The old song says "that misfortunes but seldom come single, 'tis plain," so I presume, when you read the Star of this week, that you will say that good fortune has not come single. I am now about to answer some scores of most insolent, offensive and impertinent letters that I have recently received about the purchase of land, and to not one of which I have replied, and not one of which has had any more effect upon me than the buzz of a blue-bottle fly; indeed, I often think that it is very fortunate for you that I can bear some months abuse without being ruffled or driven into a course which the critics would be the loudest to condemn. I shall first explain my position to you with respect to the Company, and, without condescending to gratify or satisfy my impertinent correspondents, they, as well £100 to £150 an acre. One lot of less than a of this, when I tell you that there are many mem-25 you, will perhaps see the difference between purchasing land to let to a tenant as a safe investment for £28; another lot of five acres was bought in at dissension, and still stand in the way of those who for the purchaser's money, and the purchase of land, EVERY ACRE OF WHICH I shall consider, a safe investment for the poor man's labour and capital. If I had been more anxious to secure a dangerous popularity than to insure the certainty of ready to start by the train, he came down stairs, erest member's success, my conduct might have and I said, "Well, my man; did you buy anything?" been more acceptable, until YOUR failure proved My inefficiency, and then, instead of calmly bearing the taunts of fools, I should have bent under the

ing reflections. You, my friends, will bear in mind that when once a man is located upon his little estate, that he is not a mere experimentalist, but that he has adopted his new profession upon confidence in my wisdom and knowledge. And again, I tell you that no father who ever lived in this world ever had a more tender solicitude for the success and comfort of his children than I have for the success and comfort of every member of the Chartist Co-operative LAND COMPANY. It is very easy to keep continually

weight of your just reproach and my own consum-

BUY! BUY!! BUY!!!

but it is not so easy to find estates so circumstanced 25 to justify me in purchasing as other people purchase. An estate of two hundred acres of varied soil may very well suit the purpose of a purchaser or a tenant, while the inequality and variety would engender eternal strife, jealousy and animosity in our so that those who take the Star in that neighbour- for ever in less than five years. And, thank God. I ranks. Now, in Herringsgate farm I positively hood may ascertain the critical accuracy of every shall have a little rest till the 12th of December, the should not know which allotment to choose, and I word I state; and, besides the £105, he has to pay am commissioned to offer £30, £50 and £70 for a two, three, or four acre farm upon that estate: so with the one hundred and sixty acres which I have just purchased. It is one of the most heavenly spots in creation, situated in Worcestershire, within nine miles of Gloucester, nine of Tewkesbury, less than by a few, perhaps non-subscribers, about making put their names to them, that the Chartists in the five from the thriving market town of Ledbury, £1,350 by Carpender's farm, that I could have added neighbourhood might pull their ears, but cowards twelve of Cheltenham, within two of the Malvern | £10,000 and more to the capital of the society, if I had always take care of Number One. Hills, and four miles and a half from a canal, and used my own judgment in buying land that would not cost £8100; the rent paid by the former tenant, for suit us to sell again; but the peculiarity of my positwelve years, was £336 a-year, or £2 2s. an acre, tion is this, that I must not only satisfy the good which will tell you whether the land is good or not; men, but I must avoid as much as possible dissatisfying the bad ones. However, as the next piece of my own opinion is, that this day two years intelligence which I have to communicate is of much it will be worth £5 an acre. The roads to it are splendid, the country is beautiful, it is well more importance than the purchase of 50 estates, I watered; the very best stone is to be had within less than two miles, all dressed and squared for building at Is. 6d. per ton; a ton of stone will do that at the next Conference I shall ask for the power precisely as much as 200 of bricks which cost 8s. to use my own judgment to increase the capital of I think it right to give my testimony, not only to the Lime is about half the price that it is at Herringsgate, the company, by the purchase and sale of estatessand, the best sand, is within a mile and a half for 6,000 single shareholders pay £15,000, and I would nothing, and there is plenty of the best material for undertake to make £50,000, and perhaps more, making roads, and a vast quantity of excellent materials upon the farm. The labour in the parish is section. Of all the speculations that are now pre-Ss. a week, I will certainly raise it to 10s., as the sented to the money grubber, there is no such specuimprovement of the labourer is part of our principle. | lation as the buying and selling of land; and if a and thus you find that building will not be more man has capital to buy in the wholesale market, and than half the expense at Herringsgate, if so much, sell in the retail market, in less than six years he and the materials as good as any in the world. of risk. There's not a day in the year that I would Now for the advantages of this Estate. When

we bought Herringsgate there was a large amount of crops in the ground, which compelled us to forego there's an estate to be sold, a man who wants it bids operations until they were reaped; and such must be £10,000—I buy it for £10,100; he'll scratch his the case in ninety-nine out of every hundred farms head, and when he finds he's lost it, he will think no that we buy, while upon Lowbands and Applehurst Farm, the one I have just purchased, there is not a than of walking out of the room. He pays the degrain of anything sowed, so that the whole land is posit instead of me, and the purchase is made in his at once convertible to our use. The possession is to name instead of mine. So that you see I have be given on the 12th of December, and then I set to always some resource whenever I wish to turn work, and no time will be lost in erecting the buildings, and doing all the necessary work. Now, what a very different situation this is to be in than subjectiil had purchased some low, unhealthy, or mountainous and inaccessible farm, or one for subdivision d which we should have waited till September next, till the crops were off. I have inspected twenty-six farms before I met with one that entirely stited. If I had got the other farm in Worcestershire for which I bid, we could not have had possesson until February next, and the land was £60 an acre-this is better land, though the other was Prime, and is only £50 an acre. Now attend to the farms that I have inspected—one near Carlisle, a step taken by the directing body; a thing that never mamp, out of the way, bad roads, and tenanted; one near Broughton, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, wild, out of the way, too dear, and tenanted; four in Kent, £70 an acre; two at Bagshot, a portion of one heath, eighty acres of the other heath; one at Wokingham, miserably out of condition, cropped, tenanted, and dear; one in Devoushire, on the top of a mountain; two at Little Messenden, in Hertfordshire, tenanted, no water and had land; Bonner's Farm, in Hertfordshire, all stones; Marsh Gibbon, in Bucks, flooded, no materials, no house, part common; two near Ipswich, Suffolk, one £70 an acre, the other £22 an acre, that,I would not take at a gift; Essex, Colliers Farm, all sin clay; another farm at the river Blackwater, eighty acres of "slob," with eternal stink, and the inhabitants afflicted with ague; Witney, near Oxford, 108 acres, sold by private contract before the auction. With regard to this, I may observe, that I wish the person who sent the advertisement had sent the notice of the sale which appeared in the following week's paper, but which he never sent. Biggs Farm, confused title; Bowers Farm, Herts, but registration not only punishes them for fraud, tenanted, cropped, and one-fourth under beech tim- but fines them £20 for the most trifling neglect of ber; Barnacles Farm, Worcestershire, in treaty with duty. When the registration is complete, every another before I heard of it, bid £500 over him, but member's name must be entered in the book conthe proprietors under contract to sell.

the pelting rain of autumn, I have dug every field additional stamp of £1—the book is to be open for the kind required, and, I must speak all or hold my peace in those several farms. I never will be drawn into so the inspection, not only of the members, but of the daughters of the first inhabitants. I will frankly confess much explanation again and, once for all, no living public, at office hours, and notice must be given of that I could have wished the first occupants of the first 300n me or force me to make a purchase that I per authorities, and a balance sheet with the expenwon't he satisfied with through all time. I am not diture of the Society's funds, together with the re- aright. It will be viewed with jealousy by the neighonly satisfied but gratified with the present pur- ceipts, must also be furnished to the same authochase, and for this reason—it is worth more to us rities, and any change of Directors, Trustees, than any other person living, and Mr. Miles, of Bris- Auditors, or other officers, must be duly notified. tol, bid £8,080 for it. So I can't be much wrong. The solicitor to the Society is liable to a fine of There was a mortgage of £7,500 upon it, and mort- £20 for every act of neglect, and therefore I have Eagers don't lend to the full amount, and, above all, received notice this week from the solicitor not to because I was offered 9000 guineas for it after I pur- publish the usual weekly places of meeting, until a of our time, deserves the gratitude, affection, and respect chased it. I was very near being late; I returned correct list is furnished to him next week through the from the farm after having dug in several parts of secretary, of which he can give proper notice, and then every field, and having ascertained every necessary they may afterwards appear weekly in the Star. information, and wet up to my knees; and the auc- He must give notice of any purchase of land, and all tion was going on as I entered the room; and when properties belonging to the Society must be vested not the less true, however, that the consumption, owing I was at breakfast, after making the purchase, a in the Trustees for the benefit of the shareholders gentleman, who supposed he would be in time, ar- so that my liabilities are not likely to affect Herrived too late, and offered 9000 guineas. The mort- ringsgate now. Eagon. Who was obliged to sell, assured me, that, if I Mas disposed to part with it, he would get me ten ment of Trustees of undoubted character and integthousand pounds. I shall now give you some infor- rity—in short, I am determined that no squeamishmation upon a subject that I have always been try- ness or delicacy shall induce me to screen one in the retail market.

William Hewitt, Tublisher, 16, Guat Frindmill & Hayman TRADES'

VOL. IX. NO. 471.

friendless child. I have no one to help me. I hire

bought to-day if you had got it to your liking."

Now, the reader may suppose this to be a Free

Trader's steam-hoat conversation; but I asked more:

I asked him his name and his place of residence; and

his share of expense of making out title, and the

whole expense of conveyance. Now, what will the

growlers, who say that a man must starve upon two

now announce for the consideration of the several

constituencies, that they may instruct their delegates,

within the six years that it may take to locate a

will be a second Rothschild, and without a particle

not undertake to make my £100. Now observe,

more of giving me a £100 or £500 for my bargain,

I now turn to the consideration of my second

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OF THE

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

COMPANY.

subject of great anxiety with the non-members, and if

Directors, I assure you I was much more anxious

for protection against them. You are not to suppose

that it was matter of light consideration to be ob-

liged to publish every single act, and every single

was heard of before, but of course rendered necessary

by the lucubrations of ignorant inflated boobies, who

were cunning enough to remain out of sight, while they

got their poor tools to fire their arrows. Application

was made to the Attorney General to certify our

rules for enrolment, as the new act required, but

which he refused. There was no course open then,

but the more stringent and expensive process of

with all the protection that the law could afford, I

with the concurrence of the Directors, resolved upon

furnishing that protection, and we are now provi-

sionally registered as a Joint Stock Company, under

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

COMPANY.

The deed for complete enrolment is now before

counsel for perfection, and when we obtain the

licence for complete registration, which is the next

stringently protected than they would be by enrol-

ment. The enrolment punishes officers for fraud,

taining the deed-the deed-book is made up like a

At the Conference I shall press for the appoint-

Registration. Determined to surround my offspring

money-grubber.

the designation of

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

had afterwards to sell the Prinknash-park estate, in gives the officers the power of compelling the yet found special to each, and this has enabled Louis the same room, in sixty-six lots; and now observe shareholders to perform their contracts—that is, what I have to tell you. Those lots varied from less to make them pay up their shares as stipulated, he acts, but it is known that he is safe with respect to than a quarter of an acre to eighteen acres, and for whether at threepence a week, sixpence a week, or the most part, though inferior land, brought from a shilling a week; and you will see the desirableness quarter of an acre, was let for 15s. a-year, and bought hers who have paid 1s. 4d. as their licence to create

£675. During the auction, I observed a labouring. would gladly enter. For instance, if there are a lot looking man, with a long white great coat, occasion- of these beggars in Section No. 1, we can oust Your's, respectfully ally bidding for a small allotment, in a fine loud them to make room for veritable members in that tone, and amidst a good deal of laughter, and I was section. This, I assure you, is very desirable. The anxious to know his business. While I was getting shareholders themselves will now see the indispen-IRELAND. sable necessity of compelling the local secretary to furnish the General Secretary, forthwith, with the

'Yes," said he; "I bought an acre and a little bit," name, place of abode, and calling of every share-'And what did you give?" "£105." "Now," I holder, and notice of every new branch opened must said. "what's your occupation?" He answered, be sent at once to the General Secretary, in order 'At the time of Mr. Guise's election, about eighthat the solicitor may furnish the proper authority teen years ago, I was in service, and I purchased a with it. The expense will be considerable, perhaps bit of land with what money I had." "Well, and £150; but then it is my intention to move at the how much have you now?" "Why, I had six acres | Conference that that is a proper item to be paid before this bit; and I always keep adding a bit to out of the expense fund, so that it will not diminish it. I gave £275 for three acres." "Well, and the capital of the Society. what family have you?" "Only my wife and a

I don't think I have anything more to add, further than that I would rather pay the expence of men to work." "Well; how much would you have Registration out of my own pocket, than be longer without its protection. And, now, in conclusion, "Why. I'd buy £1000 worth." "Why, have you let it once for all be understood, that I will purchase got one thousand pounds saved after purchasing the no land for the COMPANY except what pleases myland?" "Yes: I could manage that and a bit more | self. I have travelled fully five thousand miles, and more, in search of different estates, and I will not have sleepless nights, wet feet, a hungry belly, and abuse, as my wages any longer. I will purchase no land upon two acres of which a man and his name is Henry Bolton, of Upton St. Leonards; his family cannot live comfortably, and purchase it day upon which we get possession; and upon the 14th, as Sunday is the 13th, the stones will be walking from the quarry, and the 8s. paupers of Worcestershire will be throwing up their hats for acres, say to that? To this branch of my subject the Land and the Charter. I would publish some I have only to add, that but for the bother created of the letters I have received, if the cowards had

> Your faithful friend and bailiff. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

> > Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 19, 1846.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Having been over that part of Belgium traversed by brough other portions not visited by that gentleman,

general but the particular accuracy of the statements ade public through your journal. As I take a great interest in the subject of small hold ngs, cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have nuch information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration and that of your readers, indulge a hope that they may tend in some degree to assist in the great work to which Mr. O'Connor has devoted the leisure which the late lull in public affairs has placed at his disposal. In the centre and north of Belgium the system of small farms chiefly obtains, and here, as well as in France, is exposed to great and severe drawbacks. In both these untries to the feudal system in its worst form was superadded frequent invasions, which rendered it especially hazardous to the villein or serf to reside in the pen country, so that to whatever distance cultivation might extend, the cultivator ever resided in the fortified own, immediately adjacent to the castle of his lord. This system no longer obtains, but the habit of residing in towns or large villages is almost universal. This alone is an evil which countervails the advantages of small holdings, as the residence is usually from one to wo miles from the land. Added to this the greater expenses of living in towns, and the greater temptation to xpence from the greater luxury which exists where nembers congregate. Nothing but the love of indeendance and the inestimable advantage of hand abour, could sustain a small farmer under such circum

In Ireland a different system prevails, and there, from the system of subletting, the wonder is, not that a small holder is worse off than a common labourer, but hat he can exist at all. From these evils the very The non-enrolment of our society has been another interesting experiment at Herringsgate is safe, and though exposed to some dangers from within is protected from any without. In Belgium, and more particularly in they were anxious for protection against me and the France (with the exception of Alsace, which, though at present forming part of France, is German in language thought, and feeling, and in the universal want and aspi ration of its people again to revert to its "fader land") the villagers produce an immense amount of vegetables for food, which by very simple cookery is rendered vholesome and palatable, a system which has yet to be naturalized amongst us. In Belgium, and still more in Germany, nearly every cultivator has one or more cows, which are used in the cultivation of the land and even to conveyits produce to market, as well as in the coneyance of merchandize. I have this day seen nearly as many cows as oxen in Strasbourg, and quite as many oxen and cows as horses. It is quite delightful to witness the kindness and attention with which not only the omen and children, but even the men, almost invariably show to this most docile and gentle, as well as mos valuable, of animals. It is the veritable bread-winner and seems to be regarded with gratitude as well as with of which the cow has been and is yet the object. I have further observed, that whenever the labour is voluntary that is, where the action of all is not governed by each. as in factory labour, or handicraft, where the negligence, unskilfulness, or weakness of one hinders all, the spirit of kindness and courtesy prevails nearly universally. I have often noticed with great pleasure the kindly, the affectionate greeting of the peasant to his wife or daughter who has brought his food or come to share his labour; and with scarcely less pleasure the goodhumoured, expression in their comely faces. In England, the one sole object of existence is to get rich, to obtain social position, as the end, not as a means, of step, the members and their property are much more existence, and this, in spite of the evils which it entails, insured alike to those who succeed and to those who rail, is, I regret to say, become contagious in France. In ion as men lose their simplicity of thought and action, so have they entered in a sea of troubles, where ease and safety are never found. On this ground, if on no other, the experiment now in progress at Herringsgate only apprehension I entertain is from the miscellaneous character of its first inhabitants, in their unreasonable Now then, in the blazing heat of summer, or in large account-book, and every ten folios requires an anticipations, in their want of familiarity with labour of in the character and condition of the wives and every fresh act or alteration in the rules to the pro-O'Connor's skill and discretion to guide this infant colony houring land holders, and will have to pass through much of obloquy, and to resist, finally, the blandish ments of the betrayer, and, for this, the agriculturist would have been better adapted. I entertain much hope, but I am earnestly desirous that the dangers to which it is exposed should be rightly apprehended from the outset, knowing, as I do, that every apparent failure will be visited upon Mr. O'Connor, who, more than any man great powers of body and mind, with a perseverance. disinterestedness, and self-sacrifice beyond all praise. It may interest you to know that the crop of

"See," said once a rational communist, "How the tender mercies of the present system become cruel. In this enhanced value of labour which, however, benefits | ment I axed for ?" not the labourer, being furnished when away from his home, the workman has more meat, more wine, and these in the first instance he obtains easily and uses abundantly, often to his own injury. Now see the reac- should I stand all the loss ?" ing to instruct you upon—namely, the value of land single act of impropriety or to sanction a single act tion. The enhanced price consequent on this state of of injustice. The registration of our Company not things leaves him without benefit and becomes to all fancy price, but I ask you, sir, on your solemn oath, others a great evil. Yet, seeing this, the governments of The reason of the auction being hurried on at the not only gives the shareholders a power and contribute day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to would a solvent tenant give ten pounds a year for *Helise hour stated was this: the same auctioneer troul over their officers, but it also, thank God! stop its progress. A war is an evil to each government, the farm more than you pay?"

this year in Germany. Italy, France, and Belgium is an

average one, the only decrease having been in rye. It is

to the great amount of labour required throughout central

led to the apprehension of scarcity.

Philippe to carry his long-cherished project with regard England; this is sufficient." It may be indifferent to it, and is nt it likely I should have something in it those who have no right but that of death, hardly that for my trouble?" of burish whether Spain belongs to Louis Philippe or to Christina, but it does concern Englishmen to know that their policy is directed by the traitor of the Barricadoes, and that he has more than one English statesman in his pay,

"A MIDDLE CLASS CHARTIST."

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. III. At twelve o'clock precisely, I entered an Irisl Court-house for the first time, and as every circumstance connected with the administration of justice must be considered as of paramount importance, the reader who may not have witnessed such a scene cription of the source from which the national character must mainly receive its formation and tone. At the entrance to the Court-house were to be seen anxious groups of litigants all gabbling together with remarkable volubility and for the most part in | those conditions, an equivalent, in the shape of rent the native language, leaving me little to understand, except from the gestures and earnestness of the speakers. I asked a respectable-looking person what their conversation was about, and he informed me, that some were stating their case to friends, and others were offering to submit the question in dispute to arbitration, while those charged with assault were endeavouring to raise the necessary funds among their friends to fee an attorney. The interior of the court was literally wedged with country people, where also a continuous buz was kept up in a suppressed tone of voice, while here and there, where a corner could be secured, were to be seen groups in the most anxious consultation with their attorney, the most ready instructing him as to the merits of the case, and all occasionally, and with great energy, throwing something fresh into the voluminous explanation. The judge of Quarter Sessions is called assistant barrister, and is addressed as 'Your worship.' He has the sole power of admitting or rejecting applicants for registration. In all civil bill actions his judgment is law, with an appeal to the judge of assize against his decision. He pound vote, is worth ten pounds a year above the obliged to abandon his post, and left them there. grants decrees, for the distress and recovery of debts reserved rent?" or dismisses the case. Criminal and assault cases dividing the power with him in assault cases, each having a voice in awarding of punishment.

I had not long taken my seat when a soldier, as I thought, thrust his bayonet into my face, and, with that he could not hold it at the rent." a shove, said, 'Make way for the magistrates,' and on looking round I recognised my fellow-passenger, Captain Squeezetenant, very importantly hustling his way to the bench. I remarked to a gentleman who sat next me that the appearance of so large a vished, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as | military force, or, indeed, any military, in a court of justice, was a very unusual occurrence. "Where are the soldiers?" he asked. "Why there," said I pointing to what I supposed to be one of the Rifle corps, from his dress and equipments. "O!" he replied; "Those are the police." "The police," I exclaimed, "Why, they have a complete military appearance, dressed precisely like the Rifles, and similarly equipped. "Yes," said he, "but they

are the police.' The hour for commencing business had now ar rived, and the first operation was the registration of voters; and perhaps the best mode of instructing the reader upon this subject will be to give him a verbatim account of one or two cases. The first applicant who presented himself was Darby, or, as he styled himself, otherwise Jeremiah Hoolihane, who was ushered upon the table, and placed in the witness's chair, and who, being duly sworn, was examined in the following manner, by a counsellor who I recognised as one of the inside passengers with whom I had travelled, and who, I was informed, was retained by the Liberal interest:-

"Hoolihane, what do you claim as?" "As a ten-pounder, yer honour."

"No, no; I mean as a freeholder or a lease-

"Ogh! as a laisholder, to be sure."

"What's that in your hand?"

"My instrucment, yer honour."

"O! your lease, I presume?" "Yes, my lais, to be sure!"

"Who do you hold under, and what term have you, and what do you pay ?"

"Why, I houlds under the Captain there, now, pointing to Captain Squeezetenant; "but my lais is signed by the ould Lord. I took it for thirty-one vears, and I have nine of it to run yet."

"Wisha, I can't rightly say; maybe two score

"How much land have you, and how much do you

acres or something more. I took it in the rough and be the lump, and but I never had it misured, and I pays thirty for it."

"Thirty pounds, you mean?" "Yes, then, thirty pounds."

" Now, Hoolihane, answer me one question-Is the farm worth ten pounds a year more than you pay according to your lease ?"

Here poor Darby scratched his head, looked up appeared to strike him dumb. The question was again repeated, when Darby,

appearing to gain courage, replied,—

pay it one way or other." "In fact, you would rather give ten pounds a-year me, and I resolved u on dining at the ordinary. nore rent than leave it?"

"Ogh, then, indeed then I would; for, 'pon my word, there's a power of my sweat there and of the

"Your worship, you'll admit this applicant." Here my fellow-traveller started up on the oppoite side with a knowing leer and a nod, and said, 'stop, stop, not so fast, let me have a word. Now, Darby, attend to me,-I ask you, sir, by virtue of the solemn oath you have just taken, whether or not you have recently applied to your landlord for an dear. Come, come, yes or no, it's a simple question, and does'nt require much consideration, and remember, you're on your oath, and that your landlord is present ?"

"Well. what if I did. what differ does that make ?"

"Well, supposing I did ?" "Did you, sir? yes or no?"

"Well, to be sure I did, but it was becays the Europe has greatly increased, and this it is which has praties failed on me, but I has my last recait for the Michaelmas gale here, and I did'nt get the bate-

"But you did ask for the reduction?" "To be sure I did, and why should'nt I, why

"Now, sir, never mind what you would give as

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

"Why how does I know what another would do. but I'de do it, and pay it too, rather nor quit the spot. My God, has'nt I been a score and two years at

Now, sir, you say you have been 22 years there, and I'll ask you one question,-have you saved over and above your rent £220, for that's ten pounds a year for that time?"

"My God, then, is'nt that a foolish question? to be sure I has'nt, but then did'nt I lave it in the ground as I'de make it." "Now, sir, do you mean to say that after paying

your rent, supporting and educating your family. paying your servants' wages, and tithes, and taxes, and rates, and all other charges, that the farm is worth ten pounds a year more than you pay?" "I do then, and I tell you, I'de give it for it tomorrow, and more rather nor give it up."

"Show me that lease? O ho, why I find several covenants here by which you are bound to make so many perches of fencing, to put out so much lime, will naturally expect a lucid and comprehensive des. to pay so many duty-fowl, and to send so many men and horses each year to work for your landlord?" "Why, what's that to do with it?"

> shall be payable, and the landlord is empowered to distrain for it as rent." ould lord, God rest his sowl, never axed me for them,

"What's that's to do with it? why there's a co-

venant in your lease that failing to perform any of

give me my lais. "Stop, stop, a minute." Here I observed a person who had sat next to counsel very busily engaged in scanning over the lease, and taking notes, and upon closer observation I discovered that it was Mr. that of the enemy. The officials detail Grubb, the captains solicitor. Counsel continued-

the present rent, for the farm ?" "Ogh yay God bless you now, and give me my lais,

conditions would you give ten pounds a year above

and let me be going away home," "Now, your worship. I'll just examine this man's landlord." Captain Squeezetenant, remain where thus described by the Nenagh paper :landlord, do you think the farm in question, and out

"Upon my oath it is not, and if out of lease to- no breach of the peace occurre are tried by a jury, the magistrates of the district morrow I could not conscientiously ask a farthing sence of the police from the town, a mob of about more than the present rent, if so much, and that 100 persons plundered a bread cart of Mr. Joseph man has frequently called upon me, of late, to ask for a reduction; saying the land was too dear, and was made on a bread cart from Clonakenny, when the

"That's all I shall trouble you with, Captain.

Liberal counsel-"Your worship, the application for a reduction in the rent is not sufficient grounds

Judge-" No, Mr. Gripe, certainly not, nor should I reject any applicant upon those grounds: but. mark what his landlord says, and the non-perforformance of the covenants in the lease. REJECT

The next applicant was William Smith, who, upon being sworn, said, that he held thirty acres under injury inflicted, the greatest coolness, intrepidity, Lord Bandon, on lease for thirty-one years, and for and forbearance being shown on this occasion. The which he paid £45 a year. Smith appeared to be a they broke four panes of glass. Here again the galclient of the Conservative counsel, who merely asked lant constables were to be seen, and, having gained him the term of his lease, the number of acres, and an entrance into the shop, expelled the intruders the amount of rent; and then put the usual question | and closed the door. A young woman minding this -" Mr. Smith, you are a Protestant, I believe?"

"I am, sir."

your opinion, give £10 a year above the rent reserved in your lease for the farm ?" "He would, sir, and more; there's his lordship on the bench, and you can ask him." His lordship nodded assent to counsel, and mut-

tered, "O yes, certainly, and much more."

you any more. Your worship will admit appli-Mr. Gripe-"Stop, not so fast; now, Mr. Smith?"

Judge-" Surely, Mr. Gripe, you could'nt have heard the observation of his lordship in answer to Mr. Shearer, or you never could think of wasting the public time in this case." Mr. Gripe-"Yes; but your worship."

Judge-" Pooh, pooh; pray let us proceed with the public business. ADMIT APPLICANT."

Such is a fair specimen of the mode of administering political justice in Ireland, not doubting that in other districts the current runs in a completely opposite direction, varying in its course according to the politics of him who is entrusted with the anomalous power of limiting or extending the constituency, not labour. according to law, but according to caprice and bias. The first day was occupied with the registration of heard, that the administration of law must be regulated by something like the same system, I resolved upon remaining for another day. When I returned to my hotel, I was about to order dinner, when the an attack was made on upwards of lifty leads of flour. waiter informed me that all the private rooms were engaged, but that there was an ordinary at six, where I engaged, but that there was an ordinary at six, where I to the state of the country, an escort of soldiers and would find myself very comfortable. I asked what police was granted the millers for its protection; but description of persons would be likely to dine thereand down, scratched his head again, and then looked and he replied, "Why, some of the Grand Jury and slily towards the Captain, whose eye met his, and attorneys, and some of the country gentlemen." 'Will the barristers dine there," I asked. "No," he replied, "Mr. Shearer and the assistant barrister dine with his lordship at the castle, and the Liberals "Why, to be sure, I wouldn't like to have the rint are giving Mr. Gripe a grand public dinner." The stated that the women cut open several of the bags, riz upon me; but, rather than lave it, I'de thrie to certainty of much amusement, and a fair prospect of acquiring some useful information, at once decided

(To be continued weekly.)

THE POET BURNS .- The Elgin Courant says :- A very interesting document. relating to the Exciso services of Burns, has been kindly handed to us by states :-James Melville, Esq., collector of excise in this disdistrict from the 7th of January to the 5th of March, jesty in Council. It is this day ordered by ther Ma-1796—the district in which Mr. Findlater, the friend jesty in Council,—that the Parliament, which stands very numerous, relate to the routine duties of an ex- next, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th day cise officer, in the performance of which Burns was always highly commended by his supervisor. In deed, from the humblest officer to the head of the abatement, upon the grounds that your farm was too local department in the Dumfries collection, testimony is borne to his efficiency and mild deportment. Burns is recorded as being indefatigable in the performance of his duties. The diary, however, reports Burns on duty, but that from October, 1795, to the January following he was confined to his house. He consequence. The trains on nearly every railway is shortly after (March 5) represented in declining arrived behind time, in consequence of the slow rate health. Rheumatism and loss of appetite, deprived of refreshing sleep, and in dejected spirits, form a of the steam-boats on the river did not ply at all "Come, sir, no fencing; answer my question, yes summary of the imprints of death on this neglected luminary. Writing under this impression to Thomson, he states, "I close my eyes in misery, and open them without hope." Only four months from the tists are acquiring property, and, therefore, likely to date of Collector Melville's diary—days and nights, weeks of serious reflection-earth was restored to their movements; witness the following:earth-the eyes of Burns having closed on this world the 21st of July 1795. "A spirit of independence," says Wilson "reigned alike in the genius and cha- the sale of the Lowband Estate. Redmarley, in this racter of Burns," a meet finale to our brief relie of county, and became the purchaser of lot 1, contain-his laborious manhood.—Edinbi.rgh Witness. to convey passengers by omnibus at the rate of 1d.

charge is 2d. from the Strand to Paddington.

