

Office - 3rd

of the big biggers were the troops; the soldiers during the evening made by the troops; they are prisoners in the Post-office, and it is said, will be tried by court-martial.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.—A *bonho* was published at three o'clock by the City Police. The first article orders, under pain of being considered as accomplices in the rebellion, traders to take their shops within four hours after the notice. 2. The police agents are ordered to go about and take lists of those that are shut. 3. The police agents are ordered to give for null and void to the owners to open their shops; those where provisions are sold to be opened immediately. 4. Not more than four persons are allowed to be together in the streets; and those who violate the order to be arrested; and those who resist, to be judged according to the law of the 17th of April, 1821.

Thirty-seven prisoners were made to-day; three, it is said, will be shot to-morrow. Three officers have been severely wounded with knives, one, it is said, mortally. More than four thousand shops and establishments are closed.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The evening passed off tranquilly, and it is hoped that nothing will occur during the night. One man was killed to-day in the Calle Toledo. The shop doors were forced open with muskets and axes in the Calle Toledo. It is rumored that Burgos, Sangossa, Toledo, and Sevilla have also resisted in the same manner.

MADRID, AUGUST 21.—The shops in the same state as yesterday; the doors only half open.

It is rumored that various towns in the neighbourhood have followed the example of Madrid; and the commanders of the Andalusian diligences mention that it is almost impossible to get any thing to buy along the road.

A young man named Mamel Gil, only twenty-four years of age, a journeyman tailor, was shot this morning at half-past eleven o'clock, whilst attending the Toledo; he has left a young widow. He went to the ground with firmness, and died in the same manner. He was accused of having stabbed an officer in the disturbances of the day before yesterday.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:—

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Trenchard-street, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Pantheon Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—South Square: at Mr. G. B. Webb's, Bricklayers Arms, Tower-bridge-street, New-road, at eight o'clock.—Tower Bazaar: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Kew's Mill: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-road, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Coventry: at the Montpelier Tavern, Warwerth, at eight o'clock precisely.

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Tower Bazaar: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.—Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Marple: at the Painters Arms, Circus-street, at eight o'clock precisely.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TRENCHARD-STREET.—Mr. Cooper's fourth lecture will take place on Sunday evening next (to-morrow), in the above-named hall; to commence at a quarter past seven. Subject: "The Middle or Dark Ages; establishment of Christianity by Constantine; Arian, and other sects, and the fierce and unmerciful persecutions in the church; rise of Papal power; superstitions tales of the saints; sects of monks and friars; the superstitions of the priesthood; the Papal Inquisition, &c.; rise of Mahometanism, and conquests, science, and literature of the Arabs; the Crusades of Europe; influence in the European civilisation." The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, August the 21st.—In the afternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the despatch of business.

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MARPLE.—The members

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scholar than I am, says this can be nothing
the *Mounseer*, the Frenchman; and in almost the ne-
verse it is still stronger, for there the prophet ad-
‘O, Mount Seir, I am against thee, and I will make
thee most desolate’ ”

CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Now, I shall not attempt any general description of this treatment of those who make all the crops to come to you but I advise you to look well at it; and I recommend to you to do everything within your power that it is lawful to do for you to do, in order to show your hatred of, and to cause to suffer, any one that shall attempt to resist or to state this. The meal and the milk are a worth nothing but eighteen-pence a week; the shed is a worth nothing and here are these men, who are so obedient, so civil, so honest, and so kind to the best people in the world, receive for one day's work not half so American as labourer receives for one day's work not half so hard as the work of these men. This shed is stuck up generally away from the farm-yard, which is surrounded with good buildings in which the cattle are lodged quite as well as the men, and in which young pigs are fed and the deal better. There were three sacks of corn standing in this shed just as you see them standing in our farm-houses filled with barley-meal, the feeding of pigs. The farm-house, standing on one side of the yard, is always a sort of gentleman's house, in which there are several maids to wait upon the gentleman and lady, and a boy to wait upon them too. There is, generally, a BAILEY upon these farms, who is very often a relation of the farmer, and, if he be a single man, he has either a "small brother" to himself, or a place boarded off in a large "brother" and he is a sort of a sergeant or corporal over the common men, who are continually employed in the day and night; and who being bound for the year, cannot be sent away to any other place.

