TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. My DEAR FRIENDS. On Thursday last, I went to see an estate that was advertised to be sold at Marsh Gibbon, near Bicester in Buckinghamshire, and as the capability of the soil has been a matter much disputed by persons who know no more about it than idiots, and as it is a subject upon which of all others you should be thoroughly informed, and as one fact is worth a thousand arguments and ten thousand vague assertions, I shall recount some facts which I saw and some that I learned in my drive from Aylesbury to Bicester, a distance of seventeen miles, and you will understand that mine are facts, unlike the fabricated conversations of the League, manufactured between steam-boat passengers and free traders, and not one of which ever really occurred. I have the vulgar habit of picking up information from any source. and as I went in a gig and found my driver to be a very shrewd fellow, I will recount the information that I gathered from him and through him. His name is Henry Turnham, he is boots and "second turn" at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury. There is chapter and verse for the curious. I asked him what the usual rate of wages was in the counir district; he told me it was 8s. a-week, and was low in consequence of the introduction of agricultural machinery, such as threshing and winnowing machines, and that the trials for machine-breaking had been dreadful. At that time there were so firstly, it was for the most part common though many labourers in prison, that they were obliged to good land; secondly, the best half of it was flooded send to the gaols in the morning to pick out those there was least against to "milk the cows." I'm sorry they did not allow them to milk them themselves; but you see they can't do even so much without them. That's what I say, not what the driver said. A first cousin of his, William Turnham, I think was against, and, beyond a fascina ting advertisement one of three who were transported, they were made | you will see the necessity of minute inspection and an example of because they carried guns. He was a capital workman, remarkably quiet and very much liked by his employers, he got fourteen years, and returned from the thieves' colony six weeks ago with eight hundred pounds, (I wonder how long he would be making that among the honest gentlemen at home!!) and was now about taking one of the farms of two hundred acres where the machines had been destroyed. You see how money makes the man, and how its influence covers the law's condemnation, as well as a multitude of sins. When we got to a village called Wadsdon about six miles wells. Fifthly. The roads should be good, from Aylesbury, I saw a vast number of men work- and if near a railway station, so much the ing as if for their very lives, in a very large field, better; and last, but not least in importance, and in their shirt sleeves. I said, "That's a proper immediate possession must be had, I have. farmer; he digs his land and employs plenty of recently had expensive trips to visit land that men." He smiled, and replied, "Sir, those are all I would not accept as a gift for our purpose; for farming for themselves; that's a large piece instance, I never got within two miles of the of ground that the clergyman, the Rev-Mr. Latimer, took from a farmer that was youd Exeter to inspect. For the last three miles we letting it get bad, and he let it out to the poor at climbed a rugged mountain side, like the bed of a the same rent as the farmer paid. "God Almighty rapid river; and when I got within two miles of bless that clergyman," said I. "Well, and does it the farm, I learned that the expense of bringing produce more now?" "More, sir," said he, "aye bricks from the only place where they could be had more than six times as much; they are obliged to dig even, to that point, was over £2 a thousand, being it and it's the cleanest and hest bit of land for miles more than the prime cost: that the road from that round." "Well," said I, "are they fond of the point was impassable; and that the farm, when I clergyman." "Yes, they are, I often drive him got there, was an unreclaimed mountain; and I and he's as nice a gentleman to speak to as ever I often said to my friend Mr. Wilkinson, who accomsat alongside; he says he's very much pleased with panied me: "I wonder what a set of Lancashire his flock. I used to go to his church, and he has two for one now on Sundays, and they're so respectable looking. Indeed "he continued, "vou mav see the people running in all directions in summer time, when they've done work for the farmers, and going till dark and almost before light to work for themselves." "Well," said I, "if there was a disturbance again would they attack their clergyman?" "No, indeed," said he, "but they'd fight for him-I don't say the farmers would, but all the poor of the parish would, and the shopkeepers of Wadsdon ought, for there's a great improvement in their shops." "Now," said I, "do they pay more attention to what he says on Sunday "" "Yes, sir, to be sure they do, when they know that he's for their good." It was half-past ten when I passed, and on land and the Irish from a soldier, whose natural feel- why the merchants' side of the city, to a distance of my return they were all working away, and to my sorrow, as I was driving to catch the train, I could not go amongst them to cheer them, and join in than I had gleaned from my fellow passengers, or to the coachman, his only reply was, "O, the quality thanksgiving to a minister of God's religion. I have often said give me, a thousand times give me, the I have always been averse to the usual mode by city with its church steeples, in preference to the city with its long chimnies. When did vou ever hear of a cotton lord letting land to the poor. The way to the farm I was about to inspect was intricate, and lay through hye-roads, and when within about a mile and a half of the place I stopped and called at a cottage on the roadside, where I found a strapping looking fellow between thirty and forty. with a charming smiling countenance, and dressed in a blue smock frock, who answered and offered to accompany me to the farm. And now you shall have his history from his own lips. The farm was a common, recently enclosed. My guide's name is Thomas Cater. Before the common was entirely stolen the farmers leased it out in small lots, and Thomas Cater took four acres in the rough, with fuzze and all sorts of rubbish; (I give you his own words), he took the four acres at a rent of £5 a AS HE'D WORK NOWHERE ELSE—he had the best crops in the parish, and when they took it rent for it, that is double what they charged him, which in its then state was much more than it was worth. He built a house, but luckily for him not on the common, as that would have gone, but a mile and a half away from his work. Now make a sum of this return from 4 acres of common for two years and a half. He lived and supported his family and built a house, and he would not give his four acres for £10 a year, that is £5 a year for ever over and above the too high rent; £5 a year at 4 per cent. is worth £125, so besides living and building a house, this man had earned £125, or £50 a year for two years and a half, while the wages he could earn, and out of which he should live, but never could build a house, was 3s a week, or allowing 10s.—and to work every day in the year-£26 a year. Again, the two years and a half was all labour and expense, every other year it would have been twice, thrice, aye ten | look of something more than thankfulness by the times as productive. Now who would work for a master, when he can work for himself. Well, ex- as I surveyed this twilight mendicant population of ample share of blessings and prayers against want, actly opposite the farm, at the other side, I saw a a wealthy city, who appeared to cower before the gaze the appeal to the more hard-hearted was renewed man and two children, of about the respective ages of comparative respectability, and were preparing to with increased and more piteous implorings as the of 6 and 7 working away, when Thos. Cater said make for some pauper haunt to wither as we smilingly, Look at them. Who are they, said I. Why, said he, that's the 45 acres that 12 of us took there peared to fly in droves, where that follow-feeling at 30s an acre, and that man is working on his own, and the youngsters are picking couch grass and weeds to burn; and they are so used to it, that may remain unobserved until their hour came for they'd do as much as the man. Are they ever sick? another grope in the ashes from the merchant's said 1? Sick, he replied with a laugh, not they indeed, you'd see them crawling about there in summer before they can walk; and they get as cute as cats before they are 5, and they cry to come out. Well, I said, how much do you hold-who is your landlord, and have you a lease? I hold 5 acres at following manner: Historians chronicle the most £7 10-Mr. Root is my landlord. We took it first ridiculous sayings of foolish monarchs, with disgust for 3 years, and since then we go on from year to Year. Get a lease, said I. O! the landlord is a very good man. Get the lease, I replied. I CAN'T, IIE SAID. Well now, I asked, what sort of crops have courage upon the one hand, or defaming nature by Yeu? Well, he answered, I'll tell you. There can pourtraying them as monsters and ruffians upon the be no difference, said he, between the two sides of the other hand, thus making some envy virtues which road, but the farm you're on is the best land; this ew possess, and others practice vice which mest are year he had three quarters of wheat to the acre, and prone to. Surely, said I, the best read historian WE HAD 5 AND OVER. I then explained the dis- never could conceive such a state of things as I have

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plained the land plan, and how each cottage was on an usurper, and may be familiar with the leading turesquely situated on the Bandon river, in the midst the land, and the lease for ever, and the bonus given to commence. O, said he, if I could only get that chance I'de jump for joy, WHY I'DE BE A GEN-

I had gone so far with my letter, when Mr Wheeler arrived at Herringsgate, at eight o'clock at night, with the advertisement of a farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres that was to be sold in Oxfordshire on the following day but one, and to inspect which I am obliged to start at an early hour to-morrow morning.

I remain,

Your faithful friend and bailiff. FRARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—I should tell you that I did not purchase the land at Marsh Gibbon for several reasonsin winter by the overflowing of a brook which could not be lowered to a considerable distance; thirdly, there was no sand to be had within three miles; and, fourthly, it was very swampy and unhealthy, a thing that I am particularly anxious to guard enquiry before working men are located for life Now I will briefly point out the requisites for a Chartist colony. Firstly. The land must be good and digable, and the situation healthy. Secondly. It must be within reach of good markets for the sale of produce and for labour, if those with two acres have families so large that they would feel disposed, at seasons of the year, to work for hire Thirdly. Bricks or stone, lime and sand, must be within a convenient distance. Fourthly. Water is a great object to save the sinking of estate in Devonshire that I travelled eight miles beoperatives would say of my judgment while they were dragging their furniture up this mountain-side, and when they got to their destination, to find themelves in a wilderness, without a town nearer than ten miles. I beg that all persons sending advertisements will make as much enquiry as possible relative to the above requisites.

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLN N'GREGOR.

Captain Burford was punctual to his appointment, and from 9 till 12, the hour at which he bade which ill-bred strangers hope to bespeak their respectability, by an eternal pulling at the bell, rowing the waiters, and abusing the fare; and, therefore, my first night at an hotel in a strange country, was divested of the usual incidents that the more bustling meet with, and not unfrequently fabricate. The route pointed out by my friend, imposed upon me the necessity of being up and ready by six, the hour at which few miles of my day's journey to the residence of the the inside passengers, respectable Is miles west of the city of Cork; and from whence, after the arrival of the coach, I could comfortably manage my first day's march. Upon ordering my bill, I was much astonished at finding the call responded to by "mine host" himself at so early an that ever my eye beheld, who with anxious look surpart consisted of half-naked females, the majority of groped in the ashes and rubbish thrown from the of food as might have escaped the notice or have been beneath the acceptance of the cat or dog, and as a crust or bone was discovered by the anxious groper it was wiped and thrust into the hand of the infant, with a smile and some endearing expression, which passed further on, and as the day advanced, they ap which makes us wendrous kind would level distinction and relieve them from scrutiny, and where they SINK. When we had passed through the city, my misd was naturally bent upon what I had seen, and the thought struck me, that in my search after knowledge, such a scene had never been described by tourist, author, or editor, and I reasoned after the overwrought description of scenery, and make their herocs and heroines as unlike human nature as possible, endowing them with supernatural virtues and

advantage of living a mile and a half from his land, just witnessed from all that he has read; true, he

which he anneared to understand; and I also ex- may be able to trace the line of Norman kings from

My fellow-passengers and the passers by, I observed, took no heed of what to them appeared to be an everyday occurrence, and when we had got off the stones, and when the coachman had a moment to spare from attention to the various turns and obstructions, Isaid. "Pray is what I have seen in the streets a usual occurrence ?" "What's that, your honour?" he replied. "Why, the multitude of starving creatures that I saw in the streets." "Ogh," he answered, "you saw nothing; if you were out about an hour sooner, you'de see them in earnest; but by the time the coach passes, the poor craythers that's naked are flit, and its only them that has some rags on them that you see." "What." I asked in amazement, "and do you mean to say, that there are others more miserable and destitute than those we passed." "Ogh, then, I'll engage but if you were coming down with me when I comes to the stables about five, that you'd think nothing of what you see, as there's scores of 'em scampering home, with hardly a tather to cover 'em, before they'd be shamed be the people going to work. "And where," said I, "is their home?" "Wisha," said he, "wherever the poor craythers can find a bit of shelter; but I often wonder, myself, what becomes of them." "But," I asked, "have you no poor laws to provide for the destitute?" "Ogh, we has poor laws to be sure, but all of them that you see has childer, and the poorest of 'em would rather starve nor give 'em up." "Well but." I asked. "are they prostitutes, and have they no fathers?" "What's that?" he asked. "Why," said I, "are they bad women." "Ogh, no, not one of them I'll be bound, the HOORS is better off, the devil a one of THEM 'il beg. but their husbands is out in sarch of work, and can't get any, as the praties failed, and they trys to get a morsel for the childer." "O then" I observed, "it is not a usual occurrence, but merely temporary poverty, consequent upon the failure of the potato rop." "Why, to be sure," he replied, makes it worse, but upon my word, in all parts I go, at all times of the year, I sees plenty of them, but then this is the time when all would have work and a bit to ait, as the praties does be digging, and plentiful." By this time we had got as far as the County Gaol, a magnificent cut-stone edifice, approached by a splendid entrance, and the land in its immediate vicinity was the most green and rich-looking I had ever seen, with a river running through it, and which appeared to be covered with thistles, docks. ragweed, and all sorts of filth. Alas, said I, if the inmates of yonder prison-house had been allowed to expend their labour upon the glorious soil within two miles of the metropolis, and if the amount expended upon the prison had been applied to the erection of cottages, what a much better protection it would be for the properties of those, for invading which many a poor creature is now a branded, and perhaps irreclaimable thief, in yonder ONLY REvate the land so much better than the tarmer?" "O no, I'll engage the divil a hands turn ever they does, but they buys all the dung in Cork, and spreads for sheep." We had now arrived at the foot of a steep hill, when the guard hollowed out "pull up, Tim, the gintlemin would like a walk this fine morning, to stretch their legs;" and very shortly looking replied, "why, your honour, they're most of them know what it is to want. God knows but we haven'ta laying forcible hands upon any pedestrian sent upon bit this blessed day to put into the childer's mouths, formation of a society for this very purpose. It will and but their crying with the cowld and hunger." be well supported, and funds will not be wanted for This touching appeal was responded to by a vulgar a cause so noble. We invite the co-operation of joke from one of the outside passengers, which the ear could not catch, but which was returned by a excited general laughter, and by the insides by the lar rights, in this cause. Such a society would soon raising of the glasses. When I had exhausted what bring the dukes to reason, and show them that what child. My heart now became brimfull of sympathy, change I had, and in return for which I received an conclusion of the Perth Circuit Court, on Thursday, coach was about to start, and as before was met with of public interest involved a question as to the duties heartless jokes, until all hope from further prayers of larm servants. The tenant of a farm adjourning having failed, and as the disappointed and the Lord of the having failed, and as the disappointed expectants the Loch of the Lowes, betwixt Dunkeld and Malree, moved out of the way, they joined in a general howl had been wont to cut the grass growing on the banks of, and to some distance in the loch. For this purof execration; "Wisha bad luck to your sowls, you pose the persons employed have to wade into the upstart crew, but I'll be bail as long as there's a bit water up to their middle, and remain in that state to be had yees'll not want, but yees are going to for some hours daily, untill the whole is finished Bandon to rob the poor, and the divil go along with

vees, but may be it may come to your own turn to

doore's; God Almighty speed yer honour on the box,

and may you never know distress or hunger."

All along the road on the bleak hill side I saw

swarms of mud hovels without door or window.

and which I supposed were intended as shelter

for the shepherd and his dog while tending

their mountain flocks; but which, to my sur-

prise, the coachman informed me were the

dwellings of those poor creatures, whose husbands

went in search of work, and constituted the droves

of beggars that everywhere assailed passengers for

some relief; in many instances tramping six and soven

miles in the hope of avoiding the police and of getting

penny from a coach passenger or a casual traveller.

We had now reached Innishannon, a lovely village, pictrial.

features of their reign, and such characters as the of green and beautifully undulating hills, once, as I cynic or panegyrist may think proper to paint was informed, the seat of the Adderleys, but now the property of a Jew, who became possessed of the whole family catate by feeding its late indolent, but yet worthy proprietor, until the proper time for foreclosing the mortgage and becoming the purchasor. From Innishannon to Bandon, the road for three Leicester, per Z. Astill... Georgio Mills, per W. Mechan Kidderminster, per G. Holloway miles, the whole distance, is one unbroken level, with the Bandon river running on one side, and an impending wood of oaks upon the other. At nine pre-Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Manchester, per J. Murray cisely we reached Bandon, and stopped to breakfast Liverpool, per J. Arnold at the Devonshire Arms, where, as I purposed remaining for the day to attend the Court of Quarter Sessions, I took up my abode. After breakfast, 1 asked the waiter if there were such a thing as a newspaper to be had, when, to my great delight, he introduced me to a smart and spacious reading-room, furnished with all the London, Bublin, and provin-Stockport, per T. Potter Birmingham, per W. Thorn Cheltenham, per W. Leach cial papers; and, as natural in my present character, Sunderland, per H. Haines the first information that I looked for was the English version of the Irish famine, and when I found Petersborough, per E. A. Sc Alva, per Robertson .. the Times disengaged, I took it up, and, to my Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Manchester, per J. Murray surprize and mortification, I found its columns replets with the most ridiculous editorial comments as well as approval of the conduct of the government Liverpool, per J. Arnold being regulated by the strict rules of political economy with regard to the price of provisions, and further, that in compliance with its harsh and mysterious principles, that the price of provisions had been raised by government in deference to the law

> Mr. Wheeler . ,, events as they strike me, allowing all to draw their Mr. O'Conner. Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler,

EXECUTIVE. PER MR. O'CONNOB. the ministers are his panders, parliaments are his A. Watson, Walsingham

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY, - 0 5 0 J. Allert, J. White, derthyr, per Mor-J. Hole, Leam-

gan - 0 2 0 ington- 0 4

Veterans', widows', and ordinan's funds.

Brighton 0 5 9 Edinburgh - 0 4 ERRATA. The sum acknowledged from Limehouse last week

s. 6d.; the 5s. acknowledged from Littleton for Nationa Charter Association should have been for Victim Fund the sum of 15s. 6d. acknowledged Oct. 10th in the nam of Firth should have been Pertl.

N.B. From several important places I have not yet received returns of the number of their members, they must be immediately sent.

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

Forthroming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

SHARES, £2 10s. The first section of the above flourishing Institu-

ion, consisting of 6,000 members. is now complete; the members in it hold, among them, nearly ten thousand shares, upon which they have paid The second section advances rapidly towards com-

oletion, it numbers at present four thousand members, who have subscribed upon their shares £2,000. Thus, although the society has been but fifteen months in existence, it has enrolled ten thousand

members, and created a capital of £15,000. The following are the benefits which the society guarantees to its members; holders of one share. iouse, two acres of land, and £15; holders of a share and a-half, a house, three acres, and £22 10s.; holders of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. Leases for ever will be granted to the occupants. The society affords facilities for enabling members to purchase their allotments, and thus become freeholders. The rent of the allotments will be moder-

upon the capital expended upon each. The society having been called into existence for the benefit of the working classes. the rules enable the poorest to avail themselves of its advantages, as

ate, asit will be regulated by a charge of 5 🕏 cent

the shares may be paid by weekly instalments as low as three pence. Meetings for enrolling members are held as fol-

SUNDAY EVENING

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road t half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six-Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .- Tower Hamlets : at the Whittington and Cat. Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely .- Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern. isson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half past seven. Gray's Inn Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street .- Hammersmith: at No. 2. Little Valcplace, at ten in the forencon.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from such a mission; and we would advise the instant seven till nine.—Leicester: at 87, Church-gate, at six. - Bradford: Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hopestreet, at five, Westminster, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Soho, at half-past seven .- Red sight-seers, of the admirers of the grand and the Cross Street, City, at Cartwright's Coffee House, at beautiful in nature, as well as of the friends of popueight o'clock.—*Belfast, Ireland*, at Mr. Walker's, 7, Bradley Court. Shankle Road, at ten o'clock in the Royalty could not do for a few acres of ground in

forenoon. Winchester, at Mr. Sturgess', Hair Dresser, Upper Brook Street, at seven o'clock. Wol verhampton: at the house of Mr. Allen, Russellstreet, near Merridale Street, at seven. MONDAY EVENING. Rochester: the Victory Inn, Strood, at half-past 7.

o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex,—Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at 7 o'clock. Leicester: at No. 17, Archdeden-lane, at seven take. o'clock. - Chepstow: at the Temperance Hotel. Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—Armley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, at eight o'clock .- Liverpool : at Cazneau-street. - Belper: at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field-head, from seven till nine .- Bristol : at Nichols's Coffee House. Rose. mary Street, at eight.—Darlington: at John Moss's No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven .- Chorley Wood Common : at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock .-Rickmansworth: at the Cart and Horses, at seven Pelock .- Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven 'clock. Wolverhampton, at Mr. Allen's, Russell Street, near Merridale Street, at seven o'clock.

at eight o'clock. Whitechapel: Brass Founders' siderable length into the question, and the former Shelton: at Mr. Yates's, Miles's Bank, Shelton, appended a long note explanatory of the grounds upon which he sustained the decision in favour of at seven. North London District, at the Finsbury Literary and Mechanic's Institution, Frederick Place, Goswell Road, at seven. the recorder expressed his regret to find a very

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

HANLEY AND SHELTON.—The weekly meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held in future on Friday evenings, at seven o'clock, at their usual meeting places. The shareholders are requested to pay their levies for directors and local expences, that the secretary may make up his accounts with the directors.

BRADFORD. — On Sunday, the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society and Chartist Association will meet in their rooms, at Butterworthbuildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon. NORTH BRIERLY. - A public meeting will be held

in the large room of the Faint Revived Inn, North Brierly, near Horton Bank Top, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at five o'clock in the evening. Mr. Thomas Mann, the proprietor, has kindly offered the use of the lodge room, on Sunday evenings, to the Chartist and Land Associations. The Northern Etar, O'Connor's Work on Small Farms, will be read every Sunday evening. Mr. Smith and others will attend the meeting. Lectures on various subjects will be delivered during the winter.

CARRINGTON CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- The members of the above branch are requested to attend, at the New Inn, on Saturday next, October 24th, at eight o'clock, on business of the utmost importance. We meet every Saturday night, at eight clock, for the purpose of enrolling members.

BRADFORD.—The members of the National Charter Association are requested to meet, in the large room of the Woolcombers' Arms, Hope-street, on Sunday next, at five o'clock, on business of great importance. The members of the Land Society will meet in the same place, at the same time, as

BRISTOL.-Mossrs. M'Grath and Clark will lec-Broadmead, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, on "The Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of adopting the National Petition; Messrs. M'Grath and Clarke will attend. Robert Norris, Esq., has consented to take the

MACCLESFIELD. — The Chartists of this locality have taken Mr. O'Connor's advice by opening their room in Stanley-street, as a news room. The Northern Star, Douglas Jerro'd's newspoper. Manchester Examiner, and all the democratic periodicals of the day are taken for the use of the members. Mulusl instruction classes meet every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening. It is in contemplation to establish a debating class. Mr. West has promised to superintend it. There is also a well selected library belonging to the Association. Mr. W. Benton was appointed librarian last Sunday evening, with instruction to prepare the books for circulation as speedily as possible. The Chartist Council meet every Sunday evening to enrol members, at eight o'clock. The committee of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet every Monday evening, at the same time and place, to enrol members, and receive

GLASCOW.—FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, will be held in Murdoch's school-room. No. 27, St. Andrew'ssquare, for she purpose of nominating delegates to represent them at the forthcoming Land Conference. Members are particularly invited to attend. [Our correspondent does not say when the meeting will be

THE CHARTISTS OF GORBALS are requested to meet at the Wheatsheaf, Great Clyde-Terrace, on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock. READING .- Meetings are held every Wednesday

evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Turner's, Temperance House, No. 8, West-street, when a discussion in connexion with the land takes place, to which the public are respectfully invited.

MANCHESTER.--The adjourned meeting of Share-holders of the People's Institute, will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow,) the 25th inst, at two o'clock in the afternoon. LIVERPOOL.—A mutual instruction class has been

formed here. Mr. Wm. Jones will lecture on Sunday evening, October 25, at Mr. Farrall's, Tempecance Hetel, No. 4, Carzenau Street. Chair to by aken at seven o'clock.

Halifax.-Mr. B. Rushton will lecture in the Working Men's Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) even-

ing, at half-past six o'clock. West Riding Delegate Meeting. - A Special West Riding Delegate Meeting will be holden, on Sunday, November 1st, in the Working Man's Hall, Bull Close Lane, Halifax, on business of importance,

when each locality are requested to send one dele gate, to commence at one o'clock precisely. HULL.—The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend, at the Ship Inn, Churchlanc, to consider the means to be employed in getting up a meeting for the adoption of the National

Petition, precisely at two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th instant. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society hold their weekly meeting, every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the above place. BIRMINGHAM .- A general meeting of the members of the Co-operative Land Society will be held at the office, 111, Rea-street, on the 26th inst., at eight

o'clock in the evening, to appoint a committee to make preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the Manningham. - The Chartists of this hamlet ield a meeting on Sunday evening, when several new members enrolled their names, and arranged

to hold meetings every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, at the house of Mr. Paton. A MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS Of Manningham will be held at the house of Mr. Idson, at ten o'clock

on Sunday morning. Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Thomas Mills will give an address at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row,

Bethnal-green. on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject "Moral Rectitude, and Self-education." Mr. Mills will also open the discussion on "The Venal and Corrupt portion of the Press." Mr. Ernest Jones will lecture at the above house, on Sunday evening, November the 1st, 1846. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.-Mr. John Sewell will deliver a public lecture at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth-subject: The advantages of Registration," on Monday evening next, October 26th, at 8 o'clock precisely.

South London Chartist Hall, Wybber Street, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.—The Registration Committee or this district will meet on Monday next, October 26, at 8 o'clock. Every Wednesday evening the Debating Club, meet to discuss subjects calculated to improve the political and moral state of the people: the subject on for discussion now is-" What are the rest means to be adopted to ameliorate the condition Mr. ERNEST JONESWIll lecture at the Whittington

and Cat, on Sunday, the 1st of November. Subject: Superstition considered as an agent of despotism. GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. -- Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Wednesday evening at the Lord Duncan. Broadway, Deptford. Subject: Standing Armies and their effect upon society. Chair to be taken at eight

Dr. P. M. M. DOUALL will lecture at the Brass Founder's Arms, Whitechapel Road, on Sunday evening, October 25th; to commence at half past

o'clock. Subject: The Land.
Shorediton.—The above branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, meet in future at the Railway Engine Coffee-house, 122, Brick Lane, every Tuesday evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, BLACKFRIARS ROALD.—Mr. N. Pearse, late of the 55th Regiment, will lecture on "the Horror of War," on Monday next, October 26th, and the following Friday, October 30th; each lecture to commence at eight o'clock precisely. CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

 Country localities wanting addresses are requested to write to the Secretary, Mr. J. Grassby, S, Noah's Ark Court, Stangate, Lambeth, stating by what conveyance they desire them to be forwarded by. MARYLEBONE WORKING MAN'S HALL .- A share-

holders meeting will take place on Sunday evening next, October 25th, 1846, at the Coach Painter's Arms, Circus Street, New Road, at 7 o'clock, when business of the greatest importance to the shareholders will be brought forward; likewise to the cause when Marylebone will be itself again and no mis-

Chartism Discussed Amongst the Middle Classes.—On Thursday evening next, October 29th. at nine o'clock precisely, the following question with be discussed, at the Giobe Tavern, Great Tichfieldeight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, street, corner of Marylebone-street, Marylebone:-Ought the people to possess the six points contained in the People's Charter?" Mr. Edmund Stallwood has undertaken to open the adjourned debate.

CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READING ROOMS, S3, DEAN-STREET, Sono .- Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a public lecture, subject — "Poetry considered as an Instrument in the attainment of Liberty," Sunday evening next, October 25th, at half-past se-Street, near Merridale Street, at seven o'clock.

TURSDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock precisely. On Monday evening, at eight o'clock,—chelsee: Cheshire Cheese, Grosycnor-row.

It eight o'clock Whiteheard: Rose Foundary the dispatch of business. On Tuesday evening, at the cight o'clock were all the dispatch of business. On Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock precisely, the Central Regis-Arms, Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. Hanley and tration and Election Committee, will meet for dispatch of business. The same evening, at half-past cight o'clock, the Metropolitan committee will meet for the dispatch of business.

Somens Town.-Mr. John Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening next at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-: oad, at eight o'clock pre-

Milliam Hewitt, Publisher 16. Great Windmill St, Hayman No. 2, at No. 3, Charles-street, at eight o'clock. Old Kent Road, Surrey, at the Eagle Brewery, Neat Street, Coburg Road, at eight clock. Shoreditch: at the Railway Engine Coffee House, Brick Lane, at eight. Oxford: at Mr. Gadfey's, Speedwell Street, St.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

R ECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.

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PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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Clackmannan, per G. Patterson

Sunderland, per H. Haines

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

them in; he may be acquainted with the battles fought in their time, the names of the Generals, disposition of their armies, and their victories and defeats; he may be familiar with the manners and customs of the court, and the fashions and cabals of the age; but, surely, I am not so much more ignorant than others, that what I have seen should be a startling novelty to ME, and so familiar to OUR RULERS AND AUTHORS, and the majority of well informed men as to make repetition superfluous. and surprise a just charge of ignorance.

me good night and adieu, I had learned more of Ire- FUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE. I also marvelled ings of humanity, right, and justice, had not been many miles, should present such a striking contrast surrendered to the fashion of a slavish profession, with the interior; and, upon putting the question gathered from political writers or prejudiced tourists. all lives on the river on the other side." "What, then" said I, "do the merchants and quality cultiit out on the lawns, and keeps it all in meadow and the Western Coach started, and by which Captain the passengers had all alighted, when I counted rods have yet to learn the great fact, that in the eve-Burford had recommended me to travel the first twenty-two, most of them, and especially of the law their fondly cherished deer are not "game," but "vermin,"—a fact which was very clearly proved, not many months ago, to the great Rev. Mr.O'Farrell, there being nothing much worth, well dressed persons. When we again took discomfiture of a Ross-shire laird, whose deer were of my attention till I reached Bandon, a town about our seats, I asked the coachman what descripvery summarily despatched by a lowland farmer, now tion of persons his passengers consisted of, when he had made depredations more extensive than welcome. They have yet to learn an equally indispuattorneys going to the sessions of Bandon, and them | table fact, that no landlord has any right of exclusion inside is counsellors, the sessions is on to day." This over the wilderness. Waste land, if not free for was a welcome piece of intelligence, as it promised least, there are very good lawyers who maintain so the plough and the spade, is free for the foot; at hour of the morning, and I was still more astonished to afford me an opportunity of forming my own opi- and any doubts that may exist upon the question will year, or £1 5s. an acre—he breast-ploughed and at finding his charges as extravagant, if not more so nion of the administration of Irish justice, of which soon be set at rest. The right of way is in England a right most dear to the people-a right which the burnt it, and in two years and a half he made it SO than I had been accustomed to at the most expensive I had heard so many conflicting accounts, while the common law has ever enforced. One John Lewis, GOOD that the FARMERS TOOK IT FROM HIM hotels at home or abroad, but as the fare and comfort class to which my fellow passengers belonged solved a brewer, of Richmond, tried this right against the was quite equal to what I had a right to expect, I the riddle of so much mirth and joyousness in the influence of the whole Royal Family of England, made no remark, I discharged the bill, and satisfied midst of so much general suffering, as from their and beat it truimphantly. The Princess Amelia, daughter of George III., was ranger of the Royal he would gladly have given £2 10s.an acre, or double the numerous applicants, even to the beggars that jokes, light-heartedness, and laughter, they, at least, Park at Richmond, and thought fix to shut up a footsurrounded the coach, like a perfect swarm of com- appeared to have escaped the national calamity. We way that had been used by the inhabitants from time petitors, mounted the box, and at the word "allright." had now reached the half-way house between Cork immemorial. Her father and all his court supgiven with a rich Irish brogue, we started. Even at and Bandon, where we changed horses, an operation ported her. The brewer, backed by the people of Richmond, resisted the opression; and after a long that early hour, every street had an appalling amount of so much importance in Ireland, and which took suit, vexatiously defended, won the cause. The of the most squalid and miserable looking creatures some time, and during which the coach was literally Scottish law is not less clear and decisive. If there surrounded with masses of famishing, perishing is not public spirit enough in the few Highlanders veyed those who were wending their way to their females, who, with infants tied up in the skirt of an Perth and Aberdeenshire to resist these autocratic several daily avocations. The groups for the most old garment, and, in many instances, one in arms and year preservers, there is sufficient amongst the another or more standing shivering by, solicited tourists of England and other parts of the world to try the point. It will not be difficult to found an whom had an infant tied up in the tail of a tattered | charity in the following manner:- "Ogh wisha then association for the preservation of the rights of way, garment, and fastened round the neck, while they may God powr down blessings on your honours and to depute half-a-dozen sturdy pedestrians next heads, and give something to the poor craythures season to force the passes, if need be. We fancy the houses in the middle of the streets, for such fragments | that's famishing with the hunger, and may you never | dukes and their gamekeepers will be rather shy of

Carrington by which speculation is regulated. The Morning Chronicle having a character for more liberality, I hoped to reap some consolation from that source, Glasgow LaneEnd but was still more mortified to find it advocating Malthusian principles, which, if realized, would Rachael Rowall - 0 1 endanger the lives of many, and jeopardize the peace of the country in deference to the laws of political economy. I had now in three days seen and heard Lambeth enough of Ireland, and the evil genius by which Glasgow her destinies are swayed, to induce me to write a faithful history of that unhappy but gifted country Carrington - Mr. Harney and people. I had seen enough of Irish middlemen, barristers, and solicitors, and of the feeling of En-R. Harris and Son- 0 10 glish officers and the English press to convince me that those powerful agencies, respectively and collectively, had been misused and misdirected, and out of their abuse had arisen the national character, Vottingham 🕳 which all would deduce from the evil propensities and barbarous habits of the people. I saw that this character was made for them by circumstances over Thos. Baughan which they had no controul, and as many writers have favoured us with the history of monarchs, warriors, statesmen, and divines, I resolved upon writing a history of the cottage, uninfluenced by Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 fear, favour, or affection, so the reader may expect, at least, a faithful if not a fascinating history of Ireland and the Irish, from an unaderned narrative of own conclusions from the facts I shall state; facts which will illustrate and account for the Irish character: facts unnoticed by historians, while they constitute the very essence of nationality, but unforunately, now-a-days, the monarch is the nation: bankers, and the people are his paymasters and slaves. I was informed that sessions business would not commence till 12, and precisely at that hour 1 entered the Court house to witness the administration of that sacred thing called justice. (To be continued weekly.) should have been, second section, £2 13s. 2d., first section THE SHUTTING UP OF HIGHLAND PASSES ..- WO are glad to see that the illegal attempt of the Dake of Leeds to shut up the pass to Gien Lui Beg, amid the Cairugorm mountains, has excited so much attention throughout England and Scotland. There has been a growing disposition for some years, on the part of the great Highland proprietors, and the English sports in to whom they let their shootings, to exclude the people from themountain paths, to which the people have as clear a right as any landlord has to me estate. Fortunately, this last attempt of the Dake of Leeds, and the odd defence made for it by the duke and his eccentric friend, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, have put matters in such a train as wil bring the question to a speedy issue. The Duke of Athol, imitating his southern compeer, has, it seems, determined to close Glen Tilt, which he has no more right to do than any Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones of London has to take possession of the best bedroom or drawing-room of Dunkeld house. These great Nim-

Surrey, aristocracy shall not do for whole counties

APPEAL CASE. MASTER AND SERVANT. -At the

eir Lordships met to hear appeals. The only one

The servant, hired at a previous term, according to

the practice of the place, fell to perform this duty

which he did one day, but having been informed

mence next day, and was thereufion dismissed.

The man brought an action against the master, be-

fore the Sheriff Court, and the Sheriff-substitute,

confirmed, on appeal by the Sherriff-Deputy, found

in favour of the servant, on the ground, principally

that the work in question was out of the ordinary

routine of farm work, and had not been specially

stipulated for upon engagement; as also that it was

dangerous to the health, if not also to the life, and

that proper means should have been applied to per-

form the service with less hazard in both respects.

The judges (Moncreiff and Cockburn) entered at con-

AT THE MANCHESTRE Quarter Sessions on Monday,

great increace in the average number of prisoners for

in Scotland, -Glasgow Argus,

want a day's mail yet, and then yees il think of the that a person simmilarly employed at the place some

poor I'll engage, when hunger comes to yer own years before had been drowned, he refused to recom-

the servant.

The Testimony of a Ciergyman vouching to Metea Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Korny, Carrigart, Ireland, 19th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I and you a crude list of some eleven cases, all oured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this I know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as fellows:-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. Prier gave him a box of the Pills, 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 Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-an

Extraordinary Cure. Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, 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 packed, and carefully protected from observation. of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benest 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 extraordinary 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 Guardian, Arnagh, 17th April, 1846. 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. J. THOMPSON.

(Signed) THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach

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 of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. 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,

ALDBOROUGH. (Signed)

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greates confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats Asthma Scrofula, or King's

Bilious Combiaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Tic Doloreux Colics Constination of Inflammation Tumours Ulcers Janudice Bowels Venereal Affections Consumption Liver Complaints Worms, all kinds, Debility Lumbago Weakness, from Dropsy whatever cause. Rheumatism

Retention of Urine &c., &c.

Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM. Just Published,

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

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-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with EXTINCTION of the REPROBUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by sruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perus al of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim 1) set folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by endvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance. and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms o

diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, throug neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upor themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an imm

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, votal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle

for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had u sual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will

ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unbappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking path her ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the h-aith of the plaints, and effectually re-establishing the h-aith of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune disor function of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine.

This is worse than stripping. Put on this tay, be sworn, declaring, however, that he would speak the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the house eight years, seized with a fit. But of this he has no rememberate by some superincumbent weight. All the coffins, be sworn, declaring, however, that he would speak the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the house eight years, seized with a fit. But of this he has no rememberate ones of this melicine by some superincumbent weight. All the coffins, be sworn, declaring, however, that he would speak the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the house eight years, lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the house eight years, lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the house eight years, lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of everation of the bear of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of everation of the bear of the lave gone to the side of the wall, and there been in the late state of everation of the bear of the late of the size of the late of the late

is highly essential, and of the greatest importance a s, zore serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and effspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be hat flow from it cannot be pure.

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

loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a portion of them was found in an adjoining yard, which also called, but they were too imbecile and unsound in Warburton, farmer, of Stretford, were getting potative or clock on Monday

shor space of time, without confinement or the least ex- also stated, that on the following morning, when she got

and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com-

plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

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

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which and after striking her several times about the head and means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both that Mrs. Swift had assaulted her while she was cleanwhich cases had been under medical care, and some of peated attacks on the girl she was advised to seek rethem for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE dress at the police-court, and obtained a peace-warrant OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of against Mrs. Swift. On the following afternoon (Sunday, many who had been perfectly healed by its application; the 4th inst.), about half-past one o'clock, the attention and since its introduction, the fame of this Oint of Mr. Still and his family was directed to the screams never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that knife, and after knocking her down with the child in her appalling malady.

Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if could be gained. Some wearing apparel, linen, and the nature of the complaint did not render those who other property, were missing directly afterwards; and have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be

*** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR where he found a bundle of wearing apparel fastened GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT with a cord, which the girl had led Mr. and Mrs. Still to LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on believe had been stolen by Mrs. Swift. Sergeant Harris the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

Johnston, 16, Greek-screet, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; seen the woman in the house, and inflicted the bruises on Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

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PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lanentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradi cates the most inverate Corns and Bunions.

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

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MORAL EFFECTS OF LIGHT. - Dark and sombre dwellings and streets are the well-known resort of the most depraved classes in all cities and towns. This may be said to be a universal law of our social economy, and hence it becomes a matter of some importance to consider whether it would not be advisable, on moral grounds also, to attend with greater care to the construction and improvment of the residences of our labouring population. Darkness producess carelessness and decression of mind, and of the whole nervous system, especially if it be conjoined with dieness, its almost necessary companion. A dark nouse is generally a dirty house; and it is in dark corners that the poor accumulate filth, which they are too idle to throw out of dcors. If such dwellings were exposed to the light of day, a sense of shame would often induce a superior degree of cleanliness;

Health of Towns' Advocate.

CONVICTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

On the 27th of last month, a poor man, named Thomas Nott, a tailor, was convicted of felony at the Clerken. but heard speak of it as soon as it was done. remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams well sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour. His innocence has been since made apparent under very singular circumstances.

The evidence on which he was convicted was given by

age, and in the service of a Mr. Still, upon whom the up, she saw the prisoner standing close to the parlour window of her master's house, and immediately re-The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. cognized him as the man she had seen in the yard the night previous, and that some time afterwards he came to the house with a bundle which contained a great por-Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual tion of the stolen property, and placing the bundle in

On this evidence the magistrate, Mr. Broderip, had no alternative but to commit the prisoner for trial, and he was sent away in the police van to gaol, not before he had was perjured.