London, Friday, October 30.—Despatches have

come to hand in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 1st inst. At Lahore everything remained quiet. Lall Singh betrayed great anxiety as the time for the departure of the British forces approached. From Cabul there were, as usual, rumours of in-

trigues and insurrections.
An insurrection had broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh had been defeated with some loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country had been seized, and would be detained as hostages, though no fears were entertained for their safety. Cholera was still raging in Scinde, and provisions

vere so enormously scarce and dear that an absolute amine was apprehended.

LATER AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. SEVERE BATLLE AND CAPTURE OF

We have received, by the arrival of the steamship Hibernia in the the Mersey on Thursday morning, our despatches from the United States to the 16th instant inclusive. The contents of these destatches are most important. The gity of Monterey had, on the 24th of September, capitulated to the American arms, after a severe struggle of three days. Ampudia was, as is supposed, securely intrenched in the strongly fortified town of Monterey, with from 9,000 to 11,000 men. General Taylor stormed the place with about 6,000 men. After three days' fighting, a part of the time in the streets, and the Americans, at the point of the bayonet, carrying every rampart or other defence that they assaulted, General Ampudia sent a flag of truce to General Taylor, proposing to evacuate and surrender the city on certain conditions, which proposition resulted in the appointment of commissioners, who agreed upon the following conditions, substan-

General Ampudia, with his whole army, was allowed seven days to evacuate, the officers with their side-arms, the men with their muskets, and a battery of 6 field pieces with 21 rounds of ammunition. All other public property to be left in the garrison, subject to the orders of General Taylor. It was further agreed that there should be an armistice of S weeks, subject to the approbation or rejection of either Government. As soon as the official des-"Ogh, God bless you, and give me my lais, the patches reached Washington, the American Government, without loss of time, despatched orders to General Taylor to annul the armistice, and

Mexicans. The slaughter during the three days' siege was great, particularly among the American officers, their loss, it is understood, being much greater than wounded have not yet been received at Washington, "Now, sir, if you were called upon to fulfil all those but are estimated at 500. It is due to the Mexicans to admit that they behaved gallantly.

orthwith commence active operations against the

LATER NEWS FROM IRELAND.

An outbreak of the populace at Templemore is

On Monday last, as the steward employed under you are, I shall not trouble you to get on the table. the Board of Works was about to place 15 men, in The Captain was sworn-" Now. Captain Squeeze- accord with his list of instructions, on works at tenant, I ask you on your oath as a conscientious | Carrigloughmore, near Templemore, in this county, a body of about 150 persons assembled, and prevented the others being employed, unless work was of which the applicant seeks to register a ten given to them all. The steward consequently was The police from Templemore, under the command of head-constable Pattarson, were on the spot, and O'Keefe, a baker. Shortly after this, the police returned to their barracks when another attempt men, who had just returned from a fatiguing and harrassing duty, rushed out half dressed, and succeeded in bringing in the cart of bread to their Now, your worship, I call upon you to reject this barrack yard. The mob amounted by this time to nearly 300 persons, and commenced flinging stones at the constabulary, whose forbearance was very praiseworthy, one of them being struck with a stone, which inflicted a severe wound on his head. The head-constable then sent word of the riot to the next magistrate, who ordered out six companies of military, but hefore their arrival, the mob, which had increased to upwards of 500, rushed to the shop of a man named lyan, where they were again met by the five gallant olicemen (the entire force of that town), under head-constable Pattarson, and succeeded in forcing them from their position, at the point of the bayo-

net. Stones were also thrown at the police, but no shop received a blow of a stone in the head, but was not much injured. On the appearance of the military, accompanied by Sir Henry Carden, Captains "Now, Mr. Smith, would a solvent tenant, in | Hartford and Webb, magistrates of the county, peace was restored, but not before one of the soldiers received a blow of a stone which cut him. This riot lasted for about two hours. Six of the ringleaders have been arrested, and will not be liberated without

APPALLING DISTRESS IN TH COUNTY OF CORK .- The Reporter of Tuesday contains a communication from the Protestant rector of Caheragh, in which the "Thank your lordship; Smith I shan't trouble writer says :- "More deaths, through non-payment of wages and delays have just occurred, one on a road a few miles outside Skibbereen, and two or three more in Sherkin island." The Cork Reporter states that on Monday some 500 unemployed labourers paraded the streets of Cork, and afterwards proceeded to the county grand jury room, where a jury was sitting under a precept, to value the grounds on which the District Lunatic Asylum is to be creeted. There they ranged themselves outside the bar, and asked for work, saying that they were worn out with hunger, and could wait no longer. Ultimately the poor fellows retired. The police arrested three of the most

THE DUNGARVON RIOTS .- With one exception, fift of the prisoners charged with being engaged in the Dungaryon riots have been liberated on a triffing amount of bail. The one exception is the "ringleader," Patrick Power, who has been most harshly sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard

The Cork Examiner, of Wednesday, gives a fright ful picture of the distress of the country. The King's Country Chronicle says: "From every part electors, and, judging from what I had seen and of the country we receive the most painful intelligence, and even in our own district the sufferings of the poor are very severe.

FOOD RIOTS.—The King's County Chronicle also gives the following :- We stop the press to state that which left this town in the morning on its way to Shannon harbour, for shipment to Dublin. Owing this force was found totally insufficient, as the people collected in great multitudes, and seemed determined to have the flour at all hazards. News having reached the Earl of Ross to that effect, he immediately ordered reinforcements, and, as we now write, the military are marching past. We hear that the people have broken down the bridge at the Rape Mills in order to render the road impassable. It is and succeeded in errrying off a considerable quantity. We have just heard that some cars were stopped on the road near Cloneco, and three loads of meal

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the London Gazette of Friday "At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of Octotrict. It is the diary of the Dumfries collection and ber, 1846; present, the Queen's most Excellent Maof Burns, was supervisor. The entries, which are prorogued to Wednesday the 4th day of November

> THE FIRST Fog.-The first fog of the season made its premature appearance on Wednesday—a few days before the month prescribed for such visitations, Novembers. It was unusually dense, and much inconvenience, with a few fatal casualties, were the it was necessary to travel to prevent accidents. Most whilst the fog was at the thickest, and very little business could be done at the wharis.

THE NEW CHARTIST ESTATE .- Now that the Charbecome formidable, the press begins to take note of

"Tho celebrated Feargus O'Connor, attended in person at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Tuesday, at OMNIBUSES AT A PENNY PER MILE. On Thursday, £7,100 only. Is this purchase for himself, or is it a in consequence of the success attending the attempt | move by the Chartists or League to make votes ?-Worcester Journal.

a mile, a number of the old proprietors that have hitherto charged 6d. started their vehicles at a rement tenants in Oxfordshire, half the remediate their vehicles at a rement tenants in Oxfordshire, half the remediate the rem duced rate. There are now upwards of 20 omnibuses the several portions of the land they occupy over a carrying from 17 to 30 passengers each, whose his estates, in consequence of the failure of the po



The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a

Magistrate.

I, Hugh MacDonald, of Lot 55, in King's County, d hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Cintment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my beg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed forme, but I mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every progress. day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first auplied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most vonderful cure.

WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune. (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

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

** Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Furmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysiand was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of cruickes. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to BAT, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and it will add to the weight of this testimonial, smazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect rof our parish. (Signed) JOSEPH GILDON.

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

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

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hauds and Lips, Bunions, Soit Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Helloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway. 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

N.R.—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

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

MEDICAL WORK on the INF IRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in br th sezes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manho od, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULES, NCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAK NESS, NERVOUS IARI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, as id on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPROSSICTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the dest ructive effects of Gonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture, and Second ary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the V. ork is Embellished with Ten in a lammar manner; the vork is embelianced with Ten fine coloured Engratings, I epresenting the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by sruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both seres; followed by observations on the obligations of EAR. RIAGE, and healthy per petuity; with directions for the removal of certain Dis qualifications: the whole scinted out to suffering hums nity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi.

By R. and L. PEBRY and Co., CONSULTING STAGEONS. 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, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow: Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchetreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

opinions of the FRES,

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Frieud,"

se 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 ha, confess that a perus at of this work has forested a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim I just 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 these 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 of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon

themselves years of misery and suffering. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

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

the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters | surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

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 s u sual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

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

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 35s., 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 univappy 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 laying down in bed, which continued for several hours insecondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the cessantly, and after trying many medicines without the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect care, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the sensitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili

ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfertune dur their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, Kore 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 remembered, where the fountain is pelluted, the streams hat flow from it cannot be pure.

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

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

Hessrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to theduration of the complaint, 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 packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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

D LAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS.

A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful.

A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her case known for the benefit of the public. It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past

been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so much so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father pur- centralized will and power of the Associated Trades power of the levies, the masses, the hymnes, the and a general meeting agreed to be convened thereon. chased a box at my shop about the second week in pelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, but she could also move about on crutches. Since that time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appoarances, is as well as she everwas in her life, and has been so for some months past. You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think

I am, Sir, yours truly, To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN. The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND AHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity anequalled by any medicine of past or present times. the extraor linary power of Holloway's Ointment in the | They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head orface, and indeed of any rhoumatic or grateful evidences of its benign influence.

> Seid by Thomas Prout, 229, Straud, London; and hy his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbettom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde kin, Mcxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York ; Prooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster ; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon ; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Kna resborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcal fe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Gold thorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawsen, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax ; Boe th, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge ; Dalby, Wethe rby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the

lingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for B LAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp asixe d to each box of the Cenuine Medicine.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

PEFECTUALLY CURED, BY K'EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwar is of thirty years experience has proved the in fallibility of these Lozenges in the oure of Winter Cough, Hearseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfeet safety of their use, (for they contain no. Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given. to tem ales of the most delicate constitution, and children

of the most tenderest years without hesitation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tins, 2s. 3d. ts. 6d., and ios. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, Landon. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE, TESTIMONIALS.

The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest :--

SIR.—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty rears I have suffered severely from a cough, and have terms as these :been under medical treatment with but littlerelief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries re- we think, not creditable to you!" specting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, MARY COOKE. (Signed)

Penerais, July 16th, 1845. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

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

SARAH FLETCHER To Mr. CROFT. Saffron Walden,

July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a COUGH, and could getno relief from any medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had

> I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, J. MILLER.

To Mr. KEATING.

P.S .- I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them. Sin, -I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges. for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but

without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

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

the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been

perfectly free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. To Me. Keating.

London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845. approached, been subject to a severe Congh, my attention was lately ealled to your Cough Lozenges, and after answer their purpose. Therefore as soon as the Act each person to send a written application in accordtaking two small boxes in the course of the last three was passed, they obtained it and altered the rules ance with the preceding form. weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, in accordance with its provisions, and sent them they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease again to John Tidd Pratt, who returned them, statthan anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, (signed) WILLIAM WHITE. To Ma. T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia, August 15, 1846. To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lozenges.

79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. SIR,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a
short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

The shove medicines are predicines are predicined and their employers, that they might apply to the Attorney-general through evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a who had succeeded in getting the Society Registered further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard

Yours respectfully.

N.B .- To prevent spurious imitations please to observe hat the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box.

eamers, via Liverpool, for

Mobements,

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRE-LAND IN UNION WITH THE NATIONAL ASSO-CIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PRO-TECTION OF INDUSTRY.

as indicated by its title, and as clearly expressed cent. profit. Look, again, in this town, and they in the preamble of its "Laws," is the consolidation would see a splendid monument of co-operation in Sir,—I have the pleasure of forwarding you the par- of such a "national unity of action among the diffe- Oldham-street—the Fourneymen Hatters' Jointticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU- rent sections of working men," as will most effectually Stock Company's Shop. There were the Eurilders, place them in a condition either to withstandencroachments on, or to demand the rights of labour."

This irresistible "unity of action " can alone be compassed by the strictest conformity, on the part of each individual trade, with one general system of organization.

whether in resistance of an aggression, or in assertion of mother at home; at that time—to make use of the a withheld right—unless the entering upon such contest shape of support, ten shillings per week. This was nother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her shall have been sanctioned, and be directed, by the Connot true; for there were not half that number in the

The Central Committee deplore that it now Becomes their duty to intimate that, contrary to the Association's Laws, their several local Trade Societies have ventured upon unauthorised "Strikes," subsequently appealing to the Central Committee for support and protection.

Now, obedience to the laws of the Association, and a sense of justice due to other trades, has compelled the Central Committee to negative all such informal applications for succour. In some instances, the Central Committee had to endure the conviction that they were rejecting claims just in themselver, but which, if permitted to acquire the authority of precedents would have rendered "unity of action" utterly impossible; and consequently have militated against the existence of the Asso-

not received the previous sanction of the Central Com-2.—Because such an illegal (as respects the Laws of

opportunity of interposing "mediation, arbitration, and other proceedings," as might, possibly, conduce to the immediate and amicable settlement of differences between employers and employed; and thereby preclude the necessity for waging an expensive, and, mayhap, protracted contest: 3:-Because the Central Computitee are alone in a po-Association are adequate to the clesired purpose: that is,

most just requirements of the ill- used workmen. 4:- Because the Association's efficiency for good would be destroyed,—its funds exhausted,—and its very existence perilled, were it precipitated into contests for which to the working classes of this country, that the tai- and he is now despised and execrated, and most justly. it might be unprepared, or which it could not carry on to

successful issue 5 .- Because if the exertions of the Association are not ontrolled by its means, it will be utterly impossible that it can, at any times, work out the intention of the recent Conference, by accumulating that capital (£20,000) which would best deter employers from undue exactions, and thereby hazarding a contest with a really national combination of industry, upheld and sustained by its own

The Central Committee trust that the above reasons, (and others might readily be suggested,) will suffice to convince the Associated Trades that a movement ough's not to be ventured upon, until such movement has been sanctioned by the Central Committee. "The National United Trades' Association" must never act as such; unless effectively, as every failure on its part-would but encourage its enomies, and weaken as well as dishearten its friends.

Some time must necessarily intervene between com municating an instance of oppression to the Central Committee, and the receipt of the Committee's instructions as respects the mode of resistance to such oppression. Hence, an employer may take undue advantage of this circumstance, by a sudden reduction of wages, or other encroachment upon the rights of labour; under the presumption that his ill-used workmen would have no other alternative than that of succumbing to his tyrannical proposal; or engaging in an unprepared-for "strike." Right-minded workmen would: of course, indignantly spurn the former, but they might place themselves in a wrong position"-as regards their best interests-by adopting the latter alternative. The Central Committee conceive, however, that the workmen might frustrate the machinations of such an employer, by their firmly, -yet with all "due respect"-addressing him in such

"Notwithstanding your lack of candour in not having given us previous notice of your intentions, we will act more honourably towards you, by continuing at workbut with a most emphatic protest against your uncalledfor terms-until such time as we have been enabled to renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. confer with our friends as to the course we ought to You are at liberty to make what use you please of this adopt, under circumstances so unlooked for by us, and,

> By thus continuing for a short time, -and "under protest"-at their employment, the workmen would not compromise, in the least degree, their honour as steadfast "society men." This politic course of action would, however, afford them an opportunity of submitting their grievances to the Central Committee. They would thus legalize any subsequent movement, on their part, and ensure for themselves a well-prepared, and really effective resistance to the exactions of their "cunning

oppressor! Signed, in behalf of the Central Committee, T. S. DUNCOMBE, President. T. BARRATT, Secretary.

National United Trades' Office, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.

London, Oct. 21, 1846. UNITED TAILOR'S JOINT STOCK COMPANY

On Monday evening, a Public Meeting of the in-habitants of Manchester, was convened in the Meal House. Nicholas-croft, for the purpose of hearing the principles and objects of the above company explained. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, shortly after which time, on the motion of Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Halsall, Treasurer to the company, was unanimously called to the chair.

nection with that branch of industry. But it mat-tered not to him what the trade was, if he found the working men determined to do something for themselves, he was willing at all times to lend them a helping hand. (Applause.) He concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting, and introduced Tailor's Protection Society, to explain the objects of the "United Tailor's Joint Stock Company."

Mr. PARKER, upon rising was greeted with several rounds of applause, which having subsided, he said it would be remembered by the journeymen tailor's present, that at the last annual conference of the United Tailor's Protective Society, held at Leeds. it was clearly proved that strikes were useless for the DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during purpose of keeping up the price of labour, and otherwise protecting the operative classes from the tyranny of capital. It therefore was agreed that a Joint Stock Company should be formed for the purpose of enabling them to work for themselves, by commenceing establishments in all the principal towns in the kingdom. They therefore (and when he said they, he meant the Executive Council), set to work immediately and drew up a load of rules for the Society, which rules was sent to John Tidd Pratt, who re- gulations of the Company, fused to enrol them. It would also be remembered. that in Whitsun-week the National Trades' Confer ence was held in this town, at which time he (Mr Parker) waited upon the working man's friend

ing as his reason, "That they did not come within the meaning of the first four clauses of the amended Act for Benefit Societies." Mr. Parker then read a clause from the Act, the purport of which was, that the objects of the Societies for which the Act was intended, was such that by their co-operation they should provide for the members a greater quantity of food, clothing, and fire, and contended that these were the very objects of the United Tailor's Joint-Stock Company. Mr. Pratt, however, told them under the Joint-Stock Company's Act.

Mr. PARKER then read the prospectus, after which

he took a general view of the evil effects of strikes

generally; and showed in a clear and convincing

manner, the beneficial results that could accrue to the working classes if the money which was spent in useless and expensive strikes, was used for the employment of labour on the co-operative principle. He was proud to see that this question was taking root, not in Manchester alone, but all over the coun-Every post brought him letters of enquiry on this subject, and those who wanted to see what cooperation could do, had only to go, as he (Mr. Parker) had done, and visit O'Connorville, and there they would behold thirty-five good cottages, with two, three, and four acres of land attached to them, purchased with the people's pence, by the instrumentality of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. (Loud cheers.) If they looked to London, they would find the shoemakers who were turned out of employment by a Mr. Kendall, working for themselves, and The primary intention of the "National United paying the journeymen better wages than Kendall Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry,"- | did, and at the same time making seventy-five per and nailers, and the upholsterers of London, working for themselves. It was time the journeymen tailors began to look about them; for wages were coming down, and provisions going up on a rapid scale. In Jersey, the coat that was 10s. making, was reduced to 7s. 6d.; and in Leeds there was a re-The constitution of the Association expressly provides duction of one shilling on a coat, 9d. on a pair of that the combined strength of the Association shall not trowsers, and 6d. on a waistcoat. In London, the be enlisted in behalf of any individual trades contest- papers told them, there were 8,000 or 10,000 tailors out of work, but that they were receiving, in the tral Committee; to whom is necessarily delegated the cieties in London. But were these men not in the constituting this National Federacy of the Industrious wolves, and the foxes, who took advantage of such circumstance to grind the working man's wages down to the starvation point. One object of this society was to anatch these men out of the grasp of

lors were about to do something for themselves.. Mr. Parker then resumed his seat amid much applause.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Gash, and seconded by Mr. Lindsey :-That meeting having heard the objects of the ". United Tailors' Joint Stock Company" fully explained, believe them eminently calculated to secure the end in view, viz. the amelioration of the distressed condition in which the trade is now placed; and further, this meeting pledges itself to use all means in its power to pro-

mote the same." On the motion being put from the chair, it was carried unanimously.
Mr. Littler moved, and Mr. Lindsey seconded vote of thanks to the chairman, which was agreed to. The chairman acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, and the proceedings terminated.

We subjoin the Company's prespectus:--PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED TAILORS' JOENT STOCK COMPANY, for securing beneficial employment to operative Tailors. (Provisionally registered.) Present proposed capital, £20,000 in 40,000 shares of ten shillings each. Deposits, two

sbillings per share. President-Mr. John. Gash, 24, Dumville-street, Manchester: Vice President-Mr. Thomas Lindsay, 20, Dolefield, Manchester; Treasurer-Mr. William Halsall, grocer, &a.; 61, Hargreaves-street, Hulme; Solicitor-W. P. Roberts, Esq., 8, Princess-street, Manchester; Trustees .- J. Eager, Esq., M. D., St. Peter's-square, Manchester; R. C. Hulley, Esq., M. D., St John-street, Manchester; — Booth, Esq., M. D., Great Jacksonstreet. Hulme : Provisional Committee-Messrs. J. W. Parker, Temporance Coffee-house, 5, St. John-street. Manchester; Patrick Flanagan, 41, Royton-street, Manchester; William Tunnicliff, 5, Johnson-street, Cheetham, Manchester; Thomas Davis, 9, Saxon-street, Ronayne, 21, Catherine-street, London-road, Manches-

The Provisional Committee appointed by a general meeting of shareholders, held in Manchester on the 14th of October, 1846, have to announce that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are completed, and mittee appointed to draw up rules :that they will commence operations as soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed for.

The Capital of the Company to be applied to the opening of clothing establishments in Manchester and other large towns, whenever practicable and desirable to the absorption of surplus labour, by employing its members at regular hours, and at the current wages of the town wheresoever such establishments are opened, and in reason to complain of. clean and well ventilated workshops; shareholders (of the tailoring trade) to have priority of employment.

Each share to be paid by a deposit of two shillings, and by instalments of not less than twopence per week per share; but subscribers disposed to pay up their shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid instalments than here required, would more effectually assist and promote the objects of this Company by so As soon as the instalments are paid up, a scrip certifi-

cate of shares will be issued to the shareholder. The design of this Company is, to elevate and im-

The Company will be enabled to supply the puone rights.

with clothing as cheap as can be obtained at other estriction.

The manufacturers employ amongst them an 1ntablishments, and of the best quality; they being en-

and sewing departments. Applications for shares, rules, and other information, o be had of the Secretary only, at J. W. Parker's Temperance Coffee-house, 5, St. John-street, Manchester, A copy of the rules can be had by enclosing four postage stamps.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Directors of the United Tailors' Joint Stock Company. I request you will insert my name for ----

Name in full

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and shewed him the rules, N. B.—Trade Societies are recommended to form followed after him to see that nothing happened to and explained to him the objects of the Society. Mr. Committees to receive weekly contributions from indi-DEAR SIR,—Having for some time past, as the winter Duncombe told him that there was at that time an viduals disposed to take up shares, as they best can at-

MANCHESTER FUSTIAN CUTTERS. A special and delegate meeting was held on Monday last, at the house of Mr. Henry Chutam, sign of the Cotton Tree, Great Mount-street, Man-

unanimously:-Moved by Mr. Seth Travers, Warrington, seconded by Mr. James Clayton, Jun., Lymm, That it is highly important in order to insure confidence between workmen and their employers, that the

seconded by Mr. Thomas Butterworth, Lymm, That in furtherance of petitions presented last session of Parliament, praying that children under thirteen years of age be not allowed to work at Fustian Cutting, a Bill

be prepared to that effect, and submitted to Parliament early in the for theoming acssions. Moved by Mr. John Elledge, Gravel Hole, seconded by Mr. Robert Robinson, Warrington, That as all will be benefited by such a Bill, all should

contribute towards the expences thereof, therefore it is

resolved, thas a levy of so much per head takes place and each district appoints a treasurer, to hold the money until called for, to defray the expenses of the same. Moved by Mr. William Davies, Manchester seconded by Mr. Abel Young, Cadishead, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby

given to Lord John Manners, for his kindness in presenting our petition, and for his exertions in the House of Commons on behalf of the Pustian Cutters. Moved by Mr. James Walmsley, Manchester, seconded by Mr. Charles Dearden, Manchester,

That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the Editor of the Manchester Courier, for his uniform kindness in giving insertion to any communication ve may intrust into his hands.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

Wednesday evening .- Mr. Jacobs Lectured to the Dyers in Dyer's Hall, Charlotte Lane, when thorough approbation was expressed of the National Association, and a second general meeting agreed on.
Thursday.—Attended the Type Founders of Edin-

of Glasgow, in the Painter's Hall, Irongate, who expressed themselves satisfied the plans of the association was the only means of benefitting their trade, REDDITCH.

THE STRIKE.—We had hoped in detailing an account of this affair between the Needle Manufacturers such as had been enumerated. He was struck the and their men, to have had by this time the pleasure other day by observing, written on the wall of the of announcing its termination, but from the informa-Club-house these words - "Miscry every day." tion before us, we regret that we cannot make this There was misery every day; if they had a job of announcement. The strike has now continued two work, they were in misery, for fear that when it was months, and begins to be most seriously felt. Scarce done there would be no more. In fact, in work or a day presents itself but more hands are thrown idle. out of work, on the road or at home, it was too true, We would beg to ask, as a passing remark, why blunts the lot of the journeymen miler was misery every and between should not be paid for the same as would not avail themselves of the offer to enter the day. The objects of this society were to mend this sharps, straw needles, &c., they are sold at the same state of things by employing the members, first giv- price; and even giving the advance, the profits are ing the best of wages, and selling a good article as nearly double on this description of goods, from the sheap as others. And this they could do, for they fact that the same weight of wire, will make nearly had amongst them all the talent requisite either for or quite double the quantity of thousands, which in ciation itself.

The Associated Trades are, therefore, most earnestly cutting or stitching; and although they would not have to supply desired to hear in mind that they ought not, under any to pay for premises, they would not have to supply tively assured that even if the price first asked was desired to hear in mind that they ought not, under any to pay for premises, they would not have to supply tively assured that even if the price first asked was desired to hear in mind that they ought not, under any to pay for premises, they would not have to supply given it would not make one nearly not though they asked with the price first asked was destricted and want. Verdict—"Natural death." The second inquest on the body of Charles first asked was destricted and the price first asked was destricted and the control of the price first asked was destricted and the c desired to hear in mind that they ought not, under any to premises, they would not have to supply given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the means to put a master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference to the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference to the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand difference in the master into a penny pains in the head of face, and indeed of any rheumatic or journ affection; in fact; such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has a stonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it, and there is searcely a astonished all who have taken it as a supported by with a search to the masters. Another act of injustice the search to the honor of measures and her months, he was supported by with meaning and barriers have been subjected to (to the honor of measures, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has sequences, until the fullest particulars of each case has se 1.—Because the spirit and letter of the Laws-leave the like were desirous of opening two establishments guilty of such meanness); the principles names apthe shortly afterwards died. The jury recorded in Central Committee no other alternative than the with- in this town, as speedily as possible; one in the sale applied to needles in the course of manufacturing this case a similar verdict.

And there are—"Best," "Best Common," and "London." was no doubt but that the other trades would support them; in fact, had they had such establish are obliged to be done as well as possible, but the ments last winter when the strike commenced, the price of "London" is 6d. per day's work less than the the Association) and impolitic procedure, on the part of employers would have been very careful about the other. Now, in order to cheat the pointer, "Best isolated trades, deprives the Central Committee of every manner in which they treated their workmen. It Common," and many packets of "Best" (which are was true that that strike had produced apathy; and both of one price) when given out to be pointed, are no wonder. But he was proud to say, that the ticketed "London;" on return the tickets are Protective Society was not destroyed, as had been changed to their proper names. Now by this system reported. The next balance-sheet would be the the men are robbed of, we may say, scores of pounds. largest they had ever had. They had now 107 This fact will speak trumpet tongued to the kingdomtowns in the society. Mr. P. then said, the rules at large. Let the base scribbler of "Cato Street" noof the Co-operative Society, or United Trades' Joint | toriety deny this if he can, we defy him. It is scarcely sition to ascertain how far the existing espabilities of the Stock Company were in the press, and would be creditable that a fellow who knows no more about

printed in a few days. Parties wishing them could pointing than the stones do of him, should have the have them ; and when they had read them, he hoped audacity to write barefaced untruths, against a body they would become shareholders. He was about to of men every way his superiors. Shades of the basely make a visit to Scotland, and he would pledge himself betrayed and murdered Thistlewood, Ings. Brunt, to make known the principles there, and their old and Tidd, rise up in judgment, and by your presence friend, the Northern Star, would also make known crush his guilty soul. But his designs have failed: We are happy to announce the arrival of Messrs. Bush and Williamson, from the Central Committee of the United Trades, and we trust at the meeting place on Wednesday or Thursday last, that the strike will be brought to close.

Query .- What are the Stampers and Hardeners doing that they have not joined the Associated Trades. If report speaks true, the former stand much in need of doing so.
[We understand that the employers have communicated to the Central Committee of the United

Trades, their intention of considering the proposition of the "Committee." BARNSLEY WEAVERS.

