, and almost in every mountain side and village in the kingdom. Over sixteen deaths occurred in my parishes for the last ten days. I am morally certain that each and every one of them was occasioned and accelerated by want of food and fire. Buckley, of Ballyvorane, and Sullivan, of Oysterhaven. died suddenly. Backley dropped dead on the works, after a journey of three miles before day. His wite will and passed over Carlisle Bridge in the direction of make affidavit, 'that he had not sufficient food the night before he died, and that she and the rest of her family lived thirty-six hours on wild weeds, to spare a bit of the given without sight of the body.) This horrifying mob. economy is practised by scores of families in this district. Similar effects must be expected from similar causes. I fear we must bury the dead 'coffinless' in future. My God!! what a revolting idea! Without food when alive, without a cofiln when dead. Could such a calamity esculent? concludes :---

"I conjtre you, through the mercy you expect from God, to put the lately presented roads of our Barony

into immediate and simultaneous operation. If you heed this earnest prayer with the insolence sometimes characteristic of office, I declare my influence in preserv. and cook-shops. ing longer the peace of this district at an end. I declare the same of my order elsewhere similarly circumstanced. If the clergy fail to preserve the peace of the land at this crisis, then you must prosure scabbardless troopers and hand over to them for hire, the money that would have saved the people and preserve the The correspondent of the Cork Constitution says :-

SINGULAR DEATH FROM SCALDING .- On Wednesday Friday night. The house of a man named Sullivan the body of Henry Annell, aged ten years, the son of money, which he refused. They then put him on his a butcher, residing at No. 5. Spencer-street, in that knees, one of them being armed with a bayone; another neighbourhood. In Tuesday afternoon, the 5th in- with a pike, and a third with a knite, and threatened to stant, the deceased was in the slaughter-house of Mr. cut his throat. Sullivan's wife besought of them to save

After closing my last letter in Skibbert en, a case occurred which I think it right to state. Goods into the hotel yard, I perceived an unfortunate woman rush by me and take up some fish guts which lay in a fetid, pool, and retiring she eat them ravenously. On setting outside the gateway she realed for a few pages and then fell, but, while lying exhausted on the street, with the most savage ferocity she continued to gnaw the disgusting entrails.

SMGO, JAN. 9.—ALARMING SPREAD OF FEVER.— Fever was never before so rife, or so desirnetive, in Siigo. The fever-hospital is crowded to excess, although ten new beds more than the house was intended to hold were lately put up! Again, on Taesday last, two litte orphans, of tereler years, were admitted into the poor-house, and it appeared by the recommendation of the warden, that their father, mother, brother, and sister, had died the week proviously of typhus fever! To show the state of the workhouse itself, and the deplorable condition of its nmates, we publish the following extract from Dr. knott's report to the board, read at the last meeting :-In consequence of the great amount of illness in the

workhouse, which is daily increasing, I am again reluctantly obliged to bring the subject before you. Three hundred and forty-three are at present on the sick list, a great majority of which are cases of dysentery and fever, twenty-five new cases of fever (which I have been procluded from sending to the Fever Hospital, in conse-Richard Finn, was conveyed into this town on the 14th quence of its being full), and upwards of forty of dyment and to the existing order of things. The Go- of December, in a car, for the purpose of taking him to statery, have taken place within the last few days, and I have no doubt that those diseases, which are highly infectious, will spread rapidly through the entire of the inmates, if proper means are not speedily adopted to cometeract so fearful a calamity. We have only to add, that although therty-five persons

in fever were sent from the workhouse to the hospital, they are still lying three in a bed in the former institution! But it is not the workhouse, nor in the hospital, the dreadful disease is making most havee, but in the wretched hovel homes of the starving peasantry. In the upper parts of the county they are burying them without coffins; even in our own town it is no unusual thing to see a funeral accompanied by no human being but the driver of the cart upon which the body is placed in its thin shell. In short, things are beginning to wear the same aspect they always wear during the existence of a

PRICES OF FOOD.

The hoarders and speculat is are still at work, driving their hard calling, careless of the misery

they inflict, provided only they can turn a renny to he utmost possible advantage. Complaints of famine prices are sounding from every corner of the kinglom, and that such should be the ease can excite but little wonder, after reading the two following statements. The first is from the Sign Journal :-We have had since our last publication very large arrivals of Indian corn and barrel flour into this port. There are large quantities in the hands of private specu-

ators, many of whom are persons who never did business n the grain or flour trade before. In fact the temptations to speculate, from continually advancing prices, have been so great, that all the capital of this country has been turned into that chennel. In this town at present there are not less than 10,000 barrels of flour held on speculation. We have also heard from a person well acquainted with the country districts, that every comretable farmer in this county has his entire produce of crain on hand. We can hardly be surprised at famine erices, when such hoarding takes place. It is a great consolation, however, to know that the speculators will defeat their cupidity by their own nets. A few weeks over, and the tide will turn. When the hoarding o' speulators, the granaries of farmers, the reserved stock of the commissary depots, and the foreign imports of our merchants, shall be thrown on the market, there will be a reaction most favourable to the discressed poor, though very unpleasant to speculators. Grain has advanced in price here this week-oats being \$4s, to 36s, per 24 stone; carmeal, 22s. to 24s. a hundred. Indian meal in market, £18 per ton; in some places it is sold for £19. The second is from the Westmeath Indepen-

The price of bread is still increasing, while we are inormed that corn is falling, and that vast importations are daily arriving in the English markets, and being reshipped to this country, yet we feel not the effect. Bread now charged 3d, per pound; the bakers throw blame on the millers, the millers on the factor, the facfor on the importer and farmer, and between them the public is mulcted. The bakers say, "Give us flour cheap, and you shall have bread at a proportionate price." The miller complains of the high price of corn -so that the only source from which we can trace the evil is the extertionate monopoly of the corn dealers, and for this evil there does not at present appear a emedy; Lord John Russell will not interfere, and under species of political economy, the Liverpool capitalist is allowed to increase his hoard and fatten upon the miseries of a famishing people. It is inexplicable to us low a British Minister can govern by such pelicy; how a cople can bear up against such privations.

ATTEMPT AT MURPRE IN SORTH TIPPERARY.

dent;-

A letter from Nenagh says :-Once more the blood of the murdered man eries to Heaven for vengeance—yes, the reign of terror is abroad, and as usual, the bloody assassin stalks about unmolested-yes, and armed to the teeth, without the least fear of being prosecuted; so much for the liberty to arm themselves. The victim in this instance was a man of the most upright character, who filled the situation of process server for some years, and had gained the good will of all who knew him; and for this, and this alone, he fell a victim to the deadly bullets of the cursed Tipperary hired assassins. The facts of the case are as follows :- As Mr. Jeoffey Donohoe was proceeding from Nenagh to Ballinaclough, where he lived, within two miles distance of Neungh, and within 100 yards of his own house, two men passed him. One of them said, 'God save you,' as they passed; Donohoe turned round, and one of them had a pistal presented at his back, and before he had time to utter a word, lodged the contents (two slugs) in his left side, and then decamped, conscious that they had done their 'sluty.' Poor Donohoe still lingers in great pain, but every moment he is expected to be relieved by death. He has eight children to bemoan the untimely fate of one of the best of father . Ail society must be put a stop to if this state of things is allowed to Kennalea, £3,000 of our money became available to the proceed. Every servant boy has his own arms, and his percussion caps in his pocket, ever ready for the bad

FOOD RIOTS IN DROGHEDA

work. It was on Saturday evening, between four

The Drogheda Argus contains the following :-'We regret to find that outrages and attacks on the bakers' bread earts and baskets are becoming frequent in Drogheda. The constabulary force here are almost fatigued to death with extra duty as escerts to the bread, flour, and other provisions leaving town. It is absolutely necessary that a troop or two of dragoons should be stationed here to pretect property leaving the town; and we fear if the evil increases, it will be imperative on the authorities to swear in

the respectable householders as special constables.