The same evidence was given on the trial, and his protestations of innocence, and the excellent character he received from several witnesses, availed him nothing. He was found guilty, and sentenced by the Assistant Judge to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

Among the witnesses to character was a respectable woman named Swift, a former landlady of the prisoner's who after the trail expressed publicly a strong opinion of his innocence, and the wickedness and perjury of the THAT a painful and nexious Disease is the PILES, girl Evans. Two or three nights after the trial the girl and comparatively how few of the afflicted have Evans was sent out upon an errand, and she returned been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical with her bonnes torn, her clothes in disorder, and blood This, no doubt, arises from the us. of powerful streaming from her face. On her master and mistress aperients too frequently administered by the profession; inquiring how she came to be in that state, she stated that avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of furious attack upon her and cut her face. On the evethe above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed ning of Friday the 2nd inst., the girl was again sent himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. out, to fetch some milk, and she returned apparently Abernethy,—was by him restored to perfect health, and suffering from violence inflicted upon her, and said the has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of woman Swift had again waylaid her in the Back-road. in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of ing the door steps. In consequence of these alleged rement has spread far and wide; even the Medical Pro- of the girl and her cries for help, and upon proceeding ression, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the into the front parlour, where she was nursing the infant, virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do they found her labouring under great excitement, and she now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE | declared that Mrs. Swift had just come from under the OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a bed, in the back parlour, armed with a large carving arms, she opened the front door and ran away. Imme. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. diate pursuit was made, but no tidings of Mrs. Swift Mr. Still made an application at the station-house for Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for assistance to police-sergeant Harris, No. 19 K, who imuse, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier-| mediately suspected the girl was the thief, and on inquiry being made, it was found that on the Saturday procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the morning, when Swift was represented to be in Lucasstreet, she was upwards of two miles from the spot. A lodger, who had some suspicion that the girl was an impostor, looked up the chimney in the girl's bed-room, made further inquiries, which satisfied him of the innocence of the man Nott and of Mrs. Swift, and that every thing the girl had said about them was false from begin-"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster," and "Abernethy's Plaster," and "Abernethy' side; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; said relating to Mrs. Swift was false, that she had never Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, her head and face with her own hands, to be revenged on Mrs. Swift for the observations she had made concerning her. She signed two declarations, affirming the innocence of Nott and Mrs. Swift, and expressing her regrét at having made false charges against them. The inspector's report, the declarations of the girl, and a memorial from Mr. Still, who has done all in his power to effect the liberation of Nott, have been laid before Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary. A fortnight has elapsed since the document was forwarded to the Homeoffice, but nothing whatever has been done, no answer has been returned to the memorial, and the man Nott still remains in prison. The girl Evans has been discharged from her situation, and is at large. The wife and family of the poor fellow Nott are in a state of great distress, and some temporary relief has been afforded from the funds of the poor-box of the Thames Policecourt. The inhabitants of Lucas-street and its vicinity intend to open a subscription to relieve the distressed family, and again call the attention of the Home-Secre-

THE RISBRIDGE UNION.

tary to the case.

The inquest held on the body of an aged and lunatie pauper named John Webb, and the severe verdict returned by the Jury as stated in the Star last week, have led to an official investigation by the Poor Law Commission. The inquiry took place at Haverhill on Tuesday, before Sir James Walsham, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and the board of guardians. Tha attendance was very numerous.

The first evidence taken was that of Mr. Jardine, clerk to the board of guardians, who stated. that Mr. and Mrs. Arnup were master and mistress of the Risbridge workhouse up to the termination of the last quarter. They sent in their resignation on the 28th of August, 1846; on the 18th of September Mr. and Mrs. Hann were elected to the vacancies. The former master and matron resigned in consequence of having some proparty left them, and not from anything connected with the case of Webb; they attended at the inquest, but were

not examined. Mr. S. G. Eastcott, in answer to questions from the assistant commissioner, deposed that he had acted as medical officer since 1836. Slater had acted as male nurse in the infirmary for two or three years. Two women named Willis and Bigmore had acted as nurses also; but only for the women. They scarcely ever interfered with the

The Assistant Commissioner.—Slater is described as having been a servant. Do you think he had, from his previous life, gained any kind of acquirements partiticularly fitting him for such an office as that of nurse? Mr. S. G. Eastcott .- Not the least in the world. He was only taken because, of the old men in the house, he appeared generally the fittest for the duty. He was not pointed at his (Mr. Eastcott's) suggestion or advice. He did not know how he was appointed nurse. He believed he was appointed by Mr. Arnup. [One of the gnardians stated, that the appointment was made long before Mr. Arnup's time.] We had never had occasion to complain of Slater's conduct to the sick poor; he visited the infirmary daily at four o'clock, and, when sent for, at other times; none of the poor complained to him, as medical officer, of having been ill-treated by Slater, nor had any complaint been made to him of his conduct to Webb. Knew it was in evidence that there were contusions on the head of the man Webb. He was told by Slater that deceased had had a fall. Webb was childish and imbecile, but he did not think he ought to have been moved into a lunatic asylum; he would not have certified his removal into one. There were no lunatics at present in the house, and no person had been removed as a lunatic since the inquiry had been raised. A woman named Elizabeth Grainger was removed, but that was before anything was said about Webb's case.

The Assistant Commissioner .- In the evidence giver at the inquest by the lad Hurrell, there is a statement of a revolting description, that Webb was dragged up stairs with a cord tied round his leg by Slater; do you know anything of such an occurrence.

Mr. Eastcott .- The first information I had of it was from what appeared at the inquest. Mr. Jackson .- What was the outward and palpable evidence of the old man's (Webb's) imbecility !

Mr. Eastcott.-He would answer incoherently to ques tions, and had all the simplicity of a child. The Assistant Commissioner .- Could you have de pended on any answer he gave to any important ques-

The Rev. W. Hicks, M. A. Had been chaplain to the

Mr. Eastcott .- I could not.

sidences we have provided for them. - Liverpool u. He had never heard any complaint from Webb in Sheffield. An aged man, named Barton, and who brass watch in the hankerchiefs, which were handed reference to the conduct of Slater, nor had he had any resides at Holmesfield Lidgate, near Owler Bar, on over to the Calten police. A returned convict is in occasion to remonstrate with him on his behaviour; as the Totley moors, left his house about noon on custody on this charge. - Glasgow Constitutional.

him swear—he only d—d them a little; he slapped Accidents, Offences, & Luquests. Webb a time or two in the face. Witness was not pre, sent when old Webb was lugged upstairs by the cord-

of the evidence against Slater, the Assistant Commisanother tribunal. Anything that could shake the testia girl named Mary Ann Evans, who is only 14 years of mony against him might be given there. A woman named Ann Clerk, stated to be ninety years

robbery was committed. She swore that on the night of age, was called, but her evidence only amounted to gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im- preceding the apprehension of Nott, she saw him in the this, that she had never heard Slater swear or use bad an inquest on the body, when the following was there the dead body of a woman, covered with filth mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further | yard in the rear of her master's house, and after he had | language. The Assistant-Commissioner thought her | elicited from those present at the time of the fatal | and rags. There was no furniture in the room. A gone a quantity of children's linen and wearing apparel, testimony neither direct nor material, and she was not occurrence : - Deceased, Dennis Lowe, Heaton portion of dirty scraps of old rags, mixed with a little Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the hung out upon the lines to dry, were missing, and that questioned; two other male inmates of the house were This seemed to be the end of the case of the guardians.

The other witnesses were called by Mr. Jackson, solicitor for Well's family.

- Bigmore, a female pauper, deposed that Slater behaved badly to the old man, and much abused him. fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can her hand, begged of her not to say anything to her | Webb was being dragged up-stairs by the leg; this was | Brown had thrown it deceased aimed a piece of soil master and mistress, and he would reward her for her last April. She spoke of ill-treatment of a man named at him. Brown Metcalf, but it appeared she had only been told of it by slipped and fel' the man's wife. A woman named King was ordered gin having missed: by the doctor; but she did not get any till three weeks himles he lay. before she died. Witness strongly denied an imputation flicted on the loudly protested his innocence, and declared that the girl that she was herself a pilferer of the mutton and tea of swearing at the me, he would "punch his b-g eyes the invalids, and given to swearing.

After taking some further evidence, the inquiry closed;

a report will be forthwith made to the commissioners. We have reason to believe that Slater will be proceeded against by an information under the 55th George III., be proceeded against under the New Poor Law Act,

THE FAMINE.

At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, Sir C. Marshall presented a petition from the baker who is serving the contract to supply the City Prisons with indeed, strong internal medicine should always be she had been waylaid by the woman Swift, who made a bread. It stated "that in consequence of the failure of the potato crop which caused so unlooked for an advance in the price of flour, (nearly £1 per sack, and a further advance expected), the price allowed to the petitioner for bread at many bakers'-shops in London, in consequence of which he daily lost a considerable amount and he prayed that the Court would take the matter into oss he was sustaining."

A discussion then ensued in the course of which Alderman Farebrother said he was anxious to do all n his power to remove the impression which had been very generally made that a failure to a very fearful extent had taken place in the potato crop and in the corn crop. He knew from the best authority that the grossest, last in a somewhat mysterious manner. For some exaggerations had been made with respect to these two articles of food by, no doubt, parties interested in raising the prices, for the purpose of receiving an unreasonable would naturally excite. (Hear, hear.) It was cruel to father and brother repaired to their lodgings, a short excite an alarm of the kind. The corn would prove to distance from their work, after having received a hear acquaint to information preceived from these according to information preceived a p profit from the panic which the apprehension of famine be, according to information procured from those well qualified to judge, an undoubted average crop, and the spair, would turn out to be very different from the public returned in pursuit, when he found him at an inn bricklayer's labourer. He was employed in repairing expectation. The fact was that immense quantities of near the bridge, but returned without him. Shortly the roof of a house in New Street, Dockhead, and

saries of life had risen all over Europe, to feel some alarm the same time uttering imprecations on the next other extensive injuries, that it was deemed necesfor themselves. (Hear, herr.) For his part, he hoped person they should meet with. It is supposed that sary to convey him to Guy's hospital, where he now there would be enough for all; but certainly his opinion proportion to the increase of the population. (Hear,

Alderman Challis said it appeared to him that the An inquest was held on Wednesday, when no evi- for a few weeks at Margate in Service, and while on present question was not famine to the community, but

famine to the contractor and his family. (A laugh.) The petition was referred to the local committee.

COVENTRY AND ITS MEMBER.

Mr. Williams, the member for Coventry, met his constituents on Monday, in accordance with the excellent custom he has pursued of submitting his parliamentary conduct annually to their criticism. Mr. Williams made a long speech, after which he was asked the following questions (we quote from the Morning Chronicle) :-A working man of the name of Weston inquired of Mr. Williams if he was favourable to a reduction in the hours of factory labour?

could be obtained in 101 hours as in 12, and that the work was better done. Another working man asked if the present government

intended to extend the suffrage? Mr. Williams said he was not in the secrets of the government. He himself was favourable to an extension of the suffrage. He had voted for a bill to extend the time present. Such a change of itself would greatly increase the suffrage.

Another person asked whether Mr. Williams would support Mr. Duncombe, if he brought in a bill embodying the principles of the Charter. Mr. Williams said that was an indifferent question.

the Charter had never been brought before the house. He had always been friendly to an extension of the entertained for the safety not merely of the entire Charter. Whenever any motion had been made to in. them. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the crease the suffrage or for the ballot, he had always sup. | firemen, the flames were checked just as they were ported it. Sometimes by asking too much, everything rolling up the staircase into the floor above. Both was refused; and he did not think the people were yet prepared to obtain the Charter.

hood in Ireland? Mr. Williams said he never would support the grant of a single farthing in support of any religious endowment. He had divided the house over and over again on that subject, and would do so again, even if he

stood alone in his opposition. Mr. Flint said that a resolution expressive of confidence in the public character of Mr. Williams had been put into his hand, to propose to the meeting; but that apron. since he had been in the Hall, he had felt some doubt supposed that the deceased was thrown from the concerning the propriety of submitting that resolution. | bridge. Mr. Burchell, a surgeon in the Kingsland-He wished for a more explicit and unequivocal declara-tion from Mr. Williams concerning the character, and he now asked that gentleman whether he was prepared

or not to support its principles. Mr. Williams said, he thought he had already answered would go farther in prompting the extension of the sufferage than himself.

A conversation here arose, which terminated in a general expression of satisfaction with Mr. Williams's

A vote of confidence was passed, and

been made to improve the franchise. He had aided Mr. and had often been at his post doing duty for the public constituents, not a day should elapse before his seat was placed in their hands. It was his opinion that every Drowned." public man was bound to obey the wishes of an intelligent constituency; but if he could not do ao conscienciously, he was bound to relinquish his seat,

A DAMPER TO ELOQUENCE. — Amusing scenes occasionally in grave assemblies. During the late sessions of the New Hampshire Legislature a newly-fledged orator rose to make his maiden speech brought in to tax bank dividends, and, watching his make use of the gross and abominable language describrophrotruity, the debutant addressed the Members:—formed this Bill does not seem to be aware of its inevitable results. He wold strip the widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," "Casion to remonstrate with him on his behaviour; as far as Slater's conduct had met his eye, it had always occar occasionally in grave assemblies. During the far as Slater's conduct had met his eye, it had always been steady, sober, and exemplary. He sometimes visited the heuse twice acquired, sober, and exemplary. He sometimes visited the heuse twice acquired, and always promined the first of the cases of harshness and instances of gross landing their exertions nor time Dead.—Although they conciled to the extraordinary propriety if it had existed. He had never heard Slater in the House of Representatives. A Bill had been brought in to tax bank dividends, and, watching his bed at the inquest, but he could take it upon himself to state that cases of harshness and instances of gross landing their exertions nor line of the work of moor-land near Baslow. His lonely track of moor-land near Baslow. His daughter, who lives on a far as Slater's conduct had met his eye, it had always been steady, sober, and exemplary. He sometimes visited the heuse wice acquired to the extraordinary propriety if it had existed. He had never heard Slater make use of the gross and abominable language describroule he work found a party of his neighbours and friends instituted a rigid search in every proming the foundation of the make use of the gross and instances of gross landing their exertions nothing could not reach, nor make use of the gross and abominable language describrouted.

Continued Continued to the extraordinary o

Manslaughter at Stretford .- We have to record sanguinary mode of fighting for which this country | to them. sioner said it was clear that his conduct must go before is so notorious, in the case of a young farm labourer named John Royle, residing at Stretford, who ex-'purring." On Monday, the borough coroner, held Brown, and four other farm servants of Mr. Thomas evening, the 5th instant, when they began to throw deceased. Deceased became very angry, and gathering up a large piece of soil, said, "The next person that throws at me, I'll throw this at him, choose Had heard him swear to Webb, and call the sick men who it is." He hadno sooner resumed his seat than "d-d old rascals." Was told by Mrs. Ling that eld he was again hitwith a potato, when, suspecting threw at deceased, who overthe soil, when, enraged at rown ran at him, and kicked , ick a most terrific one, was in-. tender part of his body, Brown

Deceased then got up and said to Brown, "Thou was done for me," informing him at the same time he telt blocd running from his body. This Brown denied, and offered to bet a shilling it was not condition of the aged sufferer, now verging on eighty so, but deceased replied that was not a proper place, c. 137, sec. 5, even if the guardians or the relations of and he would show him when they got home. De-Webb do not prefer one; Slater not having been an ceased then resumed work, and continued at official under the control of the commissioners, he cannot it a few moments, when leaving-off time (six o'clock) arrived, and the parties went home. A surgeon was sent for, but deceased continuing to get worse, was next day conveyed to the infirmary. Here he continued to get worse, mortification ensued, and on Saturday he died in a most dreadful state of suffering. Brown wore a pair of excavator's boots, with steel tips on the toes, and is described by the witnesses as having taken a furious running kick at his victim. Since the fatal occurrence, Brown has been unceasing in his attention to the deceased, and has manifested deep regret at the fatal consequence. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against amounted to little more than half the price now charged | him, and he has since been brought before Mr. Trafford, at the New Bailey, and committed to the assizes.—Manchester Examiner. FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER .- On Sunday | guardians."

consideration, and allow him an advanced price, so that afternoon a party of children were proceeding up the he might be able to supply bread of the quality he would river in a small pleasure boat, in the charge of a wish to keep up, and at the same time to lessen the great waterman, when a lad fell overboard whilst attemp ing to reach some article out of the river, and was on a charge of having attempted to set fire to the A Case of Suspected Murder is thus reported

by the Devonshire Chronicle :- "A well-known inhabitant of Taunton, named T. Cross, thirty years of age, came by his death on the night of Monday time past, the deceased, who was a stone-mason, had been working with his father and a younger brother. who were also masons, in the erection of a bridge at promise from deceased that he would follow them immediately afterwards. A considerable time having | the following fearful accidents occurred :- The first rowth of potatoes, which was spoken of with such de- elapsed, and the deceased not appearing, the father potatoes were kept back from the market last year until afterwards a man with whom deceased had been while descending from the roof the ladder broke, these were completely spoiled, in consequence of the call working, named Bailey, was proceeding to the house culations of the monopolists.

Ald. Lucas said he thought it was reasonable in people, was attacked by three men, who severely kicked and raised up by his companious, who ascertained that when they found that the price of grain and other neces, beat him, so as to render him almost insensible, at he had received concussion of the brain, and such about this time, it being then between eleven and remains without hope of recovery. The second acciwas, that the cultivation of the soil did not bear a fair twelve o'clock that night, the deceased came up, as dent kappened to Andrew Doyle, landlord of the he was seen on the road shortly before, and either White Bear Tavern, Kingsland Road. He had been Sir P. Laurie said that Alderman Farebrother and he thrown into the river. The deceased not arriving at vily to the ground, by which he received a frightful had been lately visiting the corporation estates in Y ork. his lodgings for the night, early next morning search lacerated would of the scalp, and considerable shire and they had ascertained that one farm had not was made, when he was found in the canal. On injury to the skull, He was taken to Guy's Hospital. shire and they had ascertained that one farm had not one bad potatoe upon it. (Hear, hear.) The crops were discovered about the head, especially under the ears. Gibbons, residing at Knightsbridge. She had been dence being adduced to implicate any particular board the steam-vessel she got into conversation with parties, a verdict of "Found Drowned" was recorded. It has since been ascertained that three London Bridge, where she left him, but she was men have left their employ at Halberton under then quite intoxicated, which attracted the attention rather suspicious circumstances; this, coupled with of a City police constable, who, seeing her incapable a report that a cry of murder was heard near the of taking care of herself, took her to the Tower bridge about the time the deceased was passing it, Street station house, where she was placed in the together with the bruises about the head, makes it usual cell, and by some means she fell off the seat, generally believed, in the neighbourhood where the whereby she received a fracture of the right leg. melancholy circumstance occurred, that the deceased | She was removed to Guy's Hospital. Another accicame by his death by foul means.

servant girl out of place, in very distressed circum- proceeding to work at an early hour in the morning, strant girl out of place, in very distressed checking to work at an early mour in the morning, stances, applied to the magistrate at Westminster near the Neckinger Road, Bermondsey, he walked Police Court for assistance. It having been ascertained, on strict inquiry, that she was a very deserve perly protected. He was released by two policements ing object of charity, some silver was given to her who carried him into the tavern opposite, when he Mr. Williams said that his opinions on that subject had been most unequivocally expressed. He had voted for a reduction of the hours of labour in factories from 12 to 10½ hours. Experiments had been tried by Mr. Gardner, of Manchester which proved that as much world.

Ing object of charity, some silver was given to her who carried him into the tavern opposite, when he was found to have sustained a fracture of the right thigh, and extensive contusions on the body. A fifth relief- Subsequently, in consequence of the excellent character she bore, the chief usher of the Court residing at Basingstoke. He was assisting in a produced here situation. The unfortunate and here is the court of the court residing at Basingstoke. Gardner, of Manchester, which proved that as much work procured her a situation. The unfortunate girl had papermaker's machine room, when he got his right only been in the situation a few days, and had given arm in between the cog wheels, and received such great satisfaction, when in crossing the road on an frightful injuries, that it is feared the arm will errand she was run over by a cart, and was so much injured as to be unable to follow her employment.

FIRE AT MESSRS. ERARD'S PIANOFORTE FACTORY.

-On Tuesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the inhabitants of Great Marlborough-street, for the payment of rates and taxes, so as to allow a Oxford-street, and their vicinities, were greatly period of nine months, instead of three months, as at alarmed by the sudden outbreak of fire upon the extensive pile of buildings belonging to Messrs. Erard the workmen, issuing through the windows, both the bracing and veneering shop. This compartment being on the first floor, and contigious to several piles of timber, the most serious apprehensions were suffrage; but he could not say that he would support the works, but also for the many buildings that surround compartments contained a large number of instru- and taken to one of the hospitals.—Bath Jaurnal. ments partly finished. Those in the bracing shop Mr. Mayhew asked if Mr. Williams would support the are either consumed or rendered worthless by the system of the religious endowments of the Catholic priest. action of the fire, and those in the floor above are considerably damaged by heat and smoke. The loss must be considerable, and had it not been for the timely discovery and the prompt arrival of the engines, it is quite probable that the whole of the immense property would have been destroyed. On Monday morning, the body of a child was dis-

covered lying under the arch of the Margaret-street bridge, Regent's Canal, wrapped up in a brown There was a stone placed inside, and it was road, examined the body, but could not discover any marks of violence. The Jury returned on open verdict_" Found Dead."

On Monday night, a female, whose name is supposed to be Mary Brown, about twenty years of age, that question. But he would answer it again, by asking was proceeding with others with whom she was how many out of the constituency of their ancient city acquainted, towards the Surrey side of Waterloo 3,000 in number, were favourable to the Charter? He Bridge, when an altercation took place between the was convinced no member of the House of Commons party, and the deceased instantly ran into the recess, and then threw herself into the river. She was picked up in about ten minutes, but all efforts to restore animation were unavailing.

Suicide.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Hannah Quaintrail, aged twenty-two, a single woman. The deceased had formed an ac-Mr. Williams, in returning thanks, again alluded to quaintance with a young man about two years ago. the support he had given in every attempt which had At times her mind was much affected, and on several broken off. Since that period she has been in a very in the absence of the advocates for the Charter. low and desponding state of mind. On Saturday the [Query when.] He should continue to pursue the same 10th instant, she left her home, and she never was undeviating course of conduct; and if ever an occasion seen alive afterwards. On Sunday last her body was should arise, in which any public act of his should be in discovered floating in the Regent's Canal, near Hag-direct opposition to the wishes of a majority of his con-RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. - As William

Watson, a cotton spinner, was searching for worms, for bait, in a field near London-road, last Saturday of the symptoms of the complaint, and the age, temwould often induce a superior degree of cleanliness; and the cheerfulness of mind which a light house tends to foster would be productive of still greater advantages. Mr. Clay, in his report on Preston, has well can feel a joy in flowers; but the poor can seel a joy in flowers; but the poor can seel and one of them would be productive of the complaint, and the age, tembers of the complaint of the with watches, hid a few inches below ground, These whole period in which Slater had acted as nurse. The parametric service of the patient, Mr. Kine will forward a present to the office of Mr. White, and the age, tembers of the complaint, and the age, tembers of the complaint to the patient, Mr. Kine will forward a present to the office of Mr. White, and the age, tembers of the complaint of the patient, Mr. Kine will forward a present to the office of Mr. White, and the age, tembers of the complaint and the age, tembers of the complaint of the with watches, hid a few inches below ground, These with watches, hid a few inches below ground, These with watches, hid a few inches below ground, These were a few and a present to the office of Mr. White, and the age, tembers of the complaint to the age, and the same in the superior of the complaint to the patient, Mr. Kine all the complaint to the patient, Mr. Kine all the complaint to the

What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several exposed to the inclemency of the night air, and with postion of ground already excavated is eighty or one tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the nose, palate, "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the nose, palate, "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the nose, palate, "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the nose, palate, "What widow?" "Not in this public hall, I hope," ceeded to the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the nose of the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary, to take the evidence of several continue to find the infirmary to the infirmary, to take the evidence of the infirmary, to take the evidence of the infirmary to find the policy in the feel of the infirmary to the feel of the infirmary to the feel of t

as many of the lids still sound bear the initials of the deceased person and the date marked out in metal nails. Many of the coffins would seem to have been originally covered with some dark coloured cloth, as In the course of some conversation as to the credibility the recurrence of another death from that brutal and the remains of some such material are still attached

> Poor Law Murders .- On Tuesday, police constable G 118 was called to the house No. 3, Pear-street. pired at the Royal Infirmary on Saturday last, from court, High-street, Spitalfields, and on proceeding to the dreadful injuries inflicted upon him by kicking or a room on the ground-floor, the door of which had been broken open, he discovered in one of the corners straw, was all that could be discovered, and upon which the body was then lying. The deceased, whose name was Ann Lovell, forty-five years of age, having frequently been heard to exclaim, that she would potatoes at each other in play, and one of them hit starve herself rather than go into a workhouse, and having been missed for a day or two, her door was broken open, and her body was found as above described.

> > Another pitiable case is related by the chairman of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, who complains of "the great cruelty practised by the guardians of St. Pancras workhouse towards a helpless bedridden old woman, named Ray." He says:

> > "I visited the poor creature early, and found her in bed in one of the attics (in Frances-street, Tottenham-court-road), eating her breakfast, which was brought and administed to her through the humane and generous instrumentality of a widow woman in very straitened circumstances in the adjoining attic. I was much shocked at the frightfully emaciated years, who looked like a perfect living skeleton. learn that the parish at one time allowed her 2s 6d and a loaf per week, but have stopped the allowance about four monts ago, because she will not go into the workhouse. Since that period the poor thing has been gradually dying from starvation, surrounded by filth of the most repulsive description. Urgent representations at intervals have been made to the guardians in her behalf, but all to no purpose. On inquiry, I found that the repugnance of this poor woman to entering into the workhouse was insurmountable. She declared she was sure she should be a corpse on the following day; and this impression I find is produced not only from the bad reputation which that establishment possesses, but also from the fact of her having a relation who had been harshly treated therein. Under such circumstances she persists in declaring that she would perfer dying in her present bed than be at the mercy of the St. Pancras

ATTEMPT AT ARSON AT LEEDS .- On Monday, John Joseph Hall was examined before the Mayor of Leeds, counting-house of his employers, Messrs, Hives and Atkinson, flax spinners, of Leeds. The accused is a young man of respectable connections, about 17 years of age, and has been a short time engaged as clerk in the house above mentioned. On Saturday night about nine o'clock, after the counting-house had been for some time locked up, the prisoner went there, and soon afterwards an unusual light was discovered by the watchman, who, on entering, per-Halberton. On leaving work on Monday night, the ceived a strong smell of lucifer matches, but it did NUMEROUS AND SERIOUS ACCIDENTS .- On Tuesday

case was that of George Flacknell, aged 17 years, a

dent took place to a man named John Pearcy, resi-Unfortunate Circumstance.—A few days ago a ding at Bermondsey. He was a labourer, and whilst

AN UNPLEASANT Position .- Mr. B. Arthur, of Wood-street, Queen-square, on his way from Taunton to this city, last night, found himself in a very awkward situation. Being alone with another gentleman, on leaving Highbridge-station, he heard something running down on the seat and bottom of and Co. The flames were first discovered, by one of the carriage; supposing the gentleman unwell he inquired, but received no answer. Immediately back and front, of that portion of the factory termed afterwards the gentleman made a most strange noise, something between a cry and a groan, and fell across the bottom of the carriage. It was quite dark and no person was on either side of the seats next to them. On arriving at Banwell it was discovered that he had attempted suicide by cutting his threat with a penknife, which was lying on the seat. A man was placed with him, and he was brought on to the Bristol station, where he was recognized ALLEGED MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM .- An inquiry relative to the cause of the death of an unfortunate woman, named Kcefe, terminated in the acquittal of her husband. It appeared from the concluding testimony that her death was caused by loss of blood arising from an injury received in the scuffle, but there was no evidence to show that her husband inflicted those injuries upon her, as there was no one in the room with them at the time of the occurrence. The Jury returned a verdict of "Homicide

require amputation, as the only means of saving his

per misadventure.' INCENDIARY FIRE.—An extensive fire occurred last week at the farmstead of Mr. Nethersloe, at West Street, a village situated three miles from the town of Sandwich, and seven from Dover. The fire broke ont in a barn, and in little more than a quarter of an hour communicated itself to three other barns, three out-houses, and some stacks, all of which were

MELANCHOLY Suicide.—On Saturday, an inquest was held on J. W. Grove. The deceased, who was a single man, had been out of employment for some time, which preyed heavily on his mind. He had used every exertion to obtain a situation, but was unsuccessful. The deceased was a very quiet and sober man, and when he returned to his lodging he would sit for hours together in a low and desponding mood. On Thursday evening the deceased returned home in a pale and dejected state, and after a few minutes he went down stairs into the garden. occasions she had threatened to destroy herself. In Shortly afterwards a young man named Brooks dis-Duncombe and Mr. Sharman Crawford in their efforts; consequence of her affliction the intimacy was covered the deceased hanging to a beam in the watercloset. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

> To THE BODILY AFFLICTED, AND SUFFERING .- Mr. KING, formerly a resident Medical Officer in the "Lon-Coroner, returned an open verdict of-"Found don" and "Middlesex" Hopitals, now attached to "St. Bartholomew's," continues to give advice to those Patients in the country, who may be desirous of consulting him. On the receipt of a half-guinea fee, (by Post Mr. King, 3, Lloyd Square, Pentonville, London.

The mortality of London, and indeed, of England generally, shows a gradual annual decrease, whilst it is well known the population increases considerably. The rates

Hoetry.

ON THE FLIGHT OF THE SON OF SCHAMYL, THE BRAVE CHIEF OF THE CIRCASSIANS, TO JOIN HIS FATHER AND HIS BROTHERS IN HIS

NATIVE MOUNTAINS. That thou mayest aid thy father in his battles for the And down Circassia's passes come thundering on the

As food for wolves and vultures let the Muscovites lay Although when thou wert an infant, thou wert carried far

From thy dear home in the mountains, to where the Czar Though he trained thee for his armies, such treason might The soul of Schamyl's son forbade to fight against the

Thou hast left the Russian; oh, may nought e'er stop thy brave career, still mayest thou wield the yataghan, and grasp the

shining spear; Be to them as their shadow, no rest or ease to know, overthrow.

Teach thou upon the mountains, to the slaves of Russia's That the cause of right must conquer, when despots go to

Though the snows of many years, may rest upon each And though the years roll on, your land is independent

Then success attend thee, true one, on the mountain or the plain, Wherever Circassia's warriors meet, their freedom t maintain: Be then always where a son should be-at thy brave

father's side, And leading on a fiery band of warriors in their pride. Then success attend thee, true one; confusion to the Czar, Sacress to all brave spirits who resist him in the war: May they conquer as brave men should do upon the battle

th! better far such death to die, than live in Russia's chain. ALFRED FENNELL.

A DREAM.

After reading the Archbishop's prayer to avert famine. Oh the people were raising their voices on high, And calling on God with a pitiful cry; For the fruits of the fields, had been stricken with

And famine was stalking abroad through the earth. And the people were groaning, with hunger and pain, They were kneeling and praying, but kneeling in vain Till the flag of Rebellion, at len:th was unfurled, When the thunder of Heaven broke over the world; And a voice from the clouds, to the people below, fried why do ye suffer, from wantand from woe ! I have poured forth my blessings, with bountiful hand, O'er the length and the bredth, of King Adam's fair would have been an atonement for the blackest But bad men have blasted, the fruits of the sod,

They have famished the people, then charged it on God, Did I give ye strong arms, to lie idle all day? Did I give ye broad fields, but to waste and decay? Come rise from your kneeling, let every right hand Grasp the sword that brings blessings, the spade till the

Then the blessings of life will abundantly grow, Andfamine will skulk, to the regions below; And wee to the man, who, when willing to toil, Withholds from a brother, his right to the soil. M.M.T.

ACROSTIC.

Addressed to the hard-hearted Aristocracy.

W onder no more! ye Tyrant men, I f 'gainst you wieldst the patriot's pen, Long have you mocked and scourged the poor, Longer their chains, they'le not endure I f regardless yet, of hungers' prayer A ll slaves demands will rend the air Mankind, are we! No felons fare! How can you then, their rage appease Or try tumults to ealm like these, W hen the oppressors yoke is dashed aside If in triumph, labour's sons should ride, T hen will you quail at liberty T hen shouts resound, we will be free!-

24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-read East.

Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. OCTOBER. Edinburgh: W. Tait, Princes-street. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. This month's number opens with a continuation

of Mrs. Gore's new fiction " Temptation and Atonement;" of course the name of the authoress sufficiently proclaims the merit of her work. A delightful article on "Trees" we have read with much pleasure. What we suppose we may consider as the first of a series of "Letters from the West of Ireland," gives some interesting pictures of Irish life. There is some excellent poetry in this number. A fine our country friends with copies, free of any cost or stirring ballad is the piece describing the last days and death of the "The Constable De Bourbon;" we upon a character who though a great warrior,

"The soldier's friend, the soldier's pride, the child of victory,"

was really and truly a mighty brigand, who, if he had committed the robbery and murder which has immortalised him, on a small, instead of a large scale, would certainly have been hung as a ruffian instead of being deified as a conqueror. Not such are the heroes" we honour,—

"The drying up one tear has more Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore." We do not repudiate the sword when drawn in a good cause, nor are we insensible to the true glory of such veritable heroes as Leonidas and Washington,

"Whose every battle-field is hely ground, Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone," and therefore, we accord our full and hearty appro bation to the lines in this number of Tait (which appeared in last Saturday's Star), entitled "The Field of Morat." Such poetry is worthy of all praise.

There is an article in this number of Tait, on "Leigh Hunt" by George Gilfillan, which ought to have a much more searching review than we can find room for; we must, however, express our views on one portion of the said article, if not fully, at least

We have no fault to find with the praise awarded to Leigh Hunt, a man who, as a poet, essayist, and critic, has "done the state some service," only we protest against the praise of Hunt being accompanied by foul, venomous calumny against the mighty Byron, such as we find blackening this outpouring of

We know not whether Gilfillan is connected with the Scottish priesthood, but if he is not a priest, he ought to be, for most assuredly "the lads in black" would find him a worthy brother of their order; his fiendish malice, his unappeasable hatred towards Byron, as evidenced by the gall-drops from his pen, whenever he can by any means find a pretext for assailing that glorious poet, proves him, whether or not he wears the dress of one, to be a priest at heart. None but a cowl'd inquisitor, cruel, cold-hearted Calvinist, or hypocrital praise-God-Barebones could bour's History" reminds us of some of the poetic

It is not the first or second time, we have had to complain of the disgrace brought upon Mr. Tait's magazine, by the lacubrations of this calumniator of Byron. We tell Mr. Tait that the canting "morality" which is made the cloak for these hideous and cowardly assaults upon the defenceless dead will not be tolerated on this side of the border; and we question

be his parallel.

Our readers, who may not know the fact, must be informed that, amongst the works of Leigh Hunt is one—"damned to everlasting fame"—entitled "Lord Byron and his Contemporaries;" which work, according to Gilfillan's admissions, proves llust to have been guilty of "ingratitude" and "violated confidence" towards his deceased protections. tor, Byron. Gilfillan acknowledges that Hunt "had been treated by Byron with great liberality;" and that he had been "admitted to his confidence; Gilfillan adds: "He had been fed and insulted under the same roof with the noble poet. And in exchange for such favours, he was bound to flatter the man when dead, to whom, when living, he had bound, however, by every principle of consistency opposite course, to at least remain silent as regards his friend's imperfections, when that friend was laid in the grave. If Byron "fed and insulted Hunt, Hunt should have flung away the feeding, and resented the insults of Byron at the time, and not, to

quote Moore-"Fed on him livin, and foul'd on him dead."

not so much its treatment of Byron's memory, as Danish invaders,—curse us with any evil, but the its general spirit and execution. Its spirit is evil of a canting, deluded. and Methodistical popuwaspish, its execution feeble. His estimates lace. Wherever Methodism extends its baneful inof contemporary talent are not eminently felicitous, fluence, the character of the English people is connor, with the exception of his personal friends, particularly candid." Now if the book is waspish and uncandid, if his estimates of contemporary talent are Heaven speed thee, son of Schamyl, to thy country in thy not to be received as gospel, why single out the portions relating to Byron as the state of the byron as the b worthy? Gilfillan represents Leigh Hunt as now 'smiling pity over the dishonoured dust of Byron (magnanimous smiler!) and over the insolent but retracted ridicule of Moore." Moore's "retraction" is news to us; one thing is certain that in the latest edition of Byron's works Mr. Murray has appended amongst the foot-notes to the "The Vision of Judg. ment," Moore's castigation of Hunt, which castigation Gilfillan calls 'insolent ridicule." In mercy to Leigh Hunt we will not copy Moore's verses.

Leaving the "Pease-blossom" (why not pease pudding!?) poet and essayist, we must have a few more dares to scoff at the last and most glorious of the sincere expedition to Greece;" he adds: "an incident duct of the prodigal, who in his desperation enlists." He goes on: "exhausted in intellect and bruised in heart he threw himself into the Greek cause." when they dream they are safest, then work thou their The contemplation of the "bruised heart" of Byron seems to afford pleasure to Gilfillan: The reader will judge of the exhausted intellect of the poet by turning to "The Island," "The Age of Bronze, and the last five cantos of "Don Juan," all written within the last fifteen months of his life. On this question we will answer Gilfillan out of the mouth of his own countryman, Byron's great "contemporary, Sir Walter Scott." "As various in composition as eracies! In many of the manufactories of England the are acquainted with his Don Juan,) he has embraced Missionary Box' or they become marked men. And every topic of human life, and sounded every string in Scotland, as the poet records, the last farthing of the on the divine harp, from its slightest, to its most powerful and heart-astounding tones. His genius seemed as prolific as various. The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed ten by request for a popular and influential paper, *which rather to increase their vigour. Neither "Childe however, taking a somewhat different view of the sub-Harolde," nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earlier tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry, than are to be found scattered through the cantos of 'Don Juan,' amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown off with an effort as spontaneous as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the Gilfillan's scoffing sneers at Byron's chi valrous adhesion to the Greek cause, excites our heartfelt disgust and abhorence. No doubt himself incapable of generous and heroic actions, he judges of others by his own standard. We will again quote Sir Walter Scott, who knew Byron something better than Gilfillan can have known him; that great writer after remarking of Byron that "no man had ever a kinder heart for sympathy, or a more open hand for the relief of distress, and no mind was ever more formed for the enthusiastic admiration of noble actions," concludes with these words, "It is a reflection solemn and gratifying, that death found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune and hazarding his life in behalf of a peo ple only endeared to him by their own past glories and as fellow-creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for Freedom and Humanity, as in olden times in crimes, may, in the present, be allowed to expiate greater follies than ever exaggerated calumny has

> Gilfillan tells his readers that the "public," after several and opposite changes of opinion, have at last come to the conclusion of writing on Byron's bust,— 'A traitor to his own transcendant genius." fillan himself awards to Byron the doom of "eternal silence." Modest-very! We tell him he libels the 'public." Even if he spoke truly of his "public" ignorant, jealous, and sybarite aristocrats thimble-rigging money-jugglers; tape-measuring treacle-selling shopocrats; canting, hypocritical priests; envious authors, snarling critics, and morality-mongering writers-even if this public, with the potent Gilfillan at their head, were really united ite the fa There is another "public" growing, which in Byron's day knew not Byron, but who are now fast learning to know him. The People, the hitherto despised, because ignorant, people, are now teaching themselves, and judging for themselves. They will be the masters of the future, and in their hands the fame of Byron is safe. We have done somethingand we know we have not worked in vain-towards assisting some thousands of the young democracy to a proper appreciation of the works of Byron. glorious future is coming for the immortal "Childe, the People will do him justice.

propagated against Byron."

As to Gilfillan's sentence upon Byron, we will venture to predict-time will decide between usthat (using a favourite, though somewhat rough ex-pression, of a friend of ours) the writings, name and fame of Byron will stand, when the poet's enemies and their vile calumnies are rotten, dead, and damned!

CHARTIST POEMS. By Ernest Jones. Lon don: M'Gowan and Co., Great Windmill Street. It is almost superfluous to say a word in favour of these poems, most of them having previously aphave earned for their author the admiration of thousands. In a neat form we have here twelve of Mr. Jones's poems, published for threepence; that the sale will be extensive we cannot doubt. By the by, we may mention that Messrs. Clark and M'Grath now commencing their tour, will be able to supply

trouble of carriage. These poems consist of, first, "The Better Hope," regret, however, that good poetry should be wasted the concluding verses of which have been so often repeated by Mr. O'Connor:-

Oh! then I looked back for my cold quiet home, As the hell-bound looks back for the grave; But I heard my soul cry—who but cowards can fly; While a tyrant yet tramples a slave?

Then I bound on my armour to face the rough world, And I'm going to march with the rest, Against tyrants to fight-for the sake of the right, And, if baffled, to fall with the best.