There shepstickers of Sussex, you can now see what the English shepherds, calling themselves "gentle- men," got Scotch bailiffs for. These bailiffs are generally the sons of some of these farmers, recommended to the grinding ruffians of England by the grinding ruffians in Scotland. Six days, from day-light to dark, these good and laborious and patient and kind people labour. On an average they have six English miles to go to any church. Here twelve miles to walk on the Sunday; and the consequence is, that they very seldom go. But, say you, what do they do with all the wheat, and all the corn, and all the other produce of the country?

beef, and all the mutton; and what becomes of the money that they are sold for? Why the cattle and sheep walk into England upon their legs; the wheat is put into ships, to be sent to London or elsewhere; and as to the money that these are sold for, the farmer is allowed to have a little of it; but almost the whole of it is sent away to the landlord, to be gambled or otherwise squandered away at London, at Paris, or at Rome. The rent of the land is

enormous: four, five, six, or seven pounds for an English acre: the farmer is not allowed to get much; almost the whole of the produce of these fine lands goes into the pockets of the lords; the labourers are their slaves, and the farmers their slave-drivers. The farm-yards are, in fact, *factories* for making corn and meat, carried on principally

by the means of horses and machinery. There are no people; and these men seem to think that people are unnecessary to a state. I came over a tract of country a great deal bigger than the county of Suffolk, with only three towns in it, and a couple of villages, while the county of Suffolk has twenty-nine

market-towns and 491 villages. Yet our precious Government seem to wish to reduce England to the state of Scotland; and you are reproached and abused, and called ignorant, because you will not reside in a "boothie," and live upon the food which is presented to be begged to beal. Take one more

fact, at which you will not wonder; that, though Northumberland is but a poor country compared with this that I have been describing, the poor Scotch labourers get away into England whenever they can. There is a great and fine town, called

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from which and its neighbourhood the coals go into our country. The poor Scotchmen flee from these fine and rich lands to beg their bread there; and there they are put into caravans and brought back to Scotland by force, as the Irish are sent from London, from Manchester,

from Birmingham, and the other great towns in the South. Is not this the greatest shame that ever was witnessed under the sun? And shall not we be resolved to prevent our country from being reduced to a similar state; shall not we venture, if necessary, our limbs and our lives, rather than not endeavour

to cause, by all legal means, a change in the condition of the labourers of these two ill-treated countries? What! shall any lord tell me, or tell any one of you, that you have not a right to be in England as well as he has? Will he tell you that he has a right to lay all his lands waste, or lay them into

sheep-walks, and drive the people from them? A stupid landowner might say so, and might attempt to do it; but detestable must be the Government that would suffer him, even to begin, in the work of giving effect to his wish. God did not make the land for the few, but for the many. Civil society

I remain, your faithful friend,

Now, then, what does the reader think of *that*? That is the sort of "knowledge" to beget a strong determination to use *nothing* but "moral" force. That is the sort of "knowledge" to cause its pos-

and induce a determination to remain "quiet and orderly" until they can "morally" persuade the Government to secure for them a better "SHARE"

than a "boothie" and "barley-bread." O yes; the people that are made to *know* these things—made to endure the oppression—will never dream of "physical" resistance; but they will *endure on*, until their feeble complaints have worked that change in the

But we have not yet had *the whole* of the picture. There are one or two features in it wanting, but

which can be supplied. It happens that Mr. COBBETT was in this very town of Dunfermline; and in a "SECOND ADDRESS TO THE CHORSTICKS," he details what he there saw. Here follows that detail: attend to it: and then wonder—not that the people of Dun-

to it, and their wonder,—not that the people of Dunfermline are “rioting” just now,—but that there has been a town or a single habitation left standing within a thousand miles of the spot, where such a state of things exist as is therein set forth. Read

MARK; LEARN; and inwardly digest :—

MY FRIENDS,—In my former address I described to you how the married labourers of Scotland were treated, in what places they lived, and what they lived upon : I am now going to describe to you how the single men live ;

mean the farming men, who are what the law calls servants in husbandry. I mentioned to you before, that these men are lodged, a parcel of them together, in a sort of shed, and that they are never suffered to eat or drink, or even set their foot in the farm-house any more than the oxen or the pigs are; but I had not then examined

the matter with my own eyes and ears, which I now have done; and I shall therefore now give you an account of the whole thing, and shall give you my advice how to act so as to prevent yourselves or your children from ever being brought into the same state.