FOOD RIOTS. Dublin, Jan. 9.—The parading of famine mobs, and attacks upon bakers shops have commineed even in Dublin. On yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a number of able-bodied men, evidently from the rural districts, amounting to between 40 and 50 in number, came in a body down Great Britain Street. They surrounded a bread cart belonging to Mr. Walsh, baker, of No. 3, Dorset Street, and half the idle with their families are literally famish- and at once commenced rifling its contents. In spite of the resistance of the driver, they succeeded in taking away forcibly twenty loaves of bread and about a dozen rolls, value about 10s, or 11s. They A similar pl dge was given to the nation, by Lord John | then went off, some devouring the bread with evident voracity.

Afterwards, between one and two o'clock, a body of twelve peasants assembled in Marlb rough Street, in front of the houses of provision dealers and demanded bread. The men were relieved at each place, and some gentlemen passing by at the time, gave them some money. They proceeded down Mar borough Street to Eden Quay, and again stopped before the poor of Mr. Coyne, the bread and biscuit baker residing there, and repeated their demand for bread; but on seeing the police approaching they retired, Westmoreland Street. A mob surrounded the shop of Mr. Jeffers, baker,

of Church Street, but the police being in the vicinity, cake for him.' (In this case a coroner's verdict was they were called on, and succeeded in dispersing the Several bread carts were stop; ed in the outlets of

the city, and their concents token.

Owing to the early hour and the unexpectedness of d he outbreak, they were enabled to carry on their it depredations without let or bindrance. The rioters is pulation exceeding 10,000 souls, has been spared by befal England on account of the failure of a vulgar had the appearance of country people, and raise from n the northern outlets of the city. When they had d After some further forcible observation the writer thus reached Abboy Street two policemen interfaced, and id endeavoured to dispuse the crowd, but without any ty effect, several men exclaiming that they had been in without food 24 hours, and that bread they should have, e. They then marched in "close order" towards Mary's 's Abbey, where there are great numbers of provisionon The correspondent of the Times says, the riotersers

continued their depredations up to 10 elelock at night, it, and owing either to the inequality of numbers or want no of energy in the police succeeded in plandering a greatest number of bakeries in the neighbourhood of the he Liberty as well as in the northern ends of the city.ty. So formidable had the appearance of the meb become no towards evening that the inhabitants of Nicholashas Street, Thomas Street, and the streets adjacent, nt, An outrage was committed near Glengarriff on closed their shops and suspended business by the adadvice of the police authorities. In Patrick Street thather orowd came into collision with the constabiliary, thether result of which was that two of the latter were beaten, en, one, it is said, very severely. The alarm created by by the outbreak was considerably heightened by a reportor that some of the ringleaders were possessed of liveline Miller, butcher, in Shoreditch, with his father. He his life, and she would give up what money they had. was standing on the copper, which was full of boiling water, placing some bladders in a bag, when the handed to them. One of the fellows then took a suit of lid gave way, and he was immersed in the boiling clothes, but another desired him to leave them after him disposition evinced to put them into use, and it it is not already and the way immersed in the boiling clothes, but another desired him to leave them after him disposition evinced to put them into use, and it it is not already and the way immersed in the boiling clothes, but another desired him to leave them after him disposition evinced to put them into use, and it it is not already and all the way in the way displayed solely to intimidate success.

Mr. Superintendent Walsh, of the A division assisted by a party of the torce under his command, succeeded in dispersing the multitude, and in taking twenty-two of them into custody on Friday night. On Saturday morning Superintendent Walsh appeared before Sir Nicholas Fitzeimmons, at the head office of police, to sustain a charge of riot and tumul tuous breach of the peace against the parties in custody. On being sworn, Mr. Walsh deposed that he and a party of the police force proceeded to the seenof riot, in Mill-street, Newmarket, and Meath-street, where he found a great multitude assembled, who conducted themselves in a lawless manner; and, in. order to crush the disorder at once, he took twenty two prisoners indiscriminately into custody, by which quiet was soon restored in those streets. He acted, he said, in a summary way in taking those persons into cu tody, having heard that there were some similar proceedings on the north side of the city; and the work, I tell you that the unsightly apconsidering that some stringent means ought to be resorted to fer the purpese of putting a stop to those proceedings, he made prisoners of these persons whom he found in the crowd, without discrimination as to whether they were or not leaders of the

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Madden, and other respectable proprietors, made application to the bench on behalf of some persons charged, who had been in their employment, and to whose good character they bore

Sir Nicholas Fitzsimmon said that he could not make any distinction between persons who were found in a riotous mob. The authorities were not obliged to identity every person who might be detected in a lawless assemblage. It was quite sufficient that they were found in a crowd, and they should abide the fate which awaits those who are detected in evil company.

Superintendent Walsh said he would not press therto been good, and on this recommendation the worthy magistrate discharged twelve of the party. and admitted the other ten to bail on their own re-In the meantime the prices of provisions are

rising every week, and unless some check is speedily given, there is no use in concealing the fact that destitution in its most formidable shape will be as prevalent in the lanes and alleys of the metropolis as it is in Skibbereen or Bantry. The price of the large (4lb.) loaf is this week ten-pence halfpenny; after to-day another halfpenny will be laid on, and flour factors calculate that it will go up to one sh lling, at which figure it will remain stationary for some months. This refers to the first quality; inferior is, of course, somewhat cheaper. Bacon. which was heretofore a common article of food with labourers and mechanics, is now, from its enormous price, placed quite beyond their means: and as to eges, they have become as rare as good potatoes. Their present rate here is 2s. per dozen, and even in country towns, where a year ago they could be had three for a penny, they have increased fourfold in value. Owing to the inability of the poor people to feed fowls without the assistance of the potato crop, they are killed, and either consumed by the owners or disposed of in the adjacent towns and villages. And thus, is another means cut off by which the cottier tenant was enabled by thrift to save something for the rent day.

One evidence of the vastly increased mortality in Dublin is afforded by the following extract from the book of the Prospect Cemetry: -Burials in November and December 1845, 902; in 1846, 1439. STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

A sys'em of deliberate robbery is rapidly establishing itself in almost every part of the country. The country papers are filled with details of cases of every variety. In the county Tipperary, near Clerihan, a car which was conveying a ton of oatmeal for the Roscrea Reliet Committee was surrounded by about forty men, who carried off the entire load. A military order has been issued for the protection of the canal boats, which there is strong reason to suppose Numerous robberies of provisions have been committed during the week in the towns of Maryborough and Mount Mellick, Queen's County.