The whole poem is a noble effasion. Second third, fourth, and fifth, namely, "Our Summons;"
"Our Rally;" "Our Warning;" and "Our Destiny," may be classed together as stirrin, and truly scribes the King (George III.) as having awakened poetical appeals to the millions, which must com- from the sleep of death, and accosting by the spirit mand the responses of the mighty multitude. From of Spencer Percival, he (the king) asks one only of these poems we reprint the following lines:-

And were it death awaits ye, On! Death is liberty. Then quails the power that hates ye, When freemen dare to die. He shall not be a Briton. Who brooks to be a slave :--An alien to the country.

And a mockery to the brave. Down with the cup, untasted! Its draught is not for thee: Its generous strength were wasted On all, but on the free .-. Turn from the altar, bondsman! Nor touch a British bride.

What? Wouldst thou bear her blushing For thee, at thine own side! Back from the Church-door, Craven; The great dead sleep beneath, And liberty is graven On every sculptured wreath! For whom shall lips of beauty,

And history's glories be ? For whom the pledge of Friendship? For the Free! the Free! the Free! Sixth.-" The Two Races" well contrasts the actual with the ideal aristocracy. Seventh .- "La-

outbursts of the Abbè de LAMMENAIS, in "The Words of a Believer;" mark the conclusion:-King's have cheated-Priests have lied-Break the sword on Slavery's knee, And become, in manhood's pride,

That, which God intended,-FREE! 8th .- "Is alively Chart st chorus." 9th .- "Blackstone Edge" is no dishonour to the air to which it is written—"The Battle of Hohenlinden." Tenth. of the "rancorous recontributor cannot fail to excite against himself may of the "contributor cannot fail to excite against himself may of the glorious Byron. contributor cannot fail to excite against himself, may be shared by the magazine. But to the points at issue.

O connorvine is a vision of the Chartist Co-operative Land Scheme will cherish. Eleventh.—"The Coming Day" is a poem to match with some of the best of Chartist Co-operative Land Scheme will cherish. MACKAY'S. Twelfth and last .- "Onward and Upward" has recently appeared in these columns. We hope to see more than one series of these poems; indeed we do not despair of seeing these

> THE REASONER. PART IV. EDITED BY G. J. Holyoake. London: Watson, 3, Queen's Head

Passage, Paternoster Row. The friends to free inquiry will find some interesting articles in this number. We may specially single always acted a firm and manly part!" No, sir, he was not bound to do anything of the sort. He was We agree with the editor of the Reasoner, that "The independent enunciation of the principle of free disnounced Byron while living, or having pursued the cussion without limitation of topics, the fearless avowal that 'when opinions on any subject are thrown before the public every man has a right to attack and discuss and call them in question as seems proper to him,'—and the affirmation that 'no opinions, no statements, are not worth anything that will not bear this sifting'-are sentiments which do Mr. Howitt great credit, and entitle his views to the most respectful consideration." Another article on "Metho-Leigh Hunt may well exclaim "save me from my dists and Missions," extracted from an old number friends," when reading the orkiourings of his friend Gilbilan: Hunt's book on Byron, though toothsome of the Edinburgh Review, claims our notice. Although not agreeing with all things said by the writer in

lowing fashion:-"Our quarrel with this book is say,-give us back our wolves a gain, restore our stantly changed by it. Boldness and rough honesty are broken down into meanness, prevarication, and

The following extract introducing the lines of a poet honoured by the readers of the Northern Star, may appropriately find a place in our columns :-

'GIVE BACK THE MONEY.' A FAMILIAR HOWL IN THE NORTH.

Another reading of the text, ' Peace on earth and good-will towards men.' (When the disruption in the Scotch Church took place deputations from the Free Church went to the United States (as also to England and other places), to raise subscriptions. In the United States money was accepted from the slave as well as from the free states. In words with Gilfillan. This cold-hearted caluminator | Scotland a demand was made to 'send back the money' to the slave states, which has grown into a national cry. acts of Byron—what he calls "his chimerical and in- The Glasgow Examiner says—" Send back the money, meets the eye of the traveller in every part of the city. no more deserving moral approbation, than the con- It seems to be quite fashionable to couple the "send back" with names of ministers and elders, and even ladies are not exempted from the unenviable notoriety. "Send back the money, John Thomson,""Send back the money, Mrs. Jameson," . Send back the money, Dr. Caven dish." flourish at every corner.' But amid all this furor against receiving black slave earnings for the churches, no one seems to point out the inconsistency of accepting white slave wages. Yet what else are the contributions, wrung by mean piety in every possible way, from our credulous and religious poor, by the collecting agents of Church and Dissenting, Missionary and Bible confed-Shakespeare himself (this will be admitted by all who work people are compelled to leave something for the pauper is eagerly carried away. The view of the 'Send Back' question taken in the 'Familiar Howl' is as just as it is striking and appropriate. The lines were writhowever, taking a somewhat different view of the subject from the poet, they were not inserted. But inasmuch as they express valued sentiments, I solicited, and was favoured by Mr. Thom with them, They now for the first time appear.-ED.]

> Spurts from the yellow tide; Dividing yet-devising yet How yet they may divide. 'Give back the money!' well, give it back, The last blood mingled mite; Or be it scourged from a slaving black,-Or wrung of a starving white. Heaven wills it not, His altar stained By the wretch's narrowed share: What, from hungering heart all strained. Had never welcome there. O, we have seen of labour wan. You solemn croucher seek The lonely dole of a withering man, Nor care for his sunken cheek. We'v marked the wake of a whining few,-Their prim and pious look, Stride off with a very farthing too

Another gust-another jet

Ah! then-all this, yea more and more,-The groan-earned sin give back; 'Tis murder's wages, O! restore To the white slave as to the black. But who have sundered the sister's heart,-Bade parent fondness cease,-And all life's loveliness depart

From pauper in his nook.

Our lowly homes of peace ? Did Bethlehem's star bode strife below. You night the seraph sung !-Or spake its ray of want and woe, In Mammon's poisoned tongue? Give back you may -or you may keep,-'Tis mockery evermore;

The jewels 'reaved from hearts that weep.

Ye never may restore. Divide, and haste ye,-broken ice Melts faster being small, 'Till waxing ' beautifully less' We find no ice at all. Then, be the altar, House or Hill.

The only priests shall be-

Truth, Light, Reason, and Good-will,

The one Church and the free.

WM. THOM.

* Query.-Was fear of the millocracy, the cause of the non-appearance of Mr. Thom's lines in the popular and influential paper ?"

HARTHILL'S MONTHLY TELEGRAPH, OR RAILWAY, Coach, and Steam-boat Guide to all the Conveyances connected with Scotland; together with the principal time-tables for England, Ireland, and foreign parts. Edinburgh: J. Harthill and Son. Travellers and tourists will find this a useful compilation, similar to "Bradshaw's Railway Guide." but two-pence cheaper.

peared in this paper; where their appearance suffi- 22 Want of room compels us to postpone till next ciently proclaimed our approval, and where they week notices of "The Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review," "The Colonial Magazine, "The People's Journal," "Holyoake's Hand book of Grammar," "The People's Family Journal," and other publications.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT.

In the article on Leigh Hunt in Tait's Magazine, noticed in another column, the writer of that article fiercely assails Byron's Vision of Judgment as "a lampoon, the blasphemy of which reduces the Satan of Milton to a driveller, and leaves even the Mephistophiles of Goethe limping behind." This sort of censure, remembering too whom it comes from is really praise. Of course, Mr. Gilfillan, in abusing Byron, has not a word to say in condemnation of that truly blasphemous and imbecile performance, Southey's "Vision of Judgment," on which Byron's parody is founded. We will, this week, give but two brief specimens from Southey's trash. He de-

"What course by the Prince hath been followed?" Percival answers— Right in his father's steps hath the Regent trod.

Firm hath he proved, and wise, at a time when weakness or error Would have sunk us in shame, and to ruin have hurried us headlong, True to himself hath he been, and heaven has rewarded

his counsels. This is said of that bloated beast, "the Regent,"

afterwards George IV. "A Charles to his country, a Harry to his wife," the brute who thanked the Manchester Yeomanry

Cavalry for slaughtering the people at Peterloo. After some canting trash in abuse of Napoleon, the stupid old king wants to know something about the dreadful radicals, so asks—Is the spirit

Quell'd which hath troubled the land? and the multitude freed from delusion, Know they their blessings at last? and are they contented and thankful? Percival answers-

Still is that fierce and restless spirit at work. Still it deceiveth the weak, and inflameth the rash and desperate. Even now, I ween, some dreadful deed is preparing;

For the souls of the wicked are loose, and the Powers Move on the wing alert. Some nascent horror they look for. Be sure; some accursed conception of filth and dark-

ness Ripe for its monstrous birth. It is some relief to turn from this abominable trash of the "rancorous renegado," to the racy; satire

St. Peter sat by the celestial gate, His keys were rusty and the lock was dull. So little trouble had been given of late: Not that the place by any means was full. But since the Gallic era "eighty-eight," The devils have ta'en a longer, stronger pull. And "a pull altogether," as they say

At sea, which drew most souls another way.

The angels all were singing out of tune, And hoarse with having little else to do. Excepting to wind up the sun and moon, Or curb a runaway young star or two, Or wild colt of a comet, which too soon Broke out of bounds o'er the ethereal blue, Splitting some planet with its playful tail. As boats are sometimes by a wanton whale.

The guardian scraphs had retired on high, Finding their charges past all care below; Terrestrial business fill'd nought in the sky Save the recording angel's black bureau! Who found, indeed, the facts to multiply With such rapidity of vice and woe, That he had stripp'd off both his wings in quills, And yet was in arrear of human ills.

His business so augmented of late years, That he was forced, against his will, no doubt. (Just like those cherubs, earthly ministers.) For some resource to turn himself about And claim the help of his celestial peers, To aid him ere he should be quite worn out By the increased demand for his remarks:

This was a handsome board—at least for heaven; And yet they had e'en then enough to do, So many conquerors' cars were daily driven, So many kingdoms fitted up anew: Each day too slew its thousands six or seven, Till at the crowning carnage, Waterloo, They threw their pens down in divine disgust-The page was so besmeared with blood and dust,

This by the way; 'tis not mine to record

What angels shrink from: even the very devil On this occasion his own work abhorr'd, So surfeited with the infernal revel; Though he himself had sharpen'd every sword, It almost quenched his innate thirst of evil. Here Satan's sole good work deserves insertion-'Tis, that he has both generals in reversion. Let's skip a few short years of hollow peace, Which peopled earth no better, hell as wont, And heaven none—they form'd the tyrant's lease With nothing but new names subscrib'd upon't; 'Twill one day finish: meantime they increase,

"With seven heads and ten horns" and all

front,

Like St. John's foretold beast; but ours are born Less formidable in the head than horn. In the first year of freedom's second dawn Died George the Third; although no tyrant, one Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn Left him nor mental nor external sun: A better farmer ne'er brushed dew from lawn, A worse king never left a realm undone! He died-but left his subjects still behind, One half as mad—and t'other no less blind. He died !-his death made no great stir on earth; His burial made some pomp; there was profusion Of velvet, gilding, brass, and no great dearth Of aught but tears-save those shed by collusion For these things may be bought at their true worth Of elegy there was the due infusion-Bought also; and the torches, cloaks, and banners, Heralds, and relics of old Gothic manners, Form'd a sepulchural melo-drame. Of all The fools who flock'd to swell or see the show, Who cared about the corpse ! The funeral Made the attraction, and the black the woe, There throbbed not there a thought which pierced

the pall And when the gorgeous coffin was laid low, It seem'd the mockery of hell to fold The rottenness of eighty years in gold. So mix his body with the dust! It might Return to what it must far sooner, were The natural compound left alone to fight Its way back into earth, and fire, and air ; But the unnatural balsams merely blight What nature made him at his birth, as bare As the mere million's base unmummied clay-Yet all his spices but prolong delay. He's dead-and upper earth with him has done: He's buried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl, the world is gone For him, unless he left a German will: But where's the proctor who will ask his son? In whom his qualities are reigning still, Except that household virtue, most uncommon, Of constancy to a bad, ugly woman. "God save the king!" It is a large economy In God to save the like; but if he will Be saving, all the better; for not one am I Of those who think damnation better still: I hardly know, too, if not quite alone am I In this small hope of bettering future ill By circumscribing, with some slight restriction, The eternity of hell's hot jurisdiction. I know this is unpopular: I know 'Tis blasphemous; I know one may be damn'd For hoping no one else may e'er be so; I know my catechism; I know we are cramm'd With the best doctrines till we quite o'erflow;

I know that all save England's church have shamm'd. And that the other twice two hundred churches And synagogues have made a DAMN'D bad purchase. God help us all! God help me too! I am God knows, as helpless as the devil can wish, And not a whit more difficult to damn Than is to bring to land a late hook'd fish. Or to the butchers to purvey the lamb; Not that I'm fit for such a noble dish As one day will be that immortal fry Of almost everybody born to die. Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate And nodded o'er his keys; when lo! there came A wond'rous noise he had not heard of late-A rushing sound of wind, and stream and flame: In short, a roar of things extremely great, Which would have made aught save a saint, ex claim:

But he, with first a start, and then a wink, Said, "There's another star gone out, I think!" But ere he could return to his repose, A cherub flapped his right wing o'er his eyes-At which St. Peter yawn'd and rubb'd his nose: "Saint porter," said the Angel, "prithee rise!" Waving a goodly wing, which glow'd, as glows An earthly peacock's tail, with heavenly dyes: To which the Saint replied, "Well, what's the matter? Is Lucifer come back with all this clatter ?"

"No," quoth the cherub; "George the Third is dead." "And who is George the Third?" replied the Apostle; WHAT GEORGE, what THIRD? "The King of Eng-

lane," said Tim Angel. "Well! he won't find kings to jostle Him on his way; but does he wear his head? Because the last we saw here had a tussle. That head of his which could not keep a crown On earth, yet ventured in my face to advance . A claim to those of martyrs-like my own: If I had had my sword, as I had once When I cut ears off, I had cut him down! But having but my KEYS, and not my brand. I only knocked his head from out his hand. And then he set up such a headless howl. That all the saints came out, and took him in; And there he sits by St. Paul, cheek by jowl,

That fellow Paul-the parvenu? The skin Of St. Bartholomew, which makes his cowl In heaven, and upon earth redeem'd his sin So as to make a martyr, never sped Better then did this weak and wooden head But had it come up here, upon its shoulders, There would have been a different tale to tell: The fellow-feeling in the saints beholders Seems to have acted on them like a spell, And so this very foolish head heaven soldiers Back on its trunk; it may be very well, And seems the custom here, to overthrow Whatever has been wisely done below.

The Angel answered, "Peter ! do not pout; The king who comes has head and all entire. And never knew much what it was about-He did as doth the puppet—by its wire, And will be judged like all the rest, no doubt; My business and your own is not to enquire Into such matters, but to mind our cue-Which is to act as we are bid to do." While thus they spake, the angelic caravan, Arriving like a rush of mighty wind. Some silver stream (say Ganges, Nile, or Inde, Or Thames, or Teed) and midst them an old man

Cleaving the fields of space, as doth the swan With an old soul, and both extremely blind, Halted before the gate: and in his shroud Seated their fellow traveller on a cloud.

(To be continued.)

ALLEN DAVENPORT.

(From the Reasoner of October 21st.) FOR ALLEN DAVENPORT.—E. J. J. and friends £1 6s. 6d.; W. G. Begg, J. Thornburn, J. Thompson, and friend, 2s.: Emma Dyer 1s.: Mr. Ashurst, 3s.: J. W. C. 1s.: Mr. Coltman, piano-forte tuner, Leicester, 1s. 6d.: John Alexander and friends, 5s.—Mr. F. Hall, of Finsbury Hall, 66, Bunhill Row, desires tions. It is pleasant to answer the sympathising little. All copies of the Life by himself, which we district of Anti-Malt Tax Association. recently announced, have been sold—but their remains about 100 of Mr. Davenport's Life, Writings, and Principles of Spence, the advocate of Agrarian Equality, which can be had at our publisher's, (Mr. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row) and at Mr. Wheeler's, 83, Dean-street, Soho—price 23 The readers of the Northern Star will note that

the "Life of Spence," noticed in last week's Star, is now ready. Friends, send your orders.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY .- On Sunday a carriage in the train from Liverpool to London, which had had its wheel on fire, and was constantly pumped on all the way from Liverpool to Birmingham, broke down about four miles from the latter place, imminently endangering the immense train. Upwards of an hour elapsed before assistance could be procured, and the carriage taken off, so as to allow the train to proceed, A most malicious attempt to overthrow a train

was made on the Eastern Counties line last Sunday night. On the train which left Chelmsford at 8 in the evening nearing Ingatestone Station, a slight obstruction upon the rail was felt, and upon examina. tion it was found that an iron chair had been wilfully placed across it, but was fortunately crushed by the weight of the engine. A porter took the precaution to examine the rails some little distance upwards, when he found several other chairs similarly placed Six angels and twelve saints were named his clerks. with the like villainous intention.

General Antelligence.

At the weekly meeting of the board of directors and guardians of St. Marylebone parish, on Friday. the confirmation of the minute of the previous meet. ing, to the effect that the dietary of 1843 be restored, was rejected by a majority of 11 to 6-majority against reverting to the former dietary, 5.

At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, held on Rogers and Co. will be recovered. That the whole Saturday, a resolution was passed unanimously for the appointment of a committee to investigate the of the notes, to the amount of £40,000 are still in numerous complaints of the inefficiency of the police existence, has been satisfactorily proved by the fact in this parish.

ham, with those on the Essex side, are under At Norwich Police Court, a youth, named Frede-

to the out-door premises.

ing the doors, it was thought, securely locked. Dur- tion, who sent over to the continent a most intelliing their absence, however, the door was opened by gent gentleman, who visited every banker, moneytop to bottom, desks and boxes broke open, drawers Russia, render the negotiation of them impossible, turned out, and even a bed searched, as if they were and it is, therefore, well known that the whole of apparently aware that there was money in the house, the stolen notes are at the period secreted in the though ignorant of its place of deposit. The most metropolis. A few days or weeks may, in all probasingular part of the affair remains to be related. The bility, elucidate this extraordinary and hitherto mysthieves had ransacked two out of three drawers in | terious robbery.—Globe. the kitchen dresser, but left the third untouched. In this drawer was £70 in cash, which thus escaped | hood in the Charter-house on Mr. Cornelius Webbe, their clutches. The robbers carried off a quantity of This is the second nomination of literary men which property, valued together at about £20. On Saturday morning an accident occurred at the foundation.

Camden Town Railway Station, to a carman named J. Mills. The unfortunate man, with others, was engaged in moving luggage, &c. at the station, and whilst so employed, he by some unaccountable means got jammed between two trucks, and received such injuries as to render his immediate removal to the hospital necessary. It was ascertained that the unfortunate victim had sustained a severe injury in the abdomen, besides other internal injuries, so as to render his recovery doubtful.

WHOLESALB POACHING.—The trains of the Whitehaven Junction between Workington and Harringline from the adjoining preserves of Mr. Henry Curin the luxury of an occasional dish of hare soup .-

Whitehaven Herald. THE SHORT-TIME SYSTEM.—The mill operatives of the various manufacturing districts, after submitting cestate to deduct from their Martinmas rents the proto Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., at Manchester, the portion due for the land they may have had in present position of their trade, have determined to potatoes. work short time, and at a meeting of delegates held last Sunday, a memorial on the subject to the em-

ployers was agreed upon. GREAT BRITAIN .- It is said that Captain Hosken is a proprietor to the extent of £30,000, and therefore the underwriters, under the idea that he will respective parishes, or, by competition in labour, deleave no means untried to save the vessel, will not

interfere with his management. Mone Convicts for Van Diemen's Land .- The Arabian, Government transport has refitted at Dept- so, he will make a tour of the provinces. The death ford Victualling-yard, and is ordered to drop down of his daughter's husband, the Earl of Waldegrave, to her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, to receive 300 of these unfortunate beings on board, who will be should pursue his labours. sent down from the Penitentiary, for a passage to Van Diemen's Land.

against the owners of tenements in Liverpool, for cellars which were either defective as respects ventilation or were of insufficient size for human dwellings. It was proposed to dispose of this formidable array by hearing 50 summonses per diem.

NAVAL PROMOTION -It is stated, that a great promotion will take place early next month, which promenade in the winter season.

Anecdore of Bishop Leighton.—When the bishop | mature the plan of the garden, and to superintend was one day lost in meditation in his own seques- its execution. tered walk at Dunblane, a widow came up to him, and told him that it was ordered that he should a force of 90,000 horses' power, of which 60,000 are marry her, for that she had dreamed three times required to keep the country above water. that she was married to him. The Bishop answered very well, whenever he should dream thrice that he w. married to her, he would let her know, and then the union would take place.—Mrs. Grant's Letters. inspectors in consequence of their being shareholders

they incur a penalty of £50. The Gazette of the 13th instant contains the names of 323 soldiers of the 60th and 86th European regiments, who died in the East Indies the month of June

very was made by the inmates by hearing a loud crackling noise, and upon proceeding to the secondfloor one of the rooms was found completely enveloped in flame. An instant attempt was made to extinwhilst so engaged a cry was heard to proceed from others, two portions of about twelve acres at either And ne'er would have got into heaven's good graces, Had he not flung his head in all our faces.

He was, if I remember, king of France:

Willist so engaged a cry was neard to proceed from one of the beds. A young man, at great risk, rushed forward, and succeeded in rescuing an infant, about the head, four months old, dreadfully burnt about the head, the erection of a museum is also under the consideration. face, and arms. It was found that the injuries were ration of the commissioners. The utmost vigour is of such a nature that little hopes are entertained of now shown in the preparations for planting, which recovery. The fire was shortly extinguished, and the damage done is very considerable.

Suicide.—On Saturday night Mr. Mills held an very regular habits, had latterly become depressed in spirits. About a week ago he failed in some business contract into which he had entered, and the cir- which it runs is one of the most thickly-populated crease his lowness of spirits. Soon after ten o'clock polis. on Friday morning he entered the room in which were his wife and child, and called for some shaving razor and inflicted a tremendous wound in the throat, was almost instantaneous. The jury returned a ver-

dict of "Temporary Insanity.

Robbert of a Banker's Clerk.—On Friday a clerk belonging to the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, was robbed of his case, it is said, whilst proceeding down one of the alleys leading given him by the Society of Economists on the 11th from Cornhill to Lombard-street. Although the ex- instant. tent of the loss is said to be comparatively inconsiderable, the only really available part of the contents | Omnibus Conveyance Association commenced operaat head quarters in not insisting upon that most indispensable precaution, viz, the carrying, upon all occasions, of the guard chain, securely attached to the case. The purloined case contained also some It is well known, that at those seasons of the year their victims.

A meeting of the tenant farmers of Norfolk, was held at Norwich, on Saturday to adopt means for securing a total repeal of the malt tax. It was attended by a deputation from the Central Society. Mr. Northouse in a speech of considerable length, amount of duty paid from the year 1730 to the present time. He stated, that in 1730, when there was a population of only 5.678,993, the consumption was 28,410,421 bushels, the duty being then only 6d. per bushel, and the consumption five bushels per head on coasts, and such of the vessels as have weathered the the whole population. In 1780 the duty was 1s. 4d. storm and effected their voyages between the contiper bushel; the population, 7,814,827; the consumpnental parts and the Thames in safety, have had to tion, 30,805,100 bushels, or four bushels per head. In contend with as great difficulties and dangers as are 1828 the population was 13,249,508; duty, 2s. 7d; and consumption, per head, two bushels two gallons; his name inserted as one who will receive subscrip- while in 1845, with a population of 16,711,725, the tions. It is pleasant to answer the sympathising entire consumption was only 30,508,840 bushels, or river overflowed its banks to such an extent on Sun-enquiries of friends concerning Mr. Davenport. On Saturday a relapse came, which threatened the worst consequences, but on Monday he revived a solved:—"That this meeting form itself into a com-white the turnpike road was flooded to such a depth worst consequences, but on Monday he revived a worst consequences, but on Monday he revived a mittee with power to add to its numbes, as a branch at St. Thomas's Cross, as to render travelling a

> of the corn law repealers have bought up large quan- from the various other metals, as antimons, bismuth, tities of American flour, as speculations likely to arsenic, &c. turn out profitable.

> question to the bakers of the metropolis. "How is stock companies. Before September, 1844, when the t that the price of bread is now 10d, the 4lb. loaf, act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110, to regulate joint-stock when the average price of wheat by which the duty companies was passed, there were 994 companies in is regulated is only 52s. 4d. per quarter, while on the 30th of April, 1842, it was 94d. with wheat at 59s. 1d. per quarter?"
>
> companies was passed, there were 354 companies was passed at the companies was pa 59s. 1d. per quarter?"

> new path connects the entrance in Piccadilly with within 12 months, and it appears that of the 1,633 the Victoria-gate; another, the Victoria with the Grosvenor-gate; a third, the Hyde-park Terrace-pleted. footways which the public made for themselves.

spend the winter. on Saturday last, on the London and North Western side, owing to the wheel breaking.

Railway, one of which consisted of ninety-six carriages, containing nearly 400 tons of goods, impelled by one of Stephenson's six-wheel engines, and two others; the other train consisted of eighty-foe, carriages, and contained 384 tons of merchandizh de., drawn likewise by three engines. The lengt. of the first train was upwards of a quarter of a mile Circumstances are understood to have transpired which leave no doubt that ere long the large amount of property stolen from the banking-house of Messrs.

that a few days since a £1 note, the number of which In consequence of the long-continued rains the does not appear in the printed list published and whole of the marshes and low lands on the banks of circulated, but which was stolen at the time, was the River Lea, extending from Hackney to Totten- forwarded to the banking-house, the party sending it requesting the receipt of it to be acknowledged in the newspapers, and stating the whole of the notes would be restored upon the payment of £10,000, the rick Cutting, was remanded on a charge of having acknowledgment to be to "H. F." This request was set fire to his father's premises. The cause of this accordingly complied with; but, as to the compredesperate act was anger at having been compelled to mise, that has not been entertained; and from a be at home at an early hour in the evening. He variety of circumstances which have transpired, but would not obey, and remained from home on the which it would be at present highly injudicious to Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights. On the notice, further that the mere assertion, no doubts Thursday night he spent nearly his last halfpenny in are now entertained but that the whole of the stolen purchasing a box of lucifers, with which he set fire notes will be recovered, and at the same time such evidence will be adduced as to lead to the conviction Daring Burglary.—A robbery was committed on of the offender. Paragraphs has occasionally apthe premises of Mr. Little, draper, Oxford-street, peared, stating that some of the stolen notes have Gloucester, on Sunday evening last. The whole of been circulated on the continent. This is incorrect, the family had left the house to attend chapel, leav- for the steps taken by the solicitor for the prosecumeans of picklocks, and the house ransacked from changer, hotel, and cafe between this country and

> PRINCE ALBERT has bestowed the vacant brotherhis Royal Highness has made to the same charitable

It is said that a new company is about to be started for the purpose of establishing electric telegraphs along the streets of the metropolis. As Leeches are at present somewhat scarce in this country, it has been proposed to import them into England from Madras, by the overland route, or even

round the Cape. There is no necessity for going so far about for leeches," as plenty may be found at the Banks and Stock Exchange in Cornhill.

Mr William Graham, late house surgeon of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, is in custody, charged with ton destroy numbers of hares, which get upon the stealing a gold watch from the institution, and £20 from the cash-box of the matron. It is said that Mr. wen, thus enabling the gatekeepers to participate Graham is the son of an Irish c'ergymen, and that he has two brothers in the church. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, of Coul. according to the

Kelso Chronicle, has instructed the tenants on his EMPLOYMENT ON RAILROADS.—It is computed that there are 200,000 navigators employed on railroads:

an aggregate that shows the immense quantity of employment which railroads afford, especially to a class of men who would either be a burthern to their prive others of the means of living. Mr. Вканам, the vocalist, is said to be about to retire from professional life; though, previous to doing

without issue, renders it no longer necessary that he Among the persons apprehended on account of the recent bread riots in Paris are two young women, No less than 300 informations were laid last week who were disguised in male attire. These girls made themselves remarkable for the virulence with which

they excited the mob. THE KING OF PRUSSIA, it is said, intends to devote the sum of £120,000, out of his own private purse, to the formation of a covered garden, of extensive dimensions, in the centre of Berlin, to serve as a public The visiters will will have the effect of removing a great number of there breathe the atmosphere perfumed by the vegeofficers from the service upon the retired tull-pay lation of the tropics, the temperature being mainlist, and of giving promotion to others, many of whom have been upwards of twenty years without being raised a step in rank in the Royal Navy.

Angelogy of the graden and to appear the results of the tropics, the temperature being mainlist and at spring warmth, while without are all the rigours of winter. The most distinguished architects and botanists of Germany have been summoned to

THERE ARE 18,000 windmills in Holland, averaging THE EPITHETS applied to the principal cities of Italy are as follows:-Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the superb,

Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Proceedings have been adopted against several gas | Milan the grand, Ravenna the antique, Leghorn the mercantile, Verona the charming, and Lucca the and inspectors in the same company, and for which polished. CAUSE AND LIFECT.—"This is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of waxwork for the million, at a penny per head, pointing to a very slim figure with a theatrical crown on his head, "I thought he was a

very stout man," observed a spectator. "Werry FIRE AT NEWINGTON. -On Sunday evening a fire likely," replied the man sharply, not approving of broke out in the private residence of Mr. Thorne, the comment of his visiter; "but if you'd a been Church Place, St. Mary's, Newington. The discohere without wittles half as long as he has, you'd be twice as thin." VICTORIA PARK.—Since the accession of Lord Morpeth to office, as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, some important changes have been made in guish the fire by pouring buckets of water upon it; the plans for the completion of the park. Amongst

will, it is expected, be completed in the ensuing spring. THE FLEET DITCH.—The removal of the houses in inquest on the body of Mr. Wm. Wheeler. The evi- Mutton-hill, Clerkenwell, which fell down from their dence proved that the deceased, who was a man of foundations, being undermined by the heavy rains in August, has disclosed to view a large portion of the Fleet-ditch still uncovered. The district through

cumstance preyed so heavily on his mind as to in- and unhealthy of any even in this part of the metro-Another Rise in the Price of Bread.—On Tuesday the vakers in the metropolis again advanced the water. In a few minutes after he seized hold of the prick of the 4lb. loaf one halfpenny. The price of what is termed the best bread is now by most of the in fact, nearly severing the head from the body. Death full-priced bakers charged at 11d. per loaf of 4lb., though some charge but 10d.; the lowest price is 9d. These prices are upwards of one fourth higher than

twelve months since. Mr. Rowland Hill, the promoter of our postal reform, is at present in Paris, and was at a dinner

TRAVELLING FOR THE MILLION.—The Joint Stock

of the case being a £40 Bank of England note, yet tions on Wednesday. Three of their vehicles run there appears to have been some blame attachable from the Hero of Maida, Maida-hill, to the Bank. The fare, 2d; and the carriages are so constructed as to carry more persons than the other omnibuses. THE LATE GALKS.—The high winds and dreadfully boisterous weather which have lately prevailed at sea railway scrip, said to be of the value of about £180. are now no longer occurrences of uncertainty or doubt. Accounts from all quarters but too certainly when the dividends are in course of payment, the and positively attest the violence of the tempest and crack men of the light-fingerd fraternity are upon its terrific effects on the numerous vessels which were the qui vive and lurking about in all directions for unfortunate enough to be at the time in a position more or less exposed to its merciless ravages, and an official list of arrivals before us recount in numerous instances of portions of the cargoes (especially of vessels from the North American States, laden with wood and other goods) having been washed overboard by the sea, or having been, as a requisite and despetraced the quantities of malt consumed and the rate resource, cast away to lighten the vessels, and better enable them to withstand the fury of the tempest. The strong visitations which have been so frequent, or rather continuous and disastrous, on the

> within the oldest mariner's remembrance. THE FLOODS IN WARWICKSHIRE. - So incessant has been the rain in the neighbourhood of Rugby that the

> broad Atlantic, have been scarcely less so on our own

matter of considerable danger. The people of Wigan complain of their bread being MINERAL WEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY -In the course advanced to 2d. per pound, and of its its inferior of a lecture delivered to the general classes of King quality, owing to its being adulterated with an ex- College, by Mr. Tennant, on mineralogical geology, cessive quantity of India meal and potatoes. Typhus the lecturer stated that the annual value of the minetever is very rife in the town, and seems on the ral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-increase, and some precaution is necessary to pre-five millions. Of this, £9,100,000 is from coals, vent the disease from spreading amongst dense localities, but there can be little hope whilst the staple food £920,000 from lead, £400,000 for salt, £390,000 from the population is mixed with diseased ingredients. tin. £60,000 from manganese, £35,000 from silver, It is said in the neighbourhood of Wigan, that some £22,000 from alum, £8,000 from zine, and £25,000

Joint-stock Companies.—By a return to Parlia-A Correspondent of the Times puts the following ment some information is given respecting joint The Board of Works have just completed several the provisionally registered companies. Such comnew gravel and footpaths across Hyde Park. One panies are required to be completed and registered

gate with the bridge over the Serpentine. All COACH ACCIDENTS .- Last week, as the mail coach these were much wanted, as was proved by the was proceeding from Kendal to Lancaster, the axletree broke, and the coach was thrown over, precipi-Miss Martineau is about to proceed, in company tating the outside passengers to the ground. One with some friends, to Egypt, where she proposes to gentleman, was severely hurt. The coachman was also a good deal bruised. A day or two before this. Two luggage trains passed by the Rugby station an accident befel the Whitehaven mail near Ambles

to the not thern critic, as far as its abuse of Byron the Edinburgh Review, we do heartily agree with him is concerned, is nevertheless damned after the fol. in this, that "If the choice rested with us, we should

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

CHARTISM.

whole press gang; the vengeance of Governments | HE WHO IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST the spleen of monarchs; for in thee Royalty sees justice, in whose presence it cannot longer live a life of prostitution to those who would hide your strength, or withhold your principles and your unconquerable resolution to be free.

Thou hast paralysed the impotence of faction. and compelled the sceptic and unbeliever to acknowledge thy greatness, and justice, and wisdom. runt judges, packed juries, and false witnesses; and hast stricken slander dumb, and left the reviler his landlord, and when the shop-boy sneers at his nought to object to but thy imperishable name, clownish old master; when the intellectual labourer preserved through a rapid succession of varied tvrannies.

Thou hast survived, buried, and exposed, the fallacies of the League, and hast made Whiggery a noxious smell to stink in the nostrils of all men; fashion, improvement, and conceit, to its own puryea, thou hast compelled it to change its hated name to one not less hated and suspected.

Thou hast strangled Irish patriotism, and hast raised the only true standard of liberty in that country, which, though neglected or feared for a time, will, nevertheless, be yet the rallying point of the faithful and true.

Thou hast withstood the MORAL PERSUASION

of the policeman's truncheon, and the physical force of the soldier's bayonet. Thou hast lingered for a dreary season of defeat in dangeous and upon the treadmill; in the transport fate than the poor bumpkin, his guesses as to the and in foreign climes; in the loathsome cellar and the charnel-house; but still thy spirit walks abroad. flirting upon the passing breeze, hovering over thrones, and shaking the mystery of class legislation to its very centre. Thou wast struck down by the the marriage of the Infanta with a French Duke, and double hand of fraud and treachery in 1839; but again | sets down all the rejoicings upon the occasion to the the dreaded hostages of the enemy came forth from their Whig fastnesses; and, in the midst of death. vou still lived. In 1842, you turned faction's anticipated triumph into Chartist conquest: and, in an approval, when not an independent tongue wagged eight days' battle with the combined forces of Whig

before FIVE of their own judges. Was there ever LAW?

Thou hast survived the terror of UNJUST JUSTICES and the power of tyrannical capitalists, and above all, thou hast survived the more deadly enemy, thine own contentions, animosities, and jealousies, and now behold Chartism, not crushed or intimidated, not falling back from where it was last stricken, but rising like a giant and already on its onward march. Despised yet secretly checking and controlling the councils of monarchs and their slaves. Taunted with disunion and want of concentration, yet dissolving as if by magic all the pigmy combinations embodied for its seduction, or overthrow. Charged with impotency, while none can meet it without being convinced of its union and

The lion has once more awakened from his long slumber, and with a portentous and ominous howl is again preparing for another skirmish with faction's forces, bidding defiance to all, and the watchword of his battle is,-HE WHO IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST US.

It has cost us eleven long years to destroy the weeds of Chartism and to fallow the field of promise, and now we have sworn that those seeds shall not again endanger the full growth of the ripening crop. but that like good farmers we will make manure of their rottenness to fertilize the harvest and fill the grain of Chartism. If 1839 and 1842 were characterised by illegal prosecutions, and if we were asked to point out a single distinct triumph that Chartism has achieved in those its former struggles with faction, we answer-That the LAWS of libel, conspiracy, and sedition have undergone no change since those times, and yet no government would now dare to strain them as before to suit its own tyrannical purpose: is this, then, not a triumph to have weakened the oppressor's power and to have broken his staff and last remaining crutch? Now, in 1846, the land is once more redolent of Chartism, the supine forces have been once more recruited from gives a minute description of the Testinonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c, engraved upon it.

PRICE FOURPENCE. John O'Groat's to the Land's End-no more does Scotland dissever itself from England upon some abstract question of mere national prejudice or pride. The petition that has been adopted by the Convention has been all but universally approved by the nation, while the fanatical schism, by which pedlars hoped once more to disunite us has been as universally rejected and laughed at. Our chief, strong-aye, rivetted-in our affections, needs no missives to keep himself or his triumphs green in our memories, he too recruits his strength for the coming campaign, while his army is being marcommand, and in passing we predict that such an the next session, when we shall be able to gladden ranks were ever trembling in apprehension lest the altered policy, or treachery of a leader, should asking WHERE IS DUNCOMBE?—while the aloud, WHERE, O WHERE, IS THE LIBERA. ceiver, and the folly of his dupes; but his course is | nihiliates class legislation, tyranny and monopoly, it ever beset with brambles and pitfalls, while that of is a welcome guest even with all its train of desolathe honest man is clear, and unimpeded, save by tions. those obstacles which the superior strength of an enemy, or the treachery of the friend, may interpose. Now then is the hour for the revival of Chartism. The enemy is weakened and stricken by vengeance. We must take advantage of that weakness, and not afford them a triumph in our folly. The Election Committeee has published an address, not to sections, but to nations; and, according to the Lion's motto, Chartists will not tolerate or allow of any sectional use being made of their policy, and we have been already grieved and mortified at finding the men of St. Pancras fall into the error of nominating a mere Whig on one of their local commlttees. This is not the principle by which we are to win. Mr. Wagstaff's CONDESCENSION in presiding over a Chartist meeting, and declaring himself for AN EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE, does not constitute him such an ally as the committee relied on to carry out its recommendation. This is just the mode by which Chartists have been invariably entrapped. They are charged with vindictiveness, whereas their besetting sin is over-confidence, and too much thankfulness for every slight favour, O! thou levely ISM; how many ISMS thou hast or no favor at all. If Chartism is to maintain its survived, and how many thy all-powerful truth and position, it must fight all other isms single handed. spirit has consigned to the tomb of all the follies Mr. Wagstaff is not a Chartist, and, therefore, in the since one great fool boasted of thy final overthrow name of Chartism, we solemnly protest aginst his possessed. Up to the date of this great commercial reappointment as a committee-man to arrange for the Thou hast withstood the poisoned arrows of the election of Chartist representatives.

MR. WAGSTAFF IS NOT FOR US.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

In this moving, springing, jumping age of ours, when the valet is better dressed than his master, the courier more fashionable and better informed Thou hast triumphed over class-made laws, cor- than his employer; when the once ignorant clodpole farmer laughs at the presumption and folly of and every speech of the most noisy representativen such times it is truly amusing to see the shifts to which faction is driven to mould this knowledge. poses. There was a time when it was little short of treason to doubt the omnipotence of a landlord, or the wisdom of a great statesman, but now their follies have been so numerous and glaring, that even their stray sentences of common sense are but cautiouslyand sceptically received, and that after much deliberation. The press too was wont to be an accredited prophet, whose forebodings regulated our household and our thoughts, and to doubt whose accuracy was little short of stark staring madness; but now. good lack, the poor editor shares no better future, and strictures upon the past, are insolently scanned and as insolently rejected. Our thunderer swells with indignation to bursting that its close columns of bombast could not arrest or even retard hired approval of LACKEYS and FLUNKEYS, forgetting how often the same journal has metamor phosed the shouts of a hired police into national applause. The Thunderer is also exasperated at

made a fair estimate. Think of three long benches fired with wrath at the notion of not a single political of working Chartists, obeying the summons of the prisoner being made the object of royal clemency in enemy; meeting them before a jury of their own, the midst of national rejoicing, forgetting, no doubt, witnesses of their own, selected from their own po- that we have had a royal marriage and four royal lice; their own LAWS, expounded by their own births, without mercy being extended to the poorest their legal staff; and, after defeat, another skirmish but for merely having attended public meetings in a peaceable, orderly, and respectable manner; tyranny such a poor man's triumph over the rich MAN'S which claimed a monopoly of power upon the charge of popular ignorance invariably pouncing upon the best informed and most honest as its hostages. So much for our Thunderer's foreign embarrassment, and now turn we to a brief consideration of its domestic discomfiture. Verily we fear that a few more mal-apropos guesses, such as those awkward predictions about the impossibility of America and other countries to supply us with the amount of corn required for our consumption in ordinary years of average harvests, will consign "Great Jove" himself to the tomb of departed greatness.