A public meeting of the Journeymen Weavers in this town, was held in Mr. Acklam's large room on Monday last, for the purpose of forming an association of the Journeymen Weavers. The circumstances has sprung up which is a most crying grievance, fat pig alive. viz -that of finding reeds, geers, flamers, and other materials, which in justice the workmen ought not to find, as it would be just as reasonable for the manufacturer to demand that his men should find him a capital to carry on his business. But these fellows with a great quantity of looms, care nothing about Salford, Manchester; Robert M'Kinzie, 27, Roytonstreet, Manchester; Richard Littler, 22, Mount Pleasantstreet, Salford, Manchester; John M'Cutchon, 87,
or three shilling per week (which is under the mark), Grown-street, Hulme, Manchester. Secretary-James where a loom stand ought to be sixpence. In slack times, these reed and geer finders monopolize all the work, while those that are either too poor or too henest and upright to find these things, have to go

> The following resolutions were passed, and a Com-That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of a union of the journeymen weavers throughout the manufacturing districts, to act in conjuction with the United hand, that he then retreated back to the pantry, Trades' would enable us to contend with better success against the insolent averice of our cruel oppressors, and also materially assist us in remedying many of the domestic grievances which we as journeymen have so much

without work.

That the enactments made by the manufacturers on their workmen's wages, prove the necessity of all honest was also very wide of the mark, as he escaped. Any person (whether of the trade or not) is eligible to become a shareholder, and can hold any number of meeting therefore agree to form a journeyman union for apartment, who pursued him into the pantry, where the purpose of compelling the manufacturers to pay an one of the gang kept guard, whilst the other pro-

what quarter emanating. THE KEIGHLEY WOOL COMBERS. The struggle betwixt these men and the anti-wages

league still continues, without any material altera-tion. Last week one of the masters who lately informed a deputation that he wanted no wool combers, sent for a few of them and gave them the very libeprove the condition of operative Tailors, and release ral offer of setting them on again provided they would lay within their reach. Mr. Halsall, upon coming forward was loudly them from the degradation to which they are reduced by cheered. He said he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, by appointing him to preside over so respectable meeting of his fellow townsmen. It could not be because he belonged to loudable objects, by becoming shareholders, which are townsmen. It could not be because he belonged to laudable objects, by becoming shareholders, which are casy of attainment by honest and systematic co-operation.

In inquest was new at the wages they had when he turned them off, and sign a document that they would belong to no lor-park, on the body of a child aged four months, whose death took place from the effects of laudanum administered the day before by her nurse girl, a laudable objects, by becoming shareholders, which are dians to many of the men, the Board telling them that as they now had an offer of work they durst no it appeared that the nurse had sent another girl for Tradesmen of all classes are also respectfully invited longer find them employment. The refusal of the become shareholders, who will receive 10 per cent. Board to continue relief under these circumstances, interest per annum upon the capital advanced, and a is looked upon by the combers as making perochial participation in the management of the affairs of the relief to depend on the will of a few manufacturers. Company by the Directors—consisting of two-thirds of The men, however, mean to try next Board Day Mr. Parker, General Secretary to the United operative Tailors, and the remainder of other occupa- whether every degrading offer they meet with is to she replied she had only given it two teaspoonsfull of be a sufficient excuse to a Board of Guardians, for ale. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murThe Company will be enabled to supply the public depriving them of their legal and constitutional der" against Elizabeth Parker, who was committed

have made the fellow's situation almost a sinecure, and through want of regular business in his own line, they are now employing him and another in hunting amongst the moors for ignorant and unprincipled tion of the very business by which they live. We are discovered a being of this kind at Furnhill, about Residence with "underwage-wool." The manufacturers who the shoulder. Though it was extracted almost im-Date dupe might be annoyed by the combers, very kindly wards.

him on his way home. He overtook him on the road, accompanied by a good many combers, who were quietly walking along with him, and either apprehensive of a disturbance or wishful to make one very officiously tried to procure a constable, but without success. On arriving towards home the black sheep was met by a crowd of his own neighbours, and amongst them his wife crying bitterly, and begging of him to take the wool back again. The frantic state of the wife, and the entreaties of the crowd. chester, Mr. George Fitton in the chair, when the following resolutions were resolved upon and carried of the most degraded character, and would think little of claiming it as his own property, so wrought upon the manufacturer that he brought it back again with him! One of the tricks the manufacturers have been

lately playing off is that of employing agents at Bradford, to put out work under false pretences, and fore we are determined to use every legal means in our thus make the Bradford combers instrumental in prolonging the struggle, and keeping down wages. This deception, which has been carried on for some time, has been discovered, and it is hoped that in future the town of Bradford, the very centre of the wool combing business, will not supply men to pull down the wages of themselves, and others who are suffering every thing for the general good. The Committee return their kind thanks to the various Trades and Towns throughout the country,

who have responed to their cry for help; and trust, that they will not allow them to fall into the merciless fangs of their cowardly oppressors.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

FRATRICIDE AT STEEPLE CLAYDON .- On the 15th instant, an inquiry was commenced at the schoolroom, Steeple Claydon, into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Shirley, who, it was alleged, had died from injuries received in a pugilistic encounter with his brother Joseph Shirley. The inquiry was twice adjourned, and did no terminate till Friday, the 23rd instant. It appeared from the evidence adduced that, on the night of Thursday, the 14th instant, the deceased and his brother Joseph were, with other persons, drinking until a late hour at the Milk Pail public house in the village of Steeple Claydon. A quarrel occurred between the two brothers, and they went to the parish pound, where a fight took place between them at two o'clock in the morning. Both the men appear to have been intoxicated; but the deceased was admitted to be in a much worse state than his brother. After between 40 and 50 rounds had been fought. Thomas Shirley became insensible, and was carried to his father's house in the village, where he Friday.—Delivered an address to the Ropemakers expired in a very short time. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Joseph Shirley, as principal, and against John Pangbourne and Richard Cross, who acted as seconds to the combatants, as accessories. They were accordingly com-mitted to Aylesbury Gaol on the coroner's warrant, or trial at the next assizes.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION .- On Saturday, two inquests respecting the circumstances attending the deaths of two persons, both of whom died from starvation. The first commenced on the body of Mary Miles, aged seventy-three. The evidence showed that the only! support of the deceased and her husband was Is. and a loaf weekly, from the White-chapel Union, and casual relief from their neighbours. Through the dread of being separated, they work-house: Deceased was recently attacked with a lingering illness, brought on by the want of necessary food, of which she died. The apartment occupied by them gave every appearance of the utmost destitution and want.

STICIDE OF A CABMAN. -On Wednesday, Mr. Mills held an inquest on the body of Robert Watts. It appeared by the evidence of deceased's wife, that he was an inveterate drunkard, and passed half his time in bed, to recover from the effects of the spirituous liquors he drank during the other half. After having been intoxicated for three days previously, he came home on Friday morning, and went to bed. On Saturday morning she went out, leaving him still in bed, and on her return, found that he had strangled himself by means of a rope fastened to a bed-rail, and twisted round his neck. Verdict, that deceased destroyed himself, whilst of unsound mind, caused by the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT THE SHEFFIELD TOWN HALL. On Saturday morning, about half-past one o'clock, two gentlemen passing the Town Hall, perceived'a smell of fire proceeding from the cells where the disorderly night prisoners are confined. They instantly gave the alarm to the officers in the interior, and assisted them with a good supply of water, which they poured into the cell where the fire originated. It was afterwards ascertained that a lad, of the Employers, which we are informed would take about eighteen years of age, named Thomas Gillman, who had been brought in the previous evening on a sharge of drunkenness, and who had concealed about his person some lucifer matches, had set fire to the straw bed on which he was to have reposed. The remaining persons were taken from their cells immediately, and the fire was extinguished without having extended its ravages to any further portion of the building than the cell in which the young incendiary was incarcerated. The clock, which is a convenience and ornament to the town, was da maged by the engines during their operations upon

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT PENRITH. Last week, the town of Penrith was thrown into a state of great excitement, by constables taking James Donahow, an Irishman, who died before he was got to prison, which have called this union into existence are as He became faint on his way there, and on examinafollows:-Those persons who are householders, have tion, it was found that blood was gushing out of his weaving shops with large rooms varying from two to shoes, and he died within ten minutes. Deceased six in a shop, and some have a moropoly of scores of rooms. These fellows care nothing about the price of the work, as they contrive to live out of the labour of others. The manufacturers give the work to them, so that the journeyman has not the least control over that he actually burned his hens and chickens in the the price of his labour. In fact, the journeymen are fire in his own house, hacked the clock case, chairs, completely crucified betwixt these labour monopolisers and other furniture to pieces, afterwards burning and the manfucturers. Under this system a practice them, and was in the act af heating water to scald a

the fire.

A DARING BURGLARY in the open daylight was committed at Gatcombe Rectory, Hants, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, during his absence at Catcombe Church, where he was performing divine service. It appears to have been the custom in the family for one of the servants to remain in the house whilst the others went to church; and, on this occasion, it happened to be the footman's turn to stay at home, where he remained until, at the term ination of the service, the old clerk of the parish, Mr. Hookey, returned, for the purpose of depositing his master's surplice and the keys of the church. The clerk, found the footman bound hand and foot to the chair, with a table cloth thrown over his bead. He stated, that, whilst sitting in the pantry, he thought he heard the cat in the doctor's

room. On going out to see, he met a man coming out of one of the apartments with a pistol in his where he procured a loaded gun, and, advancing to meet the robber, discharged the gun at him, but the contents unfortunately went in another direction, and the charge was lodged in the stairs (which are shattered): that the robber then discharged his pistol in the footman's face, but his aim, it appeared advanced uniform rates of wages; and also to resist all ceeded to search for a rope, with which they bound tyranny and abuse that may be practised no matter from him in the manner already described. On examining the house, it was found that the doctor's bureau had been forcibly broken open, and a considerable amount of cash taken therefrom, and that the housekeeper's bedroom had been entered, and from her box a large sum of money and securities to the amount of about ninety pounds abstracted. Not an article of plate was missing, although many very valuable articles

More Poisoning.—An inquest was held at Codand in about half an hour afterwards she took it home, and the mother of the child asked the nurse whether she had given the child anything, to which for trial.

ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL TERMINUS .- A 80. abled to command first-rate talent, both in the cutting spector, at a very handsome salary, to look after their rious accident occurred at the Blackwall Railway property; the honesty of the combers and weavers works, on Saturday, to a man employed in the engineer's factory as a lobourer, he fell with a heavy load of iron, whereby he received a fracture of th's right leg and a severe contused body.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT. - A shocking accident characters, who will lend themselves to the destruc- happened on Monday last to a man employed on the sorry to say that the mission of these agents are sometimes attended with success, and last week they discovered a being of this kind, and last week they powder, but no shot, he substituted for the latter a piece of blackthorn stick, a few inches long, and sharpened to a point, which he had pleaced inside the Shares in the above Company; and I hereby undertake five miles from Keighley. The fellow was induced sharpened to a point, which he had placed inside the to pay the instalments and conform to the Rules and Re- to pay a visit, along with his jackass, to a small firm barrel, when by some means he tour hed the trigger, in Keighley, when the poor animal (by far the nobler of the two) was degraded by having its back loaded wards him, the stick was lodged in his side near

ment-

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. KO. XXXIV. THE MARCH OF LIBERTY:

Air-Jesse of Dumblain, Hark! a strain from the South, over state and dominion It embalms the fresh breeze, and it softens the gale. 'Tis the song of young Liberty, pruning his pinion, Each blood sprinkled despot but hears and turns pale

The sound, soft and sweet as the harp of Apollo, Is heard with delight by the millions who toil, And their day-dreams are fill'd with the hope what will And brighter each cheek with a joy-begot smile. Over Germany's plains, by Italia's clar fountains,

The soul-stirring music was heard as it fell, And Switzerland's sous round their sky-becapp'd mountains Ho; 'd that freedom restor'd which they gain'd by thei

Tell: Gay France caught the air in her vine-begirt pasture.

And smil'd as she thought what Frenchmen ha With the Bourbons the elder, and thought posted faster To muse what the present might gain with his son. O Britain, my fatherland! dear appellation, How bright is the race of thy glory began!

Thy master mind patriots have rous'd up a nation. The slave to unfetter and rouse him up man: Rally round them ye serfs-rally brave and true hearted Resistless in energy, matchless in might, The knell shall be rung of foul slavery departed.

The destruction of wrong and the triumph of right. Remember your partners, your sous and your daughters Remember their sufferings, privation and woes; Remember your duty, rush on like the waters, A flood which increases in strength as it goes: By your wrongs of the present, by hope so well grounded Remit not, relax not, or dormant lie down. March forward-vour cowardly foemen confounded Shall yield, and your struggle with victory crown. T. R. SMART. Leicester.

Reviews.

THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUAR-TERLY REVIEW. London: G. Luxford, White-

As a general rule we are apt to regard literary amalgamations with no very sanguine expectations; experience having convinced us that such unions are generally precursory to the death of the works amalgamated; nevertheless we shall venture to predict a different and happier issue of the "marriage" of the "Westminster" to the "Foreign Quarterly." These two "Reviews" are now united in one, and a glance satisfies us of the renewed vigour of both. A handsome volume of three hundred and thirty-four pages constitutes the quarterly number for October, the contents of which fully realise the anticipations naturally excited by its outside appearance.

Under any circumstances to "review the reviewers" is an unsatisfactory task, but in the limits within which we must necessarily confine our remarks, to pretend to "review" such a volume as this, would be preposterous. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the contents of this number, expressing our acquiescence where we can agree with the writers, and our dissent where we publication itself for the enjoyment of its full beauties, and for the examination of what we may conceive to

be its errors. The opening article is on the "Principles of Taxaswallow:--"We hold taxation under all circumstances to be an evil, and one which it is highly desireable, consistently with the attainment of good government, to reduce to the smallest posssible that the progress which the country made at that made not in consequence, but in spite of the heavy taxation caused by the war." 'Few people are more industrious than the Swiss and the inhabitants of the Free-States in America, and yet in both countries taxation is very light." In advocating an entire revision of our system of taxation, the rement should be paid for in proportion to each per- a more instructive and interesting revealment of the sen's share of the benefit. He thereupon argues that wonders of nature we never read. taxation should be equitably apportioned, collected at the smallest cost, and transmitted with as little waste as possible from the pockets of the people into the public treasury. The "Westminster" reviewer new public buildings in the Metropolis, Liverpool, repudiates all indirect taxation, and instead thereof, devises a scheme of direct taxation, in connection with the elective franchise. "It might be expedimake the payment of the personal tax optional, brevity. trusting to the strong and general desire to posses the elective franchise for its general payment. In making the payment not compulsory, there would be the incidental but important advantage of restricting to a considerable extent, the noble privilege of election to those who appreciate its value, and who, by their power to pay even the small sum required. give earnest of possessing those moral qualities of industry and self-denial which are among the surest

as rich as it would have been had he not been One part of the reviewer's scheme we decidedly protest against, namely, the giving to holders of property votes in preportion to the property taxes paid by them, in addition to the vote each would possess on account of his personal tax: But, in leed, the whole scheme, at least as it regards the franchise. is unsound, because based upon fiscal regulations innever have acquired such property without having object that, at this time of day, it is useless to throw hand, the enlightened and self-educating portion of the people are wedded to the more simpler form of representation, which would confer the rights of citizens upon them in virtue of their manhood. The tion to which the millions have sworn allegiance. Pity it is that those friends of the people who earnestly | dents of life we ought still to preserve our scepticism." desire their elevation should hinder rather than help them by putting forth schemes which, the masses will never give their support to. With the reviewer's views as regards indirect taxation, and with much of his suggested scheme of fiscal re orm We will here introduce a summary of his views and recommendations, which will be found

"the benefits of government without paying a share

to possess some value as texts for reflection:-1. That our present system of taxation is, to a great extent, the offspring of unconnected and ill-digested le gent on human assent. The realities of the future world gislation, proceeding on no sound or general principle; they appear to treat as a question to be decided by the

inconsistences and anomalies.

2. That, under these circumstances, the taxes are liable to frequent changes, entailing shocks to trade, and involving many persons in difficulty and ruin.

without any benefit to the Exchequer. and education, and tend to preve of habits of cleanliness and prudecne.

5. That many of them impose vexatious and harassing trammels on industry, commerce, and personal freedom, in heaven itself." almost amounting, in some branches of the excise, to a galling tyranny, unworthy the endurance of a free People.

6. That many of the taxes present temptations to de ception and fraud, highly dangerous to public morals, and Productive of much of the crime which it is the main duty of the government, and which it ought to be the

chief purpose of taxation, to prevent. 7. That many of the taxes serve to prevent those numerous and friendly ties between country and country himself as a partizan on either side of the question.

which has been and continues to be the cause of the chief the People," and the "Patronage of Commissions," part of the very taxation itself. would furnish us subject-matter for comment to the

9. That the principle on which taxes ought to be paid in proportion to the amoent of protection which he recrives for his person and property. 10. That protection for the person being general,

expedient, for a time at least, to make the payment the setting apart of a larger portion of succeeding compulsory. li.—That protection for property ought to be paid only by the holders of property; and that it is expediest, and would not be productive of permanent in-

justice, that the tax should fall exclusively on fixed pro

12. That to prevent the injustice which would otherwise arise at the time of the change of system, a single but heavy tax should be laid on moveable property, in Of course, the Westminster and Foreign Quarterly cluding money, manufactured articles, and every species of possession, except that which is fixed to the like it to be; of course, we speak of the views, not land; the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

13. That representation should be co-existent and coextensive with taxation; every one contributing to the taxes having at least one vote in the choice of a represen- gress;" and, therefore, to say the least, it is to be pretative, and those who contribute largely have more than

The article entitled "Prospective Results of the Repeal of the Corn Laws," is written in a very grandiloquent" strain, setting forth the wonderful results which are to flow from this "great commercial victory." The author claims for the middlh-class all 'glory" of this victory, and say's truly that "it has been won against the united hostility of the working classes, the clergy, and both sections of the aristocracy." With this vaunt, how agrees the re-peated declarations of the I eaguers, that the working classes-"all but a knot of Tory Chartists"-were with them in their agitation? The last numbers of professing to show that the agitation had had the support of the working classes, in spite of the Chartists; and our readers will remember the abuse showered by Quaker Bright upon Mr. Duncombe, when the latter asserted that the working classes were hostile or indifferent to the object of the Leaguers. Now the oldest and ablest of the literary champions of Free-trade, acknowledges that the working classes were hostile to the agitation. The Free-trade victory we are told has been won by the weapons of reason," and the "force of argument" alone. This is a bit of sublime fudge; every one knows that although there was plenty of talk, the the arguments much more potent in the estimation of our houses of legislature,—the power of money and the force of middle-class influence as created by the Reform Bill. This article overflows with the usual fallacies of the Free-traders, which have been dissected times without number in this journal. According to the reviewer, blessings innumerable are to flow from Corn-law Repeal. "Full employment, ample wages, good clothing, and sufficient food," may be counted upon as the certain results things, the working classes of Keighly, and the half that time), it will be seen how fallacious were the commercial dynasty. The dupes will then have their eyes opened, and will then confess the farseeing wisdom of the Chartists and working men, who opposed this "commercial victory" as a fraud, only calculated to benefit the millocracy at the expense of every other class of the community.

"The Microscope and its Revelations" is a most interesting article, unfolding the astounding wonders of the infinite world of an ima eules. We give a short extract.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Wherever we turn, within the precincts of our own nomes, in meadow or moorland, hill or forest, by the lone sea-shore or amidst crumbling ruins—fresh objects of interest are constantly to be found; plants and animals unknown to our unaided vision, with minute organs perfectly adapted to their necessities; with appetites as disagree with them, referring our readers to the keen, enjoyments as perfect, as our own. In the purest waters, as well as in thick, acid, and saline fluids, of the most indifferent climates,-in springs, rivers, lakes and seas,—often in the internal humidity of living plants and mimals, even in great numbers in the living human tion," the work under review being "McCulloch's body—nay, probably, carried about in the aqueous vatreatise on the principles and practical influence of pours and dust of the whole atmosphere,—there is a Taxation and the Funding system." It appears that world of minute, living, organized beings, imperceptible Mr. McCulloch thinks that "carried to a certain to the ordinary seases of man. In the saily course of point, taxation tends to stimulate industry and life, this immense mysterious kingdom of diminutive liveconomy, and that it thus compensates, and more ing beings is unnoticed and disregarded; but it appears than compensates for the injury it causes. That great and astonishing, beyond all expectation, to the rewithout the American War, and the late French tired observer who views it by the aid of the microscope. War, there would have been less industry and less In every drop of standing water, he very frequently, frugality, because there would have been less occa- though not always, sees by its aid rapidly-moving bodies. hat original idea the from 1-96 to less than 1 2000 of a line in diameter, which are often so crowded together, that the intervals between them are less than their diameter. If we assume the size of the drop of water to be one cubic line, and the intervals, though they are often smaller, to be equal to amount." The reviewer well adds, "We believe without exaggeration, that such a drop is inhabited by from one hundred thousand to one thousand millions of time (during the American and French wars) was such animacules; in fact we must come to the conclusion, that a single drop of water, under such circumstances contains more inhabitants than there are individuals of the human race upon our planet.

This article traces the history of the origin of the microscope, and its several improvements to the present time. We have then a complete history in viewer bases his system on the ground that govern- brief of every variety of the animalculæ. We repeat,

"Architectural Study and Records" is a pleasant readable article, the interest of which is heightened by a number of wood-cuts, illustrating a variety of Manchester, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, &c.

Not the least interesting to us has been the review of Burton's "Life and Correspondence of David ent," says the reviewer, "for a time at least, to Hume;" our only fault to find with the article is its

DAVID HUME. Feeble, gradging, and tardy has been the world's acknowledgment of the high moral integtity which Hume brought to the pursuit of metaphysical inquiry. He has been too commonly ranked and confounded with the light-minded sneerers of the Voltarian school of scepticism. But no spice of their quality did his nature know. llis researches were all truthful. He was an earnest man seaking, with what amount of force and virtue was guarantees for its safe exercise." To guard against in him, a proximate solution of the grand problem of tation was with death, their food raw flesh and entrails abuse, the reviewer would make the elective fran- life and being. "Where am I, or what?" we find him chise contingent on the payment of the personal tax exclaiming!" from what causes do I derive my existence, for a given number of years; and he has great faith and to what condition shall I return? Whose favour in the working of his system, and in its leading to a shall I court, and whose anger must I dread? What higher spirit of dependence; a disdain of having beings surround me ! And on whom have I any influence, or who have any influence on me? I am confounded of the expenses," and a general conviction that "the with all these questions, and begin fo fancy myself in title of an independent labourer can only be fully the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with that, as the dogs were out, there might be some one or claimed by him who manfully supports himself, and the deepest darkness, and utterly deprived of the use of the premises; but as we arrived almost close upon them every member and faculty." Such is the spirit in which the first living object I beheld was a rat, about as large who at the close of his life leaves his country at least Hume approaches these high questions. And the sacrifices he made at the shrine of truth-we speak not of the objective truth of his opinions, but of the subjective truthfulness of his convictions, which, to him, were truth ought not to be lightly esteemed. He was as true to his scepticism as others are to their faith; and, in his case as in theirs, unswerving allegiance to intellectual and moral conviction merits approval and regard. How touching is his description of the internal struggle by st ad of human rights. As regards the plurality of which his mind was agitated in what we should othervotes, it would be easy to prove that the individuals wise deem the cold and unimpassioned pursuit of abholding large masses of accumulated property could stract speculation! The passage has often been quoted do s, name by name, to come up. Rather reluctantly by the theologian with strong expressions of pity for a unjustly appropriated the fruits of other men's in- mind tempest-tost on the sea of error, drifting, without dustry. To confer upon such men a monopoly of rudder or compass, at the mercy of winds and waves. votes would be to invest them with the power of For ourselves, looking to Hume's firm adherence to what triumphantly resisting any attempt to establish a he judged the right, admiration of the steadfast will more equitable state of things. We must further that could weather such a storm is the feeling that predominates with us, rather than the quasi-pleasurable pity my coming. When I reached him and took him up in such a tub to the whale as this new fangled scheme which loves to "stand upon the vantage-ground of my arms, he trembled like a jelly upon a cripple table; of representation. On the one hand, the aristocracy truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air of land and money have a mortal horror of extending is always clear and serene), and to see the errors and the franchise in any manner; and, on the other wanderings, and mists and tempests, in the vale below."

It is only when we bring home to our own bosoms the painful intensity of emotions like these, that we can form a worthy estimate of the moral strength and mag-Charter" is the great scheme of political regenera- nanimity of the man who, thus feeling, can get summon up the spirit resolutely to conclude-"In all the inci-

Here is a good anecdote of GOETHE.

There is a class of believers, with whom other people's conversion is necessary to help their own conviction. seeking support from the faith of others, the absence of which support they resent with an emotion of anger that would seem to imply the apprehehension that the objective existence of things unseen was somehow continand that it is unequal in its pressure, and replete with majority; and murmur at the dissent of every heretic as fully of the merits and beauties of both. a vote lost. It was the impertinent catechizings of some petulant persons of this class that Goethe is reported to have cut short with the observation, that "he had no objection whatever to enter into another state of existence, 3. That it is expensive in collection, and debars large | but prayed only that he might be spared the honour of classes of people from many comforts and enjoyments | meeting any of those there, who had believed it here; for, if he did, the saints would flock around him on all 4. That some of the taxes check the spread of know sides, exclaiming, Were we not in the right. Did we "Wilkes" and "Junius" as the two accusers of the same and tend to prevent the formation not tell you so! Has it not turned out just as we said? "King George; the first of these he thus describes:— And with such conceited clatter in his ears, he thought

> We beg our readers to remember the following observation of the Westminster reviewer :- "The doubts of a wise man are a more precious legacy than the Lord of Misrule in his day. But how was that counteconvictions of a fool; and that philosophy will not end in truth which does not begin in scepticism."

> A short article on "The Water Cure," explains the water cure processes. The writer of the article That invincible for head abashed; and those eyes, wherein thinks the time has not yet come for a correct appre-

8. That it is expedient to reconstruct the present sys- extent of some columns, could we afford the necessary room; that, however, is impossible we therefore, must confine ourselves to this mere notice. Much is that every person shall contribute, as far as practicable, valuable matter will be found in these articles, and many things we should be compelled to express our dissent from, could we devote space to the discussion. Novious works on earth, and the pest of an evil ex-The "Foreign Literature and Correspondence" is, every one ought to pay for it; although it would not be to our thinking, somewhat seanty. We would suggest

brated writers.

numbers, to the review of foreign works and translations. Amongst the foreign writers whose works are ever. reviewed are those distinguished authors, Tschudi, Quinet, and Victor Jacquemont. Peru, Spain, and ludia, are the subjects of the works of those cele-

An immense variety of brief critical notices of new publications concludes this number.

Review, is not "by many chalks" what we should the talents of the writers therein, regarding whose first-rate abilities there can be no question; still, with all its faults, it is by far the best of the Quarterlies. It is of its class the representative of "proferred before all its rivals. Totally dissenting from many of the views of this publication, we nevertheless regard it as in many respects a valuable and powerful advocate of "the good time coming;" we, therefore, wish it success, and shall be glad to hear of its continued and increasing prosperity.

SIMMOND'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. OCTOBER London, Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Bucklesbury.