The number of paupers at present in the Mountmellick workhouse is over 1,050. Such is the extreme destitution in the neighbourhood that the bread for the paupers had to be escorted to the poor house with fixed bayonets.

The Athlone Sentinel says:-" Destitution is fast

spreading in this locality. The coroner, on last Sunday, held four inquests, and the verdict of the jury in each case was Died from Starvation." The same paper gives the particulars of the plunder of the same flour which was on its way from

Clara to Athlone. The Ballinas of Star mentions death from starvation in that town, and gives an afflicting account of the state of destitution.

The Galway Vindicator gives accounts of deaths from starvation in various parts of that county. We anticipated, says the Belfast Banner of Ulster,

that the "Yorkshire of Ireland," as the county Dawn has been not inaptly termed, would have been almost exempted from the privations and destitution which have laid so fearful a hand on the poor of other parts of Ireland. We regret to learn that the people of this favoured county are approaching daily nearer to a state of destitution, similar to that of which so much is heard in the south and west. MEASURES SUGGESTED BY THE LANLORDS' COMMITTEE, FOR THE MEETING OF PEERS, COMMONERS, &C.

The Reproductive Employment Committee reassembled on Friday and Saturday, at No. 18, College-green. On both days there was a very numerous at

tendance, including peers, members of the House of Commons, and landowners from various counties. The committee decided upon some matters of great importance, to be submitted by way of sug-

gestion for the adoption of the meeting to be held

in the Rotunda. First, the Committee have decided on recommending that the system of summary distraint for non-payment of rent, which has been so frequent a cause of collision between the police and the peasantry, should be abolished, and the Scotch system

of remedy or the land ord substituted. Secondly, the committee suggest that a legal right should be given to the tenant for compensa-

tion for outlay in valuable and permanent improve ments in his farm, to be regulated on equitable principles, as regards the interests of proprietor and oc-The committee have determined not to recommend

any measure upon which there is a difference of opinion amongst themselves. They have, in consequence, made no suggestion upon a subject which has occupied much of their intention, the reclamation and colonisation of the waste lands of Ireland by the state. A prep inderating majority of the committee have expressed opinions highly favourable to such a measure; but a few extensive proprietors deprecated, in the most emphatic manner, any interference by the state in the way of assuming possesobjections, the question has been left in abeyance. Another subject of considerable importance that

has engaged the attention of the committee is the generally miserable condition of the habitations of the statements contained in them to be false. Mr. went to the house alluded to, and requested him to rethe agricultural population. Upon this point the Ballantine strongly commented on the conduct of the turn home; when, after being abused by Mrs. Corns, she members of the committee, so far as they have expressed their opinions, are decidedly favourable to magistrate, however, decided as remanding the case, into the street with so much force that she fell with her a suggestion, that in future no cabins shall be erected which were not of a comfortable description, and £400, and two sureties of £200 each. The securities such severe hurt on the back, as to render it necessary to that the hovel system should be entirely abo-The subject of modifications in the Irish Poor Law

was also broached at the committee; but, under existing circumstances, it was deemed advisable to offer no suggestion on that question. Respecting absenteelandlords, it was unanimously

recommended that they should be dealt with in the Guard." most decided manner for the benefit of the country. REPEAL ASSOCIATION. This association had its weekly gathering to-day.

All was as dull and stale, but not quite so unprofitable as usual—the rent amounting to £119. 9s. 2d. £5. of this sum came from the islands of Arran, where the people, they say, are dying like rotten sheep. This does not require a word of comment.

DROGHEDA, Jan. 9.—We regret to find that outrages and attacks on the bakers' bread carts and times, and Colonel Wright said that an order had seph Callaghan, three powerful-looking young fellows, purchase the land, the Whistler, and those who bebaskets are becoming frequent in Drogheda. The been sent out of rockets, 56 pounders, and 40,000 well-known thieres, were placed at the bar before Mr. lenged to his tribe, would be ruined; for then no one constabulary force here are almost fatigued to death stand of arms. The witness then proceeded to state Secker, charged with two others not in custody in re

with extra duty, as escorts to the bread, flour, and other provisions leaving town.

Waro.—Extermination by Famine.—We extract

Warned a practical plant of arms. The with extraction of the police, and that to avoid all military appearances the men were coing a prisoner from the custody of the police, and that everybody was feeling to be good and receiving the National Charter Association, during their late the greatest benefit from. The result would be that the more the people were located upon the soil.

The meeting adjourned till Sunday evening, Jan. the following from a letter in the "Dublin Freeman's Journal :--

"In one parish of the county (Cong) it app are from the statement of the Rev. Dr. Waldron, twenty-seven deaths from starvation have occurred within the past week!

"A letter from the Rev. Mr. Henry, parish priest of another parish of the same county, alluding to a late communication, in which, about a fortnight since, he had announced eleven deaths by starvation, say .- Since my last communication I regret to inform you that at least twenty deaths have occurred in my parish, Islandeady, county of Mayo, from starvation, and I fear that unless immediate and extensive employment be given, I will have to

record deaths not by units but by dozens.' "The Rev. Patrick M'Manus, parish priest of another parish of this country, the same clergyman

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. My FRIENDS,-The only object I had in pro-

I fully agree with every word of reproach heaped the English Light Infantry uniform, with bright upon its appearance by the reviewer, while I am pleased at receiving the highest encomiums on its contents. Indeed, I will boastingly assert, that the first number of "The Labourer" contains more matter, serviceable to the cause it professes to serve. than all the magazines put together that have yet made their appearance. I know that 6d. a month is a large tax upon the badly-paid operative; and I also know, that when he pays such a sum for literature, it should be in a form of which he might be vain. I was the first to denounce the slovenly appearance of the first number, and, however the REVIEWER may praise the printer's share of pearance was his, and only his fault, as to him was left the sole management. However, it is fortunate that the fault can be remedied, which I propose to do thus. I am aware ha t a book is no like a newspaper, and that the poor man who purchases a book in numbers, will take a pride in having them preserved and bound in volumes. To afford all such an opportunity, then, this is my intention: I will give to all those who purchased the first UGLY number, a handsome first number in-'The Labourer" is worthy of a good appearance, prosecution against those whose character had hi- have purchased the first will receive a uniform copy

> Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

The Thames police-court was on Tuesday the theatre of one of the most exciting scenes which has ever been enacted in it since the memorable case of charged. Captain Johnstone.

state of the Equadore, and alleged to be the head of property of Mr. Dodd, the contractor for the parish of an expedition which was said to be lately fitting out | Islington, and also with having violently assaulted from this country for South America, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Evans of the Thames for the prosecution. It appeared that Mr. Dodd, who police, with a violation of the 2nd section of the Fo- had contracted with the parish of Islington for dust, &c., Potbury, from the office of the solicitor to the Cus- the premises of Mr. Webb, of Islington-green, when, on toms, conducted the prosecution.

plied that he should receive the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel. Witness asked what was to be the pay; to which Colonel Wright replied £20 a month. Witness observed that was very small, but the Colonel told him that at Quito all the articles of consumption were exceedingly cheap. and that a few shillings would be sufficient to provide for a large family. Witness asked what part of South America it was intended to proceed to: to which the defendant replied-to the Equador. Witness asked if there was to be any advance; to which Colonel Wright replied there would be an advance of little to defray preliminary expenses. Colonel Wright replied that that was the sum appropriated for the surpose by the commissioners.