It is not long since we had famous statistics of the producing powers of America, and from which we learned, that it would take God knows how many years before the people of that great continent could spare us much beyond 500,000 quarters anqually, and now we are gravely told, that before August we may require four million quarters of foreign aid, while monarchies are, for the most part, pitiful beggars at the door of Republicanism. Here, then, is a conundrum: solve it who can

The Times and the Free Traders never calculated upon such a contingency as the requirement of four million quarters of wheat for any one year, or that the harvesis of the whole world would be considerably below an average amount: so what are we to do? We said, that the richest market being opened, that the requirement of other countries would become the medium of speculation, without reference to their domestic necessities, and eithe this must be the case or the people of these coun tries must starve before August, by which time the Thunderer tells us that wheat will probably reach £5 a quarter - a much stronger hint to the speculator in famine to dabble in human food, than is furnished to the Government not to dare to become a competitor in the corn market.

As food is the staff of life, we are justified in in troducing politics when they serve to illustrate its value, and the means by which it may be comeatable Monarchies, which are controlled by class legislation and the laws of class monopoly, are now, for the most part, depending upon the United States of America for their supply. That supply must be surplus after a hearty consumption, as the Yankees would precious soon kick up a bobbery if they learnt that increasing exports were likely to reduce the national store even to the doubtful point. Here, then, is a nation of individuals with a controlling nower in their own hands. however it may be casually or capriciously delegated to others, who, we pledge ourselves, will not allow traffic in the food required for domestic purposes, and who recognise the mershalled for his service, and ready to obey his word of chant's right to traffic only in surplus, after consumption. If we require four millions of foreign entertainment was never seen in England's metro- corn, even at £4 a quarter, it wil. take at least thirpolis, as that which awaits our hero upon the eve of teen millions of our specie to pay for it; and we draw largely upon manufactures when we allow the him with our improving prospects and assure difference in price, £3,000,000, to be made up from him of our continued affection, devotion, and that source: and take away £13,000,000 sterling, even, regard. Duncombe is the master-quill in the wing from your vast amount of gold, and what becomes of Chartism; his unswerving and manly course gives of your railway bubbles, and your credit, and your an impetus to the cause, while of old the democratic national faith, and your stability, and your funds. Not taking casualties into calculation—as we were not bound to do-have we not invariably said, that the weaken or altogether sacrifice the party. THE key-stone once struck from the rotten arch of faction LAND AND THE CHARTER are now upon the and the whole bridge must tumble; and is it not fluttering banners, and the enlistment of TWELVE to even so? What one interest is now secure? what aid in their attainment, fills every heart. Right has form of government is worth two years' purchase, or trampled over might, and justice has put tyranny to which of our glorious institutions that have so long flight. The honest leader of English Chartism is stood the battle and the breeze is worth more than allowed to live in the enjoyment of repose, none the rotten parchment that contains it? Famine has undone what tyranny has spent ages in doing, and leader of Irish humbug trembles in the midst of we made no had calculation when we asked Punch famine which he has helped to create, all crying last year to adopt as a fitting subject for a cartoon, a rotten potato crowned, with the words-" Who is TOR? Thus it ever is, the race of deception and monarch now," under his majesty. Famine is a fraud is ever measured by the cunning of the de- hideous thing, a merciless scourge, but if it an-

> We must not fall into the error of judging of the ultimate result of a Repeal of the Corn Laws from the present scarcity; but, upon the contrary, we must keep the mind fixed upon the inevitable reality. Our readers probably have not forgotten that at the time we replied to the statistics of the Times, by which we were taught to believe that America for almost an age could contribute but little increase to its usual exports of corn, our reply was to this effect, that the richest market in the world being opened for the produce of the world would naturally divert the land now devoted to other purposes to the growth of corn. In confirmation of our anticipation, we select the following announcement from the Times of Thursday morning, copied, of course approvingly, from the Liverpool

Times :-Some intelligent persons well acquainted with the cultivation of the middle and southern sections of the United States, think that the effect of the change in the Corn Laws will be felt even this year, in the diminished supply and the increased price of cotton; and, however that may be, there can be no doubt that the change will in a few years produce a great effect on the price and mode of production both of that and of many other articles. The effect of throwing open the ports of this country to the wheat, flour, maize, and rice of the whole world will be to give to the cultivators of the cotton states of America a choice of crops such as they have never hitherto volution, the southern planter of the United States could grow nothing for which he could obtain a market except cotton and tobacco, and hence, however low those articles sunk in price, his only choice was to continue to produce them, or to produce in their stead articles which had no saleable value.

Verily, we are vain enough to believe that in the long run the whole press gang will be driven to the confession that we were right, and that in the end free trade means REVOLUTION, however the GODSEND OF FAMINE may have saved the landed interest from its otherwise immediate effect. We conclude with a prophecy - NEXT OCTOBER, WHETHER THE HARVEST AT HOME BE GOOD OR BAD, WHEAT WILL NOT FETCH THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS A QUARTER. AND THE MARKETS OF ENGLAND WILL criticizes every word of the most profound writer BE GLUTTED WITH THE PRODUCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WHILE THOSE WHO HAVE SOWN AND GATHERED THE HAR-VEST AT HOME, WILL BE IN A STATE OF ABJECT POVERTY AND WANT.

> THE THUNDERER AND THE POPGUNS. It is always to us a pleasing duty to be able to contrast our views of foreign policy and domestic rule with those of our contemporaries; and we have now a short account to settle with the pressgang upon this score. Our review shall be a running commentary upon the most recent incidents, foreign and domestic; nor shall we state facts which have faded from the memory of the least retentive reader. Well, then, we informed the public that Kings would not now wage war as hastily as they were wont to do, lest the cap of liberty should waive over the Tuilleres, or the six points of the Charter should decorate the new Houses of Parliament .The ignorant and foolish people who, in the language of Mr. M'Grath, have naught to do with the laws but at the Baronial sessions, has contributed to give the to obey them, or with the taxes but to pay them, were naturally led to the belief that their opinions and resolves had nothing to do with the councils and resolutions of monarchs and their ministers.

tions of authority, may be gleaned from the triumof the thunders of the English press.

yore would have set nations by the ears. while the press of the comparing nation, not content with pointing out and deciding our weakness, further reminds Prussia's Autocrat of the aspiring spirits which war would create about him; and insolently tells the Russian Despot that his poverty, not his will, compels him to consent to reluctant peace. We are not about to deny any of these well merited taunts, nor do we sorrow at them, because we have often told our rulers, that to be great abroad, we must be great at home. We merely reiterate the facts then, to convince our readers that we have not taught them in error, or led them to a miscalculation of their strength, but that we have been the first to enlighten them upon those collateral subjects which, though impercentibly, yet incipiently, affect their interests.

We shall dismiss our foreign relations with this single observation, that whatever the result of the marriages of the girls of Spain be in other respects, it is sure to lead to an intermidable rupture between the two innocent females. If the Queen, a usurper by the way, should have heirs to the Crown of Spain, the intrigues of a physician, selected as her poisoner and the destrover his rival brother-in-law, and the Duchess and her royal sister, are placed in eternal enmity, confusion and strife, by the laws of primogeniture. Upon the other hand, if the Queen should have engendered an hereditary complaint from her prostitute mother, which should render her sterile, she will look with envy, loathing and disgust upon her more fortunate, because prolific, sister, upon whose offspring her royal crown must descend. So much for our foreign relations and positions, to those who are wont to hear annually of our pacific relations with all the monarchs of the world; -and now for a word at

The Irish press generally, and especially the World, took us to task for denouncing the Whigs and praising Sir Robert Peel. Our

. All-mighty Peel

drove some of our own friends into convulsions, and we were reviied when we styled him as the pilot who alone could weather the storm. The Whigs were a leaving office was matter of high promise and hope to voted by Parliament for Irish distress, those who supposed him capable of profiting by the advice; but, alas and alack a day, so much is required and allay the anger of the disappointed expectants; glossary, the Hibernian pop-guns open an unmerciful fire upon the devoted leader of the Whigs. The Freeman's Journal opens the fire, the Castlebar Telegraph follows, the Limerick Examiner aids, and the Cork Examiner brings up the rear-one and all dealing, not only in anger and sarcasm, but in the bitterest vituperation of Whiggery and Lord John They tell him in the language of Punch, that he is not strong enough for the place, and that he had better abdicate and make way for Sir Robert Peel, who alone can administer the affairs of the country under its present emergency. Now, without preference to either statesman, this is great consolation to us, as it verifies our prediction and unfortunately realizes our very worse anticipations. True, the Liberator, who has his eye to patronage as a substitute for the tribute, still deals in excessive flattery of the Whig lord lieutenant, and cunningly endeavours to draw a distinction between the official and his masters. Nor is the peppering of Whiggery confined to the Repeal journals, inasmuch as we find the Drogheda Conservative, a Protectionist paper, highly exasperated against Peel's treachery, joining in the cry for his restoration to office. Indeed, the conversion of this populu so forcibly bespeaks the direction in which the organs of the Protectionists much shortly fire, that we give it as a specimen of what is sure to follow. That paper says,-

Never was the incapacity of the Whigs for the government of this country so apparent as at the present momentous crisis, when Ireland is bordering n a state of insurrection for the want of food; not that there is not a sufficiency of grain, but from the spirit of speculation engendered by the late this and the other side of the channel. Sir R. Peel. last year, when the wants of the people were not so pressing, came forward, and by the establishment of depots kept the markets at a fair rate; and from have it all their own way. his known determination and wisdom, corn speculators were prevented from resorting to those nefarious arts which tend to starve the poor. Lord John vernment into Sir R. Peel's hands; for the united voice of a starving people will shake even Downingstreet, and be heard within the walls of the roya wholesome food, and when this is to be had. by a little energy on the part of the government, they have a right to demand it. If the money to be expended on Buckingham Palace, on Royal steam-boats and other useless luxuries were applied to the purchase of corn for the consumption of the Irish poor, the money would be better applied, and the countr secured from outrage! The Times may taunt us wit our poverty-but we owe it all to the "thimble-rig legislation pursued by English rulers towards this unfortunate country - their abandoning it to the rule of unprincipled leaders who sold the people's interest for their own aggrandisement.

We have now done with Spain and the Whigs, and we turn to a single comment upon those feelings which we described famine as likely to create in the minds of Irish labourers. We have said, times beyond number, that the Irish labourer who rose from his loathsome bed of straw, able and willing to work with nobody to employ him, with his wife and food, and, as reported in the Times, so critical, not sure of the League. only in substance but in words, to our representation, that repetition is superfluous, and thus do we convince our readers that we have been true prophets Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, it is clear with regard to the misgiving of monarchs, the imbecility of Whigs, and the feelings of the Irish prepare the public mind for coming events as to chronicle the past and report the present, we have faithfully discharged our high functions of Jour-

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The commencement of some of the Works voted news from Ireland this week a quieter tone. Distress and discontent are yet far too abundant, but to go some miles, perhaps, to see another patient, there are signs of amelioration perceptible. One topic of complaint with the Irish press, and in which dying creature, who was left, day after day, in the The prerogative of the crown is to proclaim war and | nearly all concur, is the shameful and improper delay | same filthy and deplorable condition. Yet this is and Tory, you gained a signal victory at Lancaster, royal favours being heaped upon French officials and to make peace, but the prerogative of the people which has taken place in giving effect to the local but a specimen of the medical attendance provided

of the grand results of which you have never yet tools who aided in maturing the wedding, while it is is to take advantage of the embarassments of presentments. The conduct of the government monarchs, and their ministers: that is, if they officials, and of the Prime Minister himself, has been neither reign or govern for the benefit of the people. severely commented upon in connection with this However, that we had not made a miscalculation of subject. The calamity, it is evident, however, will the effect of the popular voice upon the delibera- not have occurred without producing beneficial as well as injurious consequences. The impolicy of Attorney-General and his devil, and four more of of the poor, not for taking up arms against authority phant manner in which the press of France beards maintaining the existing state of things longer in the English Cabinet, and violates treaties, regardless Ireland, has been forced on the attention of influential men of all parties. They see clearly that the time If the English people were now in that state of has come for a radical and sweeping change, and barbarism that cursed them when they ducked Jaco- propositions are now made, and supported in leading bins, and shouted lustily for Church and King, the mar- articles by the Times and Chronicle, which, but a riage of the little Girl of Spain to the little Boy of short time since, would have been, by both these France, would have been more than a sufficient "casus | papers, branded as leading to wholesale spoliation, belli," and before this time we should have had the and stigmatized as emanating from a revolutionary announcement of a great continental war, waged in spirit, which ought to be put down as dangerous to defence of England's greatness and honor; but peace and order. The Irish landlords and their alas, the French press defies our rulers, and points friends do cry out all this, with reference to their to the state of Ireland, and to the growing spirit of articles: but the necessity for a thorough alteration Chartism in England, as a damper to aristocratic is too obvious to permit much attention to be given valour and chivalry. We pocket an insult which of to their remonstrances. The proposition, in short, is, that the State should place itself in the position of Landlord, and afford the people of Ireland the means of cultivating the soil upon such terms as would ensure its improvement, and its quiet possessionby those whose labours had added to its fertility and value. The theory of the "Times Commissioner" about the indolence of the Celt, and his incapability of making use of the splendid resources of the "green Isle," thus throwing upon the poor destitute and ragged millions of Ireland the blame of causing their own wretchedness, is completely unset by such facts as the following, quoted by the Chronicle:-

> Two miles from the little town of Kilcullen, in Kildare, is a tract of excessively green land, dotted over with brilliant white cottages, each with its couple of trim acres of garden, where you see thick potato ridges covered with blossom, great blue plots of comfortable cabbages, and such pleasant plants of the poor man's garden. Two or three years since the land was a marshy common, which had never since the days of the Deluge fed anything better than a snipe, and into which the poor people descended draining and cultivating, and rescuing the marsh from the water, and raising their cabins, and setting up their little enclosures of two or three acres upon France will not be confined to the tender solicitude of the land which they had thus created. There are now two hundred flourishing little homesteads upon this rescued land, and as many families in comfort of her offspring; but the Duke de Montpensier and and plenty. Now, if two or three acres of reclaimed marsh can furnish plentiful subsistence to one family, 600.000 acres would do as much for 200,000 families; that is to say, for one-fourth part of the Irish peasantry, which is as large a proportion as can well be supposed unable to procure a competent livelihood, According to the most recent accounts, there are considerably more than six millions of acres of land lying waste in Ireland, of which about threefifths are acknowledged to be improveable.

Mr. Nicholls states that most of the recently reclaimed bog, which he saw in the western counties. was recovered by small occupants, who drained and enclosed an acre or two at a time: knowing all the while, that they would only be permitted to hold it on sufferance, and until the landlord, to whom it belonged, chose to drive them from it, and enter upon possession of the plot on which they had squatted. On these facts the Chronicle says :-

One would think the most obvious idea which could present itself to any one who wished to use the waste lands as an instrument for improving the condition of the peasantry, would be to make that which already takes place on a small scale take place on a alone could weather the storm. The Whigs were a large, by giving to the peasantry the inducement of god-send to the Irish place-hunters, and conse- property in the soil reclaimed by them, and by afquently every glib scribbler of the Liberal press was fording to them, from the State, such assistance as loud in laudation. Peel's legacy to Russell upon his may be needful. The assistance required would cost

It would be necessary to buy up the rights of those who are now the nominal owners of these lands; for to arrest the march of famine, that the scrapings there can be no more than nominal ownership of that from patronage are insufficient to soothe the agonies | which has never been used since the country was inhabited, and cannot be used now unless the State supplied the means. Having become the proprietor and straightway, as will be seen from our Irish of the whole or a sufficient portion of the waste, the State could divide it into portions of the most convenient size, and grant these in absolute property to such of the peasantry as could produce the best certicates of steadiness and industry, or to such as would undertake to bring their lots into cultivation with the smallest amount of pecuniary assistance. If it were necessary to advance to each family a year's food, and a trifle for tools, where would be the difficulty? The interest of this, laid on in the form of a perpetual quit-rent, would save the State from loss, and would be but a small abatement from the value of the boon; or instead of a perpetual, the State might receive its compensation in the form of a terminable annuity, so as ultimately to enfranchise the land from all payment. In cases in which it would be desirable to operate on a greater scale, by draining at once the whole of a large tract of country, the State can as easily do this for the peasantry, as Lord Besborough can now undertake to do it for the landlords. The work, during its execution, would provide food and employment for the famishing people in the one way as effectually as in the other, and the State could be indemnified by an additional quit-rent, payable from the new peasant proprietors.

By this plan one-fourth or one-third of the Irish peasantry would, in two or three years, be not only in a state of present ease, but under the influence of the strongest attainable motives to industry, prudence, and economy, and with their interests all ranged on the side of tranquillity and the law, because the law would have ceased to be their oppressor, and become their benefactor.

It will be seen that this is, in effect, carrying out

the plan of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society upon a large scale, with the machinery and means of the State. Happy will it be for Ireland, if the pestilence which has this year destroyed its potatoes. destroys at the same time the dependence of its population upon them for a subsistence, and emancipates them from the poverty and destitution hy which they have been hitherto enthralled. Dare Treasury minute amongst the corn gamblers both on the Whigs act on this plan of their old and faithful ergan? We shall see. In the meantime, Russell gives no sign, and Besborough and the landlords

On this side the channel, prices continue to rise. and the gravest apprehensions exist as to the capa-Russell must either act or resign the reins of Go-bility of procuring a sufficient supply of food to carry us to the next harvest. How far the calculations on that subject are of an alarmist character, palaces. The poor of this country want cheap and and intended to subserve the purposes of the dealers in grain, we are not prepared to say, but from the general tenor of the news from all quarters, "short commons" would seem to be the order of the day at no distant period.

Dissatisfaction with the results of free trade seems to extend in the manufacturing districts. The promises of "high wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do." have translated themselves, in fact. into lower wages, dear bread, and short time. The glass trade in Birmingham is beginning to feel the effects of foreign competition, so much so that the manufacturers have been compelled to diminish the number of their workmen. Cash goods of a delicate description, formerly made in that town, are now retailed in it of German manufacture. In the Lancashire district, the state of trade is said to be of the most depressed and gloomy description. Wages family dear to him, crying for food, would be found have been reduced, many mills are working only an awkward customer to deal with. Well, we find four days a week, and business on the whole was, the declarations of those who have assembled for perhaps, never in a worse condition. Such are the the purpose of claiming work as a means of buying first practical effects of the long agitated for mea-

Another horrible case, growing out of the operation of the Poor Law, has occurred at Carnarvon. that the death of the pauper was accelerated by the shameful manuer in which the medical treatment people; and if the duty of the press is as well to of the poor is conducted in that union. Thirtyseven parishes, with a population of 50,000, including a district of thirty miles in length, are left to the nominal care of an inadequate number of surgeons. It is physically impossible for them to give proper. or indeed any, attention to one-half of their patients. See the effects: the pauper on whom the inquest was held at Carnaryon, lay on a mass of putrid straw swarming with maggots, and without other covering save that afforded by the charity of a fellow pauper while he was dying. The surgeon of the Union having could only afford time for a hasty glance at the poor

be hoped, will not be permitted to cumber the sta- public good would hail the restoration of the tute-book another session of Parliament.

The political world is remarkably quiet. There are a few rumours of changes at the next election, and intending candidates are already putting forth preliminary puffs and feelers. The Registration Courts seem to have attracted very little attention, and certainly have excited no interest. It is felt everywhere that the whole machinery of the humbug called the Reform Act is cumbrous and useless, and, ere long, even the lawyers and agents to whom the system of chicanery created by it has given emplayment, will find the game "no go." People will not pay for so dull and wretched a performance as that which usually takes place before Revising

Colonial and Foreign Review.

A terrific hurricane at Newfoundland, which has ocasioned a great destruction of life and property. and a further account of the continued sufferings of the Cape of Good Hope colonists, and the continued blanders of their incapable governors, constitute the colonial intelligence of the week. As regards the Cape, we have some hopes of being in a position ment of a better state of things; the incapable governor having been superseded by the appointment Cape of Good Hope.

The French journals seem to be at length tiring of the Spanish marriages' question. The concluding acts of this infamous drama we have reported in arether column. We may take leave of the subject by capying the following portrait of Louis Phillppe, from Tait's Magazine:-

Louis Philippe is a roi bourgeois in a very different exces from what his flatterers attribute to him. He locks upon France as a farm, upon his kingly office as a lucrative appointment; he is bon pere de famille; he will do nothing that can bring him to rub shoulders with the gallovs; he will make money by every means that 40 not make him incur the risk of being sent to Covenin a good way of business. His every thought centres in self, and in his children, because they are part of himself. He only differs from a tallow-chandler in having to do with ministerial partfolios and national accounts, instead ei country orders, Petersburg invoices, and the ledger and day-book of Melt, Drip, and Co. He has put off a daughter on his neighbour the King of the Belgiaus; he has got one son a footing in Brazil; and he is bent on setting another in a way to get upon the throne of Spain. Louis-Philippe with his homely, friendly ways, has the smirk of a mercer or man-milliner showing off his rares; and, with his plain pot-luck dinners to all who romes across him, of a Lord Mayor who thinks a good feed is every thing. No wonder that he is such a farecrite with the Lord Mayor of London; he is, in fact,

Louis Philippe, finding that there were invincible obstables to the marriage of his son with the queen, so played his cards that he has forced her into a marriage with a man who can have no hope of offspring, and maneutres lo mrrry his son to her younger sister, the next in the order of succession. There is a callousness of feeling in this procedure, a moral filthiness, a recklessness of consequences, that is revolting in the extreme All the moral aberrations which doubtless await the un fortunate young woman who has been the victim of these plots, may fairly be charged upon Louis Philippe. natural impulses; the same disregard of the sanctity of the marriage connexion that stained the Court and noblesse of France before the Resolution. Louis Philippe is a moral man in his family circle, after the fashion of cld George III. His queen is a pions lady; fastidious on the score of her female acquaintances; a great patrenness of missions to the Heathen,-ice to sensual affections, of a scraphic glow of devotion. The young Dechess of Montpensier will be brought to a home of the parest sentiment,—a fac-simile of the V carage of Wakefeld. She will there be taught, in Christain charity, to hate her sister, as that pattern-woman, her mother-inlaw, hated the Duchess de Berri, and to be equally unscrupulous in the means she takes to lay bare that sister's weaknesses to the world. And when she and her hasband mount the throne from which her sister has been-removed, Louis Philippe and his queen will say, with the unction of a brace of Tartuffes, Thus God rewards purity and continence. And, perhaps, the pair of shams may not have enough of unperverted conscience left to feel that the whole shame and criminality of the transaction is theirs, and that their motives have been of true morality of a Genlis, the decorous mistress of Egalite, who lived in the family with his wife, teaching his children to mouth moral precepts and be externally decorous. France never can tolerate a king with a Parc | to their senses ? as Cerfs; but neither can that dynasty be permanent which is merely moral in externals, and tampers with the voluptuousness of the former one, not from passion,

but as a mercantile speculation. We agree with the writer in Tait, that the awfully critical state of Ireland much more demands the attention of English statesmen than do the filthy intrigues at Paris and Madrid.

epened by the king in person on Monday last. The speech contains nothing very remarkable, merely speaking in general terms of the prosperous state of performers are not without anxiety and unthe country.

We have elsewhere commented on the state of affairs in Switzerland. It was rumoured in Paris, on Tuesday, that the liberals of Basle-country had attacked Basle-city, with what results was not stated. On the other hand, Friburg is arming to resist the liberal Cantons. The London GLOBE (Whig), like the MORNING CHRONICLE, gives a son of half adhesion to the new order of things in Geneva, and says :- "The fact is, that, as in Paris in 1789-92, there is in the lowest depth a lower deep; and the insurgent militia of St. Gervais are better fellows to deal with than the grimy faces and hard hands behind them—such classes as came to compose, in Paris, the cannoniers of the National Guard, and completely altered the original orderly composition of that body." This Whig chuckling serves to strengthen our fears as to the intentions of the new government; we hope, however, that the men of the "grimy faces" and "hard hands" will net allow themselves to be humbugged by the new, any more than by the old government.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN POR-

TUGAL May be easily explained. The "constitutional government" of Donna Maria having fleeced and ground the people past enduring, wringing from them taxes which the "despot" Don Miguel would never have thought of imposing, some few months since the popular discontent exploded, and those Worthy blackguards, the Cabrals, "her most faithful Majesty's" chief bravoes, were ignominiously driven from power and compelled to fly from Lisbon. The popular insurrection, although it assumed, or had given to it, a politically "liberal" character, was at the outset a protest against state-robbery. The peasantry of the province of Minho finding themselves taxed in every conceivable shape, and under every possible pretence, refused to pay, and showed themselves quite ready to fight rather than pay. These Peasants being the best fighting men in Portugal, a fearful collision was apprehended. Ultimately, on 500n drove the government mercenaries before them, the magistrate's assurance that every means should and thus did the work which the "liberals" of Lisbon profited by. Of course "her most faithful Majesty" at once responded to the will of the people, when she found she must do that, or pack up and be gone. A "liberal" Ministry was formed, with that drivelling Whig-Aristocrat, Palmella, at their head. Imbeciles and humbugs though the new on the body of Henry Shephard, aged fifteen weeks ministers were, they were nevertheless compelled to the child of an inmate of the workhouse. The inattempt some good, in obedience to the popular clamour against taxation; they therefore issued a decree for the reduction of the governmental expenditure, with the view of reducing the burdens of the Feeple, and saving the country from the ruinous expedient of loans. This decree set forth "That, all Ealaries, pensions, and allowances payable by the tent persons to receive and administer the medicines state shall, during the present financial year, be sub-1901 to a deduction of 20 per cent. The interest paid on the internal funded or unfunded debt shall, in like manner, be subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

"reductions" would necessarily excite against the lutions in favour of the object of the meeting were left the nomination of Mr. Bright as the carnot cordially concur our cause known. All understood the People's that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resodent they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and Messrs they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, man Sidney, and they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the glound, and they are large that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows

The interest on the foreign debt shall be subject,

or the poor by that detestable law, which, it is to -public cormorants, who rather than "bleed" for the Cabrals with joy, or even welcome Don Miguel. or the devil himself, provided those worthy princes would guarantee the aforesaid jobbers and robbers their old power of public plunder. Of course the loudest in their denunciations of the new-system were the debt men. The lopping off of twenty per cent of their plunder was exclaimed against as " spolistion" and "robbery." The "foreign" lendersprincipally British capitalists - and nearly every English paper from the Times downwards, denounced the poor Portuguese as rascals and repudiators-in fact little better than Yankces!

> We confess we felt no sympathy for the "foreign public creditor." In the first place, the lenders of came by that money honestly; in some shape or other they had fleeced the British people to obtain the they ought to have invested in schemes to better the condition of the millions at home from whom they had wrung it. Their object was, however, to impose themselves upon the Portuguese people as receivers classes." of Portuguese money to "the end of time." We,

therefore, were giad to see the biters bitten. The people of Portugal had nothing to do with contracting the "foreign debt," and rather than they should be cursed as we are—the fruits of their into announce, in a few months hence, the commence, dustry plundered from them to gorge the ravenous maw of the "public creditor"-we would gladly hail their determination to pay neither interest nor of Sir Henry Pottinger to the Governorship of the principal. "Public faith" is a very good thing, no doubt : but "public justice"-justice to the peopleshould claim precedence.

Now comes the counter revolution. The new Ministry, though they could plan "reductions" for the future, wanted money for the present; the exchequer was empty and not a single conto could be had. The Bank of Lisbon were in full conspiracy with the court against the new Ministry, and even the sum of £3,000 was refused the government. who would have been content with even that small sum to meet present demands, waiting the incoming of the public revenue. Added to this, the new government had played a weak and cowardly part in permitting m; he will settle his daughters well, and set up his sons the Court to fill the provincial offices with the creatures of the Cabral dynasty. The army too was discontented, the soldiers being without their pay. The fruit was ripe, and "her most faithful Majesty" showed herself not wanting in nerve to pluck it. . The midnight summons to the palace, the imprisonment of PAL-MELLA and BOMFIN, the silent occupation by the troops of the streets of Lisbon before the dawn of morning, with the rest of the acts of the royal and (Laughter and great applause.) The present state money-juggling conspirators, our readers will find of things was well adapted for keeping colonial fully detailed in our seventh page.

Portugal is now cursed with the rule of an absolutism, a thousand-fold more hateful than the despotism of Don Miguel. That absolutism is the absolutism of the moneymongers with Donna Maria for their head, and Louis Philippe for their ally. How long will this last? What will the ventured to doubt the Patriotism of its authors. Portuguese do? We know what they should do. They should bundle Queen, bankers, aristocrats, and military conspirators into the Tagus. Before banking was, and before such an animal as a banker was known, the Portuguese were a great and powerful people. What need then of bankers now? In the days when, as sea-warriors, they ri- wealthy, and consequently an Elector, but during valled the English and Dutch, they were great, not by the help of their kings, but in spite of them, for their kings, like those of other countries, have morning finds him poor, and consequently too ignorant been nearly all imbeciles or scoundrels; what need then of king or queen now? The once living aristocracy with the priests ruined Por tuagal, why then, allow the galvanised corpse of aristocracy to play its pranks now? Portugal has but few colonies, and at home has no need of a standing army, why then support a useless and mischievous body of military conspirators and executioners?

"The sun would shine the same The rains of Heaven as seasonably fall. Though none of these accursed pests existed."

Portugal needs neither Queen, bankers, aristocrats, the lowest and most sordid character. Theirs is the nor soldiers; she needs but the labour of her useful children—the workers of her soil. When will the Portuguese, when will the people of all lands, come

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24. Louis Philippe has been shooting a number of unfortunate Carlist officers who were attempting to 17th instant, and bring us nothing but accounts of The ordinary session of the Dutch Legislature was court balls, bull fights, and festivities of all kinds, given in honour of the two royal marriages. It appears, however, that, amidst all the apparent gaiety of the scene and its real splendour, the principal easiness owing to the undisguised hatred of the Spaniards towards their French guests. The Journal de l'Ain of the 16th instant announces that French troops had been ordered to march towards the Swiss frontier. A battery of artillery, detached from Lyons, was to be stationed, partly at Nantua, and partly at Ferney. The rumour that Basle city had been attacked, is not confirmed. There have been some disturbances at Berne, which originated in the dearness of provisions. The disturbances are said to be aided by the under-hand conspiracies of the aristocrats lately expelled from power.

> The accession of Friburg to the liberal cause will it is feared, not be obtained without a struggle; a great popular meeting was lately convened at Morat, the centre of liberalism, for the purpose of adopting such measures as the crisis demands. The government of Friburg, in the liveliest state of anxiety, has filled the capital with troops, but although they selected the militia generally from those districts which were devoted to them, their fidelity was nevertheless doubted. On entering Friburg, some de-tachments, to the great despair of the ruling party, chaunted the Marseillaise.

LATEST NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24. On Monday last in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, sixteen persons were added to the very great number already in custody for intimidating the farmers and others to pay back the con acre rent received by them this year. A poor, miserable, half-starved wretch named Gleeson, who had been for some years employed as bailiff and collector of tolls in Nenagh, the father of a large and most impoverished family, proceeded to the lands of Garnafadda, near Toomevara, to serve some persons with latita's for the May rent, at the suit of a Mr. White, who resides, we hear, in the county Limerick. He was found by the police on the roadside, cruelly mangled The contents of a blunderbuss had been lodged in the right shoulder; four balls penetrated the side and through the liver, whilst his head had been beaten with stones till the brains exuded. Life was not extinct. On Monday morning a number of labourers went to Milebush, to the demesne of Richard Barrett, Esq., J.P., and drove into Mallow forty-seven fine sheep. The armed police and a party of the 55th regiment were ordered out, and for some time be used to get the people employment, the sheep were given up.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE KENSINGTON WORK-HOUSE.—Mr. Mills, on Friday, concluded an inquest, adjourned from Tuesday last, at the Gloucester Arms, opposite the Kensington Workhouse, quiry arose in consequence of the allegation that the child had died from having administered to it, by the nurse, a powder intended for its mother. After hearing some additional evidence the jury returned the following verdict :- "That deceased died in convulsions, occasioned by administration (by mistake) of a narcotic poison; and recommended that the parochial authorities be requested to appoint compesent to the workhouse by the parish surgeon, and that he be requested to write the directions in a more legible manner."

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. - A public meeting, numerously and respectably attended, was held at the large room of the Royal British Institution, Cowper Street, Finsbury, last (Friday) evening, during the current financial year, to a deduction of on the subject of the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Charles Gilpin, Esq., took the chair. The Our readers will see at a glance that the above man Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Reso-

THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

PUBLIC MEETING IN-BERMONDSEY TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

A Public Meeting in support of the Central Regisphatic and appropriate sentences introduced Mr. Samuel Kydd, to move the first resolution, as

"That this meeting is of opinion that the present system of registration is exceedingly unjust to the working classes, inasmuch as it entails on them great trouble d loss of time, as well as exposing them to the con-British money to Portuguese Governments never tradictory opinions of barristers, whose dictum so far as they are concerned is final, whilst Parochial officers, and the more wealthy classes, having funds at their command, employ legal talents, thus escaping personmoney, which if they could spare or afford to lend, ally such petty annoyance, and if needs be "gets a case meeting, therefore, emphatically calls upon the working classes to combine, end by their co-operation enjoy those advantages, now monopolised by the middle and upper

> Mr. Kypp said, the resolution put into his hands complained that the present system of registration was unjust-true, it was. There was no House so lax in its morality or more profuse in words, than the present so-called reformed House of Commons (hear, hear,) and the consequence is, that Acts of Parliament are so mystified that no one can understand them. The Reform Act based the Borough franchise on a rental of £10 a year, but the taxing clauses, and the want of clear description as to what constitutes " House or other Building," so mystified it, that an appeal to the Barrister became necessary and what was law and equity with one Barrister was anything but law and equity with another, (hear, hear,) consequently amendment after amendment was proposed, until it reminded him of the childish story of "The House that Jack Built," so imbecile were the laws that were formed. He could not help thinking there was a purpose in all this, for if laws were plain and simple, as they ought to be, no Barristers would be required-(hear, hear.) Those lawyers forcibly reminded him of two dogs quarrelling over a bone, they did not appear to care which won, as grist came equally to their mill-(hear, hear.) He repeated, the laws of a country should be written so plain that everybody could understand them. He would have them like the notices to vagrants, stuck up at the entrance of provincial towns, and these were so comprehensible that you never or rarely

found mendicancy carried on within the reach of a beadle, constable, or policeman. (Loud cheers.) The resolution spoke of the system being an injustice, it was unjust; for time was money to the working man. It was also a rude annoyance to ask you, do you pay a rental of £10 per annum? have you paid your taxes? It was literally a turning out of your cupboards, and shewing to the world that you have neither jam nor jelly, that you are in point of fact a mere brown bread sort of man. offices, church livings, and all other slap up pickings, for the younger branches of aristocratic families. (Loud cheers.) Labour deserved protection. seeing that it is the most valuable of all property, producing, as it does, and rendering useful every other description of property, (Great applause.) The Reform Act was, from beginning to end a mere farce, but he remembered the time, when if you had Lords Grey and Russell, you would have stood an excellent chance of being ducked in a horse pond or being tarred and feathered. (hear, hear,) but the delusion was now manifest, the errors of the Reform Act was acknowledged on all hands. (Cheers.) The principle on which the Reform Act was based, was the victous one of money; thus a wealthy shop keeper might at night go to bed comp the night a barrel of turpentine or oil takes fire, his shop or warehou e is burnt down, his property is to give a vote. (Great cheering.) The resolution called on them to combine, co-operate, and "centralise" their power, but in the letters of Richard Oastler in the Northern Star of Saturday last, he perceived that the principle of "Centralisation" was condemned, now he told Richard Oastler, and them. that it was not "Centralisation" that was bad, but its misdirection. (Hear, hear.) He would illustrate his arguments; under the New Poor-law, wealth and power had "centralised" for the oppression of the poor, this was undoubtedly bad-(hear, hear)-but on the other hand, the Operative Coal Miners of the North, had combined and "centralised" their power and had thereby been enabled to employ their at torney, Mr. W. P. Roberts, who by his legal acu-

men, ability, and perseverance, had thrown down oppression, trampled on injustice, and upheld the ust rights of Labour; this was undoubtedly good. Immense applause,) Again, the Charaists had 'centralised' their power in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, they had subscribed their pence, which grew to pounds, until in its aggregation it now amounted to the noble sum of £16,000—the result of which was the pretty state "O'Connorville," and the once degraded, despied Chartists, were now ad-

mitted to be a portion of the landed proprietory of this great empire. (Vehement cheering.) ing that the adoption of the measure asked for in the resolution, would tend to the comfort, convenience, enter Spain. The accounts from Madrid are of the and happiness of themselves, their wives and families, he had much pleasure in moving its adoption.-(Great applause.) Mr. John Gathard in seconding the motion related the trite anecdote of the musician and the organ blower. The musicians said, "Did we not perform

that piece of music well?" "Yes, responded the organ blower, we did. You said the musician, what had you to do with it. On the next occasion when a fine mag nificent piece of music was to be performed all at once the organ ceased, in a most difficult portion of the music, the musician shouted out most lustily blow up!" The organ blower coolly put out his head and very quaintly said, "then shall it be we?" (Loud cheers.) Now, he thought they had been organ blowers to the aristocracy long enough, and that the time had arrived when we should let them know that the industrious portion of the people are somebody. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD then rose to move the econd resolution as follows:—

Resolved. That whereas the system of representation as established under the Parliamentary Act of 1832, commonly called the Reform Act, excludes from the rights of citizenship six-sevenths of the male adult population and whereas such exclusion is not less injurious to? Why to this—that the Whigs were the proto the best interests of the community than unjust in | fessed friends of the people-the professed friends of | carrying off a brass bound mahogany writing desk, principle, this meeting considers that right and sound an extension of the suffrage, while the Torics were policy combine to demand a veritable radical reform of the avowed enemies of all reform; and, therefore, the the representative system at present existing, therefore people were justified in commencing agitation during this meeting resolve to petition Parliament for the enactment of the People's Charter a measure which embody- to the country, that the Whigs are not really the ing Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, Equal Representation and Payment of Members, will restore to the people the active exercise of their inalienable rights and themselves heard in the House of Commons; but as thereby afford them the means of correcting all griev- there was not, he was willing to give up his opiances and enacting all necessary measures of Reform.

Mr. STALLWOOD said the resolution embraced the principles contained in the People's Charter, and as those principles had been explained so frequently in that portion of the metropolis, he apprehended they were tolerably well acquainted with them; but it was nevertheless but right to suppose that there was something like one-fourth of a meeting like that, that might not understand or even have heard of them except from the tongue of slander-(hear hear)-and as the Anti-Corn Law League had carried their measure by the iteration and reiteration of their principles, he would venture to enter into an exposition of those great principles. Mr. Stallwood then lucidly explained the principles of the People's Charter, evidently to the satisfaction and delight of the meeting, as evinced by the atten-

tion paid and the applause elicited. Mr. Ennest Jones then addressed the meeting at considerable length, setting forth the necessary tendency of class-government, as leading to the gradual declension of the working and shop-keeping classes, and establishing a numerous body of rich paupers, living on the industrious, while it fills the workof government best calculated to ensure a just system of legislation, and proved that the Charter was the document best calculated to produce such a rewhich our body politic was now suffering. The would be banished. most marked applause was bestowed on the speaker during his address, which he concluded amid the reiterated cheers of the meeting.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr. WILLIAM HEWITT read and moved the adoption of the National Petition. Mr. Stratton, in a few words shewing the ad

vantages of united efforts, seconded its adoption, and it was carried unanimously.

A committee was then formed

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER. -Mr. John Potter, the president of the Manchester Reform Association, declined to act as a member of the deputation appointed to wait on Mr. Bright. Mr. Potter has since tendered his resignation of the office of presi-

RENEWED ACTUATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

MR. L'OYLE'S MISSION.

LANTARK.

delivery, and was listened to with earnest attention; right of cit zenship ought not to be withheld from a day, particularly as prices were new? at the conclusion he received the hearty applause of any man. If we are deprived of the right of citizer his hearers. We believe Mr. Doyle's address will be ship, we have no right to be called upon to perform od. a-day. Now, I am happy to tell you that, after a few productive of much good in the town of Lanark, citizen's duties. He would now read to them the days more, we will be able to give 1s. 63, a-day to every There was given three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, and opinions of the judges of the law in reference to the ann who is able to do a good day's works. The governthree for Frost, Williams, and Jones.