Valuable, instructive, and entertaining articles on the "New Brunswick," "Texas," "Australia," and "Cuba," will be found in this number of this very the League newspaper, were occupied with articles useful publication. The first of a series of articles on "Colonial Postage Reform" by the editor, is well deserving the serious attention of the Colonial and Home authorities. From Mr. Hooton's exceedingly interesting "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas" we give the following extract.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

Contrary to almost invariable practice, I one morning sallied out totally unarmed, in Galwaston Island, except with a short "life preserver," which was placed in the breast of my coat, upon a sketching ramble amongst the deserts and hillocks and the grassy swamps at the eastern end of the island. A handsome little whelp, one "Tony 'reasoning" and "argufying" had very little to do by name, travelled at my heels, and made his way through with winning the victory, which was really gained by the tall and stiff grass much after the same baffled fashion, and not with much greater ease than his master has occasionally experienced when endeavouring to force his way into a canebreak. About noon, having half lost myself, I looked out for a land mark; and having discovered one in an isolated mass of rude building which is used as a slaughter house for the city butchers, and which stands on the prairie about a mile from the principal portion of the city itself, I directed my course thitherwards. After brushing through the pathless prairie awhile, I lighted upon a deep sandy road leadof the recent change. Of this millenial order of ing in that direction, and pursued it. The slaughter house stands on rising ground, and has attached to it an manufactoring districts generally, have already a enclosure surrounded by very high and strong wood fencfortaste! Seven years hence (indeed in less than ing, in which the half wild cattle intended for the knife are first of all with difficulty driven. They are afterthe hones held out by the speakers and writers of wards picked out as occasion requires, but not unfrequently turn upon their slaughterers, and amidst great danger are either shot, pinned by powerful dogs kept there for the purpose, or dragged to the ground by the Mexican lasso. Approaching the foot of the rising ground, I observed a large white dog, about the size of a mastiff, though not so long on the leg, come from round the corner of the building, look a mement in the direction I was coming, and then walk down to meet me. Tony piped one little growl, and then began to whine, creeping at the same time with his tail between his legs so close upon the heels of my boots, that they chopped him under the chin at almost every step taken. As the beast approached sufficiently near to allow a distinct view of him, it must be confessed I felt at the moment that I would much rather have met face to face with any wild beast in Texas. Although so large, he was made in a similar mould to that in which our English bull-dog is cast, only that the former was distorted, more ugly by half, horrible to look at. His head seemed scarcely less than that of a man, while his forehead and brows beetled so much that they appeared almost to shut his eyes. Conscious that to exhibit fear by attempting to get away would only be to endanger myself the more, I steadily pursued the road, without even crossing to the opposite side, for the brute had taken the precaution to come down in a straight line on the same side as he first saw me. Cautiously, however, and without more apparent movement than was just needful, I placed my hand upon the "supple jack," or preserver, in my coat breast, and kept it there ready for a blow when needful. As we approached each other still nearer, the dog gradually walked more softly, and, at the same time, as gradually bent himself towards the earth as though preparing to spring. The necessity gave me courage, and I still walked on directly in his face, knowing, as I did know, that if such show of confidence, would not save me, nothing would. Had I even attempted to get out of the way, little doubt can be entertained that he would have been upon me in a moment. When within a yard or two, his belly nearly swept the sand. Tony attempted to run yelping away. but dared not face his fellow-creature, and, therefore, as I afterwards found (since I dared not to take my eyes off my antagonist for a moment.) retired about a hundred yards behind, and leaving me to it, there took up his stand to await the result. Another yard or two, and the slaughter-dog put his nose close to my knee, but did not attempt an attack. He then passed behind, and at almost the same instant I observed another formidable beast taller than the first, though not of the same kind, also coming from the same place towards me:-another instant, and another dog equally as large, also made his appearance. These latter two eventually took up their positions, one on each side of me, but rather in advance: while, on turning my head very slowly in order to avoid alarming these voluntary guardians for my safe custody,

I found the first one with his nose within two feet of my legs, for the purpose of taking care of me behind. And to give evidence against his old opponent. Junius is in silent state, with this powerful body-guard-or rather | next called -under this dog arrest. I marched on towards the slaugh ter house. Of two things I took especial care, - neither to deviate from my path, nor to increase or slacken my speed. Neither did I speak: though my thoughts were tusy enough in wondering what they meant to do with me,—whether they would detain me at the slaughter house until some friendly butcher who knew them chance to arrive for my deliverance, or whether when we arrived on the ground of blood, they would fall upon and devour me. I knew they were not particular-that their hab their drink not unfrequently warm blood; and as to at tempting force against three such fellows it was out o the question, unless in the case of a direct attack—though for the inhabitants to hear had I imprudently shouted My only present hope lay in the possible circumstance as a good sized kitten, sitting on his hind quarters outside one of the doors, and either washing his nose or picking a bit of victuals by way of mid-day refreshment. This incident appeared conclusive - either that nobody was there, or that slaughter house rats are very hold and brass faced rats indeed. The latter proved to be the case; for on reaching another corner of the build ing, I espied a-much-to-be-desired-looking butcher scrap ing the hide of a pig. He instantly raised his head, and perceiving how matters stood-for even then I cautiously avoided shouting to him-called in a stormy voice to the they obeyed his command; and then I stood still, first to thank him for having rescued me from very unpleas ant custody, and then to whistle up the affrighted Tony With great difficulty, I achieved the latter object; but he no sooner saw his canine masters again than he scoured away before me at least half a mile, where he awaited nor did he recover his spirits until the lapse of some hours. As for myself, on arriving at home I took a glass of grog, smoked my pipe, and related and laughed at my'adventure. That these dogs were trained to guard

to "take warning by this example," and not to run the risk of his life in an inconsiderate and timid attempt to save it .- Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas. THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. PART IX. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street. We have not room to do more than merely notice the ninth part of this excellent publication. In connection with the next part we will again notice in a week or two hence the one before us, and speak

in the same manner the cattle brought for slaughter, no

doubt can be entertained. That any effort made by any

desperate bullock to travel out of his path would draw

upon him the teeth of his "policeman," is no less to be

doubted. I would therefore advise any man who may

chance, if any ever should, find himself in a similar pickle

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XLII. Southey in his Vision of Judgment introduces Beholding the foremost,

that, before the end of six months, he might die of ennui Him, by the cast of his eye oblique, I knew as the firebrand Whom the unthinking populace held for their idol and

> nance alter'd, Where emotion of fear or of shame had never been

ciation of hydropathy, and, therefore, refuses to range Once had been wont to shine with wit and hilarity temper'd, which are the best securities against war; the danger of Two very lengthy articles on the "Education of Into how deep a gloom their mournful expression had settled!

Junius is described in the following lines:-Nameless the libeller lived, and shot his arrows in dark-

Undetected he passed to the grave, and leaving behind him

Went to the world beyond, where no offences are hidden Mask'd had he been in his life, and now a visor of iron Rivetted around his head had abolished his features for

ness:

Speechless the slanderer stood, and turned his face from the Monarch. Iron-hound as it was-so insupportably dreadful, Soon or late, to conscious guilt, is the eye of the injured. prisoners.

Was ever fouler "blasphemy" penned than the MR. W. D. SAUL'S GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, following lines put into the mouth of Washington by

that "rancorous renegade" Southey? And here, this witness I willingly bear thee-Here, before Angels and Men, in the awful hour of judg-

Thou too didst act with upright heart, as befitted a Sove True to his sacred trust, to his crown, his kingdom, and people. Heaven in these things fulfill'd its wise, though inscrutable purposes,

While we worked its will, doing each in his place as be-We cannot afford room to give the entire of

Byren's poem, we must content ourselves with giving (in continuation from our last number) the ollowing extracts:— George the Third having arrived before the

Gate" (see our last number) is followed by his accuser, the Spirit whose

" Brow was like the deep when tempest tost." The archangel Michael next appears, and demands o know wherefore the accusing spirit claims the

spirit of "George Rex?" The accuser answers :-Look to our earth, or rather MINE; it was ONCE, MORE thy master's; but I triumph not In this poor planet's conquest, nor alas! Need he thou servest envy me my lot:

With all the myriads of bright worlds which pass In worship round him, he may have forgot You weak creation of such paltry things; I think few worth damnation save their kings. And these but as a kind of quit-rent, to Assert my right as lord; and even had

I such an inclination, 'twere (as you' Well know) superfluous; they are grown so bad That hell has nothing better left to do Then leave them to themselves; so much more

And evil by their own internal curse, Heaven cannot make them better nor I worse. Look to the carth, I said, and say again: When this old, blind, mad, helpless, weak, poor

Began in youth's first bloom and flush to reign, The world and he both wore a different form, And much of earth and all the watery plain Of ocean called him king: through many a storm His isles had floated on the abyss of Time; For the rough virtues chose them for their clime, He came to the sceptre, young : he leaves it, old : Look to the state in which he found his realm. And left it; and his annals too behold,

How to a minion first he gave the helm: How grew upon his heart a thirst for gold, The beggar's vice, which can but overwhelm The meanest hearts; and for the rest, but glance Thine eye along America and France!

'Tis true he was a tool from first to last; (I have the workmen safe); but as a tool So let him be consumed! From out the past Of ages, since mankind have known the rule Of monarchs—from the bloody rolls amass'd Of sin and slaughter-from the Cosars' school, Take the worst pupil; and produce a reign More drench'd with gore, more cumber'd with the

He ever warr'd with freedom and the free; Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes, So that they utter'd the word 'Liberty!' Found George the Third their first opponent.

History was ever stain'd as his will be With national and individual woes ! I grant his household abstinence; I grant His neutral virtues, which most monarchs want: 1 know he was a constant consort; own He was a decent sire, and middling lord, All this is much, and most upon a throne; As temperance, if at Apicius' board, Is more than at an anchorite's supper shown. I grant him all the kindest can accord; And this was well for him, but not for those

Millions who found him what oppression chose. The new world shook him off: the old vet groat Beneath what he and his prepared, if not Completed; he leaves heirs on many thrones To all his vices, without what begot Compassion for him-his tame virtues; drones Who sleep, or despots who have now forgot

A lesson which shall be retaught them, wake Upon the thrones of Earth; but let them quake! Passing over a rich "explosion" in which St. Peter prominently figures, we come to the "cloud of wit-

From Otaheite's Isle to Salisbury Plain. Of all climes and professions, years and trades, Ready to swear against the good king's reign, Bitter as clubs in cards are against spades: All summon'd by this grand "subpona," to Try if king may n't be damn'd, like me or you. Jack Wilkes-

A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking spriteis first called, but this worthy who had "turned had courtier ere he died," and is represented as now inclined "to grow a whole one," does not seem inclined;

The shadow came! a tall, thin, gray-haired figure, Thatlooked as it had been a shade on earth; Quick in its motions, with an air of vigour, But nought to mark its breeding or its birth; Now it wax'd little, they again grew bigger, With now an air of gloom or savage mirth; But as you gazed upon its features, they

Changed every instant—to WEAT, none could say. The more intently the ghost gazed, the less Could they distinguish whose the features were: The Devil himself scemed puzzled even to guess; They varied like a dream-now here, now there, And several people swore from out the press They knew him perfectly; and one could swear

He was his father; upon which another Was sure he was his mother's cousin's brother: Another, that he was a duke, or knight, An orator, a lawyer, or a priest, A nabob, a man midwife; but the wight Mysterious changed his countenance at least, As oft as they their minds; though in full sight He stood, the puzzle only was increased:

The man was phantasmagoria in

Himself-he was so volatile and thin ! The moment that you had pronounced him one, Presto! his face changed, and he was another: And when that change was hardly well put on, It varied, till I don't think his own mother (If that he had a mother) would her son Have known, he shifted so from one to t'other, Till guessing from a pleasure grew a task,

At this epistolary "iron mask." For sometimes he like Cerberus would seem-"Three gentlemen at once," (as tagely says Good Mrs. Malaprop;) then you might deem That he was not even one; now many rays

Were flashing round him; and now a thick steam Hid him from sight—like fogs on London days: Now Burke, now Tooke, he grew to people's fancies. And certes often like Sir Phillip Francis. I've an hypothesis-'iis quite my own;

I never let it out till now, for fear Of doing people harm about the throne, And injuring some minister or peer On whom the stigma might perhaps be blown; It is-my gentle public lend thine ear! 'Tis that what Junius we are wont to call, Was REALLY, TRULY, nobody at all.

I don't see wherefore letters should not be Written without bands, since we daily view Them written without heads; and books we see Are filled as well without the latter too: And really, till we fix on somebody For certain sure to claim them as his due, Their author, like the Niger's mouth, will bother

The world to say if THERE be mouth or author. "And who and what art thou?" the Archangel said. "For THAT you may consult my title-page," Replied this mighty shadow of a shade. "If I have kept my secret half an age, I scarce shall tell it now." "Canst thou upbraid,"

Continued Michael, "George Rex, or allege Aught further ?" Junius answered, "You had better First ask him for his answer to my letter:

My charges upon record will outlast

The brass of both his epitaph and tomb." "Repent'st thou not," said Michael, " of some past Exaggeration? something which may door Thyself, if false, as him if true? Thou wast Too bitter—is it not so? in thy gloom Of passion ?" "Passion!" cried the Phantom dim, "I loved my country, and I hated him.

The rest be on his head or mine!" So spoke Old "Nominus Umbra:" and while speaking yet Away he melted in celestial smoke. Then Satan said to Michael, "Don't forget To call George Washington and John Horn

What I have written, I have written; let

And Franklin;" but at this time there was heard A cry for room, though not a phantom stirr'd, (To be concluded in our next number.)

THE LATE ESCAPE OF THREE SWELL MOB MEN. -The Secretary of State for the Home Department has dismissed Thomas Price, the gaoler of Hammer-

smith police court, in consequence of the circumstances connected with the escape of George Davis, William Barnett, and James M'Lean, three members of the swell mob, who effected their escape as he was removing them in the usual conveyance to Newgate. -Police-constable Spuring, T. 112, one of the warrant officers of the court, is also suspended for two

15, ALDERSGATE STREET, NEAR THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

the hours of eleven and two o'clock. We recently visited this, the largest private Geological collection in the United Kingdom, and which the enterprising and truly liberal proprietor has gratuitously thrown open to the public. The Museum comprises two large rooms or gallerics, each well stored with the requisites for such an institution, mostly arranged in glass cases, or on shelves, and placed in order, commencing with fossil remains of the most remote periods, and concluding with those of recent date. In the first room, or gallery, is to be seen a number of two and three pointed spears, made from fish bones, as used by the natives of the hair in its natural state, in an excellent state of preservation; also an Indian canoe and paddles, brought over by the late Captain Cook. Here are also a number of Roman Coins, Skulls, &c., found in the centre of this "Great Metropolis, also pieces of fine Roman payement, found in London, under Allhallows Church during its repairs, as lately as 1843. In one corner of this gallery, in a cupboard, is to be seen what we are sure will much interest many of our readers, namely, the complete skeleton of that poet for all time," the late much lamented George Petrie, whose noble poem, "Equality," passed through so many editions, and is yet so much in

the creat truth that "True Freedom only knows Equality. " For on the door of the closet he has inscribed in legible pencil marks, those lines, which the author adopted as a motto, and which the paraphrased from a celebrated French author.

request. Our conductor (Mr. Godfrey) appeared,

Nature stamps all men equal at their birth, Virtue alone the difference makes on earth.

We are sure when the numerous disciples of this truly great poet and veritable democrat, shall learn that the bones of their master are enshrined in this museum, they will at once commence a pilgrimage to the shrine, and while gazing at the dry bones, imagine they hear! Petric's once eloquent lips speak those truthful words, that his pen so copiously indited, and which are sent forth to the world in the poem of "Equality." Where writing of the aristocracy of land and money, he says :-

Each rules his system with a monarch's sway. The king's the centre of the whole, Whose power through patronage knows no control; Like nature's God, he self-existent reigns, And links those rolling suns in golden chains; Those suns again their satellites entwine With places, pensions, sinecures, and wine; The satellites extend the circle more, 'Till every idle scamp on Britain's shore Obtains a birth among the reckless brood Who drink our blood, and eat our flesh for food; Who wear the people's stockings, hats, and shoes, And even selling the casting to the Jews; Who never made a brick, nor hew'd a stone, Yet every house on Britain's land they own; Nothing they've made fit for show or use: Yet do they claim what other men produce. And in exchange give the most useless ore That miners drag from the metallic pore; A valueless account, a note of hand. Counting for labour finish'd on demand : Yet current only by the free consent Of all the parties to the covenant. Its brilliancy and scarcity combin'd, Created it the God of all mankind! But man adopted it in ignorance, And will regret it when experience Enables him to see with what controul, By gold alone, the few command the whole. The king is worshipp'd, not for love or worth, Not for his wisdom, not his noble birth, But the monopoly he's called to hold Of patronage another name for gold. A rev'rend bishop would not preach base lies, But that his god, great mammon is the prize: The lords, would not monopolise the earth, But that by gold they draw its products worth. The monstrous debt the nations call'd to own, But for the use of gold had ne'er been known. The tide of taxes from Britania's core Would cease to flow but for this magic ore. Those searlet butchers, arm'd with guns and knives, To steal our substance, or attack our lives, But for vile gold from murder would refrain, And follow useful labour in the train Of !abour's sons, who now begin to see

The real destroyers of their liberty. The upper room or gallery is chiefly confined to fossil remains," which the proprietor has collected together at great labour and expense, and which he iescribes "as facts much to hard for the parsons." The worthy proprietor during the hours of exhibition illumines the minds of his visitors by a short Geological lecture, which adds much to the general interest of this truly intellectual repast.

As the proprietor's end and aim is the instruction and enlightenment of the masses, would it not be well for him to throw his museum open one evening during the week, "when "the toiler's work is done," but, perhaps, as Mr. Saull is advanced in years, he might think he should be spared this additional gratuitous labour. This is decidedly a consideration,-but we would suggest that Mr. Godfrey, the author of the "World's Catalogue of Geology," and who row superintends the museum, and congraceful simplicity, would with much pleasure unlertake the task, and thus the benevolent desire of its great and good proprietor would be more surely

THE CLAIMS OF THE POOR.

TG THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST, Sir,-Argument was useless. The mention of the constitutional rights of the poor was subject for derision. The people were too numerous—the "surplus population" must be driven away. There was no connexion between the poorand the land. They must be removed or perish! Such was the award of our "enlightened and liberal philosophers!" Apretty mess they have made of it! People won't die of want quietly. They become troublesomedangerous,-They must be fed. We grumble that they

We are now receiving the just reward of our cruelty. We listened to the philosophers—we deserve our punishnent, because we have turned a deaf ear to our good and wise ancesters. They assured us, that the poor have a right to live; the philosophers exclaimed, "Nature has made no provision for them-let them die!" We have believed that lie, and our sin has found us out, This, Sir, is our case,

We do right, now, to feed the poor. Let us, however, remember, that, in doing so, we are acting in direct contradiction to the whole school of our "enlightened and liberal philosophers." No provision for the poor is still their creed; although fear compels them to relent, they dure not enforce their exterminating principles! How often have they been warned, that God was wiser and stronger than they; and assured, that, if they would persist in altering our laws on their diabolical principles. He would exert his power! They answered in jeers and invectives, They removed the landmark of the poor, and are now at their wits'end.

Why do I write thus? It is once more to warn. It s not enough to feed the poor now. They must be provided for hereafter. Their right to maintenance must again be fully recognised by our laws. They require, and must have, Protection! Yes, Sir, that despised word will, after all, triumph over all its foes. Protection, from first to last-from the monarch to the pauper-else England's sun will set in gore. I have warned the landlords until I have become hoarse. I told them their doom, should they rob the poor by the new Poor Law. I appeal to the Duke of Wellington-have not my predic-

Let the landlords now resolve, that the first Act of the next session of Parliament shall be one recognising the right of the poor to liberty and life in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Then the philosophers will be confounded, and, having thus set our faces constitutionward, we may expect prosperity and the blessing of our God. I remain, Sir.

Your most obedient servant, RIGHARD OASTLER. London, Oct. 21.

P.S .- It is no use to mince matters. If we persist in refusing the constitutional right of the poor, they will hang, like an incubus, on the State, and we shall become the derision of the word. The philosophers may storm and rage, God will laugh at their fury. Truly, Sir, if we will not bend to receive lessons from our "greybearded ancestors," starving millions will demand that the State shall resume its right to the land and the property. In the future distribution, their rights must be sanctioned. It were wiser to grant graciously, than to yield ignomini-

WIFE AND HUSBAND .- Jane Nicholls was admitted

into St. Thomas's Hospital, having her right hand so dreadfully lacerated that amputation was deemed necessary. The cause of it appears to be that she had some dispute with ther husband, and, in a moment of passion, flew at the window, and smashed to pieces eight or ten squares of glass. The pain she must be suffering will teach her for the future the Queen, praying the immediate opening of the of some less dangerous mode of revenge. Escape of a Prisoner.—Last week, while a spe-

cial coach was conveying the prisoners from Morpeth gaol to Alnwick for trial at the sessions, one of

Ceneral kntelligeate.

Open free to the public every Thursday, between for by Mr. Hume at the close of the session, was printed last week, giving an account. "stating in detail the purchases and sales of Bank Annuities and Exchequer-bills effected, by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Trustees of Savingsbanks showing the date, description, and extent of each of such purchases and sales, and the rate at which each of such purchases and sales was effected from the 20th of May, 1844, to the 5th of July, 1846." It appears that the gross amount of stock and Exhoquer-bills bought on account of the Savings-banks in England in the period embraced in the return was £255,400 in the Three per Cent. Consols, £15,000: Reduced Three per Cents., £9,000. Annuities, South Seas, New Zealand, &c., with a number of £1,726. Three per Cent. £2,685,000. Three-andrude weapons, dresses, &c., said to be used and worn a-Half per Cent. Appuities, The sum paid for the by the natives of the said clime. Here also may be several descriptions of stock mentioned in little more seen the head of an Indian chief, tattoed, with the two years was £3.141.379 17s. 6d.: the stock sold in the time realized £118,917 10s. The Exchequer-bills paid off in the period amounted to

> THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—In 1844-5, according to a Parliamentary paper, the Poor Law Commission cost £53,000, £52,770, in 1845 6, and £59,200. in I846-7. II. IBINDINE, Esq., Special Pleader of the Inner

> Temple, renting a house at £300 a-year, applied on Monday, for the situation of "Enquiring Officar" to the St. Pancras Parish Directors. The salary is only £120 a-year. HAYDOCK LODGE ASYLUM .-- A Government com-

like most of its readers, to be smitten with that mission of inquiry is now taking evidence on the above subject, at the Legh Arms Hotel, Newton. charming work, and from its pages we have imbied A NEW ERA IN METROPOLITAN LOCOMOTION .- A number of omnibuses have commenced running between the Bank and Paddington and interm diate stations at the low rate of one penny per mile. Several also started from the Strand to Paddington,

the charge being 2d. the entire distance. SHORT TIME AT MACCLESFIELD.—We are told that one of the large cotton factories in this borough has already commenced working short time, and the others are expected soon to adopt the same course.-Macclesfield Courier.

THE COBDEN FUND now amounts to £75,525 8s. "THE HELL O' A' DISEASES.—A Dutchman, in proceeding to the place from whence he heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbours lying uidera stone wall, which fell upon him and fractured "Well den" said Honse, "neighbour Venderkiken, vat ish de matter vid you?" "Vat." says Mattey, "vy you see mine conditions, vit all dish big stones upon me, and mine legs broke off close to mine body." "Mine Cot," says Ilouse, "is dat

all? you hollered so like de devil, I tought you vas got de dooth ache." BREAD COMPANY - A company has been established to supply the community with pure wheaten bread at a profit of five per cent. on the actual cost of the material, expenses of making, &c. The company, it is said, will commence operations in the metropolis early in the ensuing month. They profess to be able to sell the 4lb. loaf at one third less price than that

charged at present by the bakers. Post Office Patronage.—A poor postman named Tuthill, residing at Axbridge, in Somersetshire, n his daily perambulations as a letter-carrier, goes twenty-two miles on foot, winter and summer, and or which laborious service he is paid 12s a week. Mr. TERNAN, THE ACTOR, well known in the theatrical world, expired on the 17th instant, after an

illness of many months, at the early period of 42

vears. The price of the 4lb. loaf, in Edinburgh and in Stirling, is nine-pence, an advance having taken place last week. The potatocs in the township of Queenshead are not so much a failure as was anticipated by a great

many of the inhabitants .- Leeds Mercury. AN ANCIENT AND PRUDENT BRIDEGROOM, - Mr. Jay, the great Dissenting preacher of Bath, at the age of seventy-seven, has just led to the hymeneal alter a lady with a fortune of £30,000. - Bambury EXTRAORDINARY LIGHTNING. - An Irish paper ravely states, that while a man was taking a 2 whiskey in a dram shop in Dublin, "the electric fluid

caught the whisky and conveyed the glass out of his hand some distance, and it was ultimately smashed against the bar;" the man, it is said, "providentially escaped." The phenomenon may probably be more correctly attributed to the previous agency of other fluids than the electric. THE WELLINGTON STATUE. - Lord Morpeth has made, perhaps, as good a move as possible to obtain.

the judgment of the "competent persons" on Mr. Wratt's triumphal statue. His Lordship has, we are informed, addressed a circular to all the Royal Academicians, requesting that he may be favoured with their opinion as to the effect of the statue on the

arch.-Athenœum. A STRANGE ATTEMPT AT MATRIMONY.-Last week couple, the man from Over Darwen and the female from Livesey, went to the parish church to commit matrimony who had enjoyed no less than twentyseven years of courtship! After such "a lengthened sweetness long drawn out," it might naturally be supposed that nothing would be allowed to interrupt the fitting consummation to this unlimited wooing; but when the licence was produced it was discovered that it had been obtained for use twelve months ago; and as it was valueless after the third month the very disconsolate couple were sent back to make a

better attempt next time.—Blackburn Standard THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STOPPED A MARRIAGE a few days ago, a young lady and gentleman decamped together by rail from Nottingham to have the indissoluble knot tied at Lincoln; but about an lucts visitors with such thoroughly democratic hour after the loving pair had set off, the lady's urbanity, and explains the subject with such a mamma, finding her daughter absent, went to the railway station, and ascertained that she had left for Lincoln with her lover. The telegraph was instantly set to work, and when the lady and gentleman arand effectually accomplished. In conclusion, we rived a policeman was in attendance to receive recommend this museum to the attention of all our them, and the pair were forthwith taken out of the

carriage, placed in a return train, and sent back to-Several stormy petrels fell upon a barge in the locks upon the Severn at Diglis, on Friday, driven thus far inland by the prevalence of the southwesterly winds. It is a very uncommon occurrence

for them to be seen so far from the sea.—Birmingham. Gazette. Russian Petron -A vessel, just arrived in one of the dock establishments from Russia, has brought, in addition to a cargo of tar and wood goods, 39 casks of butter, of Russian produce. The importation of this article of general consumption from the northern country mentioned is not usual, if it has

ever taken place on any former occasion. The ironmongers of this town have resolved upon conceding to those in their employ a larger amount of leisure than they have hitherto enjoyed. This class of tradesmen bave determined to close their places of business at seven o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays .- Newcastle Journal.

Mr. Martin, sen., of Reigate, has presented to Mr. Anderson, clerk at the Reigate station, a magnificent coffeepot, with a next inscription, recording to the fact of the latter gentleman having saved his life on the railway under the following circumstances :- Mr. Martin was crossing the line, when Mr. Anderson, seeing the express train coming, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed forward and dragged that gentleman off the line, when the train swept by at full speed, Mr. Martir only escaping by a few inches from being smashed to pieces.

THE GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED, The New York Tribune of the 8th inst. says:—"The Great Britain is now in her sixteenth day. Her non-arrival in season to send replies to the correspondence brought by her, in the Great Western, is provoking, and no doubt will be a serious annovance to our merchants." A PEER A PREACHER. - The Right Hon. Lord Teynham preached in the long room of the Angel Inn, Sherborne, on Monday evening. The room was well filled, upwards of 100 being present, but there is no doubt that had a more efficient notice been given, an immense assemblage of persons, of all grades, would have been attracted by the novelty of hearing a nobleman preach.—Sherborne Journal,

THE CHINESE COLLECTION .- This very curious colection will shortly be removed from the metropolis, the proprietors being about to exhibit the contents in the various large towns and cities of the country. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The rumour of a meeting of Parliament next month is confidently revived

in the very best informed circles." Lord John Russell and the Chancellor are said to be bent upon this object, and determined to resign if the other members of the Cabinet will not conform to their opinion. The question will, however, be finally tled on Wednesday, if not before. It is said, that at the next Council it will be proposed to open the ports, suspending the duty of 4s .- Standard of

REJECTION OF BATHS IN SHOREDITCH.—At a full meeting of the vestry and inhabitants of Shoreditch, held on Monday, a proposal for establishing baths and washhouses by means of a parish rate, was defeated by a majority of 28 to 20, which was decisive, the act of Parliament requiring that the resolution for the establishment of baths and washhouses shall be supported by two-thirds of an open vestry, before it is submitted to the Secretary of State.

IMMEDIATE OPENING OF THE PORTS.-A public meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Monday evening, at the Princess's Assembly-room, Castle street, Oxford-street, at which Mr. T. Cochrane gave a lecture, on the duty incumbent on government of immediately removing all remaining restrictions on the importation of food, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and its threatened extension to this country. The room was filled with an attentive auditory, who agreed to a memorial to

THE ST. PANCRAS POOR.—At a meeting of the vestry which took place on Monday, a committee was formed, consisting of 25 vestrymen, not directors them slipped the irons from his legs, and sprang of the poor, to inquire into the management of the months from all duty, and is not to be reinstated at from the top of the coach, making his way over workhouse. This resolution was carried, despite the court, for not having accompanied Price with the the hedge into the Cauledge-park woods, two miles the strenuous opposition of Mr. Senior Churchwarders prisoners.

The prisoner got clear cit.

Ilowarth.

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ng Post.
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ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1846, At Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

THE FEE SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE OF HOUSES, LANDS, BRICK YARD, TIMBER YARD. BOAT YARD, AND OTHER HERIDITAMENTS, SITUATE NEAR THE TOWN OF BERKELEY. AFORESAID.

Either together, or in the following or such Lots, as may be agreed upon at the time of Sale.

Lot 1 .- All that Dwelling House, (now in the possession Drying Sheds, and every other convenience for carrying on the Brick and Tile Making, and where will be found almost inexhaustible beds of Clay for the purpose. For upwards of fifty years an extensive business has been carried on to the profitable advantage of the Proprietor. And also all that Close of excellent Arable Land, commonly called or known by the name of Platmead or Platmore, containing by admeasurement S a. Or. 11 p., (more or less). And likewise all that Dwelling House, Workshops, Boatyards, and Ground, (now in the possession of Mr. Charles Cooper) on which the Boat-Building business has for many years been carried on, and there is every requisite convepience for Landing Timber or any other article mou Building, and if not sold in one lot, the same will be offered in suitable lots for that purpose, either for a sum certain or for Ground Rents, to meet the convenience of those who have small capital. Clay for making Bricks and Tiles may be taken from this lot ithout the least injury to the cultivated parts thereof because the tide which ebbs and flows can be let in by convenient aqueducts, made for that purpose, to fill up the pits, so as to form in due time the surface it was originally.

This lot is bounded on the south and west sides by a navigable river, called Berkeley Pill, issuing from the Severn: and for the purposes of Building on, and for carrying on the businesses of Brickmaking and Boat-building, a more convenient place cannot be found, as every facility is afforded for importing Coals, Timber, &c., and for exporting Bricks, Tiles, Timber, &c. Building Stones are very scarce in the neighbourhood, and therefore Bricks and Tiles are in great requisition.

Lot 2. All that plot of Garden Ground, being an allotment or part of Oakhanger Field, otherwise Oakymore Field, containing by admeasurement 38 perches, (more or less,) now in possession of Mr. John Baker, as te nant thereof.