The land is as fine as man ever set his eyes on, having on it some of the finest turnips that you ever saw; and there being in the stack-yard about three-score stacks, perhaps, each containing from fifteen to twenty quarters.

of corn; nine oxen and hogs in the yard, and nine cow
and sheep in the pastures. I told you before, that the
single men lived in a sort of shed, which is here called
"boothie," and the farmer upon this farm living near
town, and being said to use his people rather better than
the common run, I wished to see with my own eyes the

The custom here is for men to plough with a pair of horses; to go out at daylight; come in at twelve o'clock and stay in till two; then go out again and plough till sunset. Coke of Norfolk brought this practice from Scotland.

land to Norfolk; and it has spread over a good part of England. It is a very bad practice, though I adopted for some time, and, I found it no advantage to me while it was a great slavery both to the horses and the men.

in order that I might find the men at home, and see what they had for their dinner. I found the "boothie" to be a shed, with a fire-place in it to burn coals in, with an open door-way, and one little window. The floor was the ground. There were three wooden bedsteads, nailed together like the benches in the street.

together like the berths in a barrack-room, with boards for the bottom of them. The bedding seemed to be very coarse sheeting with coarse woollen things at the top, and all seemed to be such as similar things must be where there is nobody but men to look after them. There were six men, all at home ; one sitting upon a stool, four upon

Though it was Monday, their beards, especially of two of them, appeared to be some days old. There were two or twelve bushels of coals lying in a heap in one corner of the place, which was, as nearly as I could guess, about sixteen or eighteen feet square. There was no

door to the place, and no priry. There were some loo potatoes lying under one of the berths.

Now, for the wages of these men. In the first place the average wages of these single farming men are about 10 pounds a year, or not quite four shillings a week. The other are found provisions in the following manner:

has allowed him two pecks of coarse oatmeal a week and three "choppins" of milk a day; and a "choppin" I believe, equal to an English quart. They have to use this meal, which weighs about seventeen pounds, either by mixing it with cold water or with hot; they put sor-

of it into a bowl, pour some boiling water upon it, then stir it about and eat it; and they call this Brose; and you will be sure to remember that name. When they use milk with the meal, they use it in the same way that they do the water. I saw some of the brose mixed ready to eat; and this is by no means bad stuff, only the

ought to be half-a-pound of good meat to eat along with it. The Americans make "brose" of the corn-meal; but then, they make their brose with milk instead of water and they send it down their throats in company with buttered beef-steaks. And if there was some bacon along with the brose, I should think the brose would be

because, in this country, oats are more easily grown in some parts than the wheat is. These men were not troubled with cooking utensils. They had a large iron saucepan and five or six brose-bowls; and are not troubled with those clattering things, knives, forks, plates, &c. &c.

vinegar-crucets, salt-cucumers, pepper-boxes, mustard-pots, table-cloths, or tables.

I am, your faithful friend,
WM. COBBETT.

It may be objected, that this description does not apply to the present case; that it relates to the agricultural labourers—those who work for others on the land; while the "rioters" are manufacturing operatives. True, this is so: but the condition of the working manufacturers is, generally, as bad as the condition of the inmates of the "booties" and the livers on the "brose." The wages they receive are miserably low, such as will purchase no higher degree of comfort than the agricultural labourer's "enjoy" (?). Dunfermline is mainly engaged in the manufacture of table-cloths and table-covers; and the houses of the workers are of a small and mean character. The BROSE-bowl is one of the "utensils" of the dwelling; and in the town are sold lumps of suety-fat, made up into small balls, *whereas*

to make broth! A pan-bill or Vegetables and water, and a few tins of "bacons", (sold at the rate of three-penny, we believe, *without any other meat*, from a MESS OF BROTH—which, like a red herring in Ireland, is considered a luxury! And when an attempt is made to fish from even this small "SHARE," by parties who have "ESTATES," the writer in the *Times* is staggered at resistance manifesting itself.

And what is *his* remedy? Hear it, ye "moral force" advocates. Hear it, ye who have persuaded yourselves that no circumstances can justify a resort to "violence;" hear of the power which the writer in the *Times* proposes, to make the starving workers of Duncmilfen put up with the REDUCTIONS in their miserable wages attempted by the owner of "*Balmule House*." Hear of the force he would employ, to extract the "balls of fat" from out of the "Balmule House."