HAMILTON. Mr. Doyle delivered a lecture on Monday the 12th menting on them as he proceeded; and lastly, the plenty of employment, and at good wages too; inst. to a most respectable audience on "The Rise opinions of O'Connell, who said, that one who was and Progress of the Chartist Co-operative Land not a Chartist was either a knave or a fool. He be- while they were themselves starving, and saw medical wives Society." The lecturer elucidated the principles of and thus obtains a decision in the superior courts, this the above society, in a masterly and eloquent manner, shewing it to be the only plan under existing if any one, when we had got the Charter, could do day; but now they were told they must wait longer. circumstances for bettering the condition of the industrious classes. The lecture occupied nearly two hours, at the close of which several questions were put and answered in the most satisfactory manner. EDINBURGII.

meeting of the Edinburgh Chartists on Monday of Commons; then we should be able to drive in the than you are aware of. That gentleman (Captain Dyer) evening last, with the best results; a great many of wedge ourselves. Our Duncombe, with his gallant neither went to bed nor closed his eyes the night before the democracy, old and new, having joined the band, would be able to stop all business, if the Go- last, and I slept but two hours this morning. We are Chartist Association. We have had the promise of a vernment did not attend to the desires of the people. deing everything that men can do for you; and, if your going to press, the report has not come to hand.

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK'S TOUR. СПАТНАМ.

THE LAND! THE LAND!!-On Thursday evening, be in a position to bid defiance to our enemies. public meeting of the inhabitants of the three towns of Chatham, Rochester, and Stroud, was held | was carried unanimously. in the large room of the Five Bells Inn. Rochester. to consider the objects and means of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. At the hour for com- | never to petition again; but circumstances compelled mencing business. Mr. Paine, a working man, was unanimously called to preside, and after making a mede petitioned with their swords in their hands; he speeches of the priests of Mayo and Cork. In prefew prefatory observations, introduced Mr. P. M'Grath who explained the nature of the land plan in a clear, lucid, and eloquent manner, and much to the satisfaction of the numerous meeting.-Mr. T. Clark followed, and proved beyond the possibility of rebbed. The press could do much for them, if it a doubt that the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was quite equal to the accomplishment of the object, which it contemplated—He quoted some of the most eminent agricultural authorities, showing that the amount of land, which the society proposed to give was amply sufficient for the maintenance of a moderate family. Both speakers appeared to give the highest satisfaction.

SECOND MEETING. ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Friday evening, at eight o'clock, a second meeting was held in the same room as the previous night, and was more numerously attended. Mr. Paine again occupied the chair. A resolution condemnatory of class legislation, was agreed to, having been ably and eloquently supported by Mr. M'Grath, who was rapturously applauded during his

lengthy address. The National Petition was proposed by Mr. Willis, master tailor, seconded by Mr. Williamson, and supported by Mr. T. Clark, who propounded the theory of Chartism in a manner which convinced all present of the benefits which would result from laws, it required hundreds of lawyers to explain it. its embodiment in the form of law. The petition If the people had the power to make laws, he had no was unanimously adopted. After which, three doubt they would be plain and easy, and would not cheers were given for the Charter; three for Mr. O'Connor and the Northern Star; and three for plain them. Messre. M'Grath and Clark.

GLOBIOUS MEETING,-On Monday evening last, the "Odd Fellows' Hall," was crowded to hear Messrs. M'Grath and Clark deliver addresses on the benefits to be derived from joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Clark first addressed the meeting and was listened to with breathless attention, all seeming anxious to learn the particulars of this labour redeeming Institution. Mr. M'Grath supported his colleague in one of his

isual and effective speeches. At the close of the proceedings several questions were put and satisfactorily answered. Mr. D. Morrison proposed a vote of thanks to both speakers and in so doing challenged any man to come forward and discuss the question with him. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation and the meeting separated.

BATH.

On Tuesday evening last, the large room of the Porter Butt Inn." was crowded to suffication to hear the Land plan of the Chartists explained by Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, two of the directors who had come from London for that purpose. Both gentlemen delivered lenghty addresses which were oudly applauded. A second meeting is to be beld to-night (Wednesday) for the adoption of the National Petition.

GREAT MEETING AT NOTTINGHAM FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PE-

On Monday evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall of this town for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. The Hall was crowded to On the motion of Mr. Sweet, Mr. Charles Roberts

was called to the chair. He opened the meeting by reading the handbill convening it, and requested a fair and impartial hearing for all who might address

Mr. J. Barber proposed the first resolution :-That this meeting is convinced that the elective franchise is the natural right of man; and therefore considers the exclusion of six-sevenths of the male adult population from the rights of citizenship to be grievously unjust; and determines that every legal agency shall be immediately put into operation to effect such an organic change in the constitution of the Commons House of Parliament as shall guarantee to every adult male inhabitant of this empire, of sane mind, a voice in the election of that body. He said,—It had been affirmed that when the Whigs

were in office the Chartists commenced an agitation, and when they were out, the Chartists were still. This was not true. He thought there had been as much agitation during the administration of the Tories as during the administration of the Whigs; but suppose it was even so; what did it all amount friends of the people. He was, in opinion, opposed to petitioning. He would not petition if there were any other means by which the people could make nion for the general good. He believed, that if the ing. whole of the working classes were to sign petitions to Parliament, the Government would take no notice of them. Why? because they were not powerful, they were not wealthy, they were not capitalists; and, therefore, their petitions were treated with contempt. Wealth, now-a-days, is power. There had been an illustration of that during the last session. The Anti-Corn Law Leage forced the Government into a compliance with their wishes because they were wealthy. He contended that the working classes, if they were well informed-if they were united-would produce wealth for themselves instead of for those who used it to oppress them, and then they could force their claims upon any Government. This was a land of Bibles and parsons. There were whole armies of parsons going forth to teach man his duty to his fellow, yet the greatest amount of misery and destitution existed. If the parsons were sincere, why did they not set about in real earnest to bring about a better state of things? why did they not set about remedying the social condition of the people? They preached against worldly riches; but hands. they take the "dangerous stuff themselves, and The rent was announced to be £67. leave the heaven for you." If the people had tims. Mr. E. Jones then expatiated on the form cal power, they would not have bishops with their tens of thousands a-year composing prayers for the people to offer up to Almighty God, to avert a tamine they themselves had created. It was said that prosult. Mr. E. Jones then set forth the advantages which would follow the adoption of that measure as chise. This was all nonsense. In democratic states Mr. Gregory seconded the resolution. He said,

that truth was mighty—it was all powerful; truth was and the remainder for drainage. Liberal wages the first in order of a series of extracts detailing the making rapid strides, and he was confident would were promised, and all went off satisfactorialy until ultimately prevail. The people were becoming more sober, more thinking; a better spirit existed among them. He wished they would forsake the publichouse. He did not like kings, but he should like to see Feargus O'Connor king for one month, in order that he might level the "gin palaces."

Mr. Sweet proposed the second resolution :-That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Bill enthis realm.

He said,-We have met on an important occasion. Petitioning is the only means by which we can make

The Whigs formerly advocated the same principles | A Voice behind.—He slipped away before the da I which we now advocate; we had carried them to ame; and so did Bolton. power when they were driven out during the agila. would support them, if we would strengthen them where it is. There is no use in looking for it where it is while they had got their pet measure-till they got | not. the wedge in-hat they would, when they had got On Tucsday the 13th, a numerous and highly ret the wedge fairly in, take care it should be driven People's Charter. Mr. Sweet here read the opinions | ment are doing all in their power to provide for you; and of Baron Rolfe, Judge Alderson, and others, com. if you have patience only a few days, you will have send at the next general election twelve staunch men thing for them before they went away. to support their own Duncombe, and then he ima-Mr- Doyle addressed a large and enthusiastic gined we should be able to do something in the House power. We are doing as much as we are able, and more

> Mr. Topham briefly seconded the resolution, which Mr. Souter then came forward to m ve the adoption of the petition. He had made a solemn vow did not wish to advise the people, to do likewise. He believed that the people could gain their object without any such means. The bishops and parsons told them to put their trust in God, while they were honest; if the press would advocate the cause of the people, we should not be long without the

with the money-to join the National Chatrist

Charter. Mr. Woodward then asked, whether the petition emanated from a National Convention, or from only a fraction of the people's representatives. Woodward also made some observations relative to some remarks made by Mr. Barber about the Stockingers Ticket Bill of last session. Mr. Barber, in endeavouring to show the hurrying sort of legislation for the working classes, made remarks about the bill and its inefficiency.

Mr. Barber, in reply, said, that if the petition did not emanate from a Convention of the whole people, it was their own faults, as they might have sent delegates if they would. The petition was no less a national one on that account. It was before the whole people, and therefore was, in the truest sense, a national petition: the whole people had the power. if they had the will, to sign it. With respect to the Ticket Bill-if the Government had received proper information, it only showed the more their incapacity to govern. The Ticket Bill was like all other require any vampires, such as lawyers are, to ex-

There was the greatest good feeling towards Mr.

A vote of thanks was then given to the mayor for the use of the hall, and one to the Chairman; three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones: three for F. O'Connor and the Northern Star; and three for Duncombe.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. We never had a meeting better attended in this place, though only addressed by our own

THE GREAT BRITAIN .- All the attempts which have been made to float the Great Britain having failed, the general conclusion seems to be that the total loss of this splendid vessel is now inevitable. Lieut. Gabriel of the Royal Navy, is, however, difterently impressed. He thinks she may be released from her present position. Having taken an active part in the rescue of her Majesty's steamer Gorgon. the opinion of this officer is entitled to respect. 'There can be no doubt," he says, in a letter to the Northern Whig. " in the minds of any scientific men, but that she may be saved, and that without trusting to the treacherous spring tides. Every person who has visited her has expressed his doubts as to her ultimate fate; and the general opinion appearing to prevail is, that she may be give nue as total loss. From the first moment I was made acquainted with the exact position of the Great Britain, I stated that she could be got off; since which, my opinion has not been altered one iota; and the more I see, the more I am convinced, that if it is the general wish of the parties concerned in her fate, she may be again affoat. My plan of proceeding with respect to this ship is founded on purely scien-

STORM IN FRANCE.—The Marseilles mail of the 16th arrived in Paris one day later than usual. There was a violent storm on the evenings of the 17th and 18th, and the rising of the Loire carried away the suspension bridges of Saint-Just, d'Andrezieux, and Montroad. Several houses were washed down, and it is said that many persons perished at Andrezieux. The communication was interrupted at Belbigny (on the road from Paris to Marseilles) and the plain of

Forez inundated. Suicide.-On Tuesday, a middle-aged man, name unknown, ran down Robert Street, and deliberately plunged himself into the water in the lock at the north end of the Prince's Dock, Liverpool. He was taken out almost immediately and conveyed to the receiving-house, where he died in the course of half

Burglary.—Between eleven o'clock on Tuesday night and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, a The robbery was effected by opening the door of the room on the second floor, in the occupaupon which was a brass plate, engraved with Mr. has been effected by some persons well acquainted the notes have not been at present ascertained. Donovan will lecture in the school-room of the tion. Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the even-

IRELAND.

THE REPRAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting at Conciliation (!) Hall was

very thinly attended, the chair was taken by J. M. M'Donnell, Esq., M.P. for Mayo.
Mr. John O'Connell submitted the usual letter from his father to the meeting. It requested " My dear Ray" to add to the subscriptions of the week £4 for himself and his three sons; urging the necessity for the national committee in Dublin, which he regretted had not been taken up by the landlords;

and gave the usual cut at the Young Ireland party. The Hon. Mr. Lawless then defended himself, in reply to certain charges levelled against him by Mr. O'Neill at a former meeting. After which Mr. O'Neill made a speech, declaring his perfect satisfac-

POPULAR DISCONTENT.

a sum of £30,000 was passed, half of which for forms lays low its nictim. works calculated to afford immediate employment, the day's business had concluded, and magistrates and other gentlemen assembled had gone away, when, says the report in the local paper,-

A number of poor men who remained became loud in complaining of their privations, and desiring to know ief. One man spoke at some length, mingling menaces with expressions of disappointment. They were not, he ciples of equal representation, with details for securing | They had no food for themselves or for their families.

Another Voice. We must go to them, and bring them tion of the Reform Bill. They had promised if we to their business. We want food, and we must go

The first speaker continued, ... He said, they might better be transported to the wilds of Siberia, or to any of spectable meeting was held in the Town Hall, Lanark, fairly up; but when they got in what did they do? the most desolute regions of the earth, than doemed to tration and Election Committee, and also to adopt to hear Mr. Christopher Doyle expound the princitie National Petition, was held in the large room of ples of the Land Society. tration and Election Committee, and also to adopt the National Petition, was held in the large room of ples of the Land Society.

The Shin Tavern Long Lane, Bermondsey, on Mon- Mr. James Scott filled the chair, and opened the every honest man to oppose the Whigs; for his own provide food for those depending on them. He was himself the chair, and opened the every honest man to oppose the Whigs; for his own self working for od. a-day; but he would give that up. business in a brief but impressive speech, and then part, he would oppose them to the death. We ought self working for oil, a day; but he would give that up. mously called to the chair, who in a few brief em- called upon Mr. Doyle to address the meeting. The not to give up the advocacy of our opinions it it He got a bit to cat, to be sure; but what could may man lecturer's speech occupied an hour and a half in the should lead to the dungeon and the scaffold. The who had a wife and children to provide for do with 5d.

Captain Dyer .- You say, my friend, that you have only The man said it was hard for them to have patience

lieved that twelve months was long enough to keep and children starving around them. They experted that a bad servant. As to Payment of Members-why, the gendemen works have done something for them that without his salary, he could give it to the poor of the How could they wait? Gentlemen who knew nothing of parish, if there should be any poor at that time. He hunger might easily will the hungry man to wait. But if would advise the people to raily round the members he waited in hunger, it must be only for death. Thay for Finsbury. Let them support them. Let them | would not wait. The gentlemen ought to have done some-

full report of this meeting, but up to the time of They would be able to move amendment after can only have patience for one week or ten days, you will amendment; each speaker might occupy six or get both work and wages to support you.

eeven hours, and if the other members end not A Voice. If we wait for ten days there will not be a like it they might go to bed. He advised the grain of corn left in the country; all will be sent to Wexpeople to keep out of the alchouses, and buy land ford or Castlebridge,

The man who had spoken first exclaimed that they Co-operative Land Society, and then we should soon | would not allow the corn to be taken out of the country. Thed-I a grain would they let go : and they would so now to look for food where it was to be had. If they got work they were willing to earn; but they must have food whether they got work or not; They all then left the room

It must not be supposed that these incitements to him to petition once more. The Barons of Runny discontent are only to be found in the letters or cisely a similar spirit is conceived an article which appears in the Costlebor Telegraph. Lord John Russell, your advent of power is indeed an

unhappy one for poor Ireland; far different was the treatment of your clear-sighted predecessor, Sir Robert Peel. He sought not the aid of a party in the time of Ireland's starvation in the year just past; be saw at once that, as the first adviser of his Sovereign, he must meet the crisis like a man, and, though upon several occasions we took exceptions to his proceedings, still we must do him justice by saying he sent us food, and he kept the Dragoons to himself! Lord John Rüssell, you have acted a far different part-influenced by such men as Lord Lucan, a bigotted Tory, to gratify them, you send us the dragoons; but you keep the food from the starving people. What are the Irish to think of that government who preach pienty to the poor while they close their stores upon starving millions? What are we to think of those who have left the country dependent upon speculators for food, while they permit food to be carried oil to France and Holland, and by this suicidal act raise the markets in the very depots from which our merchants were to draw their supplies? Pshaw! the Whigs were ever the enemies of Ireland-and ever will be, no matter what their profession may be. Of two evils we would choose the least, and by all means give us Sir Robert Peel, a statesman of courage and action - a statesman who knows how to take the nation out of its present diffi culties -a statesman who will not keep the read of the people under lock and key while the poor are left to die by the ditches along the highways, or else have recourse to plundering their neighbours, by killing their cattle to use them for food. Such tinkering as this was not known in Sir Robert Peel's days-it was reserved for Lord John and his co-partners. We regret being obliged o make these remarks; they are forced upon us by beholding the poor actually staggering in our streets for want of food, and crying for work, which they are not getting; while we behold Sappers and Miners (hurried rom England at the dead hour of night, so pressing was be emergency considered) walking up and down our streets, as if they had no other business but to divert the hunger of starving Paddy by gazing on them as they pass by. Again, we are favoured with the presence of those tine men, the Enniskillen Dragoons, who have been sent here by the Whig government to assist the larmers to eat up their grain crop. They are brave-looking men; and grace the troops in Mayo, we find it not altogether the part of a noble bearing on the duty of men who shed lustre on England's banners on the 18th of June, to stain their blades with the blood of a starving populace. Again, we behold troops passing through our streets, and billetted upon the inhabitants, on their route to other localities in Mayo; this warlike preparation while the agents on estates are holding offices in the town for the collecting of rents! And all this, as we before hav stated, while the people are kept idle! While the people

The Limerick Examiner sings to the same tune, though in notes somewhat less harsh than its western

are left to die! Oh, fatal humbug-oh, unstatesmanlike

However unpalatable it may be, we are bound to repeat our loudest condemnation of the manner in which the traordinary baronial sessions under the 10th of Victoria for the county of Clare held at Broadford on the 14th of September, now one month ago! At those sessions it was considered necessary to pass a number of presentments, amounting to £46,000. Up to the beginning of this week not a man had been set to work in that district, and when a few were employed, they turned out against the 3d. a-day, which they said, and said truly, was no more than half sufficient to buy food at the present rates. The same story may be justly told of the entire country, Whilst the tedious and irksome forms which imperial legislation and centralisation impose are being complied with, the starving labourers of the different localities can with the greatest difficulty be restrained from committing acts of outrage, violence, and plunder. The engineer must report. The Boards of Works must consider and deliberate. The results of the wise saws of Sir Randelph Routh and Co. must be trans. mitted to the Treasury. These voluminous communications must be yawned over by some Irish-hating, Irishcursing pampered official. This gentleman is in no hurry, and returns the correspondence perhaps to amend some form, fill up some blanks, or make a verbal alteration. Is not this all literally true, whilst the framedaring burglary was committed in Bird-court, Wal- work of society is rocked to its centre by tumultuous asmaking ungenerous, inflammatory, and baseless attacks, tion of Mr. Needle, the landlord of the house, which | because we are impelled by public duty to condemn the is let out in offices, and the thieves succeeded in imbecility of those who have the control of public affairs! Yes, we repeat our expressions of indignation at the Needle's initials, "W. N.", and which contained business with which the Whigs are chargeable. We believe notes and gold to the amount of £300, as also valu- they are not equal to the alarming emergency which has the administration of the Whigs, in order to show able memoranda. It is supposed that the robbery arisen, and we consider that it would be a blessing to the nation if Sir Robert Peel were at the helm to guide with the premises. Unfortunately, the numbers of the vessel of state through the difficulties and dangers that surround us. In making this declaration we but OLDHAM .- On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mr. Daniel mirror the opinions of the great majority of the popula-

> The following is from another southern autho rity, the Cork Examiner :-Whilst we write we have before us accounts fearful in-

deed, and appalling to the stontest hearts. Death is striking down the people, and careering over the land with lethal strides. How many children and stricken women die away in the remoteness of inland districts, in their mountain home, unknown, uncomforted, and unpitied, save by some bereaved parent or husband, it is imspirits in the face of the public, and become stiffened in death from the most fearful of all visitations, it is bigh time to cry out against the tardy and mocking efforts of those in high places, who plan, or philosophize, while hunger is doing its work. We give to day the deaths from starvations, of one man in Skibbereen, or two in Castlehaven, of one in Macroom, of one in the county of Clare, and the letter of the Rev. Mr. M. Hale, detailing accounts of numerous deaths from alike sause in Mayo. Where, in the name of God and humrnity, are the imported provisions for the people-the wages of labour to feed the erying wretches in their dark, hovels, who list their fearworthies then went through the farce of shaking ful and cadaverous faces to heaven for that mercy denied them here by their rulers and natural guardians and protectors? We are sick of listening to all the details of a michinery, that is to be feedbrocuring food-of non-interference with free trade in provisions - of the slang of en-DUBLIN. OET. 15.—The proceedings of a baronial gincering martinets—of roving commissioners who do sessions held this week in the country of Wexford nothing-of ignorant or in flicient boards who write furnish another instance of the difficulties which voluminous letters—and the quackery of governmental heset even the best intentioned proprietors, and or individual wisdom, which, set down in good set terms, Wexford can boast of a more than avarage share meet the public eye and engage the public ear every day; the law of the land, and demonstrated by the clearest property was as secure as in England. He thought of such, in their endeavours to ameliorate the conargument that it would heal all those wounds under that if the people had political power all classes

"Under the bead of "State of the country," and progress of distress in the provinces, the l'ilor gives the following instance of the effects of the

famine: PHILLIPSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 13,-This day I was informed, on the authority of several credible and respectable persons, of a fact which strikingly manifests the from the public officers what had been done for their re- awful destruction to which the food of man, as well as of the birds of the mir, has been subjected. in the neighbourhood of Ballyburney, between this town and Edentitled the People's Charter is an embodiment of the prin. said, in a condition to wait any longer for employment, berry, there is a grave of large trees, which, from time immemorial, has been the resting place of an immense their beneficial operation; this meeting therefore agrees | They were honest men, and were willing to earn the | number of crows; last night the people of the locality to the presentation of a National Petition, praying Par- price of food, if they could get it for earning. But, if they were alarmed and kept awake by the continuous cries liament to render the document aforesaid a statute of could not get it for earning, they must take it where they and screaming of these birds; and at daybreak this could find it. The gentlemen were now gone, without morning (Tuesday) many people repaired to the place to having done anything to afford them support for this day assertain the cause of the disturbance, when to their or the next. But they could follow them, and tell them astonishment and alarm, they beheld large numbers of dent, on the ground that he cannot cordially concur our cause known. All understood the People's that they must have support in one way or another— dead crows lying upon the ground, which, on being

Thursday morning the ringleaders of the labourers who had turned out at Youghal for increased wages, again mustered, and refused to work for the prescribed wages, 10d. per day. They marched through the town with their spades and shovels, out to the country, and halted near Gartros. Their object was to induce the labourers from that parish to accompany them into the town for the purpose of intimidation, finding they could not succeed they slunk back into small parties. On Friday morning, Mr. Curtin, the overseer of the Board of Works met a large number of them on the North Commons, and showd that it was impossible for him to depart from the orders laid down to him by the Board; but that he would employ them by contract, to which they agreed most willingly, and immediately got to work, and from the rate at which they were getting on, no doubt they will earn over 1s. per day by task work. The other labourers have also consented to work, and the docks will be cleared in a proper manner, as over 100 men will be placed there, with suitable wages and gangways. All dressed the multitude, exhorting them to peace and fornow promises to be quiet and orderly, if more work be provided, as several are still unemployed.

TIPPERARY.—At a presentment sessions held for the barony of Clanwilliam, Mr. Hunt, the stipendary magistrate, stated that he had to inform the magistrates that two of the stewards, who had been placed in the charge of public works in this barony, d lately been attacked. One was fired at openly the other where he lodged, at Donehill; there were four shots fired into the room where he was sleeping.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE. The Cork Constitution asks. "Is it true that Mr O'Connell will not this year sanction the customary eollection? And adds:—

This disinterested determination is adopted because of the popular inability to pay, and as the collection would consequently involve the odium, without the advantage of the extortion, he magnanimously resolves to relinquish it. The division among the Repealers, too, is said to have had some share in forcing on him this act of reluctant self-denial: for, as one party regards itself as sold it is not likely to contribute with much liberality, and the old gentleman fears that the falling off in the tribute might be appealed to as proof of waning popularity, and next to money, he loves the popularity through which money is procured. But will there be no collection? houses in the same neighbourhood; but the owners, hav-We doubt it. In days gone by, when teaching his fol. ing been apprised of what occurred at Mr. Smith's, had lowers how laws were to be evaded, he was wont to boast | taken the precaution of locking their gates. that he was as 'cunning as a fox.' The old characteristic still clings to him, and perhaps he calculates that this show of self-denial will operate in his favour-that in he shall not suffer, and they will voluntarily originate a subscription. Once begun, the lists will fill; there is no which they are capable of accommodating. The option-the 'moral power' will force contributions, and Mr. O'Connell will reap the reward without incurring the and thirty; but the number of workhouses open is 200. The house was intended for 800; there are indignation: is there any thing uncharitable in this sur- one hundred and forty-eight. Only four of those now 20 over the compliment. This is our situation mise! Remember the man we have to deal with, and tell us if it is not likely that this very 'speculation' has been passing through his brain.

PRESENTMENT SESSIONS "EXTRAORDINARY." The Cork papersfurnish the "deliberations" of the gentlemen assembled in Macroom for the purpose of holding an extraordinary presentment sessions for the barony of West Muskerry, which, as well as being the latest, are certainly the most amusing that have yet attained fame through the columns of a newspaper. Two-thirds of the day having been consumed in fiercely contested battles about the disposal of such trivial items as £3,000, £5,000, and £8,000. one of the collective wisdom of West Muskerry, with a laudable view of putting an end to the wordy warfare that raged without intermission throughout the proceedings, thus interposed :-Mr. J. B. Warren.—Hear me hear me for a momen

I shall now bring this scene to a close—there is but one course we can now adopt, and that I propose; that the presentments be passed en masse. (Great cheering.) The d—1 a thing clse can be done. Mr. Coulthurst .- I second that; it is the only course

left us. (Great uproar.) Mr. J. B. Warren.—Hear me-do hear me for a mo ment-(great yelling.) See what a scene you have here to-day; look around you, is it not utterly impossible that we can go through these applications dispassionately that we will be permitted to consider them calmly or quietly? For God's sake, then, pass my resolution, granting them all, whatever they may be, and leave them to our guardian angels, the Board of Works-(great shouting.) I move that the applications pass en masse; does any one second me ?- (shouts, 'we do.')

(tremendous shouting.) Mr. J. B. Warren .- If you carry that, you may go home to your dinners; if you reject it, prepare to stop the relief committee, to confer upon the best measures to here for a week-(yells.) Chairman.-Who's for passing them all !- (tremen-

Mr. M'C. O'Leary .- I second you with all my heart-

dous shouts of 'All.') Mr. J. B. Warren .- Mr. Secretary, bundle them all up, and cut away as fast as you can-(great uproar.) Mr. J. E. M'Carthy .- I object, I object, I object-(hisses.) I move that we go to the consideration of the applications in alphabetical order, (uproar); some of us did not come here for mere humbug-(groaning, hissing,

Mr. J. B. Warren.—Some of us did not come here to make speeches; my proposition is carried, at all events -(tremendous abouting.) Mr. J. E. M'Carthy.—I'll not give way—(with cries of

and shouting.)

'poll, poll,' and 'no, no.') Chairman .- Shall I poll Mr. Warren's motion ? (Yes, yes,' and deafening shouts of 'no, no.')

Mr. J. E. M'Carthy.-I'll never consent to sign myself down a fool.

Mr. J. B. Warren .-- You need never do that.

Dr. Baldwin.—Such a proceeding would be stultifying ourselves—(yells)

Father Kearney.—Is it legal to pass them in this

Day? Captain Gordon .- You may do so if you please; 'tis as good as any other way here. Father Kearney.-Then away with them-(vociferous

Secretary.—If you pass the presentments in this way, none of the drainage presentments can be carried out. Mr. J. E. M'Carthy.—It is a miserable subterfuge to defeat the objects of the poor; to avoid feeding the people -(awful contusion and shouting.)

Mr. J. B. Warren .- I have no application for a presentment for a job, but others may. (Shouting.) By my plan I will give all a fair chance. It is evident we are mere puppets here—we have no control—the storm is are at work, and in Longford upwards of a hundred, overpowerful for as. (Shouting.) You are much mistal and if the weather continues favourable the number taken if you think you can reject any presentment, and it will in any way come to the same end. All we have to do is to place our dependence on the controlling power of the Board of Works, who will have useful works pressed upon them by the relief committees. (Shouting.)

Mr. J. E. M'Carthy -We must check jobs-we must Mr. J. B. Warren .- This observation seems to be aimed

at me; now I don't care a fig for it—I can afford a laugh that, for so far as jobs are concerned this day, I think I am ithe most inn c nt man in c urt. (Shouting.) Chairman.-I cannot stand this any longer, I must Father Lee.—If you ask for quietness, I shall get it

for you. (Here tremendous uproar ensued. Mr. J. B. Warren .- Well have it any way you like For peace sake I withdraw my motion, but in doing so I must say that I am as anxious for the poor as any man, and perhaps more so than those who make a parade of humanity. (Cheering.) Dr. Baldwin .- I'm convinced there's no more humane

man than Mr. John Warren. (Shouting.) Secretary.—What sum will you assess? Mr. Cronin.—Let us fix an amount in glebo.

Mr. J. B. Warren .- You may, or in nubibus, it will all come to the same. (Great uproar.) Mr. J. E. M'Carthy .- I propose that £50,000 b

Mr. J. B. Warren .- You may as well make it £ 500,000 what signifies a nought ? Amidst the most terrific tumult, the applications were taken up scriatim, and all read were passed.

Dr. Baldwin .- I object, (hissing.) Father O'Driscoll.-You should be the last to oppos

Father O'Driscoll applied to build a chapel at Dris-

Dr. Baldwin .- You should not divert the money from

Mr. M. H. Warren,-Poll it, (Bah). I care not for to tax the community to build chapels. (Great hissing.) died of want at Skibereen, the jury found the follow-Father O'Driscoll.—Raise no discussion here in the ing verdict:—"We find that the deceased. Jeremiah face of the people. (Hissing.)

me to my house. (Great confusion.) Chairman.-It's passed. (Shouting.)

chapel. Chairman .- We'll grant it. (Great shouting.) Look

at the bundle of applications still before me. Dr. Baldwin.—And all the magistrates and cesspayers have deserted you.

Chairman .- What am I to do. Secretary.-Really the thing is too ridiculous to be continued any longer. Chairman.—Then Fil reject the rest. (Cries of 'No.') The Chairman, Secretary, County Surveyor, and Cap-

tain Gordon, it being half-past four o'clock, here escaped from the Court amidst much uproar. The valuation of the barony for county cess is £54,297 135, 11d, The amount granted, chargeable on

the barony, was £59,586 15s. For drainage, £4,300. The government have refused to advance loans to

railway companies. STATE OF THE PROVINCES. The intelligence from the south is decided unfa-

vourable. Disturbances of a serious nature have taken the agricultural labourers, many of the latter in extreme place in Clare and Limerick.

dining room, and calling for fire-arms, commenced a by several blows on his head, when Mrs. Hickman, fearful of the result, pointed out where the fire-arms were, with which theruffians decamped, but not before they renewedt eir bruta attack on Mr. Hickman, inflicting two very deep wounds on his head, and breaking one of his fingers. It is to be feared that this outrage upon the person of a country gentleman, in the midst of his own family circle, is but the first of a series in the coming winter, and which the general avidity to possess fire-arms

will embolden those parties to follow up. The Limerick Chronicle, from which the above is taken, also contains the following :--

"A troop of the 8th Hussars from this garrison procceded hence on Thursday morning to attend a large meeting of the peasantry, which was held at Latoon, a short distance from the residence of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Dromoland. A strong police force, under Captain Leyne, S.M., from Ennis, also attended. About 5,000 persons assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Hugh Palliser Hickman, D.L., Captain Leyne, and other magistrates, adbearance, and assuring them that in a very few days they would be all employed under the Board of Works. Everthing passed off quietly, but the murmurs of the destitute labourers, as they reluctantly dispersed, evinced much dissatisfaction at the delay of relief measures. A horse was shot at Blackwater this morning. Last night two sheep, the property of Mr. Standish O'Grady, of Landscape, were killed in the field, and the carcases taken away. The horse of a corn buyer, named Hogan, was shot at Ballyvally, near Killaloe, for having brought corn to market. Saturday, a horse belonging to Mr. Robert Frost was fired at and wounded.

ULSTER Distress is increasing in the Northern province, which, in ordinary seasons of scarcity; had been comparatively free from suffering.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

KILLINEY .- A correspondent writes as follows:-On this (Frida) morning, a number of men, apparently total strangers in the neighbourhood, appeared at the gate of Mr. Smith, of Killiney, carrying spades on their shoulders, and demanding work or money. Mr. Smith, thinking it the most prudent course, gave them some money, when they took their departure. A party of labourers carrying spades, appeared before some of the

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—THE IRISH POOR-LAW WORK-HOUSES .- It is a remarkable fact, in relation to the unprecedented destitution now prevailing in all parts the workhouses have the full complement of inmates title "Beautiful." which they are capable of accommodated total number of unions for Ireland is one hundred day; number in the house, 620; received this day, have their full complement of inmates, and those exceed the number; but generally the workhouses tance, still, although we had a presentment sessions, fall so far short of the allotted amount, that they the liberty to tax ourselves, no work is appearing. are capable of affording accommodation to many thousand persons. Meantime I may mention that the workhouse of Abbeyleix has twenty-three more than its number: Scariff and Waterford each slightly exceed their number; and the workhouse of Cork contains 1,161 inmates over the stipulated accommo pation. This fact, especially when you consider the repugnance to workhouse relief amongst the Irish

poor, is a striking evidence of terrible destitution. But, with the exception of the four I have named. all the rest of the workhouses, one hundred and twenty-four in number, are capable of affording additional accommodation to a considerable extent. threaten to shut up from want of resources, is capable of accommodating 1,200. The number of its inmediate accommodating 1,200. The number of its inmediate accommodating to the last reference of its increase of the last reference of the last reference of its increase of the last reference o inmates, according to the last return, is 1,087. In certainly expressed their disapprobation of such journies to our natural allies in the hour of danger. If after but not one solitary measure has been brought forward, is fitted to accommodate 700.

exhibit still increased destitution, there are some gratifying features in the accounts. The public works are commencing in almost all quarters, and the system of voluntary relief, so well commenced in Kerry, is now adopted pretty generally. In that county an arrangement has been adopted, by which the local merchants undertake the duty which it has been attempted to force upon the government. The Tralee Chronicle, received on Monday, contains in Ireland, and the different relief committees will be the following:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY -Although the reports

SUPPLY OF FOOD IN TRALES.—The principal merchants engaged in the corn-trade of this town assembled in the grand jury room, on Thursday, by invitation of be resorted to at the present crisis. After a lengthened discussion, which was carried on in a most satisfactory

The Fishery.-We are happy to be able to state that, during the present week, the herring fishery men who are engaged in it have met with more success than has hitherto attended their labours during 6s. per thousand, and we are also glad to observe a large quantity of other fish in the market. This is a most timely relief to the poor people of the town and neighbourhood-Galway Mercury.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

LONGFORD, Oct. 17.—There are in the town at present upwards of two hundred heads of families in distressed brethren at home. And they are quite wideneed of employment, numbering nine hundred in awake to Dan's move of an Irish Landiord Parliament, of the utmost benefit to the poor of this parish and fashion of the last forty-six years; for God save her from Ballymacormick, having, within the last three such a Parliament as the Great Whig Repeal Frankenweeks. disposed of £200 worth of wheat meal, Indian stein would create for her. meal, oatmeal, and biscuit, at cost price, and from town, having remitted £25 to the relief committee for in the baronies of Rathcline and Longford, in this county, have been set agoing during the past of such a parliament.

week. In Ratheline three hundred and fifty men And now a few word will be increased next week.—Longford Journal.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

FOOD OUTRAGE. - The Waterford Chronicle says :-As a man, in the employment of Mr. Walsh, Glenstown, in this county, was returning from the mill with a horse and car, containing a few bags of oatmeal, on Tuesday night last, he was met on the road by a few men who seized on one of the sacks, and after handing the man a one pound note, which they desired him to give his master, they decamped with the sack. One of scarcity of meal, in consequence of the difficulty and delay in getting the corn of the country ground.

ETRECOURT, Oct. 19.—The works on the new line, under Mr. Egan, were resumed on Monday last. hard their labour might be, their allowance of pay cast one look upon heart-broken Ireland—and to find up their shelter in a workhouse during winter. when, however, the principle of her SOLD, SOLD, TO DAMNABLE WHIGtask-work was explained to them they cheerfully un- GERY. Oh rise, spirit of an Emmett, and rescue your dertook the labour, and are earning about 13d. a day. The labouring poor of this locality are in the same wretched condition as in every other quarter of which says, she shall be free; Ireland but sleepth the land. Those persons whose staple sustenance in awhile; she will awake like a giant refreshed from his every other season consisted of the potato, are totally slumbers, when the voice of her people * * be heard deprived of the necessaries of life by the failure of demanding the rights and priviliges of freemen-not to that article of support, and many poor creatures are be refused, but to be granted. And then, and not till often days without tasting food of any description. then, will that veil of prejudice which it has been the Yet their patience under privation is wondrous and interest of a dominant few to hold up between Ireland praiseworthy.—Balliansloe Star.

Tuan, Oct. 17.—The accounts from all parts of the country are somewhat cheering, as far as tranquility gratified to find that peace and order have been restored in districts where heretofore much alarm prevailed .- Tuam Herald.

your hissing-I'm here on my oath. (Hisses.) I'm here THE INQUEST AT SKIBEREEN.-After hearing evisworn to do my duty. Now it is no part of my duty dence in the case of a poor man named Hegarty, who Hegarty, has met his death in consequence of want Mr. M. H. Warren .- I'll do my duty, though you hiss' of sufficient sustenance for many days previous to his descease, and that the want of sustenance was occasioned by his not having been paid his wages on the will subscribe to a good purpose; they are no longer to Father Lee applied for £1000 to repair Macroom public works, where he was employed for eight days previous to the time of his death."

The Clarc Journal reports as follows, from that county:

"Exxis, Oct. 15.—We understand that a number at the present high price of provisions. COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

The Evening Post contains the following :-BARONY OF RAPHOE .- In consequence of an adjourn.

ment sine die of the first presentment sessions for this barony, on the 14th ult., for the want of the necessary preparations, this second meeting was held, pursuant to the proclamation of his Excellency, under the act 10th Victoria, on Wednesday last, at Lifford, on which occasion the court-house was densely thronged with magis. trates, the clergy, the cesspayers, and a large number of want and suffering, which is already strongly marked in On Thursday evening, immediately after dinner, a nut their features. It would appear, that having no emmerous band of armed ruffians, with blackened faces, ployment since the cessation of the harvest work, they women washing than has been known since the estarudeness and vulgarity of his conduct, but that only amongst other things, upbraided me with having delburglariously entered Fenlos-house, Newmarket-ou- came there to give living evidence of their destitute con- blishment opened.

Fergus, the residence of Mr. Hugh Palliser Hickman, de- dition, and to signify the ureent necessity there is for puty lieutenant, late high sheriff of Clare, and son-in-law immediate employment; yet after the sessiors sittings of the Lord Bishop of Meath. Having first placed senti- for two days, but little has been done-delay is the order nels on the domestics of the house, they entered the of the day, and the people die for want of the means to procure food. It would be naturally supposed that there most furious attack upon Mr. Hickman, who stoutly re. had been sufficient time since the first meeting to make unacquainted with the cause of our present struggle fused to deliver up his arms, until completely overpowered all the necessary preparations; yet another adjourn- with our employers, we, the woolcombers of Keighfurther obstacles will be thrown in the way of expediting

IMPLOYMENT ON DRAINAGE.

It is stated that the government are endeavouring to obtain the valuable assistance of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in superintending the vast projects for drainage now in preparation in all parts of the country.

MEETING IN FERMOY. The Cork Examiner says:-

"We are happy to announce that a most important. and, we feel convinced, valuable meeting will be held in Fermoy, on Thursday next, at which Mr. O'Connell will attend; the object of which will be to consider the agitated work, the navigation of the Blackwater. This, combers, but have always told us that nothing could before us, is to be the principal object of the meeting, besides appointing a deputation to proceed to meeting may be thus deffned, it is not to be supposed

FARM LABOUR-THE POTATO CROP.

The same paper states: " As the time of early sewing approaches, the cottier and tenant farmers in this part of the country appear to have aroused fields, to prepare for the next year, has become general.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.—The circular road round the park, presented by the magistrates and cesspayers at the late Presentment sessions for the this kind of business is to take one firm by ballot; city, has been approved of by the Board of Works, and the lot having fallen upon that of Mr. Robert and that £1,000 have been granted for its completion. This road will be all spade work, and its execution will afford vast employment to our labouring poor, who are to be daily seen parading the streets, begging for food, but more earnestly for that by which a sufficiency of it could be fairly and honestly procured. The long protracted arrangements in reference to the drainage of the "Park" have been almost compleated, and the work will be put in progress as speedily as possible. Both of these works are of a remunerative character; the last especially, as it will be the means of converting a large and now useless extent of slab into a place of recreation for our communities like Cork, for instance, the wealthy will say of the country, that only a fractional proportion of citizens, and of giving our city another claim to the

> KANTURK UNION, Oct. 15.—The board met this here; hundreds famishing that cannot gain admit-Cork Examiner.