. This lot is a very desirable spot for Building on, and neatand convenient Houses may be erected at a small

Lot 3. All that Close of excellent Pasture Ground called Beaver's Hill, containing by estimation 3 a. 2 k. 23 P (more or less) adjoining the road called the Lynch Lane, and within five minutes walk of the town of Berkeley, and now in the possession of Mr. John Cook as tenant thereof from year to year.

The lower rart of this Close abounds with Clay for making Bricks, &c., and may be used for that purpose. The whole of the Close may be divided into convenient parcels for Building, and will be so offered for Sale in like manner as the before-mentioned property; or it may be appropriated for the building of a residence of a gentleman who is fond of sporting. The northern part commands delightful views of Wood, Hill, and Dale. There is a Building near the lower part of the Close, which may be easily converted into a Coach house, Stable. Yard, &c., and Picasure and Kitchen Gardens may be conveniently made at a trifling expense. There is a never-failing well of very good Water in the Close.

Lor 4. All that Allotment in Berkeley Heath, awarded under the late Berkeley Inclosure Act, containing by admeasurement 27 perches, (more or less) now in the possession of Mr. James Fudge, as tenant thereof. This lot is conveniently situated for building on, and

is a short distance from the town of Berkeley. The above is most desirable property, and always command good tenants at high rents. It being surrounded by the property of Earl Fitzhardinge. Game of every description is to be found in abundance on the property now offered for sale, and therefore it is well worthy the attention of gentlemen fond of sporting. Harriers and Fox Hounds are kept in the neighbourhood. The property lies at an easy distance from Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Dursley, and Newport, and is about 21 miles from the Berkeley and Dursley Station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

LOT 5. All that Dwelling House, Shop, and Garden situate in Canonbury Street, in the town of Berkeley aforesaid, and now in the possession of Miss Golding

Lot 6. All that Dwelling House, Cooper's Shop, and Garden, which adjoin the last-mentioned lot, now in the possession of Mr. J. Sheppard, as tenant thereof. The Premises comprising Lots 5 and 6 are held for

a term of 99 years, determinable on lives; viz., Lot 5 on the decease of a person now aged 63 years or thereabouts, and Lot 6 on the decease of a person now aged 62 years or thereabouts; and each lot is subject to a Lord's Rent of 10s. a year. The respective Tenants will show the Premises:

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For particulars see Mr. O'Connor's Letter.

Price £8.100.

A correct engraving copied from the Map of the above Estate will appear in the Northern Star of Saturday, November

the Chartist Co-operative Land Company.

For particulars also see Mr. O'Connor's Letter.

BALLOT FOR LAND.

On Friday, the 11th December, a ballot will take place at Birmingham, during the sitting of the Land Conference for occupants from the 2nd section, for about 30 acres of the estate recently purchased, there being about that amount over after locating those already balloted for, and upon the same day a ballot will take place for the next 30 to be located of the 1st section: and on the 18th January, a ballot will take place for the next 30 to be located of the 2nd

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846,

CHARTISM VERSUS REPEAL.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

It is a curious fact, but not the less true, that all political parties anxious to preserve their popularity with the people, and at the same time their influence with the middle classes, have been compelled to adopt not only as much of our principles as may serve this double purpose, but from time to time they have likewise been driven to the adoption of our tactics. Upon the other hand, the wily have been compelled to seek the course which led to disunion in our ranks, in order to accomplish the same object in their own, when disunion was desirable or required. Long before Mr. O'Connell threw the apple of discord among the repealers, we announced to our readers that his then mission to Ireland was upon the understanding with the Whig Government that he was to break up and destroy the Repeal move-

ment. We further stated that his measures would be cunningly devised, that he would be able to throw all the odium consequent upon such a calamity upon those who would be forced into unavoidable opposition, and then denounced as traitors; but little did we then think that the rock placed in the Chartist course would be the one relied upon by him for a split. We mean PHYSICAL FORCE.

break up the Repeal ranks and his success.

complete physical force tour of Scotland, recommendand when the wild enthusiasm of Chartism had ingretted, then it was that parson Brewster. John Fraser and Abraham Duncan proposed the celebrated Carlton Hill moral force resolutions-resolutions by which they hoped to sever the philosophical from the wild, reserving for the trickster and truckling all the force and power which the destruction of a bugaboo could secure for them.

Fortunately, however, for the English Chartists, honest ardour and enthusiasm triumphed over cunning philosophy, and the rock intended as our destruction proved a fatal barrier in their course. The effect of such a schism threatened danger for a seaenergies to accomplish, we never did, and we never

O'Connell was the loudest in his denunciation of the physicial force Chartists; and now we proceed to show the striking analogy that exists between him and his policy, and the moral philosophers and their scheme. We have shown that they were the first to propound and circulate the physical force principles in England and Scotland, while in 1843 every post teemed with the valiant effusions of the physical force Liberator. When surrounded by his battalions of infantry and cavalry, upon the hill of Tara of the Kings, after boasting of the amount of physical force at his command, he proclaimed the Union a nullity, a parchment fiction, and, amidst national applause exclaimed -"Morally, if we can, physically, if we must."

have inspired the young and enthusiastic with intyranny of the Saxon oppressor; her seven centhe prospect of which he had destroyed. This was the origin of the mere notion of the resort to physical force being justified under any circumstances, and the national valour soon rallied round the newly-erected standard. Thus we prove beyond controversy, that the Liberator was the originator and propounder of physical-force doctrines, while, ike our moral philosophers, he uses the enthusiasm of his young disciples as a justification for the desertion of his principles. principles, because he still bellows "Repeal!" as lustily as ever; but we cannot recognise the distinction between the general who deserts his army

Provisional Registration of and he who surrenders his position to the intrigue of an enemy. The latter is O'Connell's case. He has weakened his position for the purpose of strengthening the Whigs, and his next move will be to abandon the cause upon the pretext of the weakness which particle of benefit from its co-operation. he himself has produced. What has been the incessant declaration of the Liberator? Has it not been that ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS IS IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY; and do we not find him fostering that very weakness as the instruments of Ireland's oppression. The quondam liberal press of the error of their course, and still defend the error Ireland, without an exception, teems with abuse of itself. However, as good feeling is actually indis-Whiggery and Russell, while the very mountains reecho the denunciation; and yet the Liberator would cunningly draw the distinction between officials acting under Whig orders, and the Whigs who give the orders. The Irish were promised Ireland, and are starving and in sorrow; while we read the damning, galling, bitter fact, that the Liberator's second son, Morgan O'Connell, who sold the representation of Meath for £800 a-year, has been this clare that Mr. Wagstaffe is not a Whig, we are sure week promoted to an office with a salary of £1500 he is not a Tory; and therefore, a natural conclua-year as the purchase-money of his father's sale of sion is, that he must be a Chartist. Well then, what that country that has so confided, so supported, so bled, and so paid for his promised devotion. Will this act open the eyes of the yet sceptical? Will this convince the nice and scrupulous about the Li- communicating the intelligence that Mr. Wagstaffe | are ludicrously inadequate to the occasion. It is berator's honour? that England's weakness is Ire- is a Chartist. None will more cheerfully hail the their illfortune to have their heads bewildered with land's increased oppression and her Liberator's increased peculation.

Is this not some substitute for the graceless rejection of a tribute which poverty marred. It is but the second windfall, and before another harvest will glad the eyes of the starving, his fleshpot will be filled with the wages of corruption. Well may he renounce the title of 'Liberator' at Fermov.and, rather than he should go nameless, we would recommend him to assume in its stead that of 'Patricide. 'He is a bad old man, and notwithstanding the power of his charmed name, the very same cause which led to the destruction of moral force treachery in England, will lead to the destruction of the same bugaboo in our acts, they must never attempt to deprive us of Ireland. This consoles us, for it is a consolation to the right to canvase theirs. think that those who have been dragooned into the justification of a denounced principle, are daily gaining strength, while its propounder is daily becoming weaker and more exposed.

THE PRESS.

From the establishment of the Northern Star, We, the Chartists, were represented by Mr. which is within a fortnight of nine years, down to O'Connell not only as an impracticable, but a disunited the present time, we have ever opened its columns be found in the facility with which a party may be our actions. There are some who have felt broken up; and now we shall proceed to contrast aggrieved that we have not surrendered them to the mode resorted to by our moral force accusers, abuse of ourselves without provocation. We always for the purpose of disuniting us and their success, have, and we trust we always shall, make a proper with Mr. O'Connell's resort to the same bugaboo to distinction between those acts of public men in which the success or injury of our principles may be whim. With these feelings we cheerfully give ining the establishment of rifle clubs, and offering old sertion to a remonstrance of our Somers Town to Birmingham, he told two hundred men in our last week, in which we stated our grief and sorrow presence, that if the first appeal from one million at the appointment of Mr. Wagstaffe, as one of the was unheeded, he would stamp, and three million | Local Registration Committee of St. Pancras. Our voices, backed by as many stout English arms, | friends very fairly set forth the qualifications and would respond and compel chedience. When honest | pretensions of Mr. Wagstaffe, by which they would John recommended the arrest of all the magistrates establish his fitness for that office. We ask our and aristocracy as hostages; when Lovett told us friends, whether or no they are amongst those who that the only way to insure good laws was by break- think that such pretensions and qualifications coning bad ones; when Henry Vincent was convicted stitute a Chartist. We know of but three political of the most inflammatory physical force language; names, namely, that of Chartist, Whig and Tory. when the enthusiastic Beaumont and Dr. Taylor re- | Our friends ask us, if such and such declarations as viled us for declaring at Glasgow and Edinburgh | those made by Mr. Wagstaffe, can justify us in that we would rather bear any load of suffering designating him as a Whig? We ask, in return. than be the cause of one drop of blood being shed, whether such declarations are sufficient to constitute him a Chartist? We are ready to admit that the duced many of its ardent young advocates, in the Convention from which the public meeting derived midst of oppression and heat of discussion, which the power of electing its own officers was supreme in in their own cooler moments they would have re- the delegation of such power, while we are not prepared to surrender our right of canvassing the acts of those who exercise the delegated power or even

of those who delegate it. When the Convention delegated the power, it naturally did so with the impression, and upon the understanding, that it would be used conformably to Chartist rules, and advantageously for the Chartist cause; and hence the question, the sole question, for our consideration is, whether or no that Convention for a moment anticipated that any other than professed, unquestionable and avowed very most inflammatory and violent, glad of an op- | Chartists would be elected to an office so important portunity to skulk from the danger that they had as that of the arrangement of the machinery by created, abandoned the cause that they had dis- which we hoped to ensure an unequivocal representahonoured, and clung, with the hope of forgiveness, tion of the principles of Chartism. We would ask to the new idol created by the philosophers. The our friends, whether or no the election of a com- tary be instructed to communicate the wish of the deleson, until the veiled purposes of hypocrisy were seen received by the country at large as a test of his by all. No sooner had they achieved their first qualification to represent a Chartist constituency triumph, than the few promoters themselves were according to the terms and principles we have laid split into sections, stoutly contending for an ascen- down. We would ask them, whether the kindliest dancy less galling than that which they presumed acts of Mr. Wagstaffe, which we never intended to they had destroyed. This wicked course failed in dispute or deny, and his equivocal professions of a England, and, notwithstanding the enthroned power desire to extend the suffrage, would be such a declaraof the Liberator, it will fail in Ireland. No one sec- tion of principles as would recommend him to a tion of the Chartist body ever proclaimed physical | Chartist constituency? Our friends are not to preforce as a weapon to be used offensively. Many sume that we entertain any, the slightest, personal attempts were made to provoke us into an unqua- hostility to Mr. Wagstaffe, for, on the contrary, lified denunciation of the principle; but while we their character of him inclines us to esteem him repudiated violence as a means of achieving power, beyond others of his class; but there are other which but required the concentration of all our moral qualifications necessary to constitute his fitness as a manager of our most important affiairs. If upon the shall, confess ourselves slaves, by denying the right other hand we are told that his neighbours are of the oppressed to shake off their fetters, by the aware that he is not a Chartist but hope to use him same means by which they have been imposed upon for Chartist purposes, we answer, such course would

While the tempest raged we held to this principle, ful upon the Chartist body on the one hand, while and encountered no small amount of odium. Daniel we assure them, upon the other hand, that Mr. Wagstaffe would be much more likely to use them. We have heard many good Chartist sayings, such

to be done we must do it ourselves," and so forth. Again, we will take the liberty of canvassing this delegated power from the source from whence it was received, namely, from the Convention. We ask then, would Mr. Wagstaffe, upon the qualification set forth for him, have been a fit delegate to elec upon that Convention? Would he be considered fit person to act upon the Central Committee Would he be considered a candidate sufficiently qualified to command the support of a Chartis constituency? And if he would not be qualified for Such an announcement from such a quarter must any of these offices, then we ask, is the delegated power of Chartism to be frittered away in its transcreased ardour and zeal; their country had been fer? Because we contend for it, that a person who proclaimed as a wilderness, made desolate by the is not qualified to serve in any of those capacities, is insulted by being nominated to serve for any inferior turies' grievances were burnt upon the warm hearts purpose. So far from objecting to Mr. Wagstaffe of those who panted for liberty, and, as a natural personally, we should be rejoiced to hear that he had consequence, new and ardent disciples were roused fully quallified himself by an unequivocal declaration to new and ardent inspirations. In the midst of of Chartist principles. The duty which we have war proclamations he invoked that tranquillity now set Chartists is the highest and most important which he declared was essential to his purpose, but they have ever been engaged in, and consequently more circumspection and jealousy is required in its discharge. Let us suppose, then, that Manchester had established a central committee for Chartist purposes, and that the several towns in Lancashire had appointed local committees to act in concert with the central committee, would any town in Lancashire elect other than an unequivocal Chartist to serve as a committeeman, or would the central committee act in concert with any town that had done so? We confidently say, No. And what We may be told that he has not deserted those | Chartism looks for is a defined, clear, unequivocal representation of its own principles through its own avowed members. Where principle is concerned there should be no nice delicacy as to individuals. Chartism has suffered much already for its punctili-

> We are pleased to find that our friends approve of the article which was damned by the selvage, while it appears strange that they should have approved its tenor, which went to establish what struck us as pensable to the success of our cause, we can point offending party may be established. Upon our part we protest against the qualification set forth in the remonstrance of our friends being received as the Chartist test. We protest for ourselves against the election of any save Chartists to serve upon Chartist Committees. Upon the other hand, our friends decould be more consolatory to the whole Chartist body than such an announcement, and thus our friends have a pleasing duty to perform in receiving and | So far as its measures are concerned, they were and. announcement than ourselves, and none will more the mischievous crotchets of Political Economy and respectfully apologise for the high offence offered to in the very midst of the awful distress which preto Mr. Wagstaffe in designating him a Whig. This remedy, this easy remedy, is in the hands of our should be relieved by the most obvious and ready friends-they may avail themsevles of it, by putting | means for fear that these means are not in accordthe simple question to Mr. Wagstaffe, "ARE YOU A ance with the dogmas of a nonsensical and perni-CHARTIST? If you are, YOU ARE FOR US, if you are not, you are against us. If you are for us. co-operation of their foes." While the men of St. Pancras exercise their legitimate right of canvassing

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE TEN-HOURS' BILL.

THE FACTORY-KING AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

From the resolutions given below, it will be seen that the short-time delegates have resolved to open, what we trust will prove the last triumphant campaign for the attainment of the Ten Hours' Bill. It body. Surely, the greatest proof of disunion is to to fair strictures upon our policy, our conduct, and will be seen that the delegates have invited the co-operation of their former trusty champion, RICHARD OASTLER, Esq., the factory-workers "King." We understand that Mr. Oastler has nobly consented to forsake his retirement, and again take his stand upon the platform, as the unrivalled advocate of the rights of the factory-workers. Mr. Oastler will be in Huddersfield, and will address the first of In 1838, when Tom Attwood, Douglas, Muntz, involved, and those of individuals acting a mere a series of meetings, on Tuesday week next, No-Salt. and HONEST JOHN COLLINS, had made a capricious part upon their own responsibility or vember 10th. He will spend three weeks in Yorkshire, taking part at three meetings weekly, after which he probably will visit Lancashire, and may muskets for sale, and when, upon Attwood's return friends against that portion of one of our articles of extend his tour to Scotland. This announcement will be all-sufficient to arouse our northern readers, who will be prepared to give the Factory King that

advocates, so well deserves. TEN HOURS' BILL.

A meeting of delegates from the Short Time Committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held on Monday, at the Royal Hotel, Brighouse; Mr. J. Rawson, chairman of the Yorkshire Central Committee, in the chair; when the following resolutions

were unanimously agreed to :--1. That it appears desirable to this meeting of delegates that a course of public meetings should be holden in the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, to permit question; and to show the government that the mill operatives have not abated in their ardour and determination to secure a legislative ten hour regulation for the young and female portion of the factory-workers.

2. That as it is probable that Parliament will assem. ble in the ensuing month of November, such public meetings should be arranged for without delay, so that the honourable member charged with the conduct of the Ten Hours' Bill through Parliament may feel his hands strengthened at the outset of what we fondly hope is to be the last parliamentary campaign. 3. That, to enable John Fielden, Esq., M.P., to state to

the House of Commons the unchanged opinion and unabated determination of the factory hands never to rest until they get the Ten Hours Bill, it is desirable that he should attend the said meetings, to " see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears," and for that purpose he be hereby invited to accede to our request. 4. That this meeting of delegates, knowing of the strong

desire that exists in the manufacturing districts to hold council once more with the originator of the present ten hours' movement, Richard Oastler, Esq., and believing that it would conduce materially to the success of the Ten Hours' cause, if the factory workers had that gentlemen among them on this occasion, it be resolved to invite him to attend the said meetings; and that the Secremitteeman should not, as far as principle goes, be gates to Messrs. Fielden and Oastler, and arrange for their convenience.

5. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with each committee as to the time of their respective public meeting, when he has communicated with Messrs. Fielden and Oastler.

6. That the best thanks of this meeting are due and hereby tendered to Lord Ashley for his admirable letter to the with being borne wholly by the poorest of the lrisk recent meeting in Bradford attended by Lord Morpeth; and for his conduct in declining to attend on that occassion, when the measure to which he is devoted was ex cluded from discussion or comment.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are also hereby tendered to Mr. William Walker, of Bradford, for his very proper bearing and conduct on the same occasion.

8. That while this meeting hails the efforts made at Bradford, under the auspices of Dr. Scoresby and Lord Morpeth, to ameliorate the social condition of the female | devoted to the support of its people, free from the factory workers, as one deserving every encouragement, and as indicative of a far different feeling on this subject than obtained at the commencement of the ten-hours agitation? yet the delegates regret that the promoters of ficial sterility, and keeps extensive tracts lying la the said movement did not add short time to their primeval waste. This, we repeat, is the true way praiseworthy objects; for withou; time to instruct and enjoy, all means of instruction and enjoyment are to give be unworthy towards Mr. Wagstaff and disgrace- comparatively worthless,

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IRELAND? THE calamity by which the sister island is at present afflicted, has, as we have before observed. not been unaccompanied by beneficial results: as "God helps them that help themselves"-"He Among others, we are inclined to reckon the expo. who is not for us is against us"-" If our work is sure of the hollow and empty quack who has so long lived on the wretchedness of his fellow coun. trymen. Had O'Connell possessed any practical knowledge, or any real interest in their welfare, this would have been the time for the exhibition of both. From the vantage ground he occupies, he might have dictated terms to both the Government and the landlords, and, "out of the nettle danger have plucked the flower safety." But, instead of calmly and practically setting himself to work to meet the crisis with appropriate measuers, he is found writing empty and inflated epistles in laudation of the Whigs, abuse of the officials who," at the present trying moment, have the practical administration of relief, and keeping up the old quarrel with "Young Ireland" on the hypocritical pretext of "physical force." In the speech which he delivered at Fermoy, there is not a single idea or proposition worth the paper it was printed on. Nothing but the old. hacknied themes, the old, worn-out proposals and machinery, deputations, committees, debates, " words, words, " Ireland has been crammed with such windy food too long; she needs, and must have, clear-headed men and practical measures. which will relieve her population from dependence on the potato; which will give her peasantry possession of the soil on just and equitable terms, and which will, by the introduction of a better tenure, remove the standing disgraceful anomaly, of a people starving in a land capable of supplying food

Such salvation as this, however, is not likely to come from the mouthing mountebanks at Conciliation Hall, whose only object seems to be the pufling of themselves into a factitious political importance, in order that they may afterwards make merchan. dize of it, and hoist themselves into well-paid places. O'Connell, like Louis Philippe, is particuous deference to middle class hashfulness. We have larly affectionate to his sons, and is making good use been too fond of hugging a bit of respectability, of his influence with the Whigs in their behalf. while in no one instance have we ever derived a His son, Morgan, has just jumped into an office of £1,500 a-year, and, in short, the Irish people are converted into political capital by a grasping, rapacious set of adventurers, who thrive upon the miseries and grow fat on the famine of the very people they pretend to befriend. This, however, is now becoming plain, even to the Irish themselves. The buffoonery and trash of the "Liberator" no longer draws the cash it used to do. The rent "grows out the most simple remedy by which the error of the small by degrees and beautifully less," and though this may in part, at least, be attributed to the poverty of the people, it is also, no doubt, very much caused by their eyes being opened to the real character of the man who has so long misled them.

to four times its present population.

The famine has put other pretenders to the character of popular and practical statesmen to the test, besides O'Connell. The Whigs have certainly not been lucky in their government of Ireland. what little has been done of a judicious and decided character is more owing to the decision and promptitude of the Lord Lieutenant than to the Cabinet: vails, they are found gravely debating whether it

The obligations of the Irish people to the Whig we hail your co-operation; if you are against us, you government, very forcibly remind us of the Irish must see and confess the impropriety of relying upon squire's obligation to his farrier, and of which he was your services, as men do not usually rely upon the thus reminded—"To curing your honour's horse till he died." Such appears to be the general view of their conduct entertained in Ireland. The press and the people call loudly for the restoration of Sir Robert Peel to power. They have had enough of Whig imbecility, and are for the return to office of a statesman, who showed by his measures last year. and his speech on resigning office, that he understands the nature of Ireland's malady, and has courage enough to apply radical remedies. In the event of his again taking office, he will find the way to the application of such remedies, has been much smoothed by the occurrence of this severe and afflictive calamity. It has driven writers and thinkers back on first principles. The horrible spectacle which the unhappy sister country presents, compels a dissection of the causes by which it has been produced. Such a state of society—if society it can be called—cannot longer be permitted to exist, no matter who or what the classes may be, whose supposed interests it sub serves. This conviction is so strong that, as we remarked last week, the leading Journals have come out on the subject of the land, with articles, which a short time ago would have been denounced as revolutionary. The Chronicle, in reply to the proposition of extensive emigration put forward by the Marquis of Westmeath and other landlords, reiterates its proposal to give "Ireland to the Irish" in reality. It urges all those objections to compulsory hearty welcome which he, and the holy cause he and extensive emigration, which have so often been stated in this paper. To make the Irish (says our contemporary) work, they must have what makes their Celtic brethren, the French peasantry, work, and those of Tuscany, of the self-indulgent and luxurious south. They must work, not for employers, but for themselves. Their labour must not be for wages only, it must be a labour of love-the love which the peasant feels for the spot of land from which no man's pleasure can expel him, which makes him a free and independent citizen of the world, and in which every improvement which his labour can effect belongs to his family, as their permanent inheritance."

> Here is the true lever by which to raise, not only the population of Ireland, but of all others, in the scale of existence. "They must work, not for employers, but for themselves." "We thank thee, Jew, for that word." It is, to be sure, a little opposed to the "political economy" of which the Chronicle has been a long and consistent exponent. But it is never too late to mend or learn, and seeing how aptly our new pupil is taking lessons from the Star and the Chartists, we cannot but pat him kindly on the head. We have also to enrol the Times in the list of disciples of the phllosophy and political economy of the Star. It says-

Before we can take the Irish landowner's view of 'giving encouragement to emigration to people who are too closely packed at home for their own comfort and convenience," we must first be satisfied as to the facts. Is there a larger population in Ireland than the land, if properly dealt with, could support? All evidence is to the contrary. Where the land is properly cultivated, are the labourers "too closely packed," or do they complain of want of "comfort and convenience?" All evidence says no. -----We protest against the consequences of the land of Ireland not having been properly dealt people. To compel the peasantry to crowd into the holds of emigration ships, and submit to an unavavoidable exile, would, in effect, "create a "new felony for the benefit of Lord Westmeath's " order."

The discussion on this subject is now fairly raised never to be stilled again until the land of Ireland is rapacious grasp of a band of monopolists, whose fancied individual interest now dooms it to an arti-

IRELAND TO THE IRISH.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Sherborne Journal publishes some curious particulars about certain delicate transactions that have lately transpired between Mr. Christie and some of his most influential supporters in Weymouth. It appears that Mr. Dodson, who has heretofore been the confidential friend and agent of Mr. Christie, has been playing double, and making use of his position to oust Mr. C. from his seat, in favour of "a bigger and better man," which being interpreted means "some person occupying an influential position in the government;" the object of the change being of course to enjoy a larger slice of "loaves and fishes" of office than falls to the share of a radical and unofficial member. Mr. Christie. on visiting his constituents, discovered the treachery of his friend Dodson, and an expose of the whole affair took place at a public meeting last week, at proceeded, protested against the illegality of the Comthe Royal Hotel, which certainly gives some valuable insight into the interior mysteries of electioneering, and the real nature of our present rotten system of representation. Upon that, however, it is not necessary for us to dwell at present. Our object in adverting to the matter is, to extract one sentence from Mr. Christie's justificatory speech to his constituents. Here it is:-"He had been charged with attending a Chartist meeting, but he had done so only for the purpose of giving his testimony to the merit of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, and not to support Chartist principles, of which he quite disapproved." We happened to be present at that meeting, and certainly should not have gathered from the sentiments he expressed, and the manner in which he was received, that he "quite disapproved of Chartism;" to us it that Mr. Christie is worthy of his friends at Weyever, that the Chartist body should be made aware of all shams and pretenders. They will be in no doubt as to what place they must in future give Mr. "he quite disapproves of Chartism."

THE news from Ireland, though still of a gloomy description, shows signs of amelioration. The public works are being gradually brought into operation, wages than they would otherwise do, and time in some measure to meet the increased demand on them made by the high price of provisions. But, afterall, what has yet been done in the case is mere surface across the Irish channel.

The Chronicle, in a remarkable leading article which we cannot refer to more fully this week, intimates a belief that an extensive measure for the appropriation of the six millions of waste lands will strengthen and aid its chances of success.

remnant of the League humbug, and it is somewhat fortunate for that party, which promised so the nostrums, of which a large portion of the people were a short time ago so much enamoured. The Cobden fund, we see, progresses but slowly. The tide has turned, and people begin to look calmly at they could not think rationally on the subject.

There are rumours of serious divisions in the cabinet on this and other questions, and it is said that these of Parliament, or a dissolution. We believe the merely a sort of warming-pan for Peel, who must in the course of things again take the administration into his hands. His return to power, emancipated acts of the Portuguese Queen. If this was not the from all party ties, and backed by the whole people. as can never be looked for from the slaves of fac- Court of Lisbon, at the present moment? yet we

In the meantime, it is understood that the cabinet meeting held on Wednesday, decided again opening the ports. Russell is thus placed in the same position as Peel was, last November, with a pressing urgency to meet, but he does not possess but downright force will make them quit.

The event of most importance during this generally barren week is, the purchase of another estate ron THE PEOPLE by Mr. O'Connor. It is evident that his exertions and writings have attracted the attention of the leading parties in the state, the articles which appear in the principal journals on the land question, are vanes which show which way the wind blowsthe followers, not creators of public opinion. The additional estate now purchased will give an impractically preparing a solution of the difficulties assembles? which beset Ireland, and also of the question how to deal with poverty at home. The creation of an in practice, but a lesson in societarian science, which confess to be a useful one. By means of these small farms, social independence and political enfranchisement will be united, and the spectacle of a free, industrious, and happy population living on their own soil, will put to flight the dreams of political economists, and once again put Man above Manmon.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

The intelligence brought by the Indian mail this entertained that the moment the British withdraw from Lahore, anarchy will recommence in that devoted city. No secret is made about the fate in store for Lal Singh, the prime minister and parabring the return of the British. There will be more fighting, more "glory," more slaughter, and unless this time the British are beaten-a not very likely contingency—the drama will wind up with the wholesale "annexation" of the country of the five rivers. We are told there is no help for this, that the safety of "our Indian empire" demands this consummation, and perhaps it is so-states like

"Got by blood, must be by blood maintained." BRISTOL,

The spiral content contest, the sikins may nave been the aggressors, and may hereafter, by their own acts, provoke deeds of blood; but it must be borne in mind that the British, after all are the great offenders, the hatred of the Sikhs is but the natural consequence of that career of conquest and spoila
The spiral content contest, the sikins may nave been the siking the noney, and two acres of land were attached to each for a rent of £6. (Great applieding the committee to an agitation of the questions, proposed by persons and express a death three oroms, and two acres of land were attached to each for a rent of £6. (Great applieding the committee to an agitation of the questions, proposed by persons at the situation of the subscience, land screen of the sike purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the purpose of promoting the objects of the Charist of the sike

tion, which from the days of Clive to those of Napier has been steadily pursued by the " Christian" 'civilising" adventurers from this island.