Mr. Yardley: What did you understand by the commissioners !- Witness: I understood him to reer to some Spanish commission which had charge of Eucador, in South America, and Aid-de-Camp to f the affair. Mr. Yardley: Under what government did you

suppose you were to act?—Witness: I understood ing the previsions of the Foreign Equipment and Enlist under the Spanish, and not under the English go. ment Act, the 59th of George III,, cap. 69., on the inforvernment. Colonel Wright told me that I should mation of Captain Harvey Tuckett. The proceedings ike General Flores very much; that he (the lasted a long time, but the evidence was to the same general) had been in a hundred actions, in all of effect as that adduced on previous examinations of perwhich he had proved victorious, I asked the nature sons charged with having taken part in the expedition. of the command I should have, when the colonel The witnesses examined were Captain Harvey Tuckett, old me that 1,200 men had been raised in Ireland, Mr. Wm. Leigh Butts, Mr. Gabriel Maturin, and Sir and that they should be under my commands, as I William Ogilvic, Bart. The first named witness said he was the only person holding the rank of lieutenant- was promised the appointment of Aid-de-camp to General colonel going out upon the expedition.

Exactly so. not get £65?-No, I claimed it on my own behalf, avowed that if he had received the £65 compensation

and that of the other officers. he 11th Hussars?-Witness: Yes, about eleven years dant was ultimately ordered to find ball to answer the

you followed !-Witness: No; I was a merchant in Colonel Wright was liberatedthe city.

merchant. Mr. Ballantine: In what commodities did you deal?—In every thing that you could name, (loud

laughter). commodities.

Mr. Ballantine: Oh, that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capa- RIED WOMAN.—Richard Hosken, a confectioner, in Al-

boarded in the vessel?—She was. wife?—She is not—she passes as my wife.

manded for a week.

ness what he understood those marks to mean?

On the 29th of October 1 spoke to Colonel Wright next day he gave me a cheque for £50, being two months and a half's pay which was cashed at the house of Glyn, Hallifax, and Co., after a little that he put out complainant gently, and that she slipped acres—and that agricultural labour was too hard and hesitation. Witness then proceeded to procure an outfit. Mr. Yardley: Was anything said about arms or equipments?—Yes, we talked on the subject several

17s. 6., the labourers 15s., and the youths 10s. 6d.

who, about ten days back, gave a list of twenty-seven persons that had died of starvation in his parish in three weeks, now announces that death is about to deal no longer with single victims, but with whole deal no longer with single victims, but with whole and the persons of the same ciergyman of the same battallions. He says, I am convinced that, ere further compensation. In the afternoon of the same Police sergeant 7 M said that when he was informed of shopkeeper; but that it would be divided between elicited a high eulogium from our political teacher, another month, half the population of my parish will day Celonel Wright sent down by Sir James Hay the riot he proceeded to Gravel-lane and found upwards himself, his wife, and his children, and thus would Mr. J. West, and the members present, the greater £2. for each officer.

Mr. Yardley: Do you know General Flores? Witness: 1 understand he is by birth a Venezuelan, and ex-president of the Equador.

To Mr. Potbury: I inquired as to the uniform, and Colonel Wright told me it was to be similar to yellow facings, which was the Spanish national colour, cocked hats, and plumes, and epaulettes of a Spanish fashion. At a later period Colonel Wright directed me to go to Mr. Gurney, a tailor in St. James's-street, who had buttons cast purposely for the service. I procured some, and found they had the word Equador marked upon them, together with the marks G. Del Pres.

### Police Antelligence:

LAMBETH .- BIGAMY OR NO BIGAMY .- Edward Riley stoker at the Westminster Gas Works, was brought before Mr. Norten, on a charge of deserting his wife and leaving her burdensome to the parish : Mrs. Riley, a very good-looking young woman deposed that in the month of officers an opportunity of apprehending them. June, 1845, she was married to the prisoner who had represented himself as a single man, but soon after had heard from persons previously acquainted with him that he was a married man, and had a wife and children in Ireland. She had not been long married when the prisoner used every effort to induce her to accompany him to America, and on her peremptorily refusing to do so he commenced to treat her in the most unmanly and unkind manner; it was his custom to lock her up for days in a small ill-lighted room and take the key with him so that nobody could get to her, and at length he turned her out altogether. She then applied to the parish, and Mr. Dunn had used every means to get her husband to do something for her but without effect. The witness added that what she had heard about the prisoner's having been previously married, she had no doubt was perfectly corstead. All future numbers shall defy reproof. rect, for soon after he had got rid of her, he was joined by a woman who no doubt was his wife, and who, with her three children, had come from Ireland, and with and shall have it. I suppose that about six numbers her he was now living. Mr. Norton-Well, what have will be bound up together, and therefore all who you to say to this charge of neglecting to support your wife, and leaving her chargeable to the parish? Prisoner-I should like to know, your worship, whether of that number, with number six, GRATIS, and as I am bound to support her if she voluntarily leaves I also intend that portraits of Labour's friends should me! Mr. Norton-You are obliged by law to support her, unless you can show that she has been guilty of respect for his patriotism and ability." adorn each volume, I shall give a splendid portrait adultery. Prisoner-I cannot prove that, your worship, of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., with the first; that will though I have heard some queer things about her, and, besides left me of her own accord, and without the be given with the sixth number; and with each slightest provocation. Wife-That is not true, your subsequent six numbers I will give a portrait, to be worship; he turned me out of his home, such as it was. bound with the volume. Thus I rectify the first Mr. Norton-Well, you hear what she states. Besides, she says you are living with a female who she states to be your wife, and by whom you have had a family. Prisoner-Let her prove the marriage if she can, and then punish me if I have done wrong. The magistrate ultimately made an order on the prisoner for the payment of 8s. 6d. a week to his wife; observing, that he had the choice of doing this, or go for one month to prison. The prisoner very reluctantly consented to comply with the order; and, having paid a month in advance, together with the expense to which the parishhad been put, and the cost of the summons, was dis-

CLERKEN WELL .- George Wilson, a chimney-sweep. Colonel Richard Wright, Consul-general for the was charged with having stolen a quantity of dust, the reign Enlistment Act, 50th of George III., cap. 60. at a very heavy sum, thad been at great losses in con-Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, and Mr. Shaw, of sequence of respeated robberles, The prisoner was ob-Furnival's-inn, attended for the defence, whilst Mr. | served by Collings to take away a quantity of dust from apprehending him, he threw the officer down, and beat The first witness called was Mr. Harvey Garnett and kicked him in a most unmerciful manner, and would Phipps Tuckett. He described himself as having have murdered him had it not been for the timely arrival been some time since a captain in the 11th Hussars. of Mr. Doods's foreman, &c., who released him, and took He had retired from that service, and about the the prisoner to the station-house, after a desperate and month of October last, hearing of an intended experidetermined resistance. The constable was severely indition to the Equadore, he called upon Colonel Wright, jured. Mr. Vann remarked that of late this species of to whom he handed a letter, which that gentleman offence had increased so much, to the projudice of his having read, he asked witness whether he was de- client, that they were determined to check it, by rigidly sirous of joining in the enterprise? To which he, prosecuting every delinquent discovered to committit. Collins, the constable, whilst in the execution of his duty