On Monday the Justices of the Dunfermline district met in the town-house, and resolved to memorialise government on the necessity of making Dunfermline a PERMANENT MILITARY STATION, and having barracks built for the accommodation of the men. It is impossible to state the reasons for this decision, other than that there is in the town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspirators, organised and disciplined with watchwords and signals, bound together under obligations of secrecy, and with hearts to conceive and heads to execute ANY CRIMES, however atrocious. Such a fearful state of things must be met by the authorities with the utmost vigilance, and Dunfermline requires the constant PROTECTION OF THE ROYAL ARMY.

There are other circumstances which will in future make this protection still more indispensably necessary than it is at present. In addition to the unjust popular

tion of Dunfermline, and of the disorderly inhabitants of Crossgates, Halbuth, and Ilek's Kitchen, and the numerous cottages around Dunfermline, we have now become a new village of 3000 to 3500 inhabitants, arising at once at the termination of the new works about to be opened at Oakley; and between this new population and the strangers whom the demand for railway labourers will bring into Fife, it is to be feared that the prevalence of peaceful and moral habits, and of good order and security to person and property, will not be in proportion to the increase of the census.

The daft fool! Can the bonyard quit a hungry man? *Stick it into him, and it will: but then "two can play at that game."* It is rather too dangerous an expedient to be often resorted to; while "hunger will break through stone walls." Forty thousand soldiers, with barracks, and fortifications, and loopholes, and cannon, and muskets in profusion, could not, nor can not, "*put down*" MOLLY MARTIN in Ireland; and if a "PERMANENT MILITARY"

"booties" and their "BROSE," and their "nrom!" without fat," why they will richly deserve all that the most iron-hearted tyranny can inflict:

—•—

THE HARVEST, AND THE CROP.

Dennie the present week, and for a few days of the last week, the weather in the south here, has been remarkably fine—well calculated for harvest operations. There has been plenty of sun, accompanied with good dry winds. Still, there is reason to fear that the mischief caused by the cold and wet of the two previous months cannot now be remedied. All that fine weather will now enable the farmer to do, will be to secure the crop, such as it is, without much labour in the field, and without the additional evil of wet after it is cut, to a deficiency in yield from wet while growing. That such a DEFI-

It is to be apprehended, the following is the *Mark-lane Express* of Monday furnishes but too many reasons:—

In all of the southern parts of the kingdom very beautiful weather has been enjoyed since Wednesday, but in some of the northern counties of England, as also in Scotland, the rain did not cease so soon as with us, and considerable damage appears to have been done along the western coast, by the extreme violence of the wind and the heavy rain, to the outstanding crops. On the whole, therefore, the prospect is regarded as good. On a late degree depressed, notwithstanding the late autumnal change in the weather. Indeed, there is too much reason to fear that, however favourable the month of September may be for the ingathering, the PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED INCREASE WILL RENDER IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR A LARGE CROP OF WHEAT TO BE SECURED. The quantity of the quantity of quality as well as the acreable deficiency was general from all the characters where progress has been made with reaping; and so much fear that these will increase in proportion as the harvest proceeds, that Winter may be said or written to have proceeded with. Winter may be said or written to have

contrary, it would be fully to suppose that with such
ther as that experienced throughout July and August,
what plant could have escaped being injured, and dis-
matter. WE MUST BE PREPARED TO EXPECT A VERY EX-
tension produce, both in point of quantity and quality,
that of recent years.

In our last week's article we noticed the rumours
then already current respecting a disease in the potato
crop; complaints on this subject have increased since
then from most of the southern and western counties; but
the reports from the north and east, as well as the advices from Scotland and
Ireland, are silent in respect to this matter, from which
we infer that the mischief has not extended far.
By our Scotch advisers it seems that the danger was
excessively wet and boisterous in that country up to
Wednesday night, and, though it subsequently cleared up,
the weather was so far from being settled, that it was feared, some irre-
parable injury to the grain crops.

From Ireland the reports respecting the weather and
the probable result of the harvest continue comparatively
favourable. In the south portion of the island the prevailing

of wheat, barley, and oats had commenced, and the
of the new produce is well spoken of.