As a specimen of the liberal usages in operation in 'our Indian Empire," we must notice the tyrannical suppression of a newspaper called the Maulmain Chronicle. It appears that the editor of the Chronicle had given great offence to some of the Jacks-inoffice, by exposing their public rascalities, in revenge for which advantage was taken of some rule affecting | have no room. the press, which the Editor of the Chronicle had not abided by, to summon the offending party to trial; the Judge ("Commissioner") being one of the parties who had smarted under the lash of the editor. On his trial (?) the editor respectfully solicited forbearance, and met with it in a fine of 300 rupees for contempt of Court in making use of the expression. He misioner's being the judge in his own case, and was fined 200 rupees more for his protest, which was also termed contempt of Court. And lastly, the Commissioner ended the proceedings by subjecting the editor to two years' imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees in eight days, or the press sold to the highest bidder. This infamous act of tyranny rivals anything of which Russian, German, Hindley or Spanish tyrant could be guilty. We wonder if this outrage has been sanctioned by Lord Hardinge; if Salford, per J. Millington so, the victory over the poor editor will procure for "his Lordship" laurels of another sort than those won on the banks of the Sutlej. Surely the home authorities will not countenance this enormous

We have to deplore a fearful calamity which has befallen our French neighbours. A full account of appeared the very contrary was the fact. We fear the dreadful floods, which have within the last ten Alva, per J. Robertson days swept like a deluge over the central departmouth, and has little to complain of in their double- ments of France, will be found in our seventh facedness to him, seeing that, when occasion serves, | page. It was' ascertained on Tuesday in Paris, he can play at that game himself. It is as well, how- that the waters of the Loire, the Soane, and the Rhone were lowering. On the other hand, the Var had overflowed with extraordinary violence and done great damage. To the scourge of inunda Christie. They have it on his own authority, that | tion is added scarcity and disease. The rural population in several of the departments are reduced to the most appalling state of distress by the high price of food. In Auvergne, Berri, the Orleannois, La Brie and other parts of the country, the sufferand the practice of task work, which is adopted in ings of the poorer classes are represented to be exvarious places, enables the people to make higher treme. In the Unner Loire, the measure of grain which used to be sold for 2s. Pritish, has now risen to 4s. 6d. The potatoes are totally destroyed by the blight; and the distress of the people is in no respect less severe than that which is reported to work, and will only stave off the evil of the moment, prevail in Among other indications of We must ere long grapple with the whole subject distress or of distress among the pay the payers. manfully, and introduce measures which will secure | must be measured the veturus of the operations of | pr permanent and general presperity to our brethren the savings banks of that capital for the week end ing on Meeday. From these it appears that the coposits in those banks on the 25th and 26th inst. Worresbaupton, per J. Stenard. amounted to 608,526f., and the withdrawals to Kerdmington, per W. Mundy

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL is advancing. to national purposes will be introduced during the Thereported arrest of the Duke de Terceira is connext Session. Now is the time for a vigorous agi-| firmed, together with the rising of all the north of tation of the Land question; if such an intention Portugal against the counter-revelutionists. Up to exists in any influential quarter, such an agitation the 14th all communication between Lisbon and James Smith Oporto had been cut off for some days. It was re-The most prominent feature in the home news is ported that the Marquis de Loule, who married the Collumpton the agitation for the opening of the ports, which has Infanta Donna Anna, has placed himself at the head manifested itself in several towns. The relief to be of the junta at Coimbra, from whence four battagained by such a measure would be exceedingly lions were to march in conjunction with the forces slight, if any. The only parties who would gain by in the province of Aveiro, in a movement on the it, we believe, would be the corn speculators, who capital. Coimbra and Braga have followed the would pocket the difference of the duty. It is a example of Oporto, in declaring Don Pedro V., and excluding the present Queen from the throne. A remarkable fact in connection with the late counter- Halifax many blessings as the result of Corn Law Repeal, revolution deserves to be recorded. Under the that the retention for a year or two of a small duty, | Palmella ministry, the government being without gives them a kind of excuse for the non-fulfilment of money, the payments due to the troops were in their predictions. It, however, only delays for a arrear; not a shilling could the government get Reading Croydon short time, the complete destruction of all faith in from the Lisbon capitalists for that or for any other purpose, and consequently the troops were ripe for mutiny. On the day of the counter-revolution the soldiers received double pay! Where did the money come from? Can any one doubt that the financial the actual results of that "great victory," which, at | conspirators were the paymasters? Madrid papers | Totnes the moment it was won, so intoxicated them that of the 20th state that the Queen of Portugal had applied to Spain for assistance, and that at the re- Southampton commendation of the French Ambassador, an armed intervention in the affairs of Portugal had been dedifferences will eventuate either in an early meeting termined on. It is said, that the command of the invading troops will be given to the bloody Narvaez. general feeling in the country is, that Russell is Will the British government permit this? We contess we have our fears that the present Whig government is secretly a party to the present infamous case would the British government allow, under any would open a new era of practical legislation, such pretext, the absence of its representative at the Mr. Wheeler, read the following in the Times correspondence:

"Lord Howard de Walden is about to leave Lisbon for England, with Lady Howard and the entire family. His Lordship has obtained a long leave of divided cabinet on the same question, with a more absence, and it is understood that he will visit his estates in Jamaica, and probably not return to the sincerity and moral courage which induced his Lisbon, as his full period of service will have been predecessor to resign office under such circumstance. | completed in less than two years, which will entitle Whigs stick to place like horse leeches. Nothirg him to a retiring pension." "His Lordship" is to go holiday-making for two years, at the end of which time he is to be saddled on the country as one of the "retired" nuisances at the cost to the nation of some thousands a year. What a glaring instance is this of the humbug of our system of ambassadorships; what a proof that, not to guard the interests of the country, not to defend the country's honour, but indicate that clearly, for these papers never write merely to supply a place for a ravenous aristocratic before they know they will not give offence. They | plunderer, this Lisbon ambassadorship is instituted. If at a time like the present we have no use for an ambassador at Lisbon, why should we have an ambassador there at all? Will Mr. Duncombe ask that mense impetus to the question. Mr. O'Connor is question of Lord John Russell when Parliament re-

Accounts from Switzerland are, on the whole, satisfactory. The elections in the canton of Geneva independent small proprietary, out of the starving have passed off without the slightest disturbance. Vassals of the wages system, will be not only a novelty | The result has been, that out of ninety-three Members of which the Grand Council is composed, sixty even the most bigotted opponent of Chartism must are firm supporters of the present Liberal Government; the remainder, consisting of a mixed opposition, among which not al ve half-a-dozen will favour the ultra-montane leagu. The reported insurrection in Basle is contradicted: it appears that the victory of the liberals has been a bloodless one. The liberals mustered in such force that the government resigned their functions to their liberal opponents voluntarily, and the change, which leaves the liberals in undisputed possession of power, was accomplished without the peace being disturbed. The Jesuit party in the canton of Valais, who, although they possess the government, and command the so to do. from the banks of the Sutlej. Still, no doubt is armed force of the canton, are yet in a minority as compared with the liberal party, are getting alarmed for their supremacy, and are adopting their old tactics of endeavouring to rouse the ignorant and fanatical peasantry to massacre their opponents, and mour of the Rance; no one doubts that his throat are, as they did two years since, inciting and will be cut, the moment his British protectors have practising secret assassination. The (London) taken their departure. The Rance, we should Morning Post is clamouring for Foreign in Sums received of Mr. George Rogers, Acting Treasurer, state, is the Christina of the Punjab, when we have tervention in the affairs of Switzerland, and said that we have said quite sufficient to explain her is urging on the British government to join in a crucharacter. Of course, the return of anarchy will sade against the "infidels" and "democrats" of Switzerland. We hope the British government has more wisdom than to be guilty of so suicidal an act. There are democrats nearer home than Switzerland, which the wooden-headed Post will find some difficulty in "putting down." Besides, the British government has not yet paid the cost of trying to "put down" the French Democrats; best let the Swiss

> The Pope is triumphantly marching in the path of progress. Recently on his return from visiting

The war operations of the United States against Mexico, are reported to have been totally changed. Instructions, it is said, have been forwarded to General Taylor to make the war one of invasion, and not occuration, as heretofore. Elsewhere will be MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK'S TOUR found the account of the taking of Santa Fe by Colonel Kearney. There are some matters connected with these "victories" of the "star spangled banner," which call for comment, but at present we

We direct the attention of our readers to an interesting letter in our first page, giving some account of the Small Farm System on the continent. Our correspondent is a gentleman in whose intelligence and veracity the utmost confidence may be placed: but can it be, that "the policy of the English government is directed by the traitor of the Barricades, and that Louis Philippe has more than one English statesman in his pay "?

"RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

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

SUABES. Bury, per M. Ireland .. Norwich, per J. Hurry Tavistock, per R. Hole Leicester, per Z. Astill .. ingham, per W. Thorn Colne (No. 1), per R. Hay Hyde, per J. Hough ... ester, per M. Griffiths Sunderland, per H. Haines Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson Bradford, per J Alderson Sutton in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Huddersfield, per J. Stead

SECTION No. 2. Halstead, per W. Hurry Darvel, per W. Young ... Borrowash, per R. Bosworth ... Elland, per J. Kinnersley Corbridge, per R. Hawley Lancaster, per J. Harrison Oldham, per W. Hamer Nottingham, per J. Sweet Hawick, per J. Hogg .. Norwich, per A. Bagshaw Norwich, per A. Bag Tavistock, per R. Hole Crieff, per J. M'Leod Sunderland, per II. Haines Belton, per E. Hodgkinson Swindon, per D. Merrison Chayton West, per E Evans .. Settorio Artheia, vo. Na rioù Are, per A. breix Asiston ander Lyan, per E. Robe

> £71 18 81 PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1.

BUARES. - 1 0 0 Whittington and Halifax -Croydon Congleton - 2 15 0 Merthyr Trowbridge -Westminster 5 0 City of London SECTION No. 2.

4 Birkenhead John Dew Strood, Rochester 11 Bridgewater -Whittington Mr. Harney -William Richards O'Connorville William Higgins - 6 Richard Honey Market Lavington Marple (Tell's Bri-John Harris -Hanley Staley Bridge Trowbridge -

Finsbury

£162 6 5

Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Somers Town Somers Town Leicester, O'Con-John Mills nor Brigade

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. Marylebone - - 0 3 4 E. C., City -PURCHASE GF SHARES FOR VICTIMS, Reading BEGISTRATION FUND.

- 0 2 6 The sum acknowledged last week in Section No. 1 from Bromsgrove, should have been £2. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

COMPANY.

The Balance Sheet made up to September 29th including the sums acknowledged in the Star of October 3rd, is now audited and will be in the hands of the several sub-secretaries in the course of the folfowing week. Circulars containing the names of places included in the several districts, for the purpose of nominating and electing a delegate to the Conference, will also be forwarded at the same time as the balance sheet. Any shareholder wishing for a copy of the balance sheet will be supplied with it on enclosing three postage stamps.

The Directors hereby authorize the various sub shareholder towards defraying the expenses of the ensuing Conference; such levy must be remitted to the General Secretary previous to the sitting of the Conference. Parties neglecting to pay the levy previous to the Conference, the sub-secretaries will de duct the same from any payment made by the several

In consequence of the society being provisionally restered, it is necessary that the sub-secretaries urnish the General Secretary IMMEDIATELY vith the names, address, and occupation, of all members belonging to their several localities together with the amount paid by each shareholder in lutely necessary to be attended to WITHOUT DE LAY, as in the event of non-compliance very heavy penalties, will be incurred by the parties neglecting

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. PHILIP M'GRATH. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOMAS CLARK. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE MARTYR FROST.

up till Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1846, previously acknow-

PER MR. G. J. HARNEY. Eighth collection 2 13 273 10 5

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—At a meeting of the de-legates of the Short Time Committee of the West Riding, held at Brighouse on Monday, Mr. J. Rawson in the chair, various resolutions were adopted for a series of public meetings to be held in the mananufacuring districts, to permit another expression

THE CHARTER

NO SURRENDER!

BATH. Public Meeting .- On Wednesday evening last, the large room at the Porter Butt Inn, Welcot, formerly used as the Odd Fellow's IIall, was well attended in pursuance of notice to adopt the National Petition. At the time appointed for commencing business,

Mr. Thomas Bolwell was unanimously chosen to

preside; who, after thanking the meeting for the honour which it had conferred upon him by electing him to that office, proceeded to remark that he was now more than ever convinced of the necessity of the establishment of the Charter as law, seeing that every additional attempt to bolster up the old system, proved injurious to the Working Classes. He had seen much political changing during his time, but had never witnessed one change, however boasted its liberality might be, that was intended to elevate those who had to toil, not for themselves alone, but also for others who were their enemies and oppressors. (Hear.) The object of the present meeting was to adopt a petition to Parliament praying for the enactment of the People's Charter; and his hope was, that if the petition was not successful, that the presentation of it would have the effect of rousing the masses to a sense of their present degradation, and submitting to the rule of a contemptible fraction of their (Cheers.) He called upon Mr. Charles Bolwell to move the first resolution, which he did in a lengthy and argumentative speech, which was fre-

quently applauded by the audience.

The resolution was second by Mr. Franklin, and supported by Mr. P. M'Grath in one of his powerful and effective addresses, and was cordially adopted by the meeting. Mr. Page moved the adoption of the petition

which was seconded by Mr. Wimslow, and supported by Mr. T. Clark, and carried unanimously. The business of the evening concluded by voting thanks to Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, and the Chair-

We expect that the petition will be more nume cously signed than any similar one that has ever een got up in Bath. The two public meetings which have been held here for the Land and the Charter, have done much good,

and have removed much prejudice. BRADFORD, WILTS, For some time past this place has been in a state

of agitation owing to the appearance of immense sized posters, announcing that a public meeting would be held at the large room of the Swan Hotel for the purpose of hearing the objects and means o the Chartist Co-operative Land Society explained by 0 two of the Directors, Messrs. Clark and M'Grath who were to attend for that purpose. On Thursday evening the meeting took place, and, as was antici pated, the room was densley crowded

Mr. Neale, the proprietor of the Hotel, (at his own request) was elected to the office of president, and opened the proceedings by stating, that he was not well acquainted with the precise nature of the Society, whose objects and means they were assembled to consider, but he hoped that they would prove satisfactory to all. He then proceeded to remark that his desire was that no offensive observations ould be ind friendly tarms, ing to one in " re trade triumph,

which had been effected by peaceful and griet agi-

Mr. M'Gharn on coming forward was warmly received, and proceeded to explain the objects of the society, which were to locate its members on th land of their birth, up he such promising careasastances, that a comfortable and respectable livelihood would be the reward of moderate industry and care; and also to enable them to pessess themselves of those political rights, of which ruthless despotism had de-0 4 0 prived them. He entered upon a review of the 0 6 0 tenure on which land is held in this country, and contended that the present race of aristocrats held nature. He was of opinion that if ever the working classe were placed in possession of the land, it would class would assist them. (The chairman here rose. and stated, that he had strong objections to any allusions being made to classes, which he thought were not as culpable as Mr. M'Grath seemed to think them, and begged that he would not further allude to them.) Mr. M'Grath stated, hat from respect to the chairman's prejudices, he would not remark further upon the enormities practiced by the upper classes towards the people but at the same time, he would state that he thought that the Chairman was wrong and that he was right. Loud cries of-Go on, you are right.) Mr. M'Grath then entered upon the history of the society, its

> (Loud cheers) Several questions were put to Mr. M Grath, all o which were answered satisfactorily, after which Mr. T. CLARK was introduced to the meeting, and land plan, and proved to all present that what was proposed to be done by the Society, might be accomplished by co-operation and perseverance. He strongly urged upon the meeting the necessity turning their attention to the question of the land as the only one that at present occupied the public To persons who asked-"What had the Chartist agitation done ?" he pointed to the growing desire on the part of the intelligent portion of the working classes to possess then salves of the land as

prospects, objects and means, and concluded an able

who were struggling for the emancipation of labour.

the only sure foundation for permanent prosperity and happiness, and he for one did not despair of seeing the wishes of the most ardent and enthusiastic fully realised. The Chairman, after calling for discussion an no one appearing to urge any objections, made a few observations, the evident intention of which were t

prejudice the minds of those present against the Society, but in which miserable attempt he signally failed, as a short time will show. In order to test the opinion of the meeting, the fo owing resolution was proposed by Mr. Mansfield,

seconded by Mr. Hart, and carried unanimously:— Resolved, that this meeting, fully bearing in mine that the majority of schemes hitherto projected, osten-

sibly for the benefit of the working classes, having signally failed, and, judging from the lucid explanation given this evening, of the National Co-operative Land Society, we hereby signify our confidence in its practicability, and think it eminently calculated to permananetly benefit the working classes. The conduct of Mr. Neale, the Chairman has

excited universal disgust, and it is very generally supposed that he asked to be allowed to take the chair for the purpose of doing all the mischief in his ower, but the adoption of the forgoing resolution will show how far he succeeded in influencing the minds of those present against the Society. much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Mansfield and lart, who are both young men, and who were at the expense of getting up the meeting themselves. Mr. Mansfield is one of the two-acre farmers, who is shortly to take possession of his estate at O'Connorville, and it is said that Mr. Hart is to accompany him. The wish here is that they may-"Go on and prosper"

Messrs. M'Grath and Clark have left an impression that will be remembered when Mr. Neale shall be

On Friday evening last, Gayston Hall was cram-

and P. M'Grath, two of the Directors of the Charlist Co-operative Land Society, explain the mode b which it is proposed to realise the benefits which that body guarantees to its members. The chair filled by an operative shormaker. Mr. M'GRATH was first introduced to the meeting and after dwelling for some time on the right of the

people to the land, he laid down, in a clear and concise manner, the principle upon which the Land Society is founded, and made it quite perceptible that union was the grand requisite with which the working classes were able to accomplish their political and social regeneration. Mr. Clark followed, and explained the details and

manner of working out the objects of the society, and in the course of his remarks, strongly recommended temperance and sobriety as a great essential in securing the success of any great public undertaking. The addresses of both speakers were well received, and seemed to give general satisfaction,

SECOND MEETING. ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, a second meeting was held in the same hall, for the purpose of adopting the national petition. A resolution, condemnatory of class legislation, was proposed by Mr. Mansfield, of Bradford, seconded by Mr. Eames, ably supported by Mr. M Chath, and carried

by acclamation.

Mr. Hart, of Bradford, proposed the National Petition, which was seconded by a working man in the body of the meeting, and supported by Mr. CLARK in a speech remarkable for its withering sarcasms, directed with considerable effect against the institutions of the country, and elicited the frequent and hearty applause of the meeting.

The petition was unanimously adopted, and the meeting quietly separated.
Mes. rs. Clark and M'Grath's route—Monday and Tuesday, Worcester; Wednesday, Henley; Thursday and Friday, Liverpool.

After which Messrs. P. M'GRATH and T. CLARK delivered lengthy and eloquent addresses, showing the value of the land and the efficiency and practicability

of the Land Society. A second meeting will be held on Wednesday night, in the same place, for the adoption of the National Petition.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

(The following reports are taken from the Edinburgh Express.)

Currie -Mr. C. Doyle delivered a lecture in the arge room of the inn at Currie, Ou Tuesday evening. His subject was "The Charter and the Land." Mr Doyle was met on his way by a deputation from the Chartists at Georgie Mills, and proceeded to the place of meeting accompanied by a band of music, and a large party from the villages on the road. The room was filled. Mr. Richard Birkett, a very intelligent working man, was called to the chair, who opened the meeting with a concise speech. Mr. Doyle addressed the meeting for about two hours. Mr. A. M'Donald then moved the following resolu-

That this meeting approves of the People's Charter, believing that it contains a system just in representation, and harmonious in action; and we are resolved to use all legal means in our power to make it the law of Mr. Cumming supported the resolution, which was

carried unanimously.—(Corresp.)

GREAT MEETINGS IN EDINBURGII.

On Monday evening, Mr. C. Doyle, from London one of the members of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association, delivered a lecture in was "The Charter and the Land:" and in the course of his remarks, he passed some very severe censures on the conduct of our Legislature. He denounced the Game Laws as a most inequitous enactment, and one which was repugnant both to the laws of God and the dictates of reason. He dwelt at some length on the failure in the potatoe crop. He repudiated the notion that it was a judgment from eaven. God's judgments, he said, were always general; and the potatoe failure affected only the condition of the poor man. Royalty did not lose a single joint of meat by the potatoe failure, neither did those who were wallowing in wealth. There were plenty of fish, beef, lamb, and so forth, in the and, which went far to alleviate the distress arising from the potatoe failure; but these were beyond the reach of the poor man. He condemed the policy of Lord John Russel-that great-minded man with a tremendous large body; he had falsified his pledges, and was therefore not to be trusted. He (the lecturer) believed that, come what changes might, here could not be a worse government than the present. He entreated his heavers, if they valued their liberty, to aid in the getting up of a national pesition for presentation to the House of Commons, oraying for the enactment of the People's Charter. It was in the flouse of Commons that the battle for the attainment of the people's rights would have to be fought; and, in addition to the national petition, he strongly recommended, as a powerful auxilary. the securing of ten or twelve members of Parliament oledged to support the claims of the Chartists, and to second the efforts of Thomas Duneombe. He wells and these common burneling povernment that the present note: exists to use severy that the fire of the

ms hold the reference stally, they ought to an and a their post, and let others try their hand at managem more successfully. He passed some octobers on Lor Drougham, indulged in a good deal of screasm at the expense of royalty, and made a few thrusts at Babington Macaulay. The lecturer was applauded very abundantly by the audience. SECOND LECTURE. The second lecture on this subject took place on

Nednesday eyening, in Adam-souare Hall, attendance was considerable, and included a few females, Mr. Alexander Grant, letterpress printer, being called to the chair made a few remarks, and introduced Mr. Doyle, who was that night to lecture on the land and its capabilities.

Mr. Doyle rose and said—Mr. chairman and friends, the land which is at present in the hands of men of wealth and learning, belongs not to them; it belongs to all. How did Great Britain come into the hands of the aristocracy? In the year 1660 (I think) a certain man called a prince (there are too m my princes) had a notion that England, Scotland. an I Ireland too, were his property! But he found t at. somehow or other, he could not take possession of them. He collected a parcel of brigands, and with undertake the subjugation of these islands with him. They entered England and attacked the natives, and many battles-bloody battles-were fought. After peech, by ingiting all present to join with those s reading desolation around, and reducing the natives, he partitioned out the land to his nobles (bri gands rather). Each had so many seris and si ves. who were fed upon the land they had to cul-ivate, and not upon taxes, for these were trifling. I believe was asked by what title he held his lands, pointed to his sword. Destruction, spoliation, robbery, was his The thief has the same title to what he steals it is sufficient reason for his retaining possession of it! We find the law of primogeniture so formed as to keep the land among the aristocracy. This law is so noxious, and so opposed to all justice. that our united efforts ought to be directed against it. As to the extent of the land, and whether it would not

support four times the number it does—for this I can give proof. Alison says that the land of this country could easily support 123,000,000 of people. There are 77,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom; and out of this, about 46,000,000, or about a ialf, are cultivated, while 31,000,009 are not 5.000.000 of this are canable of being cultivated These facts are based on truth, and cannot be contro verted. Tait, in his magazine informs us, that there ire the same number of acres in the United Kinghere are 50.000,000 cultivated; but we may say that here are only 18,000,000 really cultivated. He tell quarters, and of this 24,000,000 are consumed by forses and cattle. They say these lands are better cultivated than those of any other country. But in Italy we find that there are eight acres of arable and to one of meadow, They must have a better knowledge of agriculture than we have. We find there no such extremes of rags and atiluence as in England, the envy of surrounding nations. It ought

not to be the envy of other nations—it should rather be the pity of its neighbours. will now adduce some facts to show that the land in not properly cultivated. The farmer who rents a large farm has four men to cultivate a hundred acres. These are never sufficient to bestow the care and labour required on so much land. The London market gardeners who have only two or three acres, have our or five men employed upon them; and why son why it should not. Plenty of manure and labour would make it all equally productive. But the farmer has not the time and means to expend upon it which it requires. He must pay his rent or he will be pu out, for he is only a tenant-at-will. If a man has only a few acres, with liberty, and the will to cultivate them well, they would yield ten times the proluce they do at present. Look around, and will any nan say that the land is half cultivated? Out o

60,000,000 of acres we have only 13,000,000 of arable land, and 42,000,000 not cultivated. We must have meadow land perhaps to some extent; but a cow wil rive as much or more milk from cabbages, turnios and other vegetables as from grass or clover, and o better quality. Now, we have millions starving and what hinders the government from employing the able bodied paupers on the land? But rather than lose political influence, they will allow them to starve or give themselves up to crime. It is a horrible system! Poverty is the parent of crima. Surely every man will repudiate that system which is so much opposed to all justice and reason. As to the capabilities of the land. I will give my facts on the subject. In 'Chambers' Jeurnal' of the 6th of April 1839. I read a paper called "Singular mode of tenant ing land in Guernsey.' The writer shows how the happiness of the people there has accrued. The

estates never exceeded seventy or seventy-five acres in extent. The land is sold by quarters, at £20 a quarter. There is not a beggar to be met with ix all dote of a farmer at Gorgie, who kept a sow on a quarter of an acre of land planted with cabbages. The animal could not eat them all, and produced better milk, and more than brom tursips. Mr. Cobbett (who had written more sound sense than

DENNY, STIRLINGSHIRE. Mr. Doyle addressed a public meeting here, on Monday last, with good results for the cause of the Charter and the Land. A vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle testified the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

DUMFRIES. The quarterly meeting for the election of office-

searers of the Dumfries and Maxwell-town Working Man's Association, was held on the evening of Monday last, the 26th instant, in the snug little reading-room, High-street, occupied by the Association, the rallying point for years of the democrats of the capital of the south of Scotland. The attendance of members was full; and the following are the elected :- Messis. G. Lewis, treasurer; J. Grieron, secretary; William Lewis, clerk; William Grierson and J. Paterson, auditors; and, Joseph M'Quhae Librarlah. Several other items of business were then disposed of; among these the National Petition was unanimously adopted; and a committee named to report to a future meeting as to the more effectual manner of bringing the matter before the public. It is understood that the adopion of the l'etition will be followed by an energetic canvass of the town and neighbourhood; measures will be taken to give every inhabitant eligible, an opportunity of adhibiting his name, and no one anticipates a refusal: at all events, denials will be like angels' visits-few and far between. The Association continues to thrive, there being weekly additions to its ranks of such as shall be saved from the thrall of king, aristocrat, and scheming priest. FALKIRK.

Mr. C. Doyle delivered a lecture in the Cross Keys Hall, on Fri ay. Subject-the " Land and i's Capabilities." Mr. Richard Cooper, an old and staunch veteran in the cause, was unanimously voted to the chair. He opened the business by reading the placard calling them together, and made a few appropriate remarks upon the subject; after the New Hall, Adam-square, in the presence of a Mr. Doyle's lecture occupied acarly two hours in the which, he introduced Mr. Doyle to the audience. delivering, and was received throughout with hearty applause. At the conclusion, votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and lecturer, and the meeting broke up, as parently satisfied with the evenng's proceedings. We are happy to say that Mr. Hamilton, phrenological lecturer, was present, and expressed his entire approval of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Doyle,

> ARISTOCRATIC USURPATION .- What, indeed, are these kings, lords, and commons? Where does the power said to be inve ted in them really reside? Let the people of England ask themselves that great question, and they will find in its answer the one great root and source, the one great mystery of all their troubles. They will find that their boasted House of Commons is but the engine of the aristocracy to cheat them with a show of freedom, while they, through its means, rob and plunder and scourge them to their hearts content. They will find that they have not the power to move a finger of the House of Commons, that the aristocracy,—such a mighty and wealthy and luxurious aristocracy as the world never before saw-are, in truth the possessors of all and everything in England. They possess the crown, for it is the great bauble and tailsman of all their wealth and hopours. They possess the liouse of Commons, by their sons, their purses, and their influence. They possess the church and the state, the army and the navy. They possess all offices as home and abroad. Ther possess the land at home. and the colonies to the and of the earth. And, what is more, they possess the property and the crouts of d. C. it a tote of the House of Commins, and of containe a vs they please. - Hampben's Victory

> > IRELAND;

STATE OF THE COUNTRY, A prebend of Limerick diocese, remarkably kind

dered! Several magistrates of the County Clare are obliged to have police parties in their houses to protect

Horses are killed to prevent their drawing corn to market, and sheep are feloniously killed, it is presumed, as food for the slayers. A mob of 500 persons were dispersed at Kilrush on

Thursday by the military and police. Mr. Harvey, agent to Lord Donoughmore, was waylaid near Baymeil's-grove, Clonmel, on Friday, and robbed of 2590.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

An Aughnacley correspondent informs us that parties of fellows are scouring the country in that neighbourhood, visiting the houses of gentlemen and larmers, and demanding money and lood. One party visited the house of Mr. Watson, of Killyhoman, and, although he gave them money, they threatened to kill one of his cows upon the next visit. They then went to the house of a widow, named Henderson, and extorted money from her by threats of destruction of property. Similar parties are parading through various parts of the country, levying conributions. The fellows who act thus are not the really destitute, but idle rullians, who make the misery of the community a pretext to raise money, which they drink at the next public-house. Their names should be taken down, and the ringleaders

COUNTY TIPPERARY

Robbery .- On Wednesday evening last, two brohers, named M'Donnell, were returning from the imerick market, after disposing of their corn, and when near their own residence at Rush Island, on the borders of this county and the county Limerich, they were stopped by three armed men, who demanded their money. The M Donnells refused to do so, and made fight. Pat M'Donnell received two bayonet wounds in the arm and abdomen, when the fellows went off, taking with them some provisions the M'Donnells had purchased in Limerick

Threatening notices were last week posted at and n the neighbourhood of Fort Johnston, threatening death to Mr. Johnston if he would receive any rent, r to any tenant who would dare to pay any. Mr. Johnston has made a reduction in his rents of 15 per

FIRING INTO A DWELLING .- On Tuesday night last the house of a man named M'Mahon, near Portree, was fired into by a party of men, who put in through the window a notice threatening M'Makon, and ordering him to give up an acre of land to a person named Toohey, whose mother-in-law, about ten years age, held possession of-and who sold it for a consideration to M'Mahon. The party then with-

On Tuesday night last, about eight o'clock, some ruffians went to the house of Richard Lynch, near Borrisokane, they fired a shot through the window, which fortunately did no injury, they ordered Lynch to quite forthwith, or prepare his coffin. This is the second or third attack that has been made on

Privation to a fearful extent prevails in the extensive parish of Abamlish, a district strikingly remarkable for the peaceable demeanour and industryof its population, many of whom at this bleak moment are on the verge of starvation. In one vihage alone, Muliaghmore, there are one hundred and twenty-nine families, comprising the number of seven hundred and twenty-eight persons, who were solely dependant upon six acres of corn, having lost all their potatoes, the good on which they mainly existed. In the parish are ten thousand human beings, out of which large number only two hundred and forty poor creatures are at work. In the adjoining parish of Drumcliff, too, we are informed the condition of the population is nearly as bad as in Abamlish. Many families in this county have been subsisting for six weeks principally on cabbage and vernicious food.—Sligo Journal.