BOW-STREET -- Henry Esmund, a messenger in the General Post-office, was finally examined and committed for trial by Mr. Jardine, for stealing money, articles of jewellery, &c., from letters entrutted to him in his occupation at the Post-office. The additional case proved at this examination related to a silk purse which the prisoner took from a letter sent into the country to a'young lady named Bentley, visiting in the Tottenhamcourt-road. The purse was found in the prisoner's possession, and, on being produced in Court, was identified by Miss Bentley. The prisoner did not appear more against him disclosed more than ordinary recklessness and daring.

THAMES-STREET, -- GENERAL PLORES' EXPEDITION. -Colonel Richard Wright, Consul-General of the State General Flores, surrendered before Mr. Yardley, with his bail, to answer a charge of misdemeanour, in violat-Flores, when the expedition reached the Ecuador, and Mr. Ballantine: I presume I may take it, Captain that he had been to Limerick to procure recruits. He Tuckett, that you are the informer in this case ?- stated, however, that those he engaged at Limerick were Mr. Ballantine: And became so because you could sans. One of the witnesses for the prosecution openly age, he was in very embarrassed circumstances. money which had been claimed, he would not have ap-Mr. Ballantine: You say you were a captain in peared as a witness against Colonel Wright. The defencharge at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Shaw put in Mr. Ballantine: Pray was that the last profession the names of respectable bail, who were accepted, and

An exciting scene immediately afterwards took place Mr. Ballantine: What merchant ?-An East India outside the Court. Capt. H. Tuckett no sooner reached the street than he was arrested by two Sheriff's officers. who led him away amidst the groans, hisses, and execrations of the people connected with the Ecuador expedition. Some of them offered personal violence, when Mr. Ballantine: Then you are what is called a the police interfered, but not before a scoundrei with a general dealer !- No; I was an East India agent, heavy stick hit him on the back. Captain Tuckett was and firstished the messes with wine, plate, and other saved from further injury, and was escorted by the police some distance before the mob left him.

bany-street, Regent's Park, and Samuel Corns, a cigar Mr. Ballantine: Was not your lady lodged and dealer, in William-street, in the same neighbourhood, were charged with assaults of a most violent and Mr. Ballantine: That lady I presume was your brutal nature on Mrs. Catherine Hosken, wife of the firstnamed defendant, who was taken into custody by the po-After some further questions, Mr. Ballantine put in lice for the outrage which he had committed. Theother two documents, the one an answer to some news- defendant was brought up on a warrant by Whipp, the offipaper paragraphs, the other a petition addressed to cer. Complainant, who had evidently sustained very sethe Lords of the Treasury; in both documents the vere injury, gave evidence to the effect, that for a long time parties on board the Glenelg, professed to be "emi- pasther home had been rendered completely miserable, in grants in the strictest sense of the word," and sent consequence of her husband neglecting his family sion of the waste lands; and on account of those forth their anxious desire to be allowed to proceed ou and business, and spending the greater portion of his their voyage. Captain Tuckett, on being close time at the shop of Corns, where be was in the habit of questioned, admitted that he had been a party to smoking and drinking, and he afterwards ill-used her. the getting up of both documents, though he knew On the same morning, (yesterday), at one o'clock, she witness, and claimed the liberation of his client. The was laid hold of by the defendant Corns, who thrust her calling on the defendant to put in bail, himself in head over the kerb stone into the mud, and received were immediately entered into, and the case was re- | call in the aid of a surgeon. It was further stated that the complainant, on retiring to rest, locked her door, and Here one of the buttons was handed in by Mr. that, at three o'clock her husband, who had returned Potbury, upon which the magistrate asked the withome, burst it open, and, laying hold of her savagely by the throat, attempted to drag her out of bed. He also Witness: I understood them to be the title of the struck her several times, and on cries of "Murder" protroop I was to command, viz., "The President's ceeding from her and her children, all of whom were terribly alarmed. Hill, the officer, entered the premises, and took the husband into custody. Hosken was fined 50s., as to the advance which was to be made, and on the in addition to which he was ordered to cuter into his own recognisance in £100 to keep the peace towards his wife for six months. The other defendant, Corns, who said down, was fined 40s. The penalties were paid, and the required surety having been entered into, the parties left SOUTHWARK .- Dennis Sullivan, John Muir, and Jo-

and in every respect treated as soldiers, and regularly throwing brick-bats and stones at them. Richards, 44 pockets. As to the Company being broken up, it adjourned to Sunday evening next, at 6 o'clock. The lecture room, opposite the Bull's Head, Mot-be the lecture room, opposite the Bull's Head, Mot-be than neig, and on the 16th I called upon Colonel Wright hold of him, when he was kicked by several persons be- Whistlers would be changed into a mourning com. Star. further occasion for our services. I replied that the had been forced in. So frightful was the wound that his bellies; but he (Dr. M'Douall) thought that nothing (Essay on Self-Culture," by Mr. Thomas Leech. officers were without money, had been put to great eyesight was despaired of, and he was ordered to remain could be more delightful to a man than to stand The rules of the class specifying that each member

he arrived they attacked him, and while he had Muir and pleasant. But the Whistler was to be excused so that each can possess himself of a copy. The In custody a brick-bat struck the latter (evidently in- for he was a second Rip Van Winkle, who lived in debate for Monday evening next will be Discussion tended for him), and rendered him insensible. Wit America when the Crown of England ruled the desness was compelled to convey him to a surgeon's to re- tinies of the Americans; Rip fell asleep, and slept store him to his senses. The other prisoners and those fifty years, and when he awoke the Republic was who escaped were the worst. William Morgan, a lad established in all its power—so it was with the about ten years of age, said that he saw bricks thrown Whistler, he had once whistled at the plough, about from all parts. Sullivan threw a large one at when the sluggish mode of farming was carried out, Richards, who instantly dropped down like a dead man. and, unfortunately for him, he had fallen asleep He saw the prisoners and the others who escaped throw stones and kick the police. In answer to the charge the prisoners said they knew that Witty was not guilty of the offence they charged him with, and that was the reason they rescued him. They did not deny committing the assault, but they did it in self-defence. It was stated by one of the constables that the prisoners were most five times as much as that from which it was endesperate characters, and had been frequently in custody for felony and other offences. Mr. Secker said, that it was a most diabolical and brutal outrage on the police. The officer was in such a state that the loss of his eye was expected from their brutality towards him. He should commit them for trial, but as other men were implicated, he would remand them for a week to give the

# Chartist Intelligence.

BRADFORD.