The CLARE JOURNAL referring to the meeting a Dromoland, says :-

We are glad, however to be able to state that no disturbance took place throughout the day. Indeed we believe that the elements were much more efficacious agents than the military, in dispersing the multitude; most advisable to make the best of their way to their respective abodes. Nor did the troops present seem much inclined to relish the imperative invitations which they were daily receiving to visit different parts of the one locality after another.

The CLARE JOURNAL contains the following importtant announcement :—

Her Majesty's Government intend to place seed rve. and barley or bere, at the disposal of the commissariat supplied with the seed at first cost.

IRISH FAMINE, REPEAL, AND THE TRIBUTE, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-That the Repeal agitation is fast ebbing there manner, the merchants present agreed to sign a paper remains not a shadow of doubt, and the utter recklesspledging themselves to make such regulations as should ness of the association in squandering away the funds at secure to the town a constant supply of grain, and en- the present time, deserves the severest condemnation, gage to retain a supply of 200 tons each for home con- and is at the same time most infamous. The subscriptions from London to "Domination Hall, in Dublin, has

Nothing less than a Parliament based upon the prin-

And now a few words about the RENT. November is great month in Ireland for commencing the collection is, "the great distress that exists throughout the country." Who is there so insane as to believe it? The old blood-sucker knows well it would be what is vulgarly termed "no go," to get it. If he thought, for a moment, it could be collected, not all the Irish distress would prevent him screwing the last farthing from the starving Irish people. He knows well it is his treachery to the Irish people, and his country, that compels him to countermand it. The person who for a moment thought that the Repeal question, hand and foot to the "Bloody and and England be removed, and the people of both countries be united in the holy bonds of freedom. Then, to is concerned; yet, the poverty and distress amongst the poor people is great in the extreme. We are to live upon the land, and to be protected by the living oppress the Irishman will be to oppress the Englishman; spirit of the Charter.

1 am, Sir, Respectfully Your's, AN EX-LONDON BEPEAL WARDEN. Bridge Street, Westminster,

Oct. 21st, 1846. IRISH FAMINE versus REPEAL .- The good sense of the Irish people in this metropolis (London) is at last beginning to show itself. What money they have to spare they be cajoled by O'Connell's trickery and delusion. As the following will show. The meetings of the Irish and their English friends, to relieve the famine, are daily increasing, On Sunday evening last a meeting was convened by the following circular-"1rishmen! Famine is digging a premature grave for your friends and relatives in of labourers refused to work this week at the village Ireland meet at the Guy Earl of Warwick, Gray's-inn of Clare, and in other parts of the country, as they Lane; Mr. D. Murphy, chairman. Now or never—save considered the low rate of wages given under the them or they perish—four millions want food—a penny Board of Works insufficient to supply their families may save a life." The meeting was fully attended, in fact the entire house was crowded; the money collected amounted to a considerable sum. Mr. Denis Lane, an old advocate of Irish Freedom, suggested to the meeting that means should be adopted, by the Central Committee to obtain a day's wages from every Irishman, in support of the Relief Fund. The propsition was loudly cheered, and will be acted upon; many were the remarks made during the evening, some of which were anything but complimentary to the Irish Thracian Robber.

> THE BATHS AND WASHHOUSER AT MANCHESTES Are increasing in popularity amongst the poor in that town.

THE TURN-OUT AT KEIGHLEY. TO THE TRADES OF BRITAIN.

FELLOW-WORKMEN, -As many of you may be still ment has been made till Monday, and 'tis feared still ley, most respectfully beg to call your attention to further obstacles will be thrown in the way of expediting the following brief statement of our grievances. Our business, which employs many thousands of men in this part of Yorkshire in the manufacture of wornumber of years; partly owing to the unprotected nature of the business, but more especially to the method of late adopted by the manufacturers of mixing wool, requiring additional skill and labour without giving proportionate wages. These causes combined have injured our trade so far as to reduce our earnings to about one-half of what they were twenty years ago, and it now takes a good workman to earn ten shillings per week by working extremely long hours.
Our employers themselves have frequently ad-

best means fof advancing public works in that dis. mitted that they knew of no body of workmen under trict, and particularly that most desirable and long. the canopy of heaven so badly paid as the woolso far as we can glean from some private letters now be done for our relief till the passing of the Corn Law and Free Trade measures. On the settlement of these mighty and all-impor-

Dublin to lay before the authorities the opinions and tant questions, we waited upon our employers, reresolutions of the meeting. While the object of the minding them of their promise, and most respectfully requesting them to advance our miserable but that the subjects entertained during the day will wages to a halfpenny per pound upon some kinds of embrace the present deplorable condition of the coun- wool, and to three farthings upon others. They all, try, and the nature of the remedies provided to meet as usual, pitied our condition, but lamented that we were rather too soon, the Free Trade measure not having got into full operation. We again waited upon them in a few weeks after, when three of them very readily complied, partially, with our request, by grant ing a farthing instead of a halfpenny, and promising, that if the others would fellow their example they from their late inactivity. Within the last few days the process of digging and cleansing out the potato refusing to imitate the example so honourably set by three of the most respectable of their own body compelled us reluctantly to adopt the only course left; namely, that of withholding our labour till they complied with our request. Our usual method of doing Clough, of Groves Mill, his combers were withdrawn, and placed under our protection. So determined however, were the manufacturers to prevent us from improving our wretched condition, that they entered into a combination against us, and turned us every man from our employment, throwing twelve or fifourselves, or those we had taken under our protection. You will see from this brief statement, fellow-

workmen, that under ordinary circumstances in matters of wages, we have always supported ourselves, and have been driven to the necessity of appealing to you on the present occasion through being turned from our employment. It is now seven weeks since our Free Trade employers deprived us of work, since which time we have suffered almost every thing which poverty could inflict. Not satisfied with refusing to employ us themselves, they have used every dispicable means they could invent to induce others to do the same. Instead of meeting us like men, to argue the question in dispute, they treat us Eastern desposts, and breathe nothing but their determination to either break up our union or starve us out of existence. This mean attempt to crush men already at the point of starvation has roused us to a spirit of resistance which nothing but the most desperate privation can overcome. You behold in for the clouds began to pour forth rain in such torrents, our case, fellow workmen, a body of overwrought that the poor creatures, all drenched with wet, deemed it and half-starved Englishmen, with families depending upon them, struggling with a number of York- for the people of Ireland? If your views are wound up is called an enlightened age, that their workmen shall not enjoy the privilege of the animal creation, s few notices posted up in different places by some law- | ourselves with the reflection that we have performed trying to carry out their scheme. Several of the towns in Lancashire have kindly promised to assist ignorance, presumption and avarice, believe us to capital, and consequently is but "a mockery, a delusion, letter. remain, fellow working men,

Yours most truly, On behalf of the woolcombers of Keighley, THOMAS WALTON, Chairman, JOHN FARRAR PICKLES, Secretary. P.S.—All communications must be addressed to John Pickles, Low Bridge, Keighley, Yorkshire.

THE KEIGHLEY CATTLE-SHOW. - HEARTLESS CON-DUCT OF THE LIBERAL LORD MORPETH.-The Keighley Agricultural Cattle Show was as usual a high day amongst the gentry, manufacturers, and farnot averaged for the last six months £2 per week; and mers. There were a great many extremely fat and will it be believed, that the paid committee in Dublin is overfed pigs, cows, and horses, but a miserable dishas been most productive, and that the poor class of paying an individual, in London, supposed to be at the play of lean and starved combers. We find no fault head of the Repeal movement £4 a week for doing noth- with the exhibition of fat and fine looking cattle, but ing; and that at a time too when gaunt famine bestrides | we think, if some few of our manufacturers who are the season. The supply was so abundant, in the like a Colossus the soil of Ireland. That Repeal, in very fond of raising pigs and poultry, would turn early part of the week, that the price rated at only London, has dwindled down to a mere nothing, thank their attention to prizes, for those who could exhi-God, is most true. The great Whig Repealer, who is bit the fattest, best clothed, and best educated now enjoying himself in the fastnesses of Derrayne, workmen, they would be coming a great deal nearer (where he is quietly shut out from the cries of his famish- the standard of Christianity. Amongst the many ing countrymen), must now be fully aware that the Irish- visitors who attended to honour the occasion, was men in London will not be sold to the merciful Whigs, Lord Morpeth, who being member for West Riding, like so many sheep. They are now, much to their credit was looked upon by the woolcombers as the very inbe it said, holding meetings to relieve the wants of their | dividual to act as arbitrator between them and their employers. They accordingly waited upon the great man at the Devonshire Arms, and conveyed to him dividuals. The Leinster relief committee has been they would rather that Ireland be legislated for after the an address, describing their situation, and wishing him to address the working class in the marketplace. Ilis lordship sent a very polite reply, excusing himself by saying that he had only attended the agricultural meeting by special invitation, and could 6d. to 10d. per stone under, relieving from four to ciples of the Charter, can serve Ireland; and then, in- not think of interfering with the combers and their six hundred weekly. Viscountess Forbes has not stead of those who hold the land governing the parlia- employers. Three of the combers attended the dinbeen unmindful of the wants of the poor about New- ment, the parliament of the united Irish people would ner in the evening, and caused much alarm to some govern the land. And it is not to be denied, looking at of that party, who apprehended that they had come of Clonguish parish. The public works presented the present position of affairs in Ireland, that Irishmen to insult them by exposing their conduct, and makare, every day becoming more convinced of the necessity ing Chartist speeches. We are sorry that we cannot give a verbatim report of the speech of the Vicechairman, who introduced his lordship, by all accounts it resembled a speech that had been blown of the O'Connell Tribute-well, it is not to be collected into the air by a bomb-shell, and had fallen down this year; and the reason assigned for its non-collection | in disjointed words, sentences, and syllables. The principal speech of the evening was made by one of the honourable manufacturers now giving the advance who adverted to the situation of the workmen in very humane terms, and he hoped that the other manufacturers would cultivate a better feeling with their workpeople. . "His lordship" took leave of the party at about eight a'clock, and was escorted to his carriage by a number of his admirers. Just before driving off, a manufacturer, far from being admired the reasons assigned for this outrage is on account of the scarcity of meal, in consequence of the difficulty and deto by the crowd giving three hearty and tremendous Brutal Whigs," and having also stifled the freedom of groans. The 7th of November is the general rent discussion at "Domination Hall," would be set down for for the inhabitants of Keighley, and many of the maa madman. The truth is this, the Irish people are nufacturers are looking forward to that dreadful pe-Thirty men have been employed every day since they thoroughly disgusted with his conduct. The exultation riod, thinking its near approach must frighten the were recommenced. The labourers were at first dis- of Little Johnny Russell, at having crushed the Repeal men to their terms. The combers, however, desatisfied because the work could only be given by agitation, will know no bounds. On that the spirit of clared that rent, or no rent, as they have ventured so task; and were under the impression that, however | Honest Jack Lawless could arise from its cold tomb, and far they will fight it out, though they should take

KEIGHLEY, October 20.-Ten weeks have now nearly elapsed since the manufacturers of Keighley turned off their combers for the attempt to procure the small advance at Clough's factory, and still no Should this prove correct, it will also prove that it is impossible to advance the character of the Keighley manufacturers, by inducing them to perform actions of honour and humanity, They always finish off like the swine, by returning to their filth and wallowing in the mire. The combers, on the other hand, continue, if anything, longer and firmer, and have made up their minds to stand all consequences. Silsden, about four miles from Keighley, ventured Charter." to take a quantity of wool from Clough's, but what some people would call a just judgment befel him almost immediately afterwards, for a terrrible hurricane arose, some say accompanied with hailstones and showers of timber, which passed through his house and carried away nearly every pane of glass. The man lived in the neighbourhood of a number of nailmakers, and it is supposed that the fumes of the fires and hot iron produced the effect. Another similar character, of the Black Sheep species, had carried some wool to the same neighbourhood, and on going to wash the filthy article next day, discovered to his surprise, that either an earthquake or shall just relate one instance which happened last good my every charge. week. A very respectable and intelligent wool-comber, who has taken an active part in the struggle, make the public believe that I had been unwilling to meet was under the necessity of paying a visit to a manu- him. He knows it is false. I have never refused to meet

mother and sister he would have carried his threat | the time my eyesight was nearly gone to put me in a real into execution. After abusing the man with nearly to get my living! every term and title to be found in the Billingsgate vocabulary, he at last lamented that their good and trusty old dog, that had bitten and torn so many was not present, or otherwise he swore that he would conduct of this ruffian proves amongst other things, that it requires a Keighley manufacturer and a bulldog to worry a weolcomber. A correspondence bctween the United Trades and the combers has comsted goods, has been gradually growing worse for this menced, and it is hoped that the whole body will very soon be united with that association.

Correspondence.

AN IRISH REPEALER'S DEFENCE OF THE CHARTER,

(We have much pleasure) in giving insertion to the following excellent letter, from an Irishman, which was refused insertion in that "essentially Irisk" Janus-faced journal, the Nation.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-The following is a copy of a letter which I sent o Duffey, of the Nation, but that worthy who professes to be a stickler for "free discussion" would not condescend to give it insertion, nor even to acknowledge its receipt. Please to find a place for it in the columns of the only organ that has strictly advocated the pure principles of democracy, since the Northern Star, the Press, and the Union Star were put down in Ireland. previous to the insurrection of 1798, by the infernal government of that day. It is nonsense for the work. ing people to expect justice from either the old or young Ireland party; in a word they are "rogues, all."

Yours respectfully, MICHAEL SEGRAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

Sir,-I rejoice to learn that you have succeeded so far in bearding the despotism of the Loyal Aristocratic Repeal Association. As you are on the side of free discussion, I hope you will give insertion to this letter, in reply to some editorial remarks that appear in the columns of your journal, and by means thereof grant me the privilege to express my sentiments through the medium of the Nation newspaper. Ireland has, for a lengthened period, waded through an ocean of political inconsistencies, unparralelled in the world's history, owing to the spurious teaching of O'Connell and the liberal presses of that country, so much so, that men teen hundred of us without the means of supporting scarcely maintain an opinion for one week together, continually changing like weather-cocks, and, I am sorry to say, that it is rear to find any genuine patriotism in that land that gave birth to so many of natures noblest If you have the proof, I challenge you to come here and heroes. But although my countrymen are so far behind give it. in the march of political knowledge, yet, I hope, the day is not far distant when men will have to be sincere as well as determined.

The following appeared in the Nation of August 15th,

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

Sir, as you are a professed advocate of freedom, should like to know what is your definition of the sacred word, or what kind of liberty you are prepared to demand shire Jews, who declare before high heaven and what in a repeal of a single Act of Parliament, and that you speak the national mind, then I blush for my degenerate us. I am willing to meet you at Oldham on Sunday next country, long has the toiling millions been duped by every species of humbug agitation, each having for its object the elevation of the middle classes in the scale of society, in no very measured terms. And it is, without doubt, this appeal, we are allowed to fall the victims of calculated to ameliorate the condition of the suffering Castlebar (Mayo), where great distress prevails, in no very measured terms. And it is, without doubt, thus appeal, we are allowed to fall the victims of close to find the country in such a state, that the respective to the property of the less and seditious characters, will have the effect of con- our duty. We, however, believe that an appeal to the | that constitutes their share of the "bloodless vistories," gregating together such crowds of people, that it is intelligent workmen of England in a case like ours accomplished by their "Liberator" and "Patriarchal deemed necessary, to the great harassing of the troops, cannot be made in vain, and that you will assist us Patriot of half a century." The working classes must be thus to drive them by quick and unexpected marches to in teaching the few presumptuous mortals who have the veriest fools in existence if they lend their assistance dared to insult the character of Englishmen, that to any agitation for the future that has not for its they are only exposing their ignorance and folly in specific object, the accomplishment of pure unsullied liberty which is a domestic legislature independant of the British Minister and based on the principles contained was not possible that they could meet before, and gave us, and trusting that the trades and towns through-out the kingdom will lend us a hand in checking qualified to protect labour from the avericious grasp of readers of the Star to judge of the truth of Mr. Bell's

and a snare." I now wish to draw your attention to an article that appeared in the Nation of the 26th of September, headed United Irishmen." In commenting on the immortal patriot, Thomas Russell, you say :---It was in the interim of his return and appointment,

that we have seen him in Tone's box of a house. Tone and he were inseparables, in that summer of 1790, with the rippling waves of the high tide whispering at their there were matured the principles of patriotism and nationality for which they died."

What a mighty change has come over your dreams; those "points" that to you were an "abomination" on the 15th of August, as if by magic, becomes "the prin of age, and possessed of his reasoning faculties, should be entitled to vote, provided he had been resident in the place during the last six months previous to the election, necessary to be resident within the kingdom, to hold no age of twenty-five years, and that each representative should be allowed a reasonably salary for his attendance in Parliament."

These, sir, are the principles of the brave patriots of 1798, and these are the principles adopted by two hun- ments for the final settling of this matter upon equal dred and seventy delegates of the Irish Volunteers that met at Dungarvan, in the month of September, 1780, and the money came from, all he knew was, that he was told those are the glorious "points" of the Charter, which are to you an "abomination." I can easily understand leave the matter with the intelligent readers of the Star O'Connell's motive for calumniating the Chartist, but I to judge for themselves whether a man would go to a am at a loss to guess what reason you have to find fault | conference, at a distance of near 100 miles, and not with the spirit and tone of their proceedings. It cannot be for ousting the base, brutal and bloody Whigs at the not enter into the question before the delegates, nor last general election, and thus preventing the Irish traitors continuing the sale of their unfortunate country for | do for him but I must meet him in Heywood. I profovernment patronage? Is it for sending a petition to he House of Commons, with three millions and a half of signatures, in favour of a Repeal of the Union, and mother numerously signed against the damuable Coercion Bill? Is it for meeting the Government threats against Ireland with a complete negative, and telling the iron Duke "trumpet tongued" that if he dare draw the exterminating sword on the Irish repealers, away went the Chartist scabbard? Is it for breaking through the tion I made at the Middleton meeting. This letter has accursed national and religious prejudices of centuries. destroying the evil effects of Orangeism in England, and creating a friendly feeling between the Saxon native and the Celtic exiles? Or is it for nobly sympathising in Lancashire, and had it not been that statements apart with the oppressed of every country in the world? Those proceedings instead of meriting your censure are highly worthy of imitation, and I can assure you that I, as an individual, look with sovereign contempt on the professng patriot who cannot extend his views beyond the mere limits of his own country. I will admit that self-preservation is the first law of nature, but yet the real philanthropist will rejoice, and, if practicable, lend his assistadvance has been made towards a settlement. Some ance, to the growing spirit of liberty, no matter what the of the factories are running only daylight, while all colour of the people, the creed they profess, or the counthe manufacturers are at their wits' end to procure try they belong to. Ah, sir, were the leaders of the tops to carry on business with. We understand Irish people sincere in their profession of patriotism, and that two of the three manufacturers who have had the regeneration of their oppressed country at heart, hitherto given the advance, have given notice to dis- | did they possess the expansive mind, the noble virtues | continue it, and to fall to the level of the remainder. and genuine patriotism of the heroes of '98, they would sound, stout, safe, snug, serviceable, strapping, bridge over a thousand of your gulfs if necessary, to shake hands with the democracy of any country that sturdy, shining, surefooted, sleek, smooth, spunky, offered their assistance in bursting the accursed fet | well-skinned, sized, and shaped, leather-colour Horse, ters that has bound down their native land for so many centuries.

In conclusion, I wish to observe, that I entirely concur in the feeling expressed by thousands of Irishmen on this strain, sprain, spasms, spayin, stringhalt, staggers, side of the channel, not to support any agitation that has strangles, seeling, sellander, surfeit. seams, strumous They appear to have no fear whatever of defeating not for its object the accomplishment of those glorious swellings, serrances, scratchts, splint, squint, scarf, their employers, providing they can kept their own party from going in, and very few cases of that kind have yet occurred. Last week a comber living at have yet occurred. Last week a comber living at have yet occurred.

> I am, Sir, an Irish exile and a Chartist, MICHAEL SEGRAVE.

> > MESSRS. DIXON AND BELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAR.

me no alternative. Inasmuch as that letter does not tell me no alternative. Inasmuch as that letter does not tell stubs, straw, seage, corn, or Scotch grass; can carry the truth, which I will now lay before the public as briefly ten stone, with great speed and long strokes. Upset as possible, which having done, this shall be the last time some other mysterious occurrence had levelled the I will occupy the columns of the Star with the subject, warshhouse and carried away the rings. To give the contenting myself with the honourable proposal which I public an idea of the conduct and disposition of the made to Mr. Bell to meet him before the public in the ords of the long chimneys in this neighbourhood, we Working Man's Hall at Oldham, at any time, to make Mr. Bell, in his letter of the 6th inst., endeavours to

facturer. His fordship not being at home, his son him on fair and honorable terms. He says, "he has presented himself, and on finding that the obnoxious written to me repeatedly." I certainly received a letter individual had dared to pay them a visit on the from Mr. Bell, which was so replete with the classic lanbusiness of his employers, he instantly ordered him guage of Billingsgate that I would have considered it a off the premises, or otherwise he would kick him off. disgrace to have answered it. In that letter he design-on the 15th instant there was the largest number of The comber would have reasoned with him upon the lated me a "public liar," "denouncer," &c., &. Ald exasperated him, and had it not her for his own vered two lectures for a fund which my friends got up at £2,200.

Mr. Bell then goes on to relate certain transactions which took place at a meeting for the "Ten Hours Bill." at Heywood, and says that my excuse for not meeting him was that I had thrown the matter into the hands of the have worried him to death on the premises. The South Lancashire delegates, and deliberately states that "to this arrangement I have never been asked to be a party." The following correspondence will show how far this is true, and also show that Mr. Bell was aware of the fact, when he sent the deputation to me at that time. In the letter which appeared in the Star of the 10th inst. Mr. Bell says "I have also prevailed upon the Chartist Council to write to address the same request." By this it would appear that Mr. Bell had put his case into the hands of the Heywood Council to make the necessary arrangements for the final settlement of this matter. In consequence of which they sent the following:-Heywood, August 10th, 1846.

Dear Sir,-We are sorry to inform you that the assertions that you and others made at the Middleton meeting have caused much uneasiness amongst the members of the Chartist Association of this locality. We are told that what you said as regards the Birmingham Conferonce being paid by the Tories is false. Mr. Bell is much dissatisfied, and is determined either to make you prove your assertions or retract them, or he will placard the town of Heywood setting you down as a public liar. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Secretary. James Milne, Treasurer. P.S .- Please to let us know if you will meet Mr. Bell in this town and make good your assertions or retract

On the receipt of this I acted as I have always done in all questions of a public nature, consulted with the Chartist body, who thought that as the statements were made before the assembled Chartists of South Lancashire, and not before any particular locality, that in justice to both parties the South Lancashire delegates should be called together as soon as possible, I, therefore, wrote to the Heywood Council to that effect.

On the 26th of August the post brought me a letter om Mr. Bell and one non
This is a copy of Mr. Bell's:—
Mills Lane, Heywood, from Mr. Bell and one from the Council.

August 24th, 1846. Sir,-I am exceedingly surprised that you should so ong delay returning an answer to the application mide to you by the Chartist committee of this town. You made certain charges against me at the Middleton meeting, they have requested you to come here and prove the Why do you not come, they will pay your expenses! If you have proof it is your duty to give it. If you have no such proof, you had no right to make the charges. My opinion is, that you told a wilful lie, and that there were parties with you who knew that you were telling a lie.

I am, Sir, your's truly, WM. Bell.

To that letter I replied, I knew of no correspondence with the Heywood Council that I had not answered. This is the letter from the Heywood Council:-Heywood, August 25th, 1846.

Sir,-I received and laid your letter before the Heywoo's committee. The following is the resolution :-That we agree to the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting be called together as soon as possible to settle upon the time and place for the discussion, and would recommend the said delegate meeting to be held at Oldham," Your's, on behalf of the Heywood Council, JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Secretary.

I also received from Mr. Bell the following, notwithstanding his statement that he was "no party to the arrangement." Heywood, August 31st.

Sir,-It appears from your letter to the Heywood Council that you are desirous that the County Council should have something to do with the difference betwixt and there make arrangements for you to prove the four assertions you made at the Middleton meeting. Your's respectfully, P.S.—You state to the Heywood Council that you will

pay me for delivering the two lectures for your fund, and uest them to send you word what th lectures. If they have not done so, allow me to say that I should have charged five shillings for that business, and one shilling I gave to the subscription makes six, which I hope you will remit me on the first opportunity .- W. B. This correspondence I laid before the Observation Committee, who immediately agreed that the delegates should meet at Oldham on Sunday, October 11th, as it

When the deputation called upon me in the room, when the meeting was over of which he speaks, I replied "No, it is not right that I should do so, inasmuch as with the consent of the council, and all parties, the case is now in the hands of the County Council, who are called together through the Star. At my lodgings, the deputation said that I had promised to meet Mr. Bell in Heywood. So Mr. Bell says in his letter of the Star of last Saturday.

But he ought to have given the whole of the statement. feet, these two great souls looked at each other, then and In reply to this statement of the deputation, I said, 'Yes." Mr. Bell challenged me to discuss the merits or demerits of a certain document drawn up by the parties attending the Birmingham Conference, and to prove that it was not in accordance with the principles of the People's Charter. In answer, I said "No, Bell, I am not ciples of patriotism and nationality" on the 26th of fool enough to take upon me to discuss the merits or de-September. I have before me a history of Ireland merits of a document, I have never seen But I will written by Alston, in which he states the principles of the tell you what I will do, I will meet you before your own society of United Irishmen, that Russell was mainly in- townsmen, and prove to their satisfaction, that the parstrumental in forming, to be as follows :- "In the plan | ties who paid you for drawing it up will not pay you for which they submitted to the country, they proposed that advocating the principles of the People's Charter. And the Parliament should be annual; that the whole king- if that is what he wants, I will stop until to-morrow dom should be divided into three hundred electorates, night." I remained in Heywood until the following all as equal in population as possible; that neither the morning, and if that was what he wanted he could have elector nor the representative should be disqualified by had it. This fact should not be lost sight of; the docuwant of property, but that every man twenty-one years ment he wanted me to discuss was not printed until three weeks after the Middleton meeting took place.

false statements at the Middleton meeting. Why did he and that to be qualified for a representative, it was only not do it? Simply because, as he told one of his friends in Heywood, "that he did not know where the money came from until the Sunday that Mr. O'Connor opened the New Hall at Manchester." When I suppose the paymaster told him that it was not Protectionist money. In fact, we met before the South Lancashire delegates on Sunday last, and were prepared to enter into arrangeterms. And there, too, he said, "he did not know where it did not come from the Protectionists." I, therefore, know where the money came from! He, however, would allow them to adjudicate upon it; in fact, nothing would fered to meet him in Oldham, which was neither Heywood nor Manchester, and near an equal distance from both towns, were there was a hall that could accommodate the public.

Let me ask if Mr. Bell is able to prove that I made

I paid him six shillings in order that I might not be again insulted with his palaver about my obligations to him. And now as there are no financial matters betwixt us, we are on equal terms, and still stand by every assernecessarily run to a great length, but in justice to myself and the cause, I have been compelled to give a full history of the thing. The truth of this letter is well known from truth had been made in the Star, I would not have troubled you on the subject. I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

WM. DIXON. Manchester, Oct. 13th, 1846. [* Mr. Dixon's letter was received last week, but excluded through want of room.—Ed. N. S.)

AN UNPARALLELED HORSE.—The following description of a horse for sale, by a new auctioneer, named Jacobs, in Demerara, almost out-rivals the liveliest sallies of George Robins :- A strong, staunch, steady, of superlative symmetry, called "Sir Tatton," with small star and swift, square-bodied, slender-shouldered, sharp sighted, and steps stately, free from saddle-backed, shell-toothed, slim-gutted, surbated, skin scabbed, short-winded, splay-footed, or shoulder-slipped; and is sound in the sword point and stiflejoint. Has neither sick-spleen, sleeping evil, setfast, snaggle teeth, sand crack, subcutaneous sores, or shattered hoofs; nor is sour, sulky, stubborn, surly, or sullen in temper; neither shy or skittish, slow, sluggish, nor stupid; he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snivels, snuffles, snorts,

Public Records.—During the last week a very large collection of the Admiralty records have been removed from the stores of Deptford Dockvard, where they have long been deposited, to the White Tower in the Tower of London, and so numerous are they, that they fill not only the great countil chamoer, but that interesting specimen of antiquity, the Norman or Cæsar's Chapel, one of the finest remains of military ceclesiastical structures in the kingdom. They extend in nearly an unbroken series from the time of Henry III., and those relating to the preparations made for repelling the invasion of the Spanish Ararmada very numerous.

price low.

THE HAYDON FUND subscription has now reached

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

I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—By Eon. THE REVOLUTION IN GENEVA.

The Revue de Geneve, which may be regarded as the official organ of the new Government, states in its number of the 14th that the most perfect calm continues to reign in the city. It states that the Government has received from the governments of several other cantons the most lively assurances of sympathy. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the late government in the affair of the 7th is stated in this journal to have been eighty, of this number, however, only nine or ten were killed; on the side of the people there were only two killed

and nine wounded. We shall be anxious to learn the proposals of the provisional government for the amendment of the enstitution, and their views as to the instructions to be given to the representative of Geneva at the next meeting of the Diet. We are the more anxious because the English Whig papers already affect to regard the provisional government as one of "moderate" principles; and the Morning Chronicle announces with no little satisfaction that "MULLER, who was the first to raise the cry of 'Liberty or death, is not a member of the provisional government." In Le Veen du Peuple, a paper said to represent the ultra-section of the revolutionists, it is soggested that the enemies of the people, viz., the late government, should be made pecuniarily responsible for the damage done in the late collision. the amount to be awarded to each heing estimated by the declaration of the party injured, and that they should be tried and punished with exile, by a revolutionary tribunal established for that purpose; that the Academy should be dissolved and remodelled: and that the Protestant clergy should be subjected to re-election by the people in their respective cures. These demands appear to us to be moderate enough, yet we are given to understand that they are not regarded with any great favour by the new Governson why the Conservatives and higher classes in government, without however approving the prinacts of their predecessors." We trust that the English Whig press does not truly represent the new Gothemselves to be cheated out of the fruits of their Address of the Fraternal Democrats, given below, Actors over the purse-proud burgher-aristocrats. they neglect to secure to themselves the guarantees the "Address" above alluded to.

MEETING OF THE FRATERNAL DEMO-CRATS. — THE GENEVESE REVOLU-

At the usual meeting of this body on Monday evening last, October 19, John Moy in the chair, the following new members were elected: - Phillip W'Grath (President of the Chartist Executive), John

Jean Jacques Rousseau to the present time. The article elicited much applause.

ount of the recent revolution in Geneva. was received with much applause. JOHN ARNOTT seconded, and HENRY Ross sur-

and ordered to be sent to the Northern Star for pub-After the transaction of some minor business, the

assembly adjourned. ADDRESS OF THE FRATERNAL DEMO

THE PEOPLE OF GENEVA. " All Men are Brethren."

VICTORIOUS GENEVESE,

the enemies of freedom and progress. As lovers of liberty and workers in the cause of would have caused us the utmost alarm, but for the whether they would support in silence Prussia, Austria, patriotic acts of the people of the liberal cantons, or their auxiliaries placing a lance to their heart and particularly those of Berne and the Canton de Vaud, knife to their throat! whose glorious though bloodless revolutions have done so much for the advance of democracy. The so-called conservative, but really destructive policy sursued by the late government of Geneva, unfortunately rendered nugatory the sacrifices and efforts of the liberal cantons; that policy you have now put down with a strong hand. Compelled to fall back upon "the right of insurrection," you have proven yourselves worthy of victory by your heroic and humane exercise of that sacred right—the last resource of an outraged people.

Great questions which have hitherto been stifled in the Federal Diet, must, and will now be brought of Saldanha, the Duke of Terceira, Don Carlos Masto an issue. The monstrous outrage of handing over carhenas, and the Marquis of Fronteira. one of the three directing cantons to those archplotters against human progress—the Jesuits, must be remedied. The safety of Swiss liberty demands a radical change in the existing relations of the canled: menaced by the overgrown military despotisms gal with respect to its foreign relations of an especial surrounding her, Switzerland must become one in- nature. dissoluble and vigorous whole. Lastly, that shameful disgrace to the Swiss name, the sale of so-called freemen to princely despots, to do the work of tyranny in keeping nations in slavery, must be brought to a close. We are aware that this heavy crime is has been suspended, the kingdom placed under marchargeable only upon some of the minor cantons, tial law, the capital put in a state of siege, the and under present circumstances, cannot be pre- principal square thronged with troops, all the thovented by the veritable freemen of the great and liberal cantons, but a proper revisal of the federal constitution would place in the hands of the majo- tary reign of terror in full sway in Lisbon. nity of the Swiss people the power to put an end to On the 24th ult. a conspiracy against the late this treason against liberty, and blasphemy against government was detected and defeated by the meathe free Swiss name.

We are gratified to observe that you have commanded your provisional government to examine and reform will be so effectual as to prevent the necespears to us, are essential:-

First, the sovereign power of law-making, and the perfect projected laws, are useful; but those projected laws should never become the actual laws of the commonwealth until sanctioned by a majority of the people, in their "primary assemblies." To delegate the power of law-making to a body of representatives, duals—a fatal mistake. This great truth was first pro-

her victory. rmed, but also that the armed force of the republic was received with offensive hauteur,

long will the people be despoiled of that plenty and resigning the command of the regiments. Some abandoned the idea of having another affair of arms moreover that "all men are equal,"—and seeing no real happiness which should be the reward of their toil, and objections were made and removed, the decrees were with the Europeans. It is said that Kowitti declines son why one set of men should be required to do the which, in accordance with nature's laws, they should

Citizens of Geneva, Men of Switzerland, Breth-

ren of the Human Race; to you, and through you to

all the people of Switzer land, we express our earnest

hopes, that you may triumphantly progress in perfeeting your political and social institutions, until a state of veritable equality shall guarantee you a real and lasting liberty. Lastly, if conspiring despots should dare to interfere with the Swiss people in their efforts to reform and perfect their institutions, we earnessly hope that the nations will prove their brotherhood by refusing to follow the banners of their tyrants, and will; on the contrary, give their fraternal aid to the propaganda of regenerated Switzer- Santa Maria, close to the latter, sallied forth, and Signed by the Secretaries. G. JULIAN HARNEY, native of Great Britain. CARL SCHAPPER, native of Germany.

native of France. J. A. MICHELOT, native of Switzerland. - Schabelitz, native of Scandinavia. PETER HOLM. native of Poland. LOUIS OBORSKI. native of Hungary. N. NEMETH.

London, October 19th, 1846. In the above address it will be observed that war is invoked, not against the burgher-aristocrats, but against the principle of aristocracy. There can be no doubt that the conspirators who directed cannon shot to be poured upon the people, richly deserved hanging, and if they had got their deserts would have got the gallows for their reward. Still, from an abhorence of bloodshed, we would rather that the rascals escaped with whole skins, provided the people take the necessary measures to render their enemies powerless for the future. If they do not, the knaves will, when once they have recovered from their fright, conspire again to promote the restoration of the old order of things; when the people may have cause to regret their moderation. Again, we say, there is no safety for the people, but in placing the actual power of the state in the hands of the proletarians, and securing to the workers the full fruits of their labour.

On the question of the "interference of the great powers," the National has the following excellent

article:— We never doubted of the ill-will of the monarchies square, where the troops were assembled, and obey ment. This being the case, the Morning Chronicle against the victorious insurrection of Geneva: we are the orders of his superior officers there. significantly remarks—"There is an intelligible rea- aware that they will do all they can to prevent the In the morning, at eight o'clock, Lisbon had the Helvetic federation from constituting itself according to appearance of a city suddenly invested by a military Geneva should for a time support the provisional the wishes of the sovereign people. What they have force. In the square of the Terreiro do Pago, a turalready attempted is a sufficient notice of what they may bulent soldiery was collected, shouting for their ciples upon which it was formed, or condemning the again endeavour to accomplish. At present a pressing newly restored commanders, and the Generals Sademonstration on the part of Austria is announced, who danha and Terceira; Dom Carlos Mascarhenhas was wishes that a note should be prepared collectively by again at the head of the municipal guards; the Marvernment of Geneva; any way, we trust that the France, Prussia, and the Cabinet of Venna, expressing quis of Fronteira, and all the most violent of the Genevese people will be on the alert, and not suffer the opposition of those three Powers, and menacing, if military partisans of the Cabral government, in uninecessary, an armed intervention. It will be curious to form; around this staff a large number of civil emhard won victory. The changes indicated in the see M. Guizot throwing off the mask, and openly uniting ployes, embracing their heroic allies with formidable with two absolute monarchies against a nation mistress | moustaches and martial aspects, and affording touchcan alone ensure to the Genevese rewards equal to to organise her government as she pleases. The man of ing spectacles of the civism of the members of the their sacrifices. If now, with arms in their hands, | Chent wanted but this last chapter to his history. It macri c clubs, and a sense of mutual satisfaction at will be complete after that. To speak the truth, how- the restoration of the good old regime of sword law ever, we are but little alarmed at those menaces, because and empregado government. The dependence of the pointed out by the Fraternal Democrats, their vic- the employment of force at this moment is perilous for new government on the people's affections was tory will have been in vain, and the battle will have all parties. There is not a man in Europe who can tell evinced by a goodly disposition of field-pieces in the to be once more fought, perhaps too, under more un- the effects which may be produced by the first cannon Terreiro do Pago, and a constitutional demonstrafavourable circumstances. We shall here introduce shot, and if the Swiss resist, as we are convinced they tion of the requisite physical force of herse, foot, and will with the same patriotism and courage they have artillery to trample or to mow down all epposition to hitherto manifested, it would not be impossible but that the will of the two marshals, who were settling the the aggressors may have commenced a more expensive new forms of representative government in the midst game than they calculated. Europe loves and desires of a military horde in the streets of a peaceful capital. peace. She is right; it is the sentiment of conservation | The people looked on in sullen silence and astonishwhich actuates her; she will, therefore, con-ider twice ment. The shopkeepers closed their stores, and before she engages in an adventure. Nations are orders were issued to prevent the departure of all brethren, and revolutions are allies. We fear much vessels. No resistance whatever was made or atmore secret intrigues, the seeds of division, concealed tempted. All people seemed utterly bewildered by calumny, and all the vile means employd by men who. I this extraordinary step of the Queen. The general Arnott (the Somers Town Chartist rhymer), and feel no scruple when their object is to return to power. impression seemed to be that their interests were be-Wm. Robson (Manager of the Workmen's Own Shop, The danger is there, and not elsewhere. And what trayed by a member of the government, and some of pretext can be made for exciting an insurrection? 1t the military authorities entrusted with the defence of The CHAIRMAN read an important and interesting is at present pretended that the Radicals wish to destroy the city. It is needless to conceal the fact that the article from Young America, describing the "Pro- the federal pact in order to accuse Switzerland of a vio- Duke of Palmella and the Count of Bomfim, whether gress of Reform and Reformers," from the days of lation of treaties and a want of faith. But, we repeat, wrongfully or with reason, were, and still are, looked the Radicals never entertained the intention of substitut- upon by a large portion of the supporters of the late ing the winter, although five or six hundred vessels part. Having, many of us, arrived at a knowledge of ing a military for a federative republic. They loudly government as being privy to the measures taken for laden with corn were now on their way from America these fixed facts, we are for progressing to the remedy, HENRY Ross read from the Northern Star an declared at Bern, at Vand, at Zurich, and in the Council the dawnfall of the government. of State of Zurich itself, that it wished to draw closer | On the 7th instant the decrees were published dis- tion of that supply will be required for Algeria, where and easy, than continuing Julian Harney read and moved the adoption of an strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers, and appointing the Martha strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the members missing the late ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the ministers are strengthen the bonds of union between the ministers are strengthen the bond JULIAN HARNEY read and moved the adoption of an and strengthen the bonds of union between the members of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the quis of Saldanha President of the Council of Min- had completely burnt up the crops. The Address of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the quis of Saldanha President of the Council of Min- had completely burnt up the crops. The Address of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the quis of Saldanha President of the Council of Min- had completely burnt up the crops. The Address of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the quis of Saldanha President of the Council of Min- had completely burnt up the crops. The Address of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the quis of Saldanha President of the Council of Min- had completely burnt up the crops. The Address of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the definition. government by which it is represented. It is not by us only that this opinion has been ann unced. It has been ported, the Address, which was unanimously adopted a thousand times repeated, and with the greatest preci- Minister for Foreign Affairs, now Portuguese Minion, during the agitation which proceeded the reform of lister at the Court of France; Dom Manoel de Por- wards of 40. the constitution of Bern. It was developed two years tugal e Castro Minister of Marine; Senhor J. J. Vasince at the Diet, and again this year, on the niscussion lente Farinho Minister of Justice. of the subject of the Jesuits and of the league of the seven Cantons. About a year since, M. Eazy, who the new law of elections, under which the deputies credit demanded by M. Guizot for the expense of CRATS (ASSEMBLING IN LONDON) To is now President of the Provisional Government of were to be elected for the new Cortes (that were to couriers, the National says:— Geneva, published in the National three remarkable be), on the 11th inst. articles, in which he explained in what manner the Radicals regarded the question, and how they proposed to resolve it. The hostile Governments, therefore, are We congratulate you on your gallant victory over fully aware of the bearing of the present movement; tney know that it is legal, that it does not exceed the limits which every society possesses of modifying its condition; universal equality, we naturally regard with intense they know that it in no manner violates the treaties of interest every political movement occurring within which the revolution of July destroyed the greater part. the bounds of Switzerland-the birth-place of Eu- It would, therefore, be a declaration of war against the rocean liberty. The fatally retrogressive and liberti- revolution of July, and against our frontiers at the arrested. The new ministry does not possess the cidal policy of Lucerne, which policy, has, unhap- gates of Lyons, and within a few leagues of Paris. It pily, been supported by some of the minor cantons, would then be our duty to demand of the people of July

> The National is right-nations are brethren, an Revolutions are allies. Should the tyrants march against Switzerland, the people may march against their tyrants!