A gentleman, writing from Billingacry, in the ounty of Limerick, states that the town-people had been greatly alarmed by an incursion of several hundred of the peasantry, who entered the vitiage in an apparant state of desparation. They complained of not having received their wages, and of their entire desticution. A priest addressed them, and they were induced to separate by a promise of CHUNTY CORK.

A correspondent of the Reporter writes, as fol-

BALLYDEHOB. Tuesday evening -I arrived here this day by the mail car, and proceeded to raske the nethe island! (Applause.) Oh! that I could say as messary inquiries respecting the state of destitution much for Scotland! Mr. Doyle then related an ance-under which this part of the country labours, and find that it fully equals, if not surpass, that which I witnessed in Skibberson and its neighbourhood. As I passed along the road, groups of famished children rushed out of the cabins on the way side, importunning the passengers on the car for money to purmany men) had kept a cow on a quarter of an acre, chase food, as they stated that they had not had any and given her 90 ib. of food per day; but another that day. The abject misery and distress which person had far outstripped Cobbett, for, from a fall their appearance betokened entisted the sympathy of of land, he had produced at the rate of eighty-one those who could render them any uspistance, and it tons of cabbages per acre! The aristocracy keep was wonderful to see with what avidity and joy they good hold of the land-they know the value of it too | seized on the few halfpence that were handed to well. But by co-operation, the working-man could them. On entering the town, I was surprised to see get land, and so be independent of strikes, or the a large concourse of people in the streets, and on inwhims of their superiors. As long as his arm was quiring of some of them what they were assembled strong, and the land productive, happiness would for, they told me that the pay clerk of the Board of bless him; so long as the sun shone, and the rain Works had arrived in town and was about giving poured, prosperity would attend him. The first them the first instalment of their wages since they estate had been purchased, and thirty-five men were were set to work. I asked some of them how long to be located upon it in February next. This was they had been employed, and they replied that some the first estate purchased by the people for the people's interest. The cottages on O'Connorville were only getting one fortnight's wages out of what estate had each three weeks' wages due to

estate had each three rooms, and two acres of land was due to them, leaving three weeks' wages due to

Dunlin, Oct. 21.—PAYMENT OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC to Saturday. One source of temporary embrrassment has arisen from the great quantity of silver required to pay the wages of the labourers. This had been in some measure anticipated by the government. and a week or two since the Comet war steamer was employed by the Treasury to deliver a considerable quantity of specie at the branches of the Bank of Ireland in Cork, Waterford, Galway, and other happy on their narrow escape. towns on the Irish coast. In some of the inland districts there has been much inconvenience, owing to the large quantity of silver required. Within the last two months the silver currency in Ireland has been increased to the extent of £100,000.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.—The Galway town commissioners, at a meeting held on Thursdaylast, voted £500 towards the purchase of corn, to relieve the pressing necessities of the destitute poor. ULSTER.—There are further accounts of the increase of distress in the northern province.

Northern Whia contains the following:-

DESTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PORTGLENONE.—The following has been forwarded to greatly alarmed on Wednesday last by a report that a party of labourers were to congregate here for the purpose of looking our for employment or food. Owing however, to the severity of the day, only about a hundred assembled, and they seemed greatly disappointed at not meeting with N. Alexander, Esq. M.P., their landlord, in whom they have every confidence. It is really distressing to see the state of misery to which the greater number of the working classes in this neighbouohood are reduced. Party feeling, which was formerly carried out to a great extent in Portglenone, has now altogether disappeared; and all parties appear anxicus to join together for one main object-employment. If their cry be not attended to soon, the result will assuredly be serious."

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS. At the presentment sessions in the barony of Iffa

and Offa East, county of Tipperary, on Tuesday, £5,000 was voted for the present: but a general feel ing prevailed in favour of voting money for the earth works of the Waterford and Limerick, and the Great Southern and Western Railways, both of which are to pass through the barony, if those companies should apply for the co-operation of the sessions. Captain Bernal Osborne, M.P., who attended this meeting, blamed the government for not meeting the present exigency by some effectual remedy, such as the reclamation of the waste lands; and he stated

GALWAY, Oct. 24.—On Tuesday last, a large condren, assembled, in a riotous and tumultuous manner in front of the residence of Mr. Clements, C.E., Upper Dominick-street, and threatened to break open his house, destroy his property, and inflict personal injury on that gentlemen and the members of his of the country, and taking such steps as might be family, unless they immediately procured food and deemed most advisable to meet the exigency created employment. Netwithstanding the menacing ap- by the scarcity and dearness of food, and the want of pearance of the multitude. Mr. Clements ventured to useful and beneficial employment for the labouring address them from one of his windows, telling them population. At the request of a large number of that everything in his power had been done to pro- gentlemen constituting twelve Relief Committees, in a day or two, he hoped to be able to give employ- nell and E. B. Roche, Esqra., attended the meeting, ment to over a thousand. Shortly after this the and on their entrance into the News Room, where it people withdrew, expressing their determination to was held, were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. have employment at any hazard.

· BANAGHER, Oct. 24.—The notatoes in this district are quite exhausted, and the people are living upon them was ordered to be presented to the Lord Lieuoatmeal, which, at 2: 6d a stone, is not to be obtained in sufficient quantities even by those who have remunerative employment. Many of them, however, are unemployed, and consequently in a state of de-

The mills, of which there are not half enough in the country, are kept at work day and night, grinding oats for the public. Crowds of farmers and cottier tenants are gathered about the deors, waiting for their turn to have their several parcels ground; and that time rarely comes round sooner than forty-eight hours. They submit during the interval on meal advanced to them by Mr. Miller, who sometimes provides them with an apartment of some kind to shelter them from the weather, and cook their food in. Sheep stealing has become very prevalent in this

neighbourhood. Scarcely a night has passed for the last week that some farmer has not been deprived of one or two of his flock. These depredations have not been traced in any instance to the famishing wretches whose misery would be some excuse; but is suspected to be the result of a combination amongst the shepherds to extort an increase of Wages.

A cart was stopped yesterday on the road between this place and Parsonstown, and a load of flour taken by the country people. Two men have been ident fied as the leaders of the exploit, and sent to No public works have been yet set on foot to en-

able the poor people to bear up against this crushing calamity. It is said that some of the proprietors, who had been very clamorous on the ubject of "reproductive labour," and urgent upon the government to give a wide interpretation to the Labour Relief Act, have grown lukewarm on the question, now that their expostulations have been complied with, and hesitate about encumbering their estates by applying for works of special improvement. If this be true, it is a sore reflection upon the character of our gentry to be constrained to admit, that no person who has observed their ways with attention for the last twenty years can be surprised at it. CLARE.—A correspondent of the Evening Post gives the following :—" On the 14th inst., as a man, named Donohue, was proceeding to the market of Ennis with a load of oats, the property of John Patrick Molony, Esq., J. P., of Cragg, county Clare, he was stopped near the village of Caharan by two men, armed with pistols, who insisted on his going back with the corn. telling him that in compliment says :to Mr. Molony, who was a good man, they would not shoot the horse that time; but, if he attempted ing to upwards of 300, armed with spudes and shovels,

with him as they had done with every one else. On Sunday evening a party of men went to Dangan, the residence of Thomas Sampson, E.q., and took away his arms. On Tuesday morning two horses were fired at near

Dromoland, when drawing in corn to this town; one of the horses, a valuable animal, was killed, the other had strength enough to draw the car into Newmarket. SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN CAVAN. - Immense quan-

tities of new fire arms, of Birmingham manufacture. have been selling by public auction in the different towns throughout the country.—Anglo-Celt. WESTMEATH.—A diobolical outrage, took place on Monday night last at Stonehall, the residence of Mr. Gibson. An armed party visited the house on that to have little effect, for the miserable men appealed to night, and knocked at the hall-door, and when the the evidence afforded by their famishing appearance, door was being opened the assassins outside fired, but and asked the constables if they were 'so circumstanced

tents of the gun. - Westmeath Guardian. three hundreds of the labouring class entered our tain his starving family. Another stated, that he had not town, demanding bread. The shopkerpers helped eaten a morsel of bread since yesterday (Sunday) mornthem liberally with both money and food, and many of them afterwards closed their shops.

Monaghan, Oct. 24.-An Aughnacloy correspondent informs us, that parties are scouring the country in that neighbourhood, visiting the houses of levying contributions,-Northern Standard.

rish, was fired at and dangerously wounded in the jaw on Monday night. "Rumour," says our correspondent, "assign as the reason of this outrage, a suspicion that he represented to the Board of Works time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of that the people of this locality were not in the state policemen, under the command of Head Constable Conof misery and destitution represented, which caused, don, were in a very short time in attendance, and sucit is thought, the board to delay imploying the ceeded, with considerable difficulty, in clearing the shop starving poor." The Relief Committee have detered its hungry occupants. Fearing that the threats and mined to give the office up altogether, having no expressions of three or four individuals would ultimately thing to do but to listen to the wailings and lamen- induce the people to commit outrage and violence, and tations of starving crowds, without the means of re- thereby lead, probably, ta the most disastrous conselieving them, the government having absolutely re- quences, Mr. Condon ordered the apprehension of four

state of affairs, that prople who have money in their | was overtaken at Eastwood gate by three fellows, | who beat him severely with stones, inflicting one very serious cut, and three or four small ones. Mr.

COUNTY OF CARLOW .- On Sunday night last three

house of a widow named Magee, who resides at not without some good show of reason. The only Mayo, in the colliery district, Queen's County, and consolation and blessing which the people enjoy after presenting a pistol at her head, they demanded amidst all their sufferings, is derived from the of her why she dared to pay her rent! Two of the plentiful supply of fish which have visited the coasts, ruffians then held her while a third applied a torch see large and petty exactions made upon you to supand herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt good hake canbe bought for 3d. each, while on ordi- off, and the scalp seriously injured. They then left poration,—listen to a few arguments, facts, and ners occasions they could not be had for 1s. 6d.—Cork the house threatening her with a future visit. The figures, to show how wantonly your Town Council poor woman presented herself next morning before a sport and gamble away hundreds and thousands of magistrate in a shocking condition; but the subject | pounds of your hard-earned noney, regardless of your Works.—Presentments to the amount of £700,000 having undergone investigation on Wednesday at the personal capabilities to meet their demands; and, have already been granted by the Board of Works. Ballickmoyle Petty Sessions, the magistrates have whilst these things are being shown to you, bear in Next week there will be a vast increase in the num- offered £ 20 reward for such information as will lead mind that the men, the Councillors, who thus sport ber of persons employed. There must be, of course, to the discovery of the perpetrators. A few days with your funds, are your representatives (at least, a great many preliminary difficulties where such important many preliminary difficulties where such many difficulties where such many difficulties where such many difficulties mense operations are in progress, and where nearly Doyle, who, with her husband, resided on the same elected under the specious plea of municipal reform ! the whole machinery has to be created. Neverthe- townland, as caretakers to Mr. Willoughby. The -of cheap local government! -yet have they,

less, there were sixty thousand persons employed up husband being absent, they inquired why they had whilst in office, actually voted the following paytaken the place of the persons who had been dismissed from the same employment; and having the FIVE SHILLING RATE:applied a torch to the hair of her head—a new mode of torture, worthy of barbarous ages-completed Mr. Heron Town Clerk their savage task by burning the hair, and seriously injuring the poor woman's head. This poor family have since quitted that part of the country, evidently

Young IRELAND."-Mr. O'Connell has written a long address to the steadfast moral force repealers of the city of Cork, in reply to some resolutions calling for a reconciliation between himself and the Young Ireland party. He says, "the moral and physical force principles cannot amalgamate together, they are essentially different and opposite, and can have no combination. They are as different as black and Another white, as water and fire. You cannot commingle Two at them without annihilating the one or the other." A Messenger ...
And concludes by stating, "that the Association Then we have cannot concede, and if it could, it ought not."

DISTRESS IN SLIGO.—On Saturday last a deputation from the county of Sligo, were received by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Secretary of State for Ireland. The deputation, in feeling terms, represented to his Excellency the grievous state of privation and distress under which the labouring classes in that county are suffering. They urged, in particular, the depression of wages at a time when provisions had reached an exorbitant price, and recommended, amongst other remedial measures, the extension of the principle of reproductive works to subsoiling, wherever drainage was unnecessary. They likewise suggested the establishment and use of the Coast Guard stations as depots for the sale and delivery of provisions, as had been done upon a former occasion. His Excellency entertained both the former suggestions very favourably, and the deputation were assured that they should be promptly and efficiently considered.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. CONCILIATION HALL.—The usual meeting of this

in the chair.

Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from his father. which commented severely on the delay of the Board of Works in giving effect to the presentments made some two or three and twenty years of age. at the baronial sessions. The customary abuse of speakers, and after a speech on the distress by John O'Connell, the meeting terminated. Rent nearly that landlords were deterred from drainage by a £ 100. £ 50 of which was from Liverpool. [It was fear of the expense of the officers of the Board of expected that the proceeding would have been enlivened by a discussion with the Young Irelanders. clude them.

MEETING AT FERMOY.

On Monday a meeting was held at Fermoy for the purpose of conferring on the present alarming state his district, the county representatives, D. O'Con Mr. O'Connell made a long speech. Several resolutions were agreed to, and a memorial founded upon tenant by Mr. O'Connell and a deputation from each Relief Committee.

Dublin, Oct. 27. RELIEF OF THE POOR .- A general order has been issued by the Lord Chancellor authorizing (in conse quence of the prevailing distress) sums to be granted to local relief committees out of the estates of minors, wards, lunatics, &c. The Master in the cause is empowered to grant such sum as he may deem expedient under the circumstances, not exceeding seven per cent. upon the net annual income of the estate. Special cases are to be referred to the Lord Chanceilor when the amount sought exceeds £100.

CLARE. - Owing to the rapid spread of crime partly superinduced by the pressure of distress, throughout the county of Clare, Colonel Vandeleur, as Vice-Lieutenant, convened a meeting of the magistrates, clergy, and others, which was held in the Court house of Ennis on Saturday last. The attendance was extremely numerous and influential, and several temperate and judicious addresses were delivered. Meanwhile, outrage is not decreasing in the county, the anti-rent movement forming the most prominent feature of the disturbances.

On Sunday, says the Clare Journal, -Two men, each rmed with a gun, went to the chapel of Clooney, near Eunistymon, and posted a notice cautioning the people not to pay any rent to their landlords. These men were without any disguise, they remained outside the chapel during the celebration of service by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, and twice discharged their guns, loaded only with powder, for the purpose, we presume, of preving that they were not in any way afraid of being intercepted, This fact tends, more than any we have yet heard of, to prove the daring spirit of resistance to the laws amongs he people of this country. It must be looked upon as passing strange, that the people with their clergymen should not have at once seized upon such daring intruders, and given them up to the police. But they were

permitted to retire unmolested. And again: -On Saturday evening, as Mr. James Pyne was proceeding through a short cut in the neighbour hood of Fairy-hill, parish of Kilmaly, he was met by tworuffians, who beat him most unmercifully, and left him apparently dead. They took from his person three halfcrowns, some shirt collars, and a penknife, which they afterwards returned with, saying they might hang them hereafter.

DISTURBANCES IN CORK. - The Cork Examiner

"On this morning a party of labouring men amount to send out any more corn for saie, they would deal entered the city about eleven o'clock, for the purpose of procuring immediate employment. Our reporter was informed by one of the party that they had assembled from several of the rural districts in the neighbourhood of Cork, at distances varying from two to six miles. They first called at the relief-office; but owing to the absence of the members, they were not able to ascertain any thing satisfactory; and on the suggestion of one of the party, they proceeded to the police office in order to have an interview with the Mayor. Here they were met by Head Constable Condon and Sergeants Porter and O'Neill, who kindly and judiciously advised them to abstain from any violent or irregular proceed ings, assuring them that employment, both at the park and at the Glanmire-road, would immediately be af forded. This species of consolation appeared at first fortunately without effecting any personal injury to would such promises satisfy them ?" One of the wretched

the person within, the door having received the con- men, whose face and general appearance indicated the extremest misery, opened his tattered coat, and CLONES, Ocr. 17.—This day, between two and showed the constable that he had pledged his shirt to susing; that neither he nor his family tasted food or drink on that morning, because they had not a single article left at home to procure it. Though the majority of the party appeared peaceably disposed and determined to discountenance violence or outrage, a considerable gentlemen and farmers, demanding money and food. number recommended with vehemence the opposite One party visited the house of Mr. Watson, of policy. One of the party a stalwart and determined man, Killyhoman, and although he gave them money, they who appeared to be the leader, went up to Head Constating and dying—we threatened to kill one of his cows upon the next ble Condon, and said, "we are starving and dying—we vernmenment of the United States amounted to acts, and never to be trusted. visit; they then went to the house of a poor widow have been starving, but we are determined to stand it no no more than £20,812; thus, the expense of crime, named Henderson, and extorted money frem her by lenger." Constable Condon endeavoured to appease the prevention, and punishment, in the borough of Manthreats of destruction of property. Similar parties speaker, at the same time reminding him of the risk chester amounts to "more than twice the expense are parading through various parts of the country he ran in instigating and exciting the people. The of the United States Government! with a populaspeaker then replied. "There is nothing surer than that tion of seventeen millions sixty-eight thousand six TEPPERARY .- We cannot possibly describe the fear- I will be one of the first to break out; for if 1 don't get hundred and sixty six." ful state of utter misery to which the people are re- bread, by heaven I'll fight for it, and I don't care if all duced in this place, without a resident landlord, and the policemen in Cork were before me. Finding it was depending wholly on chance for subsistence. We useless to persist further, they then filed off in someregret to add that the never-failing concomitants of thing like military order, and went to the Court-house, famine and misery have begun to manifest their ap where his worship was engaged in the Revision court. pearance; that outrages have been committed, and After remaining there for a short time, they returned from what we learn we do not think it likely that down Great St. George-street, and proceeding through they are not to be followed by others. A man of the name of Thomas Walsh, of Lackeragh, in this parish was fived at and decreased the wind that a dozen of the most prominent entered. The

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ADDRESS TO THE RATEPAYERS.

RATEPAYERS OF MANCHESTER! You who feel the weight of local misgovernment, by the expence of its machinery falling upon your heaped upon you, in the shape of enormous rates, troul,-you who hear loud complaints of gross maladministration in the affairs of your borough, - you who ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring corments from your funds; that is, the Poor's Rate

£ £ Round Nos. ...1500...30 per week. Maude......Stipendiary Magistrate ...1000,...20 Armstrong ... Recorder ... 800...16 Chapman ... Coroner ... 600...12 Braudhurst...Treasurer ... 500-10 Hereford.....Assistant Town Clerk ... 50**0...1**0 Ogden......Clerk of the ... 450... 9 Peace ... MartinClerk in the Town Clerk's office 100... 2 ... 51 12s. per annum. ••• 62 8s. we have a Clerk at 78 A Deputy Billet Master ... 25 A Surveyor (Mr. George Shoreland) part of salery With three Assistant Surveyors ... 182 Is it not monstrous that we should pay Mr. Chap-

man £600 per annum (£12 a week), and, at the same time be called upon to pay Mr. Rutter £277 4s. 8d. annually? Well may our rates be increased! Our Town-yard has been let to Mr. Rose for the

What right have the Corporation to make so free the burgesses? What business have they to let it for any other purpose than that of the borough? Again, Captain Rose, of the Manchester Fire Brigade, has £200 per annum and a splendid mansion allowed him by his Corporation! Read Mr. Abel Heywood's speech, and that of Mr. John Richardson White, on the subject, both of whom opposed body was held on Monday—the Mayor of Clonwell the grant, agreeing very properly that the situation ought to have been offered for public competition, and the most eligible candidate selected, in preference to an unmatured and inexperienced "boy," of

For further proof, fellow townsmen, of the paltry the Young Ireland party was indulged in by various and despicable spirit of peculation which almost universally pervades the Town Council of the borough, read the advertisement of "sale of horses,"

The remes exhibited above amount to Several of the latter offered themselves for advisory of the State Department: there is nothing yet enormous. I have heard it stated at forty times clude them 1 below:

> 1 Chief Constable (Captain ... 550 0 0...11 Willis) 1 Chief Superintendant (Bes-... 350 0 0... 7 ,, wick) 1st Superintendant 200 0 0 ... 4 " (Sawley ••• 2d Ditto 189 0 0 ••• ... 150 0 0 3d Ditto ... 150 0 0 4th Ditto 2 Clerks at £100 each per 200 0 0 annum 1 Inspector (Archibald M'Mul-... 100 0 0 len) ... 19 Inspectors, at 30s. each per ... 1482 0 0 week... 43 Sub-inspectors, at 25s. per ... 2795 0 0 week... 91 Constables, merit class, at ... 4258 16 0 18s. per week ... 246 Constables, merit class, at ...10873 4 0 17s. per week ... 2 Clerks, at 20s. per week ... 104 0 0 1 Constable's Clerk, at 18s. per week 46 16 0 1 Coroner's Officer, at 21s. 54 12 0 per week ••• ••• I Messenger, at 24s. per week, (son of Peter Hewitt, Clerk of St. John's Church -a respectable gentleman, and very wealthy ... 62 8 0 648 5 4 22 Supernumeraries... ... 435 Policemen and Clerks, whose Clothing cost 2204 0 0 Lamps, oil, &c, for Police-... 220 0 0 men ... Rent and taxes of lock-ups, 650 0 0 with repairs ... Conveyance of prisoners before commitment ... 126 0 0 Printing and stationary ... 280 0 0 Medical attendance (only)... 75 0 0 Expenses of station-house ... 190 0 0 incidental secret service money for purged spies and paid in-100 7 0 formers ... 25982 9 4 Total cost of the Force ... Deducting various sums (such as 1180 0 0 cloth on hand) 24782 9 4 Add to this 2 Sub-Inspectors and 1038 17 0 32 Constables, just put on ...

25821 6 4 This enormous force is kept up-for what? To prevent crime?—to catch thieves?—to overawe the people by a sort of a military exhibition of marching and countermarching ?-to act as spies upon publicans and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of

Per annum, The expenses of the Borough Court £950 0 amount to The expenses connected with the Quarter Sessions and Borough Sessions 14160 0 Maintenance of Borough prisoners in the 3150 0 New Bailey ... 24821 6 4 Add to this the cost of the Force

the borough of Manchester alone:—

The perquisites of the officers connected with the Quarter Sessions" and "Borough Sessions" and river, at Ardwick Green. departments amount to a sum considerably more than double the amount of their actual salaries Do not return any of the retiring Councillors; but, (£14,160). Would it not be more becoming to ex- if you do, never again complain, and for ever after pend this great amount in educating the working hold your tongues. men of Manchester, instead of overrunning the town with a non-disciplined armed force, ostensibly for the purpose of using coercive measures with those whom folly and ignorance have led away from the path of virtue and morality? The entire kingdom of France, with a population of upwards of thirty-two millions, does not spend so much money in

chester alone. On the 11th of June, 1832, Sir James Graham declared the expense of the whole of the Executive Go- by the Whig Corporation-ever despicable in all their

There is a curious document in my possession, with the imprint of "Prentice and Cathrall, Times office," affixed thereto It is in reference to the out lay attendant upon scavenging the streets, under the superintendance of our il-legal Town Council! We make the following extracts, leaving the facts to speak for themselves :--

S horses' keep, &c., at 24s. 6d. per week (for Manchester) horse's keep at 16s. 101d. per week (for 43 17 6

Now, tradesmen of Manchester, -you who possess injury. business like habits and industry, and who well

At a Council meeting, held on the 13th May, instant, laurels he had gained, exhausted in intellect and bruised THE IRON STEAM-BOAT AND BOILER BUILDING shoulders,—you who feel, day by day, more burdens machines are sufficient, which twenty machines will cost, at the said contract price, £200 per annum each, to carry on the hateful system of municipal con- at £104 10s. 6d. per machine per annum more than is paid by the corporation of Salford.

The expenses of the whole Executive Government of the entire state of New York amount to no more than £14,770, with a population of one million six hundred and eighty thousand and sixty-eight persons; consequently, the borough of Manchester costs three times more than the whole state of New York!

The total annual cost of the police constables above amount to as will be seen £25821 6 4 The total annual cost of maintaining and clothing the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, with 436 men and horses, is ... The total cost of the 7th Fusileers, of 900 men and officers amounts to

Thus, by comparison alone, our police cost £3,902 7s. 9d. more than a regiment of dragoons. and £340 8s. 11d. more than a choice regiment of infantry, and considerably more than a seventy gun line of battle ship, bearing the admiral's flag. If we add to the above items the miscellaneous expenses of the Corporation:

The expenses of the Municipal Corporation election The expenses of the Manorial rights 4000 0 0 Compensation to Rutter (late coroner) 277 4 8 *** Custom-house expenses 1510 0 0 Nuisance and Hackney Coach Department (including Neil's salary of £130 per annum) less fines inflicted 261 0 0 Building and Sanatory Regulations Department, (including £52 for George Shoreland's salary) And for the Weights and Measures Dewe shall find a gross expenditure of £61,333 3s.

being more than the whole of the Poor Rates levied on each of the counties, with a population as folows: - Bedford, 107,937; Cumberland, 177,212; Hereford, 114,438; Huntingdon, 58,699; Monmouth, 134,349; Rutlandshire, 21,340; Westmoreland, 56,469: North Riding of York, 204,662; Anglesca, 50,890; Brecon, 53,795; Cardigan, 68,380; Carmar then, 106,482; Carnarvon, 81,068; Denbigh, 89,291 Flint, 66,547; Glamorgan, 173,462; Merconeth, 39,238; Montgomery, 68,720; Pembroke, 88,262; sum of £60 per annum, and Mr. Shoreland estimated the value of such property at £300 per annum. Radner, 25,186; being all the Welsh counties, with a population of 911,603! and more by £32,532 than with property which does not belong to them, but to the salaries of all Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers!!! and nearly three times more than the entire salaries of the Executive Government of the United States; and this is called "cheap government!" It is, indeed, genuine Whig government, to say the least of it, and a precious specimen it is.

Ratepayers, what do your Poor Rates amount to on a £20 assessment, 5s, in the pound? What does your Highway Rate amount to at 8d. ? What does your Police Rate amount to at at 8d. ? ... 1s. in the found? ...

What do the fines amount to in Manchester, in a said about the expenses of the Mayor and his Civic the amount of £261, which would amount to Guard (the "Corporation Blues"), who figure proudly |£10,000 annually; and this is cunningly placed under upon state occasions, at an enormous expense to the the "Nuisance and Hackney Coach Department," Ratepayers, the items of which are displayed and headed "less fines inflicted!" What becomes of this money? Mr. Nield is paid £130 per annum. as a public informer, and said it was a "d-d shame" is salery was not raised as well as the rest of them. For the "Weights and Measures Department," the borough is charged £300; but I am credibly informed to apply the same test of criticism to the writings of that all persons pay for their weights and measures | Byron, and prove, if he can, that he is not the noblest of being examined and repaired. The shopkeeper and authors and the first of poets. His images live with the publican have to pay, even if found correct: if they reader; his heroes speak to our inmost feelings; his hebe under weight or measure, they are charged more. | roines breath in our sympathies; nay, his very digressions I am not saying they ought not to be examined; but are representative of human character to the life. New, I wish to know what becomes of the penalties in answer, is his inscription to be "a traitor to his own transwhich defaulters are amerced? Perhaps Councillor Nightingale will inform us. When weights are deficient they are forfeited, and if found to be composed of lead they are forfeited. What becomes of the old Pitt? Is Byron to be blamed for the reasoning of his pewter quarts, pints, half-piuts, quarter-pints, and the like, when they are seized for being dinged, or otherwise imperfect, by this badly-paid official, alias LESS FINES INFLICTED"?