WEST TESTIMONIAL.-At a meeting of Chartists. neld at the large room of the Woolcombers' Arms. Hope street, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Thomas pier condition. The Dr. dwelt upon many other Cole in the chair, the article in the Northern Star. headed "John West," was read to the meeting, and ever the pleasure of hearing. It is the decided commented on. All present expressed their admira- opinion of all who heard him, that it would be tion of Mr. West for his services to the people's cause, and it is to be hoped that the working classes employed as a lecturer for the Land Company. He will now show that they are not unmindful of the is decidedly calculated to increase the members, great and valuable services of that sterling and and able to defeat the machinations of such tools as talented patriot. On the motion of George White, seconded by Wm. Jackson, the following resolution was unanimously

agreed to:-That this mosting, fully appreciating the valuable services which Mr. John West has rendered to the cause

of Chartism, hereby determined to co-operate with the West Testimonial Committee, in order to show their The following resolutions were also agreed to,

moved by George Demain:-That each member exert himself to collect subscrip. | fluence in their various localities, to bring forward fit tions towards the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, and report and proper persons who are willing as local lecturers in a fortnight.

That a deputation from this locality wait on the Charforming a central committee for the purpose of dividing gate meeting, until such time as the delegates see a the town and neighbourhood into districts, and taking such steps as may by them be deemed necessary to obtain signatures to the National Petition. PRESTON.

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK. - The Council of the Preston Chartists beg you will insert the following in reply to a resolution of the City Locality given in last week's Star. Moved by Richard Marsden, seconded by Peter Eddlestone:-

'That we, the Council of the Preston Chartist Association, so far from having any reasonable ground for accusing Messrs. M'Grath and Clark of indifference to the diffusion of Chartist doctrines, had, on the contrary, during their visit here, reason to think that their acknowledged adherence to the Land project, but bound them more closely, if possible, to our imperishable principles; and that, if the members of our body within the City locality would but review their speeches as given in the 'Preston Guarlian and Chronicle' of the same week, and copied the week following into the Star, they would be equally qualified with ourselves to judge how far we are correct in our opinion herein expressed of their fidelity to the People's Charter.

RICHARD MARSDEN, Sub-Sec. ME. EDITOR .- I cannot avoid taking this opportunity

o state that in my opinion all such resolutions as the the millions, from the slavery of such men as those one from the City Locality, reflecting on the character who employed the old soldier to do their dirty work. and conduct of our principal officers, and sent for inser. Mr. Clarke was much applauded. Tuckett, replied that it would all depend upon the rank. The prisoner said nothing, and he was committed for tion in the Star, ought, instead of being inserted, to be Mr. Dixon followed, and was greeted with the which was offered him: to which the defendant re- trial for the robbery, and also for the assault upon earefully filed up in the office, and transmitted to the hearty plaudits of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. D. ad-Annual Conference. pointed to examine and report to the members the confidence in each other, inasmuch as the game that charges therein contained. I have not the slightest wish was being played by Bright and Co. was the same to suppress any man's opinion, but we should always take that their enemies always played when the working care to distinguish between opinions on political, reli- men combined and co-operated for their own benefit. gious, and scientific subjects, and those which tend to | Their object now was, and always had been to destroy asperse the motives and conduct of others. We should the labourers' confidence in each other, and create remember that in both cases it is possible for us to be in suspicion of the honesty of the office bearers of their error, but that, in the one case, we only attack invulne- association. The shareholders had confidence in the rable truths which cannot be injured by us, so long as Directors, for they knew them to be honest working their advocates have equal opportunities to defend them, men who had everything to hope for from the sucwhilst, in the other, we attack a mortal like ourselves, cess of the plan, and ruin to themselves and their two months. Wifness observed that that was too than 20 years, of oge; but the several cases established racter, if we rob him of it, enriches not us, but makes whose happiness is, perhaps, at stake, and whose cha- class should it fail. (Loud cheers.) him poor indeed.

Your insertion of this will oblige. Yours respectfully.

RICHARD MARSDEN. Chartist Co-operative Land Company, held on Mon-

day evening last, January 11th. Mr. R. Walton was appointed scrutineer for the Joseph Farey, were appointed auditors. All members in arrears for local and general ex-

VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met on Wednesday evening last at the Land Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho.

Mr. Knight in the chair. ton, which states that through his wife having to go out as emigrants, and consisted principally of arti- broken her arm, and the infirmities attendant an old On the motion of Messrs. Arnott and Wheeler, 10s. was voted for their present assistance.

ordered to be taken into consideration at the next spreading of its principles to our entire satisfaction, meeting, which will be held at the Land Office. 83. and, that, by their uniform good conduct they have Dean Street, Soho, on Tuesday evening next, when the whole of the Committee are requested to attend. ACCRINGTON.

On Monday evening, January 11, the inhabitants in every part. of Accrington met in the large room belonging to the Lion Inn, to hear a lecture from the talented and attach his signature to that resolution, for he could accomplished lecturer, Peter Murray M'Douall. Mr. W. BEESLEY was unanimously called upon to

occupy the chair; he stated the objects of the Land | that, he had followed them into places, and always Company, pointed out the advantage of buying in saw and heard them act as they had done here. the wholesale, instead of the retail market, and the blessings that will be produced by working men universally becoming shareholders in the Land Com- rated. pany. After a few more observations, Mr. Beesley introduced to the meeting

Dr. M'Douall, who was received in a manner that must have been highly gratifying to him. A more respectable and attentive meeting was never held in Accrington, and the room was extremely well filled. The Doctor said he was well-pleased to see such an audience before him, and he trusted that he should be able to give satisfaction. He would treat the subject in a common-sense manner, and would not adopt the course some did, by making assertions and expecting the people to believe them as fact, without examining for themselves; he would be glad to answer any objections, and would be very much oblecture, would state the cause of his dissatisfaction. We were charged with many things that were not true, and it was necessary that those charges should be refuted. The old solder, who writes lies for the Free Trade rump, said we wanted to infringe upon the rights of others; but he would ask this meeting whether it was an infringement or not, to buy land when that land was in the market to sell. What of last week, in reference to the proposed plan of friend John, the old Soldier, and the profitmonger- raising a national tribute to Mr. John West, the foling class, were afraid of, was the co-operation of the lowing resolution was passed:working men-they knew well that the millions of greater results than the pounds of the few. It had the Star of Saturday, January 9, we can at all times laborious for the people in the manufacturing dis- division of the above Conference." tricts—that the agricultural labourers were worn out if the people would join the Land Company, and Land Company." employ them to write down receive each £1 bounty on entering, the foremen evidence that on Sunday evening one of the prisoners' the cheaper would be the food of the people, and 17, at six o'clock, when it is earnestly requested that December, where I found 220 men; they were in a a shop in Gravel lane, Southwark. He was taken into tiles being filled with paupers willing to work, supdreadful state of destitution and making a tremen- custody a short time after the robbery in the Red House ported from the wages of the half-paid worker, they dous uproar. I promised them, on my honour, relying on Colonel Wright's word, that they should have his associates. After Witty was rescued by the prisoners and porting food at a cheaper rate, supon the West Testimonial question was held in the prisoners and would be producing food at a cheaper rate, supon the West Testimonial question was held in the prisoners and porting themselves, needing more and better clothChartist-room, Stanley-street, on Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock. money next day, and according to my instructions or three hundred persons surrounded the police ing, making a demand for the labour of those ma- last, and after a long discussion upon the subject of from the Colonel they were divided into watches, mostly thieves and bad characters, and commenced, nufacturing, instead of making a demand upon their what the testimonial shall consist of, it was again