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Oct. 11.—On the night of the 6th inst. counter-revolution was carried into effect by orders directly and spontaneously conveyed to the Marquis

This coup d'etat the result of the joint action of French and Belgian influence exercised at this Court, intimately connected with the supposed predominance of French influence in Spain, is to be consitons, the Federal Pact must, therefore, be remodel- dered as the demonstration of a new policy in Portu-

> The Palmella ministry has ceased to exist-one headed by the Marquis of Saldanha is now in power. the fiery partisans of the Cabrals have been placed in the highest military commands. The constitution roughfares leading into it commanded by artillery, the streets scoured by cavalry patroles, and a mili-

ures of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, minister of war. That plot was concocted by Terceira, Mascarhenas, Fronteira, and Castilha. On its failure, it was then report upon your present political constitution, determined to revolutionize the country by means of with a view to its thorough reform. We trust that the capitalists of Lisbon, instead of the military. The bank directors and those of the other insolvent sity in future of such violent remedies as that you companies were induced to enter into the views of have just passed through. That the popular sove- the conspirators of the court and barracks, and a reignty may not be illusory, two safeguards, it ap- determination to thwart the government by all the means in the power of the former was come to. This determination made known to the government, appointment of all the officers of the state, political, it was expected would lead to the resignation of dvil, and military, must be retained in the hands of ministers, and that step the opponents of governthe people. Deliberative assemblies, to mould and ment knew was not foreign to the wishes of the Duke of Palmella. It did not take place, however; the object to effect a counter revolution was too evident

to the majority of the ministers. The Cabralists then found themselves baffled in all their attempts, and new efforts were made to get even though those representatives may be elected Saldanha to come forward as the ostensible leader of by universal suffrage, is, in reality, to delegate the the party that was to upset the government. A new exercise of the popular sovereignty to a few indivi- character was to be given to the conspiracy, new objects were to be avowed, and instead of a mere claimed by that great citizen of your commonwealth, military bouleversement of a popular government, JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, the glory of whose the counter-revolution was to be effected by the immortal name pales into utter darkness the names | Court. On the night of the 6th instant the chiefs of of proudest kings, and mightiest conquerors. You the conspiracy assembled in the palace at Belem, have now an opportunity of reducing to practice the Saldanha, Terceira, and Fronteira; and in the garsublime theory he enunciated. Its realization was dens of the palace their active agents, the colonels once promised in the celebrated "Constitution of lately dismissed from several regiments for acts of '23;" may Geneva-at this moment victorious as treason, had been claudestinely introduced and kept fort, also thirty or forty cattle, the property of the France, be more fortunate in securing the fruits of there in readiness for action. Among the latter was contractor, with a number of others belonging to a Colonel Lucotte, a Frenchman, who had obtained different people. A party was sent out the same should be under the direct controll of theentire body diately told that a change of ministry had been tractor at Fort Beautort, in the charge of six Hotof the citizens. Had this been the case at the time of determined on, and it would be necessary at once to tentots. These men were waylaid by Kaffirs, at a the recent conflict, the painful and fratricidal specsing the decrees. The duke expressed his readiness drift near Hermann's Place, Blinkwater, who fired

by justice which you may not accomplish. Schements set forth in it were not true. Very burghers, who were killed on Sunday, were brought heroism—while we approve of your clemency to the decided and angry language was then held to heroism-while we approve of your clemency to the decided and angry language was then held to into town by Lieut. Skead.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Files of the Adelaide Observer and of the South forth put it out of the power of any class of the ultimately stated, if compelled to sign it, he would community to domineer over the masses. It has immediately state the real facts of the dismissal of been a just reproach levelled against all past revolthe ministry. The duke was then informed he lutions, that such changes have hitherto benefitted should remain that night at the palace. The royal

Bomfim, whose own son was delegated by the con- killed. spirators to convey to the commanders of the different regiments the orders signed by his father.

At about one o'clock in the morning, on the 7th inst., the "altas personagems" of the conspiracy, accompanied, it is stated in the Patriota, by his Majesty Don Ferdinand, and the dismissed colonels. who were in waiting for them at the door of the Palace Gardens and the residence of the General proceeded to the barracks of the 1st Regiment. Colonel Miranda, on being summoned to give up the command of his regiment, refused, but on the King coming forward and calling on him in the Queen's name, he obeyed her orders, and the dismissed Cabralist, Colonel Marcelli, was placed in command. His Majesty then proceeded with the conspirators to the quarters of the Lancers, where matters were similarly arranged, and finally his Majesty, "seeing affairs settled," and a sufficient number of troops poured into the thoroughfare leading to the city to effect a counter-revolution, returned to the palace.

At four o'clock in the morning these troops entered Lisbon, sword in hand, and were joined there by about 200 of the Naval Battalion, 300 of the Grenadier Guards, and the 10th and 16th regiments. This force, not exceeding originally 1,600 men, took up their position in the principal square, and remained there under arms all that day. Colonel Cabrera, one of the patriot commanders, made a show of a refusal to give up the castle of St' George when first summoned; but this patriotic gentleman, after the late fire, has afforded shelter to several families. At having refused admittance to a large body of the people, who came to the assistance of the castle governor, was prevailed upon to give up at an early hour in the morning, and, it is said, has been duly recompensed for his obedience. The only commander who peremptorily refused to obey the orders of the riumphant conspirators, was Colonel Passos, of the Artillery; he resisted all solicitations, offers, and menaces, until an order, signed by the Count of Bomfim, was brought to him to take his corps to the

REPORTED INSURRECTION AGAINST THE ABSOLUTE QUEEN. By special express letters from Lisbon of the 12th, have come to hand, which state that the new governhas received telegraphic information from Oporto of a very unpleasant nature, respecting the Queen's Lieutenant of the Northern provinces to the

confidence of the nation." Other information, no less disagreeable, but which could not be altogether depended on, had been received, namely, that the Count of Antas, who had been in command of the troops in the Northern pro-

The (Madrid) Espectador of the 14th inst. states, from the frontiers of Portugal, that the counter-revolution has caused great dissatisfaction at Campomayor and at Elvas. A letter from Badajoz of the 10th states that on the morning of that day a heavy scoundrel, Louis Philippe.] firing was heard, and it was reported that the people on the frontier had risen, and demanded the revocation of the decrees of the Queen, and the restoration of the constitution of 1820. It was added that two officers of the garrison of Elvas and one of the garrison of Campomayor had been killed in the movement,

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

which was still going on.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

(From the South African Commercial Advertiser of

thousand infantry and two thousand horse, were moving in three columns on that district of rugged country at the sources of the Buffalo where the main strength of the Gaika Kaffirs is supposed to be concentrated. A few days more will settle this point. In the meantime, it is reported that a body of Kaffirs are attempting to interpose themselves between the troops and the colony, with the view of intercepting convoys, and acting by small parties on various parts of the frontier. In this last they have been unhappily successful; for though their parties generally suffer great loss in killed and wounded, they have carried off great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the loss of life on the side of the colonists have been unusually severe—five brave young men of the Stellenbosch levy having fallen in one skirmish.

At the above date, the General was encamped on the Buffalo mountains. On the 5th, Colonel Somer-set left head-quarters to co-operate with Colonel Hare in a movement on the Kaffirs in the Amatola. Very little seems to have been done by the troops. (From the Frontier Times of Aug. 11.)

Monday.-Yesterday, during the morning service. the mournful tidings were received from Niemand's kraal, that five of the Stellenbosch's burghers had fallen on that morning in an encounter with the enemy in the neighbourhood of the favourite Kaffir haunt, "Hell Poort."

Tuesday.—Received information from Fort Beaufort, that fourteen hundred sheep, belonging to Mr. B. Trollop, were taken by Kaffirs from Fort Beau-

Files of the Adelaide Observer and of the South

Australian Register, to the 13th of June, have reached us. The resources of the colony continue to be de-

signed, and the Duke of Palmella and the Count acting at present in conjunction with Heki, and is same duty, serve in the same campaign, and fight the Bomfim remained prisoners in the palace that night, | coquetting with Nene (the allay of the British) and | same battles for 7 dols. per month, for which others and were only liberated at noon the following day, professing a willingness to join him. There had been received 10 dols., proposed to increase also the pay of and all communications with them, while thus con- a great battle between two tribes, about thirty miles privates in the regular army. And to this the Whigs, fined. was prohibited, except in the case of the Count from Auckland, in which about sixty natives were

HURRICANE AT NEWFOUNDLAND,

GEEAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY .- One of the most terrific and destructive storms of wind and rain by which Newfoundland has ever been visited occurred on Saturday, September 19th. We lament having to record, as the effect of this visitation (so far as already ascertained), a great loss of life and property, and much fear that we shall yet hear of numerous other disasters. Many vessels have been totally wrecked or dismasted; boats in immense numbers have been swamped, or driven from their moorings, and dashed to pieces against the rocks. A vast number of fishing stages | quired to fight for; neither proposed that the fight and flakes in various harbours on the eastern coast and ers should be taken by lot from rich and poor within Conception Bay, with, in some instances, the fruits out any chance of backing out or buging out; neiof the owners' toils during the fishing season, entirely ther proposed that the pay of the officers and men swept away. Houses have been blown from their foundations, and torn in fragments-in two lamentable instances crushing beneath the ruins some of their unfortunate tenants. Trees, in almost every direction, havebeen uprooted from their beds, or broken in pieces, by the fury of the gale. Many bridges, fences, and other erections have also been carried away, or much injured by the great and rapid rise of the rivers, which, in serving the people in a legislative capacity; and if I some instances, rose fully ten feet above their ordinary levels, deluging the low lands near their courses, and own medicine: they should serve, every devil of strewing their margins with immense quantities of wrecked materials.

Among the most distressing results of the gale, we may particularise the total destruction of that spacious but unfinished building, the Natives' Hall, which, since about five p.m., it fell with an awful crash, and by its fall, melancholy to relate, a brother and sister, of the name of Duggan, of the respective ages of about five and twenty years, were killed, and their mother so severely injured that hopes are scarcely entertained of her recovery. Several others were more or less hurt.

The new church of St. Thomas appears to have been lifted from its foundation by the force of the gale, as it has been removed several inches from its former position. A great portion of the fine new brick house in course of erection for E. M. Archibald, Esq., and rapidly approching completion externally, was blown down. About twenty other buildings, mostly unfinished, have been levelied to the ground, and many others inmuch damaged. The arch of that fine stone erection, the King's-bridge, is entirely gone. The River-head bridges have also suffered, although not to the same

From ports to the southward the news is very disressing. At Petty Harbour, where, as before stated, the Dartford was lost, considerable damage was done to the fishing boats, stages, &c., and one man, named Patrick Kelly, a cooper, was killed by the fall of a stage. At Bay Bulls, about forty boats are stated to have been swamped or broken to pieces against the rocks, many stages destroyed, and, by the full of a store, two brothers, young men damed Brien, were crushed to death, and their father had his limbs fractured. Four vessels bound to this port, three of which had run into Bay stand by the wayside and warn the philanthropist that a Balls for shelter, bazely escaped shipwreck by cutting away their masts; they are, we are informed, the Margaret Parker, Culleton, belonging to Messrs. Parker and Gleeson, from Sydney; the Sir John Harvey, belonging to Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co.; and schooner Trial, also schooner Pieneer, belonging to Mr. W. Greeve, horrors of poverty, know that they preach a LIE-know loading, Poach Cove-one man drowned. The school that the natural and inalienable rights of every son of ner Dartford, of this port, belonging to Mr. W. Dillon, Adam are alike-know that the poor man has the same loading with fish at Petty Harbour, was likewise lost. We have also heard that a vessel was wresked at Harbour Grace, and another at Carbonear.

The price of bread in Paris had undergone no change for the second fortuight of October. The isters and Minister of War; Viscount de Oliveira foreign wheat necessary to provide for the deficiency, TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually, Minister of the Interior; Viscount da Carreira, which on no former occasion had exceeded 22 days'

the expense to which France is already subjected by A decree was published on the 10th inst, annulling its new Spanish connection. Speaking of a new

calculated that the proceedings to which the matrimonial conventions of Madrid have given rise, cannot cost the budget less for travelling expenses than 590,000f. following effect:-" The Duke of Terceira has been

It has been already stated that among the Spanish officers transferred to the citadel of Blave, in consequence of the flight of Count de Montemolino, is the Marquis de Valdespina. The Guyenne states that the Marchioness, who was residing at her seat at Marquina, on hearing of the incarceration of her vinces, and had been offered a marquisate, it is husband was struck with apoplexy, and died instated, by her Majesty, in expectation of his submis- stantaneously. On learning this dreadful intellision to the new order of things, had retired with the gence, the Marquis de Valdespina remained without troops under his command to Braga, and proclaimed sensation for several hours. A physician was obliged a regency in the name of the young prince Dom to visit him twice during the day, and at present he is confined to his bed. The marquis is upwards of 70, and wants the right arm; his health, previously delicate, is much impaired by the humidity and unwholesomeness of the civide! of Blaye. [This is the work of that hypocritical and intriguing old

SPAIN.

The ceremony of the velacion of the Queen and the Infanta took place on the 11th ult., agreeably to the programme. At twelve o'clock the royal family left the Palace for the Church of Atocha. The corand that of Count Cresson, the French Ambassador. The streets were lined with troops and filled with a dense population, but not a single cheer was uttered ferred on the Infanta Don Francisco de Assiz. Amongst the persons destined to wear, in the shape of titles and decorations, the stigma which will serve as the record of venality, are the following Gold Key

of Gentleman of the Chamber, to Isturiz. August 19.)

The latest intelligence from head-quarters is dated the 7th of August. The forces, estimated at three terr of Finance. Gold Key, to Pidal, Minister of the Interior. Title of Castile Count of Mino, to Sanz, Minister at War. Grand Cross of Charles III.. to Caneja, Minister of Grace and Justice. Rank of Grandee of Spain, to the Marquis of Palacios. Crosses of Charles Ill., to the whole of the French Embassy. Recompense, in the shape of honours and deorations, paid, for value received, by the French Government, viz: Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour to the Duke of Rianzares. Ditto. to Isturiz. Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Donoso Cortes. Ditto, General Pezuela, Ditto, Marquis of Acapulco. Ditto, Luis Jose Sartorious, editor of the Heraldo. Ditto, Political Chief of Madrid. (This last for preventing the circulation of those journals that gave a true account of the manner the French Princes were received in Madrid. Officer of the Legion of Honour, Ventura de la Vega, Clerk in the Foreign-office. Ditto, Gonzalo Vilehes, deputy. Knights of the same order, to a multitude of inferior persons. A magnificent diamond snuffbox, to Senor Mon. Ditto, to Senor Arana. A dia. mond pin to the lady of Arana. The value of the box received by Isturiz from the French Ambassador is estimated at 12,000 dollars. M. Bresson has re-

ceived one of the same value from Isturiz. M. de Bresson has already been rewarded to some at the addition they have received to their ranks.

The Journal des Débats publishes a letter, dated tacle of the militia turning their arms against their to obey the Royal command; but said the presence a volley amongst them without effect. The Kaffirs the 6th instant from Lemberg, in Gallicia, which brethren, would not have been witnessed. The power of his colleagues was necessary, and also of the afterwards surrounded them, and, rushing on them states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that pulled over the culprit's eyes, and the gallows was slid afterwards surrounded them, and, rushing on them states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that pulled over the culprit's eyes, and the gallows was slid afterwards surrounded them, and, rushing on them

> UNITED STATES. We extract the following articles from Young America of September 5th:

THE PRICE OF LACKLANDERS. The Democratic Standard, of Hollidaysburgh, Pa.,

thus alludes to the action of the late Congress in

who probably did not see that any votes could be got from the regular army, would not, or at any rate, did not issent. So that it was the Democrats who wished to do justice to the heroes of the 8th and 9th of May, and not the Whigs, whose proposition only embraced volunteers, who, it is well known, did not participate in these glo

Thus it appears that the difference between the

rious actions."

Whigs and Democrats [how long shall these names be prostituted?] was merely the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Neither proposed that the soldiers who were to fight for the country should have the smallest piece of the country they were reshould be alike, whatever the amount might be: 'neither asserted that a soldier's wife and children required as much for sustenance and educathe soldiers should choose their own officers! In my opinion, both Whigs and Democrats of the last Congress ought for ever hereafter to be excused from had the power I would make them swallow their them, in the ranks, for 7 dols, a month, till the end of the villainous war which they have taxed upon the people, and I feel sure that if the people could take a vote on the subject they would say, so mote

REFORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

The cause of reform has an able and influential advocate. J. J. McCaughan, M. L., of Mississippi. and the Stingaree publishes various evidences of the favour with which his doctrines are received in that State, together with the following remarks:-

The articles which we copy into our paper of to-day, the great measures of reform, of which he is the prominent advocate, ere a few of many indications that the public mind is becoming aroused, and determined to have light upon the subjects of those gluring and costly evils -those relies of olden-time barbarism-our savage Shylock-like security and coercive debt-collecting legal jured. Every bridge crossing the river, from Quidi Vidi to systems. Independent-minded men, it seems, in various Long Pond, has been either swept away by the flood or parts of the land, undeterred by the sneers of sed-constituted and interested oracles, are for hearing Baul before they pronounce him "mad"-albeit "he seemeth a setter forth of strange gods," and although "certain of Ferdinand Vil., on his retart in 1814, and a of the Epicureaus and of the stoics" are in fear, and petticoat admirably embroidered, by Don Antonio, trembling for their "turnips," and murmur together: "Ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. Moreover, ye see that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul is persuading and turning away much people, so that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at nought, but also that (that curlningest pattern of excelling humbug) the temple of the great goddess (of Litigation) Diana should be dispersed, and her magnificence would be destroyed," &c.

The benighted opposer of progressive democracy may perfect state of society is unattainable—the bloated aristocrat and well-fed drone who know not, never knew. poverty or want, may clap their hands on their fat bellies, and with a complacent smile declares that "society is all very well at present;" but who have supped full of right to luxury and leisure that the rich man has—know that the present inequality of condition is the consequence of establishing systems and laws by which one part of mankind is made drones to do nought but enjoy leasure and luxury, another part diadges to do all and enjby neither, and of failing to establish laws and systems by which one part of mankind would be prevented from prospects, however, had not improved, and there was monopolizing the SOIL, the LESSURE, and the even every reason to fear that it would increase dur- LUXTRIES of the earth, to the deprivation of the other and Southern Russia for the French shores. A por- which instead of being "impracticable," is more natural and the missery, strife, discord, poverty, and human consumption, will this year probably amount to up- suffering, in every way, which are now imposed upon them, occasioned by the two evil systems Mr. McCaughan's The Paris Opposition papers begin to complain of reforms would free them from. The working classes are not always going to produce all: the wealth, and allow useless, prond and idle drones to monopolize all the leizure and all the luxuries, and all but a miserable moiety of the necessaries of life. The producing classes The Moniteur published yesterday, in its official part, are not always going to allow unjust and acquisitive another royal ordinance, bearing the date of Oct. 10, and members of Congress to rob the national acasury of opening to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a supplemen- EIGHT DOLLARS per day, and fob off those who fight tary credit of 200,000f, for expenses of couriers and tra- the battles of the country with less than negro wages per velling. This is the fourth ordinance of the same kind | month ! The producing classes are not MUCHILONGER which has been issued during the last few weeks. It is to be deprived of their birthright; as much of the COM-MON SOIL, as will furnish every man, who desires it, a FARM sufficient for his support, from which most of them are now cut off by governmental usurpation and tolerated monopolies of the public lands. Those who think the working men of this Union are going to con-

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

(From the Albany "Anti-Renter.") In providential time did the people of this Republic ake up the foundation principle of true liberty and enrampant and overshadowing growth. In the North, the dollar, dollar has become the " brazen calf" of our worship. In the West, the solid patriotism of the pastage is giving way before the greed of acres, acres. In the South, Republicanism is only worn to cover the bloodspoted ness of a despotism as much worse than that of Russia as ten million of poison snakes, scattered over a country, are worse than one huge solitary serpent filling his lair at a central point,

Liberty, Equality, Republicanism! Shame and dishonor upon the men who descerate these dignified names that makes a chattle of the human body-God's imagea merchandise of the human soul—the spirit of God himself. Infamy and scorn be the man's portion who in favour of Her Majesty, the Infanta, or the French | can say to his brother, "Your body is not your own—it Prince. The Court organ, the Heraldo, states that is my goods. Your soul is under my influence and conthe title of "King" has by a Royal decree been con-trol, to drive it into crime here, into torment hereafter." Perish the miscreant who can say this, first, and call himself a Republican afterwards.

A young female was some time since strangled to death on the gallows at New Orleans. For what srime?

She was the servant, or called the property of a man of refinement—a gentlemen. He paid his addresses to her It would further seem that the paramour of the girl oncouraged her to resist the authority of his wife-in-what shape we don't see by the documents before us. The Courts became apprised of the circumstances—they seize upon the female servant, (or slave,) they find hen guilty of "eruelty toher mistress"-and that, too, at the "instigation of her master." For this she is sentenzed to be —" to be hung to death upon the gallows."

God! Do we believe in a christian land? Are we men He encouraged her to be unkind to her mistress. Under thing else? She is brought before the courts of Louis. iana. Republican Justice with her even scales, over leaning to mercy, weighs her failings, and here's the re-

"Shortly before twelve o'clock the Sheriff waited upon the unfortunate culprit who had been in company, with readiness. She was then dressed in a long white robe extent for his diplomatic cleverness. His son and her arms bound with a black cord, the white cap placed heir (ten months old,) has been created a grandee of upon her head, and walked accompanied by the priest, Spain, by the title of Duke of Santa Isabel. On this sheriff, keeper of the prison and other officers of the the Clamor Publico says :-- "In former times the Criminal Court, to the gallows, which was erround upon rank of Grandee was won by heroic acts of valour and a platform between the two prisons, fronting on Orleans patriotism, either by flinging from the walls the Street, screened by a double gate. She was perfectly word to sacrifice their own children, like Guzman firm, and apparently indifferent to her fate. After praythe Good, or by conquering towns and cities from the ing with the clergyman upon the gallows, the crucifix was Moors, like Fernandez de Cordova. At the pre- placed upon her neck, and the white pocket handkerform. The gates were then open, and a loud murraur taining twenty-three counterfeis fourperny pice

The party orathe platform uncovered - the cap was which invested a few burgher aristocrats with the means of employing the armed force of the Republic against the people, might have been fatal to your liberties, but for the heroism of the patriets of St. Gervaise. This lesson you will profit by.

Retaining the above-named safeguards of your liberties, there is no measure of social reform demanded by justies which your may not accounted the duller resignation. At the expiration of shout proclamation against the hodies of the five Stellandscale.

The power with the decrees was necessary, and also of the with their assegais, killed four and wounded two. Under-Secretary of State, to draw up the decrees. In a states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four station of the manded two. Under-Secretary of State, to draw up the decrees. In a states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four station of the manded two. Under-Secretary of State, to draw up the decrees. In a states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon four states that chose who wish to propagate a belief that upon the decrees.

In a states that chose who wish to propagate a belief tha by the physician. As she was taken in and the gates were closed, a sort of iti-suppressed shout arose from a portion of the crowd, and gradually the whole assemblage broke up and went away."-[N. O. Pic.

"It will be recollected that Pauline was convicted of ill-using her mistress at the instigation of her master, by

Foreign Miscellanp.

DEATH OF COUNT PLATER .- The Constitutional announces the death of Count Luis Plater, one of the most distinguished of the Polish emigrants (which has just taken place at Posen,) in the 72nd year of Court Plater, who served under Kosciusko, has since filled several important offices in the kingdom of Poland, amongst others those of Councillor of State, and Director-General of Forests. During the insurrection of 1831 he was accredit d by the re-70 lutionary Government as discomatic agent to Paris, where he continued to reside with his family. He was Vice-President of the Polish Liverary Society, and one of the most active members of the Society for the Education of Polish Challer. Some years since he obtained permission from the Prussian Government to join his brother at Pozen.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE ROMAN STATES -By a letter dated Rome, the 7th inst., published in the Gazeete des Tribmaus, it appears that the number of highway robbers and burglars confined in the prisons of the Roman states amounts to 54 000, which form two per cent on the entire popupulation of those states. To relieve the Government from the expense of tion as a congressman's ." neither proposed even that their maintenance, it has been determined to liberate all who are not condemned to more than! five years imprisonment, and to conclude the acgociations already commerced with France, to fermit the remainder of the convicts to settle in Algeria as colonists.

Duelling in Prushin-The Gosette des Tribinaise calls the attention of its readers to the state of the last with respect to ducking in Prossia, by which officers in the army are placed in a singular dilectora. The penal code punishes them with imprisonment in a fortress if they accept a challenge, and the Court of Honour deprives them of their commission if they refuse. An example lately occurred when a lieutenant of artillery was condemned, by 27 votes to 3; to lose his commission for having refused to accept a challenge.

STORM' My NAPLES .- A letter from Naples, dated the 7th instant, says :- " We have this morning had relating to our fellow citizen, Hon. J. J. McCaughan, and a most frightful storm, accompanied by a waterspout. Thergreatest fears are emtertained for the provinces. Many houses are destroyed at Portico. The number of victims at present known are fifteen. A violent storm has also ravaged Messina and has caused the greatest distress preven villages have been swept away by the water.

NEW SMOCKS AND PETTICOAT FOR THE "VIRGIN" -We read in the Constitutional: - It is said that the Virgin of Atocen, on the day of the marriage, was covered with a magnificent chemisette, a present the uncle of Ferdinand."

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY. - Lettersfrom Verona of the 12th inst. mention that the grand mar couvres of the Austrian army, which commenced in the neighboureood of that city on the 3th, were termenated on the 10th. Their object was to cover the place against an invading force advancing from Peschiera. Fifty battalions of infantry and 28 squad. rons of cavalry, with 96 pieces of artillery, were engaged in those evolutions. On the littra general review took place at which the young Duke of Modena assisted. Several English, Russian, Piedmentees, and Swiss officers were present at those

Police Antelligence.

MARLBOROUSH-STREET.

Assault and Alleged Crim Con .- On Saturday, Mr. Richard Temple, jun., was brought before Mr. Hardwick charged with having committed a violent assault on Mr. Francis Samwell, a medical gentleman, residing at 52, Margaret Street, Cavendish Schare. Mr. Samwell said he was wallsing in Portland Street, about half an hour ago, when he was suddenly struck in the face by some one whom he did not immediately recognise. The blow was followed up by other blows, and he at last took refuge in a tobacconist's shop, and then gave his assailant "Revolutions into custody. Mr. Hardwick-Was nothing said to you words. Defendant-Did I not say to you, "Now; you villain, I have got you, and I will pay you out for seducing my wife ?" Complainant-I did not hear those words, and I deny the charge contained in them. A gentleman, named! Mitchell, said he was with Mr. Samwell when the defendant struck him. The attack was so sudden, that he was really at a loss how to act at the moment. Mr. Hordwick asked the defendant what ho had to allege in explanation of his conduct. Defendant-I had good cause for what I did. I have good proof that since February last that man has had illicit connexion with my wife. I have got my wife's letters; acknowleging what that villain has done. As soon as I learned what had occurred, I determined to give him a good drubbing. I went to his house, and gave him sandry blows there. I did not meet with him again until this morning. When I did see him, I went up to him to retaliate upon him the injury he had inflicted upon me. There he stands and he cannot deny what I have said. Mr. Temple, sen., who was in Court, begged to be allowed to say a few tinue to suffer outrageous INJUSTICE, after they have words. The person at the bar is my son. The comascertained the imposition, will find out their mistake by plainant is Dr. Samwell, a medical man, who has attended my family for years, and who is well known, and bears a high character in Marylebone, in which parish I have resided for forty years. Dr. Samwell has attended my son's wife, and the greatest confidence was reposed in

him. I never was more astonished when I heard the justify my son's conduct, but I can excuse his feelings. Dr. Samwell has completely broken up, the home and happiness of my sen. I hope the charge is not true, but my son's-wife has confessed it to her sister. She says Dr. Samwell gave her some kind of wine which overpower-diher. I hope to God the charge is not true; but I am bound to say the wife has confessed all. Dr. Samwell-Il distinctly, deny the charge. Defendant-Did you not give my wife a ring? Complainant-I shall say nothing, except that I have been violently assaulted, and I expect to be assaulted again, and therefore claim the protection of the law. Is he not bound to answer the question about the ring? Mr. Hardwick-No; the case before me is an lassault. The evidence shows that an assault has been committed, and I therefore call on you to find bail to answer the charge at the sessions. MARYLEBONE. spurious-money was-made by Inspector Penny and Ser-

geant Breman, of the G division, at a house in Ducklane. Westminster, where the coin had evidently been manufactured, as it was ascertained that a man named Anderson had been the occupant of the room in which the discovery of his nefarious practices was made; moulds, &c., were taken from the premises, and every effort was made to secure the delinquet, who, upon citaining information of the "scent" which the police had gained, speedily decomped, and for a long time eluded pursuit: On Monday, Inspector Penny and Sergeent Brennan brought up William Anderson, the man alluded to, and a female, who gave her name Eliza Wright - both of them charged with being concerned in coining. Inspector Penny said; on Saturday last, in consequence of information which Preceived, I and Sorgeant Brennan went to the Wheatsleaf, Edgware-road, where we found Inderson and another man in the front of the bary I told Anderson he must consider himself in custody for coining, when he said; "Oh, that be -.......... I won't move an inch of sober intellect? Has one grain of Humanity or Just till I have had some gin." I and Brennan, took, him out tice place in the formation of our minds? That poor by force, and putting him into a cab, conveyed him to the Paddington station house. On the way thither he reup with a reverence, like that due to a superior being, sisted very much. He had on him genuine coin to the amount of it Sd. in silver and copper, and a latch key. all the circumstances, who could expect from her any. He was locked up, and I and Brennan went to Sh Devonshire street, Bisson-grove; when I undid tho street door with the latch key in question. I spoke to the landlady, to whom I described the man, and she teld me that a person answering-his description lodged, with, a female rhom alse understood to be his wife, in.a. back room on the second floor. I wont up, and finding the door locked, orced it open, and in a box found a galvanic, battery, by means of which they give the silvery appearance to coin; on a table was a jug containing spirits, and in a dish was a chantity of plaster of Paris mixed up in moulds, surrounded by binders, and which are used when the plaster is wet. I and the sergeant also found a quantity of copper wire, and a variety of other, implements used in coining. While the search was going on, the female prisoner suddenly entered the room, whom Brennan immediately laid hold of her. She resisted much, and ondeayoured to put heahandings her bosom, with the view. Second, experience will have taught you that, for the maintenance of your liberty, without bloodshed, and the white poesas adjusted on her left hand—the roge was adjusted on her and the missing of taking something out. I then put my the received as severe assegate wound in the back. On his arrival, the duke of Palmella was summoned to the it is essential, not only that all critizens should be it is essential, not only that all critizens should be it is essential. The Grandez de Cordova. At the pre-placed upon her neck, and the white poesas handker placed upon h ran through the populace at the sight of the wretand was violent, and cried out "Murder!" several times. Shawas ultimately conveyed to the station and located up. Witness added, that in a closet in the back yard, to which the female misoner was in the babit of going upon almost every occasion proxious to her leaving Me.house, he found concealed from view a bag containing two double and two single moulds, and two sparious halfcrowns. Numerous packages, in which wege all the materials requisite for earrying on the practice of coining, were produced by Mr. Penny and other officers, and the

coining in Westminster. The Miat solicitor will then be WORSHIP-STREMT.

n attendance.

prisoners were remanded until Friday, on which day evidence will be forthcoming against Anderson as to the

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF DRAWNING A WIFE .- On Monday, Alfred Wilton, a sullen-looking fellow about nineteen years of age, was brought before the Magis-Intions, that such changes have hitherto benefitted only a few political adventurers—transferring power from tyrants to schemers, who, in their turn, here also become tyrants, the people experiencing merely as change of masters. Hitherto, social injustice has a change of masters. Hitherto, social injustice has mere at the palace on matters of the royal mere name. So long as a class, or classes of mean, the proprietorship of the land, and are permitted to heap up for themselves the profitable industry under the name of ""capital," and the second of the colony continue to be developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity industry and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. Manufactivity and commercial activity seem to be veloped in a highly satisfactory manner. The permitted in the payof the soldiners:

"Congress had offered an increase of the regular army, will as the enrolment of volunteers and between the sequence when had deferred an increase of the regular army was 7 dols, per month, of the volunteers 8 dols. Some White had offered and interest are ably sustained in all restance of the payof the soldiners.

The resource was altered, and instead of "resignations," the countersing trate, on suspicion of having been concerned in drown-

ing me, I would drown myself." The vettees looking over the bridge, then saw the female can to the water and jump in, and the prisoner then turned, and was walking away, when the witness ran round and laid hold of him, exclaiming, " Why, you ain't going away you vagabond, are you, without assisting to get the woman out!" The witness made no reply, and the witness went to the side of the canal, but the female had sunk. The prisoner then effered him 2s. to get her out, and said, "You know me, I live in George street." The witness told him that he did not know him, and shouted for the police. Two men came to his assistance, and laid hold of the prisoner, who was trying to get away. He said he had not shoved her in, and the witness told him that he had not, but that he did not attempt to prevent her. There was no apprarance of the poor creature at the surface of the water then, but drags were procured, and She was taken out after about ten minutes' immersion; but they could not get into a public-house, and she was taken to the Hackney police-station, nearly a mile dis-Zant, and was then coad .- The witness said, it was his opinion that the passoner, who told him the female was his wife, could have saved her if he had liked, but when she ran to the weer, he talked in a contrary way.—The constable said, he wanted the prisoner to assist them in their efforts to restore his wife, but he would not do so, to take the least notice of her. The witness pulled him towards the deceased, but could not induce him to touch her. On the contrary, he struggled to get away. On inquiry, the witness had since ascertained that she had been married only three weeks, and it was alleged that the prisoner had treated deceased very cruelly, and that he had been introducing himself to another female as a single man .- The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said his wife's mother wanted her stop in doors, but but she refused, "No, I'll follow him wherever he goes;" which she accordingly did. When they got to the bridge, the deceased said, "You shall see that I'll do something to myself!" and she ran to the canal bank. He laid hold of her clothes and held her, and then wanted her to go home, but she would not, and all at once she ran to the water and jumped in. He did not jump in after her, because he could not swim .- The magistrate remand him

SOUTHWARK. A MEMBER OF THE SWELL MOB CAPTURED .- James Gat sil, a fashionably attired young man, wearing a blue cloth cloak, with velvet collar, and lined with silk, was brought before Mr. Secker, charged with having stolen a pocket book, containing various documents of value, from the person of a gentlemen, named C. F. Turner. of an aggregate meeting in the City Hall. The complainant stated that between two and three o'clock that day as he was passing through the Borough Markethe felt a tug at his coat pocket, and missing his Pocket-book from an inside pocket he immediately turned round, and observing no person near him but the prisoner, who was enveloped in a cloak, he at once charged him with having picked his pocket. The prisoner, however, a suming to be amazed at the nature of the accusation, denied it, and walked away at a quick pace, but he from Manchester, signed by Gavin Thomson, and was followed by the complainant who seized him by the collar, and repeating the charge, expressed his intention actions of the Central Committee of United Trades' to give him into custody. At that moment the com- and soliciting my opinion in writing on the subject plainant saw his pocket-book fall on the ground at the in question. A copy has also been sent to my colfeet of the prisoner, who then tried to disengage him- league, (Mr. Buckby,) and I resume from that. self, and in effecting this in the struggle he left his cloak in the hands of complainant, and ran away. The com- the same. plainant, however, pursued him from the market into the Southwark Bridge-road, where he came up to him, and seizing him again, a desperate struggle took place, ever they advise, let it be publicly known, for secrecy during which they both fell down, by which time a policeman came to the spot, secured the prisoner, and took him to the station house. The prisoner's fushionable cloak, and also the complainant's pocket book, were produced in Court. When the complainant made his statement, the prisoner, addressing the magistrate, said-Your worship, this charge, for which there are no just grounds, has come upon me like a thundee clap. I therefore wish that I may have an opportunity of having the assistance of a professional advishr before I enter oh my desence. Mr. Secker said the complainant had given a the gentleman who made the charge against him ? The my opinion upon them scriatim. prisoner said that the attack upon him was so instauta- | First,- The Central Committee are charged with neous, when he was charged with stealing the pocket violating a resolution of Conference, relating to the supbook, that he ran away in order to get a policer an to port of the builders and others in Manchester, Liverpool. take his assailant into custody. Policeman 154 M stated that when he came to the spot both the complainant and the introduction of an obnoxious document, prisoner were struggling on the ground, the latter using the most strenuous exertions to make his escape. When the prisoner was secured, he expressed a hope the complainant would not press any charge against him, as he bad got back his pocket book. Mr. Secker said, the do otherwise than send him before a Jury, when he would | which after a warm discussion was carried. have an opportunity of retaining professional assistance in his defence. The prisoner was then committed. From the circumstance of some of the "swell mob" being seen lunking about the avenues of the Court during the examination, and to have disappeared immediately after it was over, it is strongly suspected the prisoner is one of the members of the fraternity.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT SEA .- On Tuesday, Eilen Gaskin, a respectable looking woman, aged thirty-four years, whose husband formerly carried on a lucrative business as a purse and glove maker in Bermondsey, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with having attempted to commit suicide at sea. Richard Jones, the second mate of the Cork steam ship Prussischer Adler, stated that the prisoner was a passenger from Ireland to London on her last voyage, and when the ressel was about eight miles below the Nore, and going at full speed, the prisoner threw herself into the sea from the fore part of the vessel, close to the anchor stock. The steamer, which passed right over her, was stopped as quickly as possible, and the boats were lowered and manned by the crew. The woman floated above half a mile from the ship before she was picked up, and she was brought on board in a state of complete insensibility, and by dinty of great exertion she was recovered and brought to London. She was in a state of great suffering, and was not expected to recover. She was re moved to the workhouse in Wapping, where she had ever since remained. The prisoner, who was in a very low nervous state, said that the only account she could give was, that she was annoyed by the crew and persons on board, that she was quite out of her mind, and hardly knew what she aid. Mr. Broderip asked the prisoner what she meant? The prisoner, tremblingly, said the men on board were very insulting both in word and deed, so much so that she could not rest anywhere, and she should be askamed to neet her husband again. Mr Broderip asked the second mate of the steamer if there was any truth in the woman's statement? Jones-Nonat all, Sir. This is her second voyage. The prisoner said, she had made one voyage before in the same vessel to Cork, and was then very much annoyed. The female dock passengers on board the Irish steamers were never safe from outrage. Jones-She is deranged, Sir; it's all wrong. The prisoner, who exhibited no signs of insanity, muttered in a low tone that she could not express herself more distinctly, but she had suffered much on her voyage. Mr. Br-derip, after what he had heard, should direct the prisoner to be taken back to the workhouse, and a strict inquiry to be made into the truth of the serious allegations she had made. In his opinion the prisoner was not in a fit state of mind to be suffered to go at large at present. The prisoner, who persisted in her statements, was then led back to the workhouse, and will be brought up again on a future day.

CHILD STOLEN BY ITS OWN FATHER.-A novel and rather amusing case was brought under the notice of the magistrates of Glossop at the last petty sessions, which presented several knotty points, which rather puzzied the bench in their desire amicably to arrange the matter between the parties, who stood in the relative position of father and mother to the object of dispute. It appeared that the illegitimate child, the son of the parties, but who had not been affiliated. had been living with his father and grandmother for two or three years past, but that the mother had latterly laid claim to the boy, and had removed him from the paternal care. The father, after enduring the separation for some time, could no longer sustain its pangs, so he stole the boy away. The auxious mother forthwith "fetched law," as it is termed in this locality, and brought the father before the worshipful bench. The unlucky swain pleaded very pathetically to have the boy consigned to his charge, saying it was such 2 "comfort" to him and his mother. He even offered, in his despair, to marry the mother him, promising to keep both with pleasure, rather than part with his lad; but the fair one was cruel. alleging, as the reason of her refusal to take him for better or for worse, that she feared he would abuse her. Under the circumstances, after some deliberation and attempts to bring matters to amicable arrangement, the magistrates decided that the parties must have the child alternatively for a month, and provide it with sufficient food and clothing; of which, indeed, the little urchin seemed to have suffered no lack. They then retired to enjoy themselves at the nearest public-house, apparently in the most approved Darby and Joan fishion ; but we understand they had afterwards a trifling dispute, the father claiming and insisting upon having the boy they will see the difficulty of general legislation, the first month.—Manchester paper.

A PORTER AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL. LIVERDOOL. was fined £3, and costs for an assault upon a res- union our motto; and let us be very careful that we pectable married woman, who drove late at night to neither muddy the stream, nor poison the waters, in that inn and applied for a bed-room.

O'CONNELL AND THE FACTORY CHILDREN,-When Mr. O'Connell sold the Factory children to the Manchester manufacturers for £1060, I was connected with the Northern Liberator published at Newcastleupon Tyne. I asked the honorable men who owned that paper whether his conduct would be denounced -adding that it would lose us 200 or 300 Irish subscribers. I was authorized to do what justice demanded. I did so, and my prediction was fulfilled. Seven-eighths of our Irish customers withdrew from us in a body.—J. A. Devyn. [The Irish in England are at last beginning to see through O'Connell, as one of the greatest villains that ever trod the earth.

RONNELL VALE OF LEVEN .- Baptized on Sunday, the 27th of September, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Peter

Crades' Movements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

GLASGOW, Monday Evening.—Mr. Jacobs delivered in address to the Upholsterers' Society, at White's Coffee house, Irongate street, which gave general satisfaction. Another meeting was agreed on to entertain the question of joining.

Wednesday Evening .- A meeting of Dandy-loom weavers was held in the Dressers' Hall, Charlotteane, to hear an address from Mr. Jacobs, on the advantage of national association. The lecture was warmly responded to, and a vote passed that it was the best means that had yet ben proposed to redeem the weavers from their degradation and poverty; and that a meeting of all the hands about Glasgow be convened in some central room, to hear a second lecture on the subject. A committee was then elected to carry out the resolution.

Thursday. - Mr. Jacobs attended the second meeting of the ironmoulders in Nelson-street Chapel, and delivered a lecture on "The grievances of the trades, the philosophy of strikes;" and clearly showed that the National Association would be able to put an end to them for ever, and create vast wealth for the working class under the employment system. At the close, several questions were asked and answered satisfactorily: first-had Mr. J. any credentials to show he was duly appointed? The lecturer replied, "Here is our scrip book, from which I shall be most happy to give any gentlemen present receipts for shares, if they feel disposed to purchase." The book was then examined, and all parties declared themselves satisfied with the manner in which the society conducted its business. A committee was then appointed to go through the rules, and see the necessary business for joining and report next meeting

Friday Evening .- Mr. Jacobs addressed the sawvers-their second meeting on the subject. The lecturer set forth that it was the only means by which the sawyers could command their trade; that the iron man was rapidly encroaching on. Join, then, said he, and become masters of the iron man, and your life will become a holiday of happiness. At he close, a vote of thanks was passed, and the committee instructed to see the necessary matters on joining, and to bear their share, with other trades.

TO THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT COM-MITTEE, AND THE DELEGATES TO THE TATE CONFERENCE OF UNITED TRADES HELD AT THE HALL OF SCIENCE, MAN-

Gentlemen.—A printed circular has been sent to me (as one of the delegates to the late Conference,) James Gouldin, animadventing very strongly on the that every other delegate as also received a copy of

How my brother delegates in the Midland Counties, may advise is not for me to determine; but whatis the bane of all societies.

I am not one who desires to foment hatred and discord among any class, but when secret circulars member of the Boiler-makers Society, 1 feel indigare being distributed through the association, on nant at the calumnious libels contained in this letex parte evidence, I think the act is likely to entrap some into wrong and hasty conclusions.

The questions submitted by the Manchester friends for our opinions, are (I admit), of great magnitudes, therefore, we ought to be very cautious, how we act, before we judge in the matter. With these views, I have no objections to state my

very minute account of the transaction, and probably honest conviction of the affair, and deliver my the prisoner would just explain why he ran away, if he opinion on the paper in question, and in doing so. I was an innocent man, leaving his cloak in the hands of will divide the questions into sections, and deliver strike, arose as follows: Some of the men had agreed

who had (justly) abstained from l

On this question great difference of opinion existed, and were manifested by the delegates in Conference assembled, whether the builders and others who had just joined the association, were entitled to receive any monics as a levy from the association, until six facts were so clear against the prisoner, that he could not months had elapsed from their time of entrance,

> Opinion,-I believe no blame can be, or is attachable to the actions or motives of the Central Committee, for not adhering strictly to the vote of Conference, for the following reason. That the discontent among several of the delegates on the question of acting in opposition to the first resolution of Confernce, were the cause of many neglecting to remit their levies to the Central Committee, while others were engaged in struggles for the maintenance of their wages, and had to support men week after week and menth after month from their local funds, which prevented the officers of the local bodies remitting their share according to law, therefore, preventing the Cer ral Committee from affording that relief you should have received for supporting the men under you care and in your district.

Secondly-The Committee are charged with not answering a memorial which had been transmitted to the

On this point I find a difficulty, either to answer or give my opinion upon it, for the following reason:-It is questionable with me, whether either the committee or general secretary could, with propriety, take upon themselves the responsibility of answering a document sent to their president, except by his special permission and authority. Because it was sext to the president, and not to them; therefore, it took the character of a private document. Thirdly-Questions was asked of deep importance to th

trades in general, which were answerdd in a formal and unsatisfactory manner.

In this e-se no opinion can be given, inasmuch as it is not stated what questions were asked, or answers Fourthly-The provincial members have not been con-

Orinion-I think they ought to be according to

rule, "if necessary."

Fifthly—The question asked concerning the forema and maker up, where the master desires his work to be ther trespass on your valuable columns. By insertdone by the piece instead of day labour, is a question I think which comes within the province of the local committee, rather than the central or national one.

Reason-Because the various local associations are all governed by various laws,—and each trade has, I presume, separate internal laws for the government of their members—which no general or national laws can interfere with; consequently, where such is the case, my opinion is, they should be supported from a local fund (unless it is a case of an extraordinary nature), for I consider that no party can deal with technicalities but those who understand them, and for whose especial benefit these local restrictions are made; but, if a general reduction is attempted upon the weekly wages, or piece, of any body of men who are bona fide members of the association, then it becomes the duty of the general body to interfere and obviate the difficulty by their united exertions.

Sixthly-1s a casual workman during a press of trade who may be thrown out of a job, entitled to the support of the association, who may be deprived of employment through some act of oppression.

Opinion-I believe the act of oppression should first be laid before the Central committee, before any circumstance could be (justly) decided upon, because there is many ways to oppress, and many to cause

Sevenhtly-1 think the answer given by the Central Committee was a just one, viz .- They must know the particular act of oppression, before they can give their opinion respecting it. Eightly-If it is the intention of the Manchester Com-

mittee, to change the policy of the Central Committee, it must be done by a change of officers; and to change the officers at a time like the present, would be utter and irretrievable ruin to the working classes, and to the association; and to attempt to change the line of policy which has hitherto been acted upon with such great success, would be the height of folly,

The object of the association is not so much to encourage strikes, as it is to prevent the necessity for them. Its aim is to raise the working classes gradually from their present degrading position; and should the association diverge from its present course, what will be the result? Shall we not be east backwards, and sink deeper in the gulph of misery, than we were before?

country to destroy and mar the good feeling that exists in the society, wave your claims till the proper time, and until the association is in trim to meet all demands. Sooner than destroy all, let us rebut local aggressions, by local force, and local assistance, I trust that the friends in Manchester, will re-read the laws and the preamble, when I feel convinced vithout abolishing all the trades bye laws.

Friends, let peace and concord be our aim, and our over anxiety for each others welfare. With these

I beg leave to subscribe myself. your obedient servant, THOMAS WINTERS,

late delegate of the Manchester Conference 73, Bedford Street, Leicester, October 17, 1846. I have carefully read the opinion of Mr. T. Winters, and his statement in general, which I declare to be the truth; therefore, I beg leave to subscribe my name to the document.

George Buckey, Delegate to the late Conference. 70, Lee Street, Leicester, October 17, 1846. MEETING OF THE OPERATIVE COTTON

SPINNERS OF GLASGOW. A general meeting of the operative cotton spin-

tive of the National Charter Association, on Trades Unions and the social condition of the working classes generally. The above meeting took place in Mr. Rose's chapel, on Friday the 16th instant, the place was well tilled, and great attention was paid to the lecturer.

Mr. D. SHERRINGTON was called to the chair, and, after a few brief remarks on the value of having their social and political rights, introduced the lec-

turer to the meeting. Mr. Doyle on rising was loudly cheered. He said that he had come forward at the solicitations of their estates of the realm," King, Lords, and Commons committee to offer a few remarks on the necessity of and took the position of denying the truth of the union; but while he did so, they were to understand axiom laid down by those famous political writers, that in advecating union, he was not to be considered Thomas Paine and William Godwin, "that Governas fully approving of the present system of unions as ment is a necessary evil," stoutly contending that adopted by the generality of trades. He was in good government must be good, and not an evil. He favour of isolated unions, so far 23 they tended to said the fallacy of making two branches of our legischeck the inroads of capital on the wages of working lature hereditary was rendered obvious, as neither men; he was convinced, however, that unless a more judges nor bishops were hereditary, and surely if the extended system of union was entered into by the trades of this country, they could never hope to permanently better their condition, and, as a proof of mons," it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all, section as a proof of mons, it was not a House of Commons at all a proof of the common and the c this assertion, he had only to point to the results: ing that the majority of the common people were dehad they I ten the means of preventing reductions nied the right of a voice in electing its members, and taking place in the wages of those so united? ad- its members were composed of the sons of Peers, mitting they had been the means of retarding the their nominees, Baronets, Knights, Officers in the downward progress of labour, nevertheless that down- army, navy, &c., &c. We talked of Constitutions, ward course had continued. He then dwelt upon but his opinion was that England wanted a Constituthe combination of employers to reap as great profits tion. He thought the laws should be based on the as possible, and the social power they possessed over laws of God, as the laws of God and of nature parthe employed. He then declared that if the masters took largely of the essence of equality. He knew were united, that the men ought to be more so, from their were some who would not take any but an indifthe fact that the masters' unions were unions for the ferent part in advocating the suffrage for man, who purpose of cheapening labour. He went over the were yet active in advocating the rights of suffrage improvements that had taken place in the spring for women. He could not perceive the necessity of mules, in such a manner, that many were asking the giving woman the suffrage. He thought when their question-"Had Mr. Doyle been a spinner?" He Charter enfranchised men, that their brothers and gave an in-tance of what had taken place in one husbands would protect their rights. The abuse of factory in Manchester, where there had been eight government was shewn in the adoption of Poor-laws, men employed, earning £2 per week each, the same Enclosure Bills, &c. Mr. M'Grath then alluded in uumber of spindles were now wrought by two men, lauditory terms to the Reading room established in who only got £1 4s. per week, and this certainly de- that Institution, and detailed its great merits and monstrated the blessings consequent upon the im- advantages to the working classes, and strongly approvement of machinery. He asked, What was to pealed for support in its behalf. He also mentioned become of the surplus thus created? Unless meal with approbation the Central Registration and Elecsures were taken for employing those thrown out of tion Committee, and hoped the men of Westminster work by giving them labour upon the land, or in would not fail to elect a local committee to act in manufactures, whereby they would have the benefit concert with it, as with united exertion the people of reaping the fruits of their own labour, he could see would easily perform their state task of returning no hope for them. These measures would, however, twelve members to represent their interest, and aid be adopted either by co-operation-by joining the and assist Thomas Slingsby Duncombe in procuring Chartist Co-operative Land Society, or as trades na- such a constitution and government as should reform tionally. But the grand means of remedy were to all "abuses," and be of "use" to the whole combe found in the obtainment of political power, by the munity. Mr. M'Grath was repeatedly checred enactment of the People's Charter. Mr. Doyle then during the delivery of his eloquent address. sat down, after delivering one of the most instructive and heart-stirring lectures it has been our lot to hear the Lecturer had taken a startling position, to deny for a long time. He was much applauded through- the old Radical axiom that "Government was a ne-

Mr. Samuel Hill moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Carried with three times three. Mr. Doyle replied, and moved a vote of thanks to garded the non-extension of the franchise to woman, the Chairman. The meeting then separated. IRON STEAM-SHIP AND BOILER-BUILDERS

OF LONDON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-There appeared in your paper last week a letter, headed "Iron Steam-ship and Steam-boiler building, injurious effects of piece-work," &c. As a need much comment. The author of the letter, after having been nurtured in the bosom of the society, instigated, if not originated, a strike at Mr. Penn's, at Deptford, an employer than whom there is not a better in the three kingdoms, and after accomplishing that, started to Liverpool, leaving his deluded dupes in the lurch. The origin of what he terms a notto work piece-work. According to the general laws of the society, no man is allowed to take job-work without acquainting his shopmates, and stating the price he is to have for such work, so that the men that he is not deceiving the masters. This we consider to be fair between employer and employed. One man in Mr. Penn's shop had overlooked this, for which he was fined according to our article, which Mr. Penn came to hear of, on which he posted a written notice in his boiler makers' shop, the postscript of which was-"That all who persist in the above attempt must quit my employ on Saturday next, Sept. 17, 1846. (Signed) John Penn, Deptford Green." The men never informed the lodges in the district of this, but went to work on Monday morning as usual, and worked until Tuesday forenoon, when they struck without informing the district committee, who are specially appointed to week's Star led the men into this fx, and then started off to Liverpool, expecting to reap the reward of his perfidy from Thomas Vernon, whom he has dubbed "Esquire." Corlett Corlett appears to have forgotten that Mr. Laird, of evil," at any time. Woodside, built the "Birkenhead," and Mr. Wilson built the "Iron Duke," which he says were built by to that which is done under the inspection and direction of Mr. John Westwood, foreman of Messrs. seven years, than all the masters in Liverpool put lated to bring out latent talent. together? Can he tell what Mr. Vernon wanted to do with the list of the London prices, when surveying carried by acclamation. the "Pottinger" built by Mr. Fairbairn and Son, of Mr. M'GRATH made a Mill Wall; a vessel the rival of which is yet to be ing dissolved. found, built under the sole inspection of Mr. James Massey, their respected foreman. Now, as there is a surveyor appointed by government to superintend all Iron Steam Vessels, is it not placing the masters and that gentleman in a very unfatourable light, could credit be given to the gross for sehoods Corlett has asserted? What will the Messrs. Maudsley, Field, and Co., Messrs. Seaward and Co., Messrs. Miller

Society of the London District. ALEXANDER FLETCHER. P.S. We, the undersigned, having heard the above Fletcher, to forward the same to the Northern Star

and Ravenhill, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Penn, Messrs. Robinsons, and other Master Boiler Makers say, if

William Archer, President. RICHARD RUSSELL, Past President. John Macnamara, District Sccretary.

United Tailors Joint Stock Company .- An important meeting has been held this week in Manchester, in support of the above society. We shall give a full report of the proceedings in our next

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF UNITED TRADES .- Any local trade bodies within 12 miles of Nottingham, desirous of ascertaining the objects and plans of the National Associations of United Trades for the Protection of Industry and Emyloyment of Labour, can and tangible mode of relieving the working classes have a deputation (free of expense) by applying to of this country from the fear of poverty and want, and the Nottingham District Secretary, Mr. Mark aid them to the restoration of his undoubted right to be Wooley, No. 51, Calwick-street, New Sneinton, Not-first partakers of the fruits of his own labour is by join-

Chartist Entelligence.

On Sunday last, Mr. Robert Wild delivered a very truth telling address, in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall; the address was listened to with great attention and general satisfaction.

ASHTON. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society expressing their full confidence in the prethem for re-election.

LONGTON. At the last weekly meeting of the members of the

Chartist Co-operative Land Association in this locality, the following resolutions were unanimously working though ill-paid working men. Brothers, rather than send a firebrand through the agreed to:-That the members of the Longton branch of the Char-

tist Co-operative Land Society meet every Sunday afternoon, at Mr. Isaac Hammersley's, York-street, at half-past two o'clock precisely, to receive contributions ing persons were appointed delegates to attend the and issue rules and cards. That the members of this locality form themselves the 1st of November, at ten o'clock in the morning.

ance of the cause of democracy by raising a fund to send twelve good and sincere men to assist T. S. Duncombe, place of meeting in the Star of the 31st of the pro-Esq., in the Commons House of Parliament at the next | sent month. election. That the committee, through the medium of the Northern Star, request Messrs. Clark and M'Grath to pay a

timely notice, by letter, addressed to Mr. Stephen Amilio obain them. son, Furnance-roud, Longton, Staffordshire.

MANCHESTER. The usual weekly meeting was held in the People's

LAVINGTON. A meeting was held here last Tuesday evening the National Petition was adopted. CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READING

ROOM, 83, DEAN-STREET. This elegant room was densely crowded by the friends of the Charter on Sunday evening, October such men as Mr. Doyle to instruct them in regard to 18th, to hear a lecture from Mr. Philip M Grath on "Government, its uses and abuses." Mr. W. Young Sowter, was unanimously called to the chair.

The Lecturer proceeded to review the "three At the conclusion. Mr. STALLWOOD rose, and said

cessary evil." It would take a much stronger argument than any the lecturer had adduced to convince him that government was not an evil. Then as rehe could not agree with that. He mixed much with the female portion of the community and he found great intelligence amongst them. History both sacred and profane, gave them many instances of valiant and daring conduct on the part of womenactions which set rare examples to men. Even in our own time we had some most brilliant examples Had there not been Mary Wolstonerafts? Was there not Margaret Reynolds (Mrs. Chapplesmith) Mrs. Martin, and last, not least, Mary Howitt Would their lecturer venture to tell him, that highly hoods cortained in the said letter are too apparent to intelligent, virtuous women like these, should be denied the right of the franchise, whilst it was given to the most stupid of men? Again, would the lecturer tell him that the brothers and husbands of the aristocracy had taken care of the interests of their female relatives? Was it not notorious that they had gambled and wantoned away their patrimony. Mr. T. M. WHEELER ably followed on the same ide-and said as regarded the question whether Government was a necessary evil," himself and Mr. Samuel Kydd had challenged Mr. M'Grath, or any other person, to a discussion in that or any other place, at any time they might please to name. For his part, he contended that government ruling as it majorities, must to all intents and purposes be an evil to the minority-who were compelled to submit to that majority. After a strong appeal in fayour of the right of woman to the suffrage, Mr.

Wheeler gave way to Mr. W. D. Ruffy, who most eloquently and ably supported the right of woman to an equal share in the Elective franchise, and the affairs of government

Mr. Joun Dowling agreed with the Lecturer, and thought if the suffrage was extended to woman,—it would interfere with domestic happiness.

Mr. M'GRATH replied-stating that he did not deny the right of women to the suffrage, but he doubted arbitrate in all disputes between masters and men. the policy, and much questioned the necessity. Give As above stated, the author of the letter in last us the "People's Charter," and then if found necessary he would be quite willing to go into the ques tion of Woman Suffrage. As to the other proposition relative to a discussion, he was ready to under take a discussion, or that question "Government an

Mr. W. Robson, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, said with Mr. M'Grath's eloquent lec-Mr. Vernon. Can he assert that he has ever seen tures he generally agreed, but as Mr. M'Grath agreed work put out of a master's hands in a style superior in principle on right of Woman Suffrege, he thought ever, he had much pleasure in moving the thanks of Ditchburn and Mares, Iron Ship builders, of Black- the meeting to him, and hoped to hear a discussion wall; which firm has built more Iron Vessels in the last on the point in dispute, discussion being well calcu-

Mr. W. D. Reffr seconded the motion which was

Mr. M'GRATH made a suitable reply, and the meet-Several members were added to the roll of the National Charter Association, and an addition was likewise made to the shareholders of the Land So ciety; whilst the signatures to the National Petition were much augmented.

BRIERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

On Sunday evening a public meeting was held a the Faint Revived Inn, North Brierley, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a branch of they hear of Corlett's falsehoods. While desirous of the Chartist Co-operative I and Society and Chartist

improving our own conditions, we desire to maintain the reputation of our employers. Sir, I will not fur-Mr. Fox was called to the chair, who, in a brief manner explained the object of the meeting, and ing this you will oblige the Friendly Boiler Makers called upon E. Hurley to move the first resolution which was as follows:—

That, as the all-wise director of nature's laws destined read in general meeting assembled, approve of its man to be a free and independent being, this meeting contents, and hereby authorize Brother Alexander views with indignation the inconsistent manner in which the rulers of the earth destroy the fundamental princiole that should conduct human society; namely, the right of every citizen to participate in the making of the laws by which he is to be governed.

Mr. Hurley, in a clear and forcible manner. explained the principles of the People's Charter, and the benefits to society by its adoption. Mr. John Jennings seconded the resolution, and

contrasted the state of society as at present constituted, and what it would be under the principles of

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Smyth moved the second resolution :-

That in the opinion of this meeting the only sure ing and becoming members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; we, therefore, pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use our endeavours in carrying out the objects of the society in this neighbourhood.

Joseph Aldetson seconded the resolution, and explained the objects and benefits to be derived from the occupation of the land in a political and social

Mr. William Ross, senior, supported the motion. followed by Mr. John Dobson, to the great satisfaction of the meeting. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Several questions were put and answered to the sent board of directors have unanimously nominated of money towards their shares. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening. The greatest attention was paid to the speakers. Thus has Landism and Chartism found its way to a remote, though populous district, of hard-BILSTON.

delegate meeting to be held at Dudley, on Sunday, into a committee to collect subscriptions for the further- Thomas Davis, Joseph Linney, and James Melther-

The weekly meeting of the Chartis's of Bilston,

The Chartists of the various localities in the district are requested to bestir themselves, and to show by the attendance of their delegates that there are visit to this place on their return to the south; and that still those left who have a real desire to aid their the said gentlemen be desired to give the committee fellow-men by teaching them their rights, and how CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION

COMMITTEE. The committee held its usual weekly meeting, at

Institute, on last Sunday evening, October 18, when the Chartist Land Office, S3, Dean-st., on Tuesday the spacious hall was well filled; J. Sutton in the chair. evening, Oct. 20th, J. Slater in the chair, when re-John O'Hea, an Irishman, read the letter of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., from the Northern Star; after which Mr. Thomas Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, delivered a lec-ture on "The Rights of Man, as recorded in the were read from Sheffield and Carlisle. The Secre-People's Charter, and the delightful truths of demo- tary was instructed to communicate with those eracy." The lecture was one of the best ever deli- towns, also to appeal to the wealthy friends of Regisvered in Manchester. A vote of than ks was unani- tration throughout the country, for pecuniary supevening next, at eight o'clock.

CHARTISM AMONGST THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Another "sign of the times" has arisen; the shopceeping or distributing class, have at length thought fit to discuss the six points of the People's Char-

On Thursday evening, October 22nd, Mr. J Swaine, a master tailor, residing at No. 379, Oxford-street, brought forward, at the Globe Tavern, Great Tichfield-street, Marylebone, the following questions for the consideration of his brethren of the middle classes.

"That, it is the opinion of this meeting, that every nan, who is of mature age, or sound mind, and unstained by crime, has a right to a voice in the election of members of Parliament, to the establishment of equal electoral districts; of annual parliaments; of the payment of members for their services; and the abolition of the property qualification.'

Mr. Swaine, very ably supported his proposition, shewed that universal suffrage was acknowledged by the Act, passed in the 35th year of Edward the Confessor, that it existed until the time of the disranchising statue of Henry the Sixth. That the first sovereign who had the power of poroguing or lissolving parliament, was William, who reigned with Mary, that annual or sessional parliaments prevailed for a period of 300 years. He quoted Pryne, Coke upon Littleton, and several others in support of his proposition, and Dr. Johnson, he remarked, said, at this happy period, one goal wamore than sufficient to hold all the criminals in England. He concluded his able argument by desiring the votes of his crowded auditory in favour of his proposition, and sat down loudly applauded. He was followed by a gentleman, who contended that universal suffrage did not exist during the Saxon Era, but had no objection to it under existing circumstances

A youth then rose, and wished to draw a distinct tion between Radicalism and Chartism, and declared himself a Radical reformer, at the same time, said it would be ridiculous to grant universal suffrage and annual parliaments at the present time. He was for education, and then progression. Mr. Stallwood followed in support of the propo

A gentleman, from "the City House of Commons," rose and said, he did not like Chartist policy of the old Radicals. The time for adjournment having arrived, the question was adjourned until Thursday evening next

at nine o'clock. NORTH LONDON DISTRICT OF THE CHAR-TIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this district was held at the Finsbury Literary and Mechanics' Institution, Frederick-place, Goswell-road, on Tuesday evening, son to S. Taylor, the illegitimate offspring of Lydia October 20th, when twenty-five shares were taken up, and £1 13s. 8d. paid thereon; many more were required, but the secretary unfortunately was out of cards, although North London is rather late in the a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sarah Chesfield, it bids to be one of the largest metropolitan districts. We understand that, meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other ousiness in connexion with the Society, is held at the Finsbury Institution, every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

WHITECHAPEL.

At a general meeting of the Bress Founder's Arms locality, Whitechapel Road, the following persons were elected for the Local Committee, to assist the Central Election Committee :- Messrs. Hall, Bedfor, Docksey, Locassange, and Charles.

CITY OF LONDON. The City of London Registration and Election

Committee, in connection with the Central Committee, held their first meeting on Tuesday evening last at the Crown and Anchor, Farringdon Street, Mr. Nobbs in the chair. W. Salmon was elected secretary, and Mr. Wilson treasurer. Mr. Allnut moved W. Salmon seconded—"That we hold a public at less prices. The yarn trade is steady, and prices the meeting in favour of the object on Monday, Nov. 8;" which being agreed to, Messrs. Wilson, Allnutt, and which being agreed to, Messrs. Wilson, Allnutt, and mattas, &c., inquired for. Salmon were appointed to seek for a suitable building to hold the same in. After making the necessary arangements for prov meeting adjourned until Tuesday next at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH. At a public meeting held at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, on Monday, October 19, Mr. Wild in the

chair. Mr. John Simpson, as a member of the Central Registration Committee, delivered in his report, and stated that the Central Committee was desirous that Camberwell and Walworth should form at once Local Committees for the purpose of putting as many names as possible on the rate book, with a view to becoming Parochial and Parliamentary Electors. The report was received.

Mr. John Sewell then delivered a most eloquent address on the advantages to be derived from attention to the Registry. He was frequently and loudly applauded. The meeting after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adjourned until Monday

SOMERS TOWN.

A lecture was delivered at the Bricklayers' Arms, Conbridge-street, New-road, on Sunday evening last. by Dr. M'Douall. The worthy lecturer handled his subject in a masterly manner, and gave great satis-

Co Readers & Correspondents.

V DAVIS. Manchester.—The report of the meetings holden on Monday last should have reached us before Friday; we must postpone the report till next week. osern Bowden, Hindley, writes that, on the 17th of August last, he sent a resolution which was not inserted in the Star, of which the following is a copy:-"That the shares be sold at a premium of not less

than £20 for four acres, and £10 for two acres." We never before heard of the resolution. L. T .- If fourteen months ago you were " blamed for a bastard child," and run away from "a certain town. in consequence, it is pretty strong proof you are conscious that you were rightly blamed. You now want to go back to the "certain town" and think that because you have been absent more than 12 months, you are safe against being made to pay for the support of the child. We hope you will find out your mistake. As we never had to run away for bastard children we don't know the law of such a case, but we should be sorry to know that the law could not reach you. f. Evereign, Loughborough .- It is preposterous to expect us to look through three or four months copies of the Northern Star to find an obscure paragraph of

news respecting a drunken soldier. We beg to assure our correspondent that we don't know what "waste time," or "spare time" meaus. ANY ONE OF THE STAR READERS would forward me a Northern Star of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1840, I should feel greatly indebted to him, as I want it for a very particular purpose; I would return the value

of the same in postage stamps, if required. WIGAN .- John Lenagan appeals to the working men of Wigan and its vicinity, to rouse again and rally for the Charter.

Suggestion.—Allow me through the medium of your invaluable journal, to make a suggestion as to the forming of Youths Society in London for the purp se of advocating the glorious principles of the People's Charter. Youths' Societies have been formed and carried out with great energy in the tectotal movement; and I see no reason why they should not be formed in connexion with the Chartist Association, for all must admit, when the present generation have passed away, it will be highly necessary that a youthful generation should be ready to take their place to obtain, or if obtained to defend, the liberty of their country. Trusting that the Chartists generally will take this suggestion into their consideration, I remain, your obedient servant, N. Robinson.

le received, on Wednesday evening, a post-office order for the sum of 6s. from Hexham, but we are at a loss to know from whom, or for what purpose it is to be

THOMAS STRETCH .- We have forwarded your letter to the Contral Committee of the United Trades. PETER C. Tr, Dumfiles .- Received ; shall be attended to W. FELKIN. - Received too late for insertion this week. ALLSOP, Esq., (Basie.)-Received with thanks,

. W. Duffield .- We can see no utility in publishing

A FEW LAST WORDS TO A FELLOW NAMED WADDINGTON. -According to announcement I attended at the German Society's Room, on Monday evening last; on Tuesday evening I attended at the Chartist Executive Office, and again the same evening at the German Society's Room. You did not make your appearance. although you well knew of the announcement in the Star. On Thursday you had the impudence to send me a noto, in which you say, "At present I am very much occupied with business engagements: but in a few days I shall send you an invitation to meet me at a Public Meeting." How can you have the impudence to talk of business arrangements; you miserable eadger! How was it your "business arrangements" did not prevent you going stealthily to the German Society's Room, without giving me any warning, and in my absence, like a cowardly assassin, as you are, endeavouring to injure me in the estimation of men, who knowing little of the history of Chartism, you thought you could impose on. As to your fudge invitation to a Public Meeting, I of course estimate it at its worth-no more. I have been blamed on all sides for noticing such an insignificant animal as you are, but my excuse is, that, whereas I should have thought anything you could say at a Chartist Meeting unwerthy of my notice, I yet felt bound to give the fullest reply to any charge that could be made against me before men who have not been mixed up with the Chartist movement, and with whom I have become but recently associated. Your treacherous backstabbing, followed by your cowardly skilking from the

challenge I addressed to you last week, has fully as. sured my German friends of your rascality. For your own sake I advise you to henceforth shun their room as, if you do not, you will be kicked into the gutter. If you have any charges against my public character, how is it you only now bring them forward? For years I have been before the public, and for years you have had the means of preferring your charges, if you had any to prefer. Recently you have met me at several Chartist meetings, why were you silent at those meetings? You was at the supper of the Fraternal Demo. crats on the 21st of September last, why did you not then speak out? At several of those meetings you forced your conversation upon me, speaking the language of friendship. Only two nights before you abused me behind my back at the German So. ciety's Room, you was at the St. Pancras meeting and there spoke to me, apparently in all friendship. Are you not a Janus-faced scoundrel? You are morally disqualified to accuse any man. Within the last few days I have, for the first time, ascertained why you are so much disliked by the Chartist body: I thought that dislike arose from your meddling, busybodying manner, but 1 find there are other reasons, which a backward glance at your past life will remind you of. Your own character renders any defence against your calumnies a most unnecessary undertaking. As to public meetings, I shall, in all probability, be at many public meetings in the course of the ensuing winter, when you will know where to find me if you dare to meet me. My public life is before the public, and my public character cannot be injured by such a thing as you; therefore, lie, rave, and howl as you please, until your "whitened sepulchre" of a face is as black as your ebony-coloured heart. Further notice would but degrade myself.

> THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE. PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVERIDGE.

LESSEE, MR: JOHN DOUGLASS. ON MONDAY, and during the week, a drama entitled. "The Drunkard's Victim." Gervase. Mr. Cowie; Lewis Pem, Mr. J. Rayner; Starglase, Mr. T. Lee; Louisa

Pem, Mrs. Campbell. To be followed by the burlesque of "Young Hamlet." Hamlet, Mr. T. Lee; Ophelia, Miss Martin.
To conclude on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, with "The Outcast Mother;" on Wednesday, with "Sarah, the Jewess; on Thursday, with the "Old Man's Bride;" and on Friday with " The Mirror of Death."

Boxes 2s.; Pit 1s.; Gallery 6d. 4 Doors open at half-past Six—Commence at Seven. Acting manager, Mr. T. Lee.

THE ALLEGED POISONINGS AT CLAVERING. - WIL-FUL MURDER.—On Friday, the adjourned investigation concerning the deaths of Joseph and Jame Chesham, the children of Sarah Chesham, now in Chelmsford Gaol, on a charge of administering poi-Taylor and Mr. Thomas Newport, farmer, of Clahearing some additional evidence, the jury returned

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—The same dull state of trade continues in our

Cloth Halls as has been the case of late; the foreign houses are scarcely in the market at all, and the home buyers purchase with the greatest eaution and only fo present need; prices are however pretty steady, but the nanufacturers complain heavily of the want of profit. MANCHESTER, Friday evening. — The great excitement in the Liverpool market has only caused people to look to short time in earnest, as we can scarcely get a faction advance on goods, and in yarn but little. Although there is as yet no organised plan for the adoption of short time, it is more or less spreading. and we think before the middle of next month, many of the large con-

cerns will have commenced. Bradford, Thursday.—There is comparatively a limited demand for wool but prices are firmly maintained, as Hundersfield, Tuesday. — There has been but little

animation in the market to-day, and, with the exception of a few sales of kerseymeres and heavy fabrics, business has been at a comparative stand. Trade is also very duil HALIFAX, Saturday. - Our hopes of improvement in trade do not yet seem in a lway to be realised. The de-

mand for both wool and manufactures is languid, and prices not well supported. In the wool market quotations run about £11 2s to £11 10s for middle wethers, and £16 5s common noils broke. These latter hold up better than combing kinds. Nottingham .- Lace :- Business has been rather quiet

this week, the London and more distant buyers not having come in their ordinary numbers to market. Prices remain as before. The fear of further advances in the list of yarns, of coarse numbers, does not yet operate to raise the value of the wrought lace goods. If the Manchester spinners obtain high rates here, either coarse lace articles will advance, if worked at all, or the machines must work to a certain loss. Hosiery: We have great satisfaction in being able to report that all the various branches of this important trade continue in a healthy state, with fully as large an amount of business doing as is customary at this season of the year. GLASGOW .- Cotton Yarns: The market has been very

quiet, and although spinners are asking an advance in price, it is very difficult to obtain it. Fine yarn, say from 80's to 150's, has in many instances, realised the advance in price, but the market has been very full of numbers under that at former quotations. Cotton Goods: We cannot perceive any improvement in the market for general descriptions since last report. For some particular sorts there is rather more inquiry, but even for these the demand is very limited, Iron; Pig iron, £i; bar iron. £9 10s; nailrods, £10 10s; boiler plates and sheets, £13; rails, £10 10s to £11 per ton.

Bankrupts &c.,

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 20.] BANKRUPTS. Henry Huggins, Oxford, coachmaker — George and dward Woolcott, Doughty-street, builders — Daniel

Edward Woolcott, Douginty-street, builders — Daniel Basley, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth, cheesemonger — William Morton, Cannon-street-road, Commerctal-road, draper,—Richard Gaunt, Kirk Deighton, rape dust merchant—John Rawlinson, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor—William Isaac Barker, Sunderland, auctioneer—John Mann Bristal builden Mear, Bristol, builder. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Barlow and son Sheffield, scissor and razor manufacturers—C. Brunton and F. Whiting, New-inn, Strand, attorneys—H. Hammond and G. J. Lacey, Tooley-street, Hanton and Colombia City and Colombia City. lass merchants-Hart and Coleman, City of London and Liverpool, stockbrokers—Moon, Brothers liverpool, mer-chants—J. Dwyer and W. Broster, Tranmere, Cheshire, oiners-S. and G. Langsdale, Lenton, Nottinghamsbire, joiners—S. and G. Langsdaie, Lenton, Nottingnamsuire, hose trimmers—M. N. and S. Paget, Breton-street, milliners—Tolleth and Co., Liverpool, boot makers—R. and P. Smith. Walbridge, Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturers—A. and H. S. Spong, Staplehurst, Kent, brick-makers—Seddon and Andrew, Manchester, worsted dyers

Barker, Beatson, and Beckitt, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, iron founders, : as far as regards J. Beatson-J. and E. Blundell, Lower Mitton, Worchester, millers—W. S. Colyer and R. Winder, Dover, builders—Adam, Brothers, and Co., Glasgow, and Hogg, Adam, and Co., Rio de Janeiro; as far as regards J. W. Adam. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Durtuall, Dover, ironmonger; second div, of 2s. 6d Thomas Cooper, Bond.street, umbrella-manufacturer; first div. of 4s. 6d—J. Blacket, Stockesley, flax-spinner; second and final div. of 34d. (in addition to 5s. 24d. in the pound previously declared.) DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12, J. Turner, Ludgate-hill, jeweller—Nov. 12, W. Thurnell, Leadenhalt-street, and Great Windmill-street, upholsterer—Nov. 12, R. Tebay, Winchester, plumber—Nov. 10, W. Brydon, Abchurch-lane, wholesale druggist—Nov. 10, W. Griffin, Cornhill, jeweller—Nov. 10, A. Matthews, Salchurst, Sussex, apothecary — Nov. 10, W. C. Carter, Ashford, Kent, druggist — Nov. 10, O. Staite. Wood-street, Cheapside, lace warehouseman—Nov. 12, R. and A. Kniicht, Ludga-now, wholesale stationers—Nov. 10 and A. Knight, Ludge-row, wholesale stationers-Nov. 10, W. Vickers, late of Moorgate-street, bill broker-Nov. 13, R. Baxter, Sheffield, merchant - Nov. 11, J. Gill, Liverpool, wine merchant—Nov. 13, B. Fenwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linendraper—Nov. 13, W. Fordyce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller—Nov. 13, J. Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Nov. 10, F. B. Kettle, Brighton, horse dealer—Nov. 10, J. Grant, Woolwich, printer—Nov. 13, E. W. Phillips, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in glass—Nov. 10, W. Giles, Brighton, boarding housekeeper—Nov. 10, W. Pannell, High-street, Popular, grocer—Nov. 10, W. M'Douall and P. Brann, Parkharton and Carlot Science and Carl High-street, Fopular, grocer—Nov. 10, W. M'Douall and P. Brown, Per-berton-row, Gough-square, printers—Nov. 10, T. R. Hart, Lea-bridge, Essex, victualler — Nov. 13, E. B. Smith, Scarborough, timber merchant—Nov. 12, W. Menzies, Gloucester, draper—Nov. 13, C. Davis, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, currier—Nov. 14, C. D. Johnson, Liverpool, victualler — Nov. 12, E. Mundy, Liverpool house agent—Nov. 13, B. Fenwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lineadraner — Nov. 12, R. C. Scatthown, Into G. Facthou, Che your lengthy communication, which fully proves that you have acted unwisely, and that the Committee have only acted in accordance with the rules of the Asso. Nov. 14, S. Reading, Birmingham, hook and eye maker -Nov. 24, J. Lead, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper-Nov. 13, J. Russell, Kidderminster, coal scaler. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless

cause be shown to the contrary on or before Nov. 10. C. Airs, Newport, Isle of Wight, innkeeper—F. G. Gray, Forest-row, Dalston, boarding-house keeper—T. Court, Brighton, bootmaker—W. Bradshaw, Gretton, Northamptonshire, cattle salesman—R. Bone, Durham, gocer—E. Brailsford, Brighton, musicseller—R. Fennell, Aldermanbury Postern, yarn merchant-P. Corless, Wigan, grocer—T. I. Rayner, Birstal, Yorkshire. apothecary— F. H. Church, Southampton, surgeon—W. Kirby, Liver-pool, hotel keeper—W. Lonergan, Liverpool, whe mor-chant—T. P. Derham, Bristol, linendraper—T. B. and J. Waller, Ipswich, grocers—J. Evans, Bristol, and Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, siik mercer—W. Wonnocott, Bath, grocer—J. C. Hill, Reading, grocer—J. Parsons, Wolverhampton, edge tool manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. W. Frater, Edinburgh, hotel-keeper--J. Macleod, Latheron, Caithnessshire, merchant-W. Bissett and Son Aberdeen, wholesale merchants—W. Melven, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, cabinet maker—D. Dalglish, Glasgow, insu-

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Paul, O'Connorville, son of John, and Margaret Paul; ners of Glasgow and neighbourhood has been held to mously given to the lecturer and chairn, and the port. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday hear a lecture by Mr. C. Doyle, one of the Execu- meeting closed.