of 200 persons surrounding the constables. As soon as the labour, instead of being irksome, would be sweet part of whom expressed a desire to have it published,

some sixty years age, and had only just awoke. It was quite true that a man could not make a living under the old system, but he would recommend them to try it-let them take a piece of land, enclose it. dig it, trench it, and manure it, and in a very short time it would yield three, four, or closed and had been under the cultivation of the plough,—he therefore hoped, that the Land Society would be supported, for whatever the Free Traders might say, with all their notions of Political economy, and foreign trade, the people might depend upon it, their wages would never be higher until they made a good home trade, and that could not be done unless they could find full employment for the people, and the only means by which this could be effected, was to place the surplus labour upon the land, then wages would rise, when if manufacturers wanted one hundred hands, they could only get fifty, and the reduced price of produced bread stuffs, would cause more money to be spent in clothing, hats, shoes stockings, and, thus would one trade support and employ another, we should then be in a far hapaubjects, and made one of the best lectures we had highly advantageous to society, if Dr. M'Douall was Whistler." He is the best lecturer we have heard for many-a day. A meeting will take place at Mr. Beesley's, every

Sunday evening, at six o'clock, to enrol members.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This meeting was held according to notice in the

Working Man's Hall, Halifax, on Sunday last, Mr. Clark in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed after which the following resolutions were agreed to :-That the delegates here at present use their in-

to form a local lecturer's plan." "That in future only one delegate from each loists who meet at Butterworth Buildings, with a view of cality will be allowed to sit in the West Riding dele-

> necessity to alter it." Mr. Crossland gave notice of his intention of resigning the office of West Riding secretary, having held that office for three years. It was resolved to postpone the election of secre-

tary until the next meeting. The following was

"That the delegates here assembled, wished to imress upon each locality the necessity of immediately orming electioneering committees (where they are not already formed), and commence collecting funds for the purpose of securing the return of as many Chartist Candidates as possible at the coming general election, to assist our noble champion Duncombe in his arduous struggles for the people in the shouldbe House of Commons.'

'That this meeting be adjourned to Sunday the th day of February.' J. CROSSLAND, Secretary. MANCHESTER.

The usual weekly meeting was held in the People's nstitute, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Sutton in the chair, when

Mr. J. J. Clarke addressed the meeting, ably exosing the "Whistler," and his base attempt to destroy the confidence of the people in the only plan that had ever been brought for the emancipation of

when a committee might be ap- | dressed the meeting on the necessity of increased Mr. Dixon then urged upon the audience the ne-

eessity of struggling for the Charter, at the same time they were trying to secure for themselves the Land. In looking over the Star of yesterday, he was surprised to find a resolution from the City Locality. At a special meeting of the Preston branch of the demanding to know if Messrs. Clark and M'Grath have done their duty when on their late tour. He (Mr. D.) did not know the object of that resolution, nor what the mover of it was driving at, but to say next month, and Mr. William Nolland, and Mr. the least of it, it inferred that the Chartists of the North, either did not know when their officers did their duty or that when they saw them neglect it penses, are requested to pay the same as soon as pos- they had not moral courage to speak about it. He, however, in accordance with that demand had a reselution which he would move for their consideration. He then read the following:-"That we, the Chartists of the Manchester locality, in public meeting assembled, consider the demand made by the city locality to be uncalled for, inasmuch, as if the con-A letter was read from the veteran, Thomas Pres- | duct of Messrs Clark and M'Grath, whilst amongst us, had not been such as we had a right to expect from them as Executive Councilors of the National Charter Association. We ourselves would have been the first to call them to an account; and further, we hereby publicly declare that they did, whilst here. A letter was also read from Mr. Cleave, which was attend to the business of the Association, and the

secured for themselves our confidence and esteem." The resolution was seconded by Mr. James Wheeler, and when put from the chair, was carried without a dissentient, although the hall was crowded The Chairman said, it gave him much pleasure to

every time they spoke in that hall; and more than The thanks of the meeting was then given to the speakers and the chairman, and the audience sepa

substantiate its truthfulness, having heard them

Sir,-Ilaving read the resolution of the city locality, respecting the support which the Chartist cause received at the hands of our respected friends, Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, whilst on their late tour;—the members of the Stockport branch of the National Charter Association, beg to testify, that as far as Stockport is concerned, those two individuals attended a large public meeting, which was held in the Court Room, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and on that occasion, they advocated the claims of the working classes in their usual able liged to any person who, if not satisfied after the and eloquent manner, for which the members of the Stockport branch tender their sincere thanks. On behalf of the members,

BIRMINGHAM.

At our usual weekly meeting, held at the Ship Inn, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Chapman in the

Thomas Davies, Secretary.

"Resolved-That having heard the letter read ap pence from the many would accomplish as great or plying for a testimonial to Mr. West, published in

Chair, after reading the correspondence in the Star

already made them quail—the purchase of Herrings fully appreciate the talent and honest sacrifices of gate and of Red Marley had caused the Whistler to any individual connected with the cause of liberty, change his whistle into a howl, and cry-" We shall but with all respect to that man, by his connection but with all respect to that man, by his connection all be ruined." He was bawling that—"The Comwith the Protectionist party, after the resolution of pany would be broken up; it could not stand; it the Manchester Conference, we consider he has was not registered—no man could live upon two committed himself with the National Charter Association, by violating the rules, in not abiding by the Resolved-"That Mr. Potts act as Scrutineer. in the prime of life." Dr. M'Douall believed that and Mr. Fussell and Cartland, as auditors to the

MESSES. M'GRATH AND CLARK. A vote of thanks was then passed to Messrs.

The meeting adjourned till Sunday evening, Jan. 7s. 6., the labourers 15s., and the youths 10s. 6d. companions named Witty (who has since been trun1 proceeded on board the Glenely on the 20th of sported for seven years) stole a quantity of cigars from in the manufacturing districts. Instead of the bas-MACCLESFIELD. THE WEST TESTIMONIAL.—The adjourned meeting above branch are desired to attend at Mr. Yates',

order of the officers of Customs I quitted the Gle- him to be one who rescued the other prisoner, caught so; but it was not unlikely that the company of mature their plan for insertion in next Saturday's attend. At the close, the case of Dr. M'Douall will with the officers under my command, and having told hind, and was struck in the forehead with a brick-bat, which rendered him insensible. He was carried in that was gone." He told him how we had been compelled to leave, asked which rendered him insensible. He was carried in that working from dawn to dark, with needed and perfectly free to go where we pleased, as he had no left eye was cut, and that a portion of the bone above working from dawn to dark, with the National Charter Association of this town, belief eye was cut, and that a portion of the bone above working from dawn to dark, with the National Charter Association of this town, belief eye was cut, and that a portion of the bone above belief eye was cut, and that a portion of the bone above working from dawn to dark, with the National Charter Association of this town, but the National Charter Association of this town, bu

on the Essay.

TODMORDEN.

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK .- A full meeting of he council of the National Charter Association of this town met at the house of Mr. R. Brooth Brook-street, on Tuesday the 12th instant; after the usual business of the meeting had been got through, the attention of the council was called to a paragraph in the Star of the 9th instant, emanating from the Chartists of the City locality, calling upon the democrats in the several districts where Messrs. M'Grath and Clark had lectured in their recent tour to send them word if these gentlemen tended to the interests of the people's cause—that is, the Charter. The following resolution was passed unanimously :---

tists of the city locality should have been positive that Mr. Thomas Clark and Mr. P, M'Grath had not done their duty to the People's cause before they made the complaint. And it is also the opinion of this meeting, hat the request of the City locality is too much for any one place to require or demand. The Chartists of the large town in the manufacturing districts are as capable of discerning and appreciating the merits and demerits of men advocating the cause of the tolling millions as he Chartists of the City locality, and will feel it their duty to make the public acquainted, when the advocates of their cause omits doing their duty, and therefore the Chartists of this town express their best confidence in Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, in their future exertions on behalf of the people, and also tender them their best thanks for their past conduct in their untiring real in the cause of freedom. JAMES MOOMEY, Sub-Secretary.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Char-

ROCHDALE,

Dr. M'Douall lectured last Sunday evening in the Chartist room, to a numerous and attentive audience. We think if the Doctor was established for a month er so by the Directors in Yorkshire and Lancashire he would do a vast amount of good, and send the

Whistler home to his plough. In compliance with a resolution from the city of London locality, concerning Thomas Clark and Philip M'Grath's late tour, the sense of the meeting was taken. Edward Mitchell in the chair. The following resolution was proposed by Benjamin Rudman, and seconded by John Taylor:-Resolved, that this meeting feels great pleasure in testifying to the Chartists of Great Britain that

the lectures lately delivered by Mr. Clark and Mr. M'Grath in Rochdale gave entire satisfaction, and we hereby express our perfect confidence in those gentlemen."

CITY OF LONDON.

At the usual weekly meeting of the City members of the National Charter Association, held at the George-inn, George-court, Snowhill, on Sunday the 10th of January, when after reading the resolution published in last week's STAR, the members present were of opinion it was not the resolution passed by the locality, but the following, viz.:--

"Did Meesrs. M'Grath and Clark in their late tour through the country support the proposition suggested by Mr. Doyle, relative to the raising a fund for the purpose of carrying twelve Members to Parliament at the next general election.' After some other usual business being transacted, the meeting adjourned to Sunday the 17th inst.

Your insertion of the above will oblige, Your's sincerely, T. Salmon, Sub.-Sec.

In explanation, I did not stop at the meeting on Sunday the 3rd, but left before the resolution was passed; it was therefore entrusted to Mr. M'Grath,

but whether it was so or not I cannot say, but the members declare it was the above they wished inserted, and to be answered from those towns where they held meetings. A general meeting of Shareholders will take place on Sunday evening next, January 17th, to receive

the balance sheet for the last quarter. [We give the above just as we received it. The resolution given in last Saturday's STAR, appeared precisely in the shape it came to us, professing on

the face of it to have been adopted by the City CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE. The Central Registration and Election Committee

met, pursuant to adjournment, at their office, As-

sembly Rooms, 83, Dean street Soho, on Tuesday, January 12th, Mr. P. M'Grath in the chair. Mr. Ernest Jones, Barristor-at-law, laid before the Committee a revised synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts, which, after a slight discussion, was adopted, and ordered to be published. The Synopsis of the Acts is in type; but we have

had to withdraw it to make way for Trades' intelligence: it shall appear in our next. Ed. N. S.] A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bubb, president of the Southwark Registration Association, and his friends, for the very able manner in which they have submitted the matter to the Committee. A like vote was also presented to Mr. Ernest

It was also resolved :--

That a petition be adopted praying the repeal of the rate and tax paying clauses of the Reform Act. That a great Metropolitan meeting, at which all the Metropolitan members of Parliament shall be invited

to take part, be got up on the subject. Messrs. Clark and Doyle were appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. Duncombe, to know at what time

he intended to bring forward his motion. Messrs. E. Jones, Clark, and Doyle were appointed a sub-committee, to draw up the petition. After an interesting discussion on the propriety of

starting a candidate of our town, going the "full length" on all points with us (probably one of our own members), for Nottingham, or some other place that might be selected, and making an appeal to the Chartist body and their friends throughout the country, for the necessary funds to effect so desirable an

The subject and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next, January 19th.

# Forthcoming Meetings.

THE MEMBERS of the Georgie Mills branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, inform their friends that on Saturday evening, Jan. 16th, at halfpast eight o'clook, in the Painter's Hall, Corrubber's Close, High-street, Edinburgh, an entertainment will take place for the benefit of the widows and children of Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones.

WOLVERHAMPION. - The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are requested to attend a general meeting at the house of Mr. Allen Russell-street, near Merridale, on Monday evening Jan. 18th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing officers for the ensuing half year. The members meet every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. CARRINGTON Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company.—The members composing the first

and second section of the above branch are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday next, at six o'clock. A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of Bilston will be held on Sunday evening, January 17th, for the purpose of considering the best means of getting signatures to the National Petition. A MEETING to be held at Mr. Dixon's, Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats-street, on Sunday

evening next, January 17th, on business of importance. Chair to be taken at two o'clock. DR. M'DOUALL'S ROUTE for the following fortnight :- Sheffield, Sunday and Monday, January 17 and 18; Bolton, Tuesday, Jan. 19; Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 20; Birkenead, Thursday, Jan, 21; Stockport, Sunday, Jan. 24; Handley, Monday, Jan. 25; Longton, Tuesday, Jan. 26; Kidderminster, Thursday, Jan. 28.

MANCHESTER. - Mr. Thomas Dickenson, the Man-

chester packer, will deliver a lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening next, January 17th, at half-past six o'cleck. THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSAL DEBATING SOCIETY will hold a tea party and ball on Monday evening,

January 25th, in honour of the birth-day of Lord Byron and Mr. Thomas Paine, at Mr. Dixon's Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats-street. Tea en the table at eight o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each .- Thomas Jones, Secretary. THE MANCHUSTER UNIVERSAL DEBATING SOCIETY.

will hold a discussion on Sunday evening next, at Mr. Dixon's, Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoatsatreet, on the Justice of Popular Opinion relative to Suicides, Chair to be taken at six o'clock.. OLDHAM .- On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr Daniel 1

Donovan, will lecture in the school room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. HALIFAX.— On Sunday evening, January 24th, a discussion will be held in the Working Man's Hall, on the principles and tendency of benefit societies to commence at six o'clock.

Hanley and Skelton branch of the Chartist Coperative Land Company. All the members of the day evening next, at seven o'clock.

Motram.—On Sunday, January 17th, an address in

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the he Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Hsq., and published led by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bran-un-

don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, New-Wington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West-stminster. Saturday, January 16, 1847.