What do these fines amount to in Manchester? Why don't some one move for a return of the same? Do these fines go to pay for dinners and wine? Thirty or forty of our fat-fed Councillors, last week, partook of a royal feast; and one of them complained the following morning, of being very unwell from the effects of his beastly intoxication, and asked his friend what did he think the dinner cost. The gentleman said he could not say. The Councillor's reply was, "Only £2 per head; of course, including

·: "Did the two pounds come out of your own pockets?" Councillor: "Oh, no! out of the borough fund, under the item 'less fines inflicted,' and out of the Weight and Measure department!" Mr. Councillor then said to the gentleman.

can get up a dinner at any time !" and further informed them that "the wine was old and splendid, and delicious, and champaigne very plentiful!" What an expensive bauble is this Corporation of

ours! Unless the Rate-payers bestir themselves. and reform it altogether by turning out the men who are so regardless of their pockets, and placing better men in their stead, ere long we shall have a golden collar and mace (not forgetting a wig) for the Mayor, furred robes for the Alderman, and robes of office for the counsellors besides all the retinue of Sword-bearers. Mace-bearers, Pursebearers, Cup-bearers, Remembrancers, City, Serceants. Toast Masters, Jesters-aye, even Jesters,-Trumpeters, with all the indispensable appurtenolden style, wherein to preserve the good things of this life, to enable the Aldermen to keep up their dignity, and appear with "good fat capon lined," when peering upon the bench of justice, with grave nods and solemn frowns at poor publicans and sinners, dragged up on most frivolous occasions at the instance of these blue Dog-berriers, who, armed with eighteen inches* of brief authority secreted in their coat pockets, are the terror of evil doers.

Rate-payers, of Manchester, have you eyes and ears and not see and hear the loud and deep complaints against the system? Have you so much money in your pockets that, when a five shillings rate heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept is extracted therefrom, you cannot miss it? Have up for? What public necessity renders such a force you hearts and not the courage to rouse ye from warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so your listless apathy, and pitch overboard those much so, that we need a new borough gaol in order | Councillors hitherto elected by small juntos when you to make the system complete. Let us for a moment | were asleep? If you do miss the five shillings rate examine into the cost of the punishment of crime in | from your pockets; if you have hearts and courage to defend yourselves against extravagant Councillors and highly paid functionaries, then bestir yourselves,

> THE DAY OF ELECION IS AT HAND!!! Select men whose sympathies are not so easily leadened by the gew-gaw of an il-legant Corporation, who are going to settle £1000 annually of your money for the next Mayor, to buy a gingerbread carriage to give him an airing to Smithy Door; and also, a state barge for him and the Alderman, to take aquatic exercise on the limped waters of the River Irwell, as far as Throstle Nest, or on the Serpentine

In conclusion, Fellow Ratepayers, take warning!

I am, fellow-ratepayers, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM DIXON.

Temperance Coff-e-house. 93. Ancoats-lane, Manchester.

The address is not written with feelings of vindictivebrutalising her population as the borough of Man- ness towards any gentlemen receiving stipendiary salaries from the rate-payers of Manchester, but to expose the wonton and reckless expenditure of the public money

* A policemans truncheon.

Correspondence.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE AND LORD BYRON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

have often heard. To forget the faults and embalm the virtues of the mighty dead, is a practice of the more generous of living men, but the fate of the deceased poet Byron is an exception, and if some men must slan-

gait of virtue, perhaps the deceased poet can best bear the Permit me to add a few remarks to your review in Does he utter the voice of nature, does he elevate by his seduced her; and she, from fear of her disgrace, has know the difficulty of obtaining money honestly,— last Saturday's Star of the article by G. Gilfillan, in sentiments, does he interest by his descriptions, does he put an untimely end to her existence,—Bowen: I does not this require looking into? We are paying Tait's Magazine, on Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron. To paint to the heart as well as to the fancy, does he make positively deny it,—By a juror: flave you ever se-

£8,186 for cleaning the streets in the borough of all that is said in favour of Hunt as a man of genius, 1; his readers glow and tremble, and weep? These are the duced her?—Bowen (smiling): To be sure I have.—You I Manchester, and only £175 9s. 6d. for the borough of willingly subscribe. He is the pleasant pratter, the great characteristics of true poetry. Where these are law three chief one of Nature's chosen teachers; to found he must be a minute critic indeed who can dwell have three chiefen.—A juror: Then you are a discipled in the poetry of the book of Nature is his upon slight defects. A few beauties of this kind transfused to give either food or money.—Tipperary individuals of the party. The names of those taken into ject is a painful one: but the amount of local taxa- noble mission, and all honour await him. But why such cend whole volumes of faultless mediocity." tion is so great, and bears so heavy upon me, that I a truth requires to be linked up with such sentiments as Tried by such a test, Byron must be regarded as the ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Wednesday mew K-efe, and John Shean. The apprehension of cannot, with justice to myself, remain any longer the following, is indeed to us wondrous strange. "But, poet among lords, and the lord among poets. last, the fair day of Templemore, as Mr. Edward these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the silent, especially when my means are squandered in because Byron, disgusted with himself, sick of Italy, say the payment of extravagant and unmerited colories. the payment of extravagant and unmerited salaries. tiated with literary fame, or rather afraid of losing the

it was resolved, by a majority of sixteen to four, to enter in heart, threw himself into the Greek cause," &c. A into a centract with Mr. J. Whitworth, to scavange the most unaccountable association of feeling! Was Byron streets in the township of Manchester by machines only, ambitious of fame? If so was the acquisition of his for the annual sum of £5600, he engaging to employ darling object at all likely to make the ambitious poet twenty machines for the purpose, although the Scaveng- disgusted with himself? Are men generally disgusted ing Committee state in their printed report, that fifteen by possessing that which they desire to have? Ask the miser if he is disgusted when he counts his gold. Ask the orator what is his feeling when a thousand voices echo his sentiments? Byron's disgust must be found somewhere else. George Gilfillan ask yourself, what was to his letter we are at a loss to imagine, why could be to your feeling when you penned the words we have quoted, do so Scotch reviewer, and try again. "Satiated with literary fame, or rather afraid of losing the laurels he had gained." More strange still! Filled to replction, yet afraid of losing the laurels he had gained. The genius who wooed and won the fair goddess Fame was incapable of retaining her favour. Satiated or rather afraid. Do these two states of feeling admit of harmony? Can they exist at the same time in the brain of the same being? Does fear imply satisfied gluttony? What prompts man to action cannot imply satisfaction, except in the way of acquiring his desires, and if Byron was afraid of losing his laurels, he could not be satiated with fame; for such satiation would naturally produce want of regard for the possession of fame, and mental sloth would follow. Neither of these followed, and indeed the cotemporary of Sir Walter Scott, and the admired by all true lovers of genius had nothing to fear. Lord Byren had gained a place in the circle of the great of his day, when the author of the "Lady of the Lake," was yet living and adored. That young poet who, at the age of 19, stripped the Scotch reviewers of their haughty plume, and lived to be honoured by his traducers had indeed nothing to tremble for. I pass over the critic's misgivings as to what Byron should have done. Burns, the Scottish ploughman, has paraphr ased

the ideas of Solomon, and said-"My son, these maxims make a rule, And lump them age the gither: The rigid righteous is a fool, The rigid wise anither."

Byron's death fell on the ear of the world as a warning that earth knew the loss. England's press was in mourning, her children in sackcloth. Think of the modesty of the writer who, in the plenitude of his charity. writes on Byron's bust the most fatal of all inscriptions. "A traitor to his own transcendant genius." I thank Gilfillan for the admission; his was a transcendant genius, and thought must in all cases precede action-his was a transcendant thought, and his works are to posterity a transcendant legacy. It may appear startling, but I and Lloyd's Insurance, when he states that any inform, venture the assertion, that a man cannot be a traitor to himself, he cannot war with his own powers. Is it possible for a man to forsake himself? is it possible for a man to be and not to be at the same time? Oh but, it it is said, his actions are disgraceful to his own powers, or, to put it strongly, he was powerful for evil, and the object and aim of true genius should be to elevate and ennoble man. Well, turn over to page 269, and mark the following quotation :-"We believe that the man Dante would have shrunk

from consigning even the finger that signed his mandate of banishment, to eternal burnings; but this was not to prevent the poet Dante, when elaborating an ideal hell, heating, if he pleased, his furnaces seven degrees, and indulging his imagination in compounding into every tremendous variety the elements of torment. The poet is ever bound to give the brightness of brightness, and blackness of darkness; to mend, if he can, the air of Elysium, 'and heighten the beauties of Paradise;' and on the other hand, to make 'hell itself a murkier gloom,' It will never do to argue thence " benevolence or the cruelty continue. Was Michael Angelo 6,131,4 Sponsible for the awards of his 'Last Judgment ?' 1s Mark well the above sum, and calculate where it is the illustrator of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' answerable

which appeared in the Manchester papers of the 17th to come from, and it is demanded for the kindling of all those curling, crested, reluctant or rejoicing, eager or slumbering, flames? Was Coleridge into the boilers in order to make them tight, we are full less the 'Friend,' because he appears to exult in the per- | convinced that the employers of London would score dition of William Pitt? Is Thomas Aird less one of the most amiable of men, because his 'Devil's Dream' contains a most horrific picture of the place of punishment? And has John Wilson the soul of a butcher, because in that famous Noctes directed against our friend Dr. Knox, he describes with such dreadful gusto certain unceremo nious proceedings in that 'other place,' about the spirit of William Burke ?"

The names of Dante, Coleridge, Michael Angelo, Aird and Wilson follow in rapid succession. I ask Gilfillan cendant genius?" Will Gilfillan have one rule for Dante and another for Byron? Coleridge is not responsible, because he appears to exult in the perdition of William Cain ? Our own Shakspere, in his own fancy, murdered Juliet- She cries-"A noise,—then I'll be brief! (Snatching Romeo's

This is thy sheath. (Stabs herself.) [dagger.) There rust, and let me die." (Falls on Romeo's body, and dies.)

No writer ever dreams of blaming Shakespere with intending to honour suicide. The language of Juliet is the no fear for the results. To him who writes Byron "a traitor to his own transcendant genius" we write

"This lion is a very fox for his valour" "True, and a goose for his discretion,"

But, perhaps, it is necessary I should refer to another ause for the declarations of George Gilfillan; he writes, referring to the cause of the weakness of Hunt's contributions to the "Liberal Shelley," long a screen between him and pecuniary distress, as well as a link binding him to the moody and uncertain Byron, was newly drowned." Byron is here represented as a being too weak to reason, too powerless to act, moody and uncer tain. A sort of gloomy, fickle demon, who could only be approached by the aid of a mediator, and that mediator Shelley. I now ask. What link bound Shelley to Byron? that Shelley who was not in pecuniary distress, and who writes his own character in these words-"The virtuous man, who, great in his humility, as kings are little in their grandeur ?"

There is a correspondence in mind. We do not look abroad for gloomy and uncertain friends to be our companions; on the contrary, we love the association of those whose feelings are in some way similar to our own. The burglar is seldom the companion of the good and virtuous man. The Turpins and Haggarts of society ances of ice-houses, wine cellars, turtle-ponds, in the are never the closeted and confidential friends of the Howards and Frys of this world. Neither was the high-souled, virtuous and generous, nay, the almost feminine Shelley, likely to choose and elect for his friend an uncertain and moody fiend. The latter friendship of Byron towards Jeffrey sufficiently proves that Byron could both forget and forgive-

> "And all our little feuds, at least all mine, Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foo, (As far as rhyme and criticism combine To make such puppets of us things below,) Are over: Here's a health to-" Auld langsyne! I do not know you, and may never know Your face, -but you have acted on the whole Most nobly, and I own it from my soul."

Thus Byron cries aloud, I forgive thee thy trespasses, eventhough you should never forgive mine; and such a oble and voluntary effusion of feeling from Byron should alone rescue his memory from the bile of partizan dricellers, and the slime of serpent-like hypocrites.

All ages of literature have had their bitter and bilious

eviewers. Those who have read the life of Dr. Goldsmith will very well remember the doings of Kenrick and Boswell; how the good-natured Doctor would sometimes orget his childish humour, and have his seclued hours annoyed with the invectives of men who abused that which they coveted, and condemned that which they could not imitate. But who that has ever read "The Deserted Village" (and where is he who has not done so) thinks of representing its author cudgelling a bookseller with a shellelah, and then exclaiming, "See, is he not an Irish blackguard?" What reader who has admired the sublimity of the "Hundredth Psalm" ever thinks of representing David, the Psalmist, asking God to curse his enemies, exposing his nakedness to the gaze of others, or seducing Uriah's wife? Good and honourable feeling buries all such scenes, and remembers that all men have sinned in some way against their fellows; it may be against their prejudice, or ignorance, their virtue, or their vice. The Boswells, and Kenricks, and Gilfillans, are the delf of the race that write. If it be possible that the spirits of the departed dead can gaze on the acts of living men, I can fancy the poet smiling magnanimously at the doings of his enemies, saying, "Alas, poor men, they are of another mould, and another feeling, from him whose good name they fain would injure," Genius, like the light of Heaven, is universal, though

sometimes varied, yet it is ever genuine. It may darken as a cloud before the sun, or sparkle like sol's rays in the clear lake-it may peep in at the skylight of a cottage, or the portals of a hall, yet it is ever true to itself, it is ever natural. It seeks no specific flower, no peculiar plant; it is neither cobweb, mustard seed, nor pease lossom. It is no more vegetable than mineral, no more cynic to the opinions of a great observer, and I hope, was for many years one of the Ministers of the High Sir .- "Let the dead slumber softly," are words we the University of Modern Athens), will command respect. whether a few improprieties may be pointed out in his der as well as smile, be vicious when they assume the pier times. A thousand such cold and frivolous critieisms are altogether indecisive as to his genuine merit.

> A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF A SHOEMAKER'S GARRET. | porary insanity, produced by the conduct of Bowen."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sie,—In the Northern Star of October the 17th, 1346 SIB,—In the Average of Piegastral Band Boiler Making—Injurious Effects of Piece-work," writer styles himself T. C. a United Boiler Maker, and states that the letter is wrote by the particular desire the Boiler Makers of the London District. What we the Boller Makers of Mr. T. C. for not signing his name in fall sign his name Thomas Corlett, as we knew he told Corresponding Secretary of the order in Manchester, had if he (the Secretary) would look in the Northern Sta the 17th instant, there would be a letter of his (Corley, production. But, Sir, little did the Corresponding S retary think that the letter would contain such falhoods, and little did we the Committee think that in man would be so base as to throw odium and disgrate

upen every honourable employer in Bondon. When the letter was read from the Northern Star, R. were struck with amazement that the London Boil. Makers had taken such a step. We instituted ani. quiry, and found that the Boiler Makers of the Lond, district never authorized Mr. Thomas Corlett, nor a other man to write such a letter; therefore we acqu the Boiler Makers of London from any blame, and h the individual himself responsible for his falsehoods. we must comment rather freely upon the letter, seek that such vile and calumnious misrepresentations calculated to set the face of every honourable employ and their foreman against us and our Society; and & calculated to create an angry feeling in the breast; every employer towards their men. In the first part of his letter the writer states that !

Iron Duke, Ajax, Birkenhead, Windsor and Harringto, Iron Steam Ships, were built by Thomas Vernon, Esq., Liverpool, and that they are compared to those built the Thames as a splendid mansion is to an old dwelling With every respect to Thomas Vernon, Esq., we mu state that the "Iron Duke" was built by Messrs. Wilson and Co., and the "Birkenhead" by Messrs. Liard at Co., of Woodside. Again, as regards the keeping tigu the London boats by cement. It appears that Mr. Corle has a thorough knowledge of the nature of cement, who he says that it will not keep them tight in a heavy sq therefore according to his own theory they must sim but we candidly ask, has there been a single instance, record of any of the London built boats sinking in co. sequence of the cement giving way? It appears the Mr. Corlett sympathises very much with the Merchan tion they may require he is sure the trade will furnis them with. We state without fear of contradiction that neither the trade nor the Society, ever authorized him to make any such statement. The letter contain some statements respecting piece-work. We must admithat piece-work in general is very injurious to the trade at the same time it is not by coercion that we can get abolished, it is not by holding honourable employers of to public ridicule, it is not by writing slanders and li against them, that we can get the system abolished. In another part of the letter the writer states that the

only thing studied at the present time is to get the bon in the water, whether they sink or swim. Good Heavens! we blush at such an assertion, how con's any man pen down such rascality, and barefaced fale hoods, and write as if they had come from the Rolle Makers of the London District, we know not.

What the celebrated Iron Boat Builders on the banks of the Thames will say to Corlett's assertions, we know not, but we beg most emphatically to assure them that neither the Boiler Makers of London, nor the Society, it responsible for such calumnies. We could comment at greater length upon several other charges which are a groundless and void of truth as those we have contra dicted; such as putting horse loads of dung, ashes, &c., such an action. Mr. Editor, Sir, we sincerely beg of you to insert this

in justice to the honourable employer's foremen in London; in justice to the Society; and in justice to 60% or 700 good men in London, whose names has been abused by Corlett in his letter inserted in your paper. We remain, Sir. Your very humble servants. The quarterly Committee of the

letter in the columns of the Northern Star of this week

Head Lodge of United Boiler Makers (Signed.) John Roberts. Corresponding Secretary, October 26, 1846.

MANSFIELD FRAME-WORK KNITTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-The workmen in the silk knotted branch have been in a state of great excitement during the last two or three weeks, in consequence of Mr. Orton charging

Mr. Samuel Ward with having applied to Mr. Shelton of Nottingham for work, and offering to make silk knotted hose at 2s. per day below the "statement." This Mr. Ward denied in toto; but Mr. Orton declared it true, and further stated that he would no give any more silk out until it was properly cleared up. The secretary, eflex of her feelings, and suited to her position. I ask therefore, wrote to Mr. Shelton, requesting him to insimilar latitude for the writings of Byron, and have form them if Mr. Ward had been guilty of such an act; but that gentleman declined answering their letter. Mr. Ortan being anxious to have the affair set at rest, asked Mr. Shelton if he would make the same statement in the presence of a respectable witness as he had done to himself; he said he would, accordingly Mr. Orton fetched a Mr. Gibson of Nottingham, in whose presence Mr. Shelton stated that Mr. Ward had actally offered to make the above-named article at 2s. per dozen under price. Mr. Gibson thereupon wrote to the secretary to that effect. This was considered sufficient proof of Mr. Ward's guilt, consequently a public meeting of the silk knotted branch was called at the Black Swan, on Monday the 19th instant, which was very numerously attended, when it was unanimously resolved, "That a vote of censure be passed upon Mr. Ward for his mean and neferious conduct in offering to make work at the reduced price 2s. per day; and further, for the information of those who wish to reduce our prices, and to encourage those who wish to support them, that we hereby renew our oft repeated pledge, that we will not under any circumstances make silk knotted hose under our present statement price." 2nd. "That the present system adopted by certain houses of taking 2s. per dozen in shape of frame rent, tends much to keep the trade in a state of continual confusion, and encourages the practice of taking high charges, and believing as we do that high charges induces the masters to take out work at reduced prices, we hereby publicly declare that we will take the earliest opportunity to enforce more equitable rate of charges." The silk knotted branch take this opportunity of publicly tendering their unfeigned thanks o Mr. Shelton and Mr. Gibson for the handsome manner in which they have acted in bringing the guilty party to light, But, sir, the above is not an isolated case. The exhorbitant exaction, the grinding tyranny, of the bagmen of Mansfield is not only proverbial, but insufferable. Mr. Orton has been in the habit of charging 2s. 6d. per week for his "two at once" plain silk frames, but now he unblushingly charges 1s. 6d. per dozen, and a man making three dozen a week, as many men do, pays 4s. 6d. week for his frame. These tyrants have entered the lists, they have thrown down the gauntlet, and we will take it up; we will neither give nor take quarter until the abominable system is destroyed. But the weapons of our

> hands of the Central Committee with their numbers, intelligence, and funds. I am, Sir, your's respectfully, WM. FELKIN, District Secretary.

warfare are not the sword, the rifle, or the cannon; but

trutk, reason, justice, an unconquerable aversion to

tyranny, and a firm resolve to be free. Let any man-

who wishes well to himself, or to society, join the stan-

dard of the National Association, and strengthen the

SUICIDE THROUGH SEDUCTION .- On Friday night

the City Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mary Greene, an interesting female, aged 16 years. A fellow servant deposed that shortly after nine o'clock on Friday morning, upon going into the store room, saw deceased suspended from the water-pipe. There was a ladder near. She had evidently got upon the ladder, and tied the rope by which she was suspended to the pipe, and afterwards thrown the ladder down. She was quite dead. Can't say who hersweetheart was. Knew she had one, as she had told witness she was very fond of him, and that she could not exist without him. In reply to a question from the Coroner, Mr. Brown, surgeon, said deceased had been recently seduced-City policeman, 645, said he was on duty in St. Mary Axe on Friday afternoon, when a person at Mr. Medona's printingoffice asked him if it was true that a young woman had hung herself. Witness replied in the affirmative. The person then said, "My reason for asking you is because one of our men has been boasting that he took her out on Tuesday last, and seduced her." Witness had made inquiry, and found that deceased was out on Tuesday with a man of the mineral than animal; it is all. It is nature's voice, of Bowen, who is a compositor .- Catherine Knight, speaking inspired thoughts to the children of men, and it St. Mary Axo, knew deceased. Saw her last alive is pleasant to turn from the bilious ravings of a captious on Thursday night, when she came to witness's shop-She said she was very much distressed in mind. Witeven in Edinburgh, the sayings of Dr. Hugh Blair (who ness asked her the reason, when she said she had been keeping company with a young man, whom sho Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in said she had since found to be a married man. That something had occurred which would prevent her Writing of Ossian, his words are, "The question is not from seeing her parents again.—The Coroner here sent for the man Bowen. Upon his arrival, Mr. works; whether this or that passage might have been Payne said, I have sent for you that you may, if you worked up with more art or skill, by some writer of hap- can do so, contradict the statements that have been made. We are told that you have been in the habit of taking this unfortunate young woman out But has he the spirit, the fire, the inspiration of a poet? lately, and that you did so on Tuesday last, and then

doubt, was to seduce the unfortunate girl. She has

hanged herself, and you are as much her murderer, merally, as if you hung her. After a few minutes deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Tem-

Foreign Mobements.

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

I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will bethe stronger."—Byzon.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA. [CONCLUDING ARTICLE.] On: last extracts from these volumes we select as throwing some light upon the

NAVAL STRENGTH OF RUSSIA. With regard to Russia, which, like a vast inanimate boly, has not a breath of feeling to animate it, excepting which, in a free country, would be unworthy of consideration. For instance, the jealous despotism of Russia adrances aliens and foreigners, without credit, kin, or infloence in the country, to all offices responsibility, in preservices of British adventurers in every branch of her civil and military administration, excepting the naval, time power, and the certainty, as far as human calcula-

cross to the beholder.

ORIGIN OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

When Peter the First, who, savage and barbarian as he was, so well deserved the name of Great, stood on the islands of Neva's Delta, the newly-conquered soil of and resolved to build there a city and a fleet, possessing then no outlet to the Great Northern Sea but the one river whose marshy banks and islets he occupied, and exposed to the aggression of a redoudable enemy, in whose very teeth it would be necessary to complete his undertaking, there was a boldness in the conception which success has justified. When, a few years after he had made his triumphal entry into the new capital which had risen up from the morass-palaces and dwellines having sprung up where only the bull-rush raised its head, and the acclammations of a vast population greeting him on the spot where only the cry of the seamew and the voice of the marsh-frog, fell formerly upon his ear-history tells us that it was on the occasion of a naval victory, obtained over the Swedes, with the very fleet of which a few years before he only comtemplated the construction. Towards the accomplishment of this design he had neither a single artizan to construct, a sailor to man, or a port to harbour the ships, which were still trees in the forest. When we remember these things, we must confess that the annals of the past offer noparallel to the boldness of the idea, or the succes of its

Peter rendered his fleet decidedly superior to that of Sweden, and, from his contests with it, he may take the measure of the naval power which he had the merit of thus suddenly calling into existence;

Ear from keeping the promise of its early and auspimost brilliant period of its existence. Since the days of command: and in recent times it has so far degenerated the southern counties. as to be one of the very worst in Europe. Although it fifty thousand armed men to work them, if it were necessmall would be the proportion of even tolerable seamen on board each ship, that they would be about as ill-managed as the Chinese war-junks. Independently of this, two-thirds of the vessels constructed in the Baltic are too rotten to put to sea. But, even if this were remedied, the deficiency of proper crews cannot be so.

In the year 1839, the entire navy of the Russian empire consisted of

SHIPS OF THE LINE. 5 ships of 100 guns and upwards; and 2 upon the 15 from 80 to 100 guns; 5 upon the stock

20 from 70 to 80 29 from 36 to 50; I upon the stocks Other vessels, corvettes, brigs, and schooners Total 115 vessels, amounting upwards of 7,500 guns.

The sailors of the Baltic fleet were reckoned at 30,800 men; the sailors of the Black Sez at 19,800, making a total number of 50,600. The fleets are distributed much in the relative proportion of sailors, between the southern and northern waters, excepting that in the Black Sea they have a larger number of small craft. RUSSIAN SEAMEN.

In the whole of the Baltic there is, therefore, no such thing known as a Russian sailor serving on board a merchemman; the crews of the few vessels engaged in commerce being composed exclusively of Finns, Germans Danes, and Swedes. It is true there is a law which obliges every vessel sailing under Russian colours to have a Russian captain. But, whether the ship belong to a Russian, or, as is generally the case, to a foreign owner a peasant, who does not, perhaps, know the head from the stern of the ship, is engaged as nominal captain, resoon as the vessel goes out of port, he is sent down to his endeavours to maintain his royal prorogative sleep in the fore-cabin, resigning the command to a Finn

Or a foreigner, to whom he very often acts as cook. The sailors for the Russian navy are, therefore, reruited in the same manner as the soldiers for the army, from the class of agricultural peasants. Obliged in the Baltic, by the ice, to remain utterly inactive for half the year, and in the Black Sea for several months, on account its Periodical storminess, they are destined to act in their organization, habits and uniform, are disciplined in the north of Europe. to the use of the musket and the infantry evolutions, much in the same manner as our own marines. They are formed into equipages, which represent regiments or battalions, and into companies. They are dressed in stiff military coats, or great coats, very tight at the collar and waist, and seaman-like costume is completed by boots, and a heavy glossy leather chako, which may serve as a

fire-bucket, of which it has much the appearance.

Of the 50,000 sailors employed in the navy, 30,000 are stationed on the Baltic, and 20,000 on the Black Sea. Those of the Baltic fleets, composed principally of the army recruits, are as miserable in appearance as they are inbberly. Generally at sea only a small portion of the seven months during which the navigation is open, the greater number of them never thoroughly get over their sea-sickness; and, on account of the expense of sending vessels on any foreign station—where the pay increases to more than treble, besides the merciless plundering of the officers,—they are kept cruising in the brackish water of the Gulf of Finland, between Cronstadt and Revel, where they can never, on a clear day, lose sight of land. In fine or moderate weather, considering all the disadvantages under which they labour, they manage to work their ships tolerably; because, with all their ignorance and ankwardness, strict order is preserved. As soon as rough weather comes on, the officers, losing all confidence, resign the command of the ship to a few of the older sailors on board; for the little knowledge that is possessed by a ship's company, is usually to be found amongst its crew; and exchanging the stern brutality of their manners for a sudden affability, they loose the rein to all discipline, and all begin to talk and advise together, who are not obliged, by the confusion of their stomachs, to hold their es. The want of dexterity in managering a ship, the want of silence when fighting her, and the want of active conrage to board an enemy's vessel, or to repel the attack of his boarders, constitute all the evils requisite to ensure the capture of a vessel by one of far inferior size; yet these are evils to which every Russian ship in the Baltic fleet will be subject on the day of trial, with the exception of Perhaps, one or two, the crews of which are a collection of all their choicest seamen and officers, chosen whenever a

Russian man-of-war is sent abroad. Those who have had the opportunity of closely exaforeigners as favourable an idea as possible of the condition of their fleets, when they have been led to scrutinize | This toast was followed by the 'Marseillaise.'

more effectual resistance to any thing like an equa British force than the Chinese junks have done. The four last chapters of this work are devoted to sketch of the Russian conquests in Finland, Circassia, and Georgia. As regards Finland, our author satisfactorily shows that in the event of a war between Russia and Great Britain, the Finnish population would rise to a man against Russia. The picture of the Circassian heroes (chiefly sketched from the accounts of Russian officers engaged in the Caucasian campaign,) will excite heart-thrilling interest. At some future time we hope to avail our-

selves of at least some portion of our author's account of the noble and valiant mountaineers. We have now gone through this work, and have shown from these Revelations the real nature of that atrocious despotism which dominates over onetwelvth of the human race. On the one hand, that despotism is strong and mighty, because based upon body, has not a bleam of course oased upon that which, galvanic-like, its government inspires, it is a blindly submissive peasantry, numbering more that which, garranter has been added to place an emphasis on signs. naturally more construction of Prance. This conduct; and we are led to place an emphasis on signs, peasantry forms the unfailing raw material for the immense armies of the Tsar. The steadiness and of the new Government, but they were soon supslavish submission of these troops, compensates in a great measure for the want of that fiery courage and chivalric daring, which characterised more than one forence in the country, which characterised more than one forence to her native subjects. Russia appreciates the of the races, who now own or, are forced to pay allegiance to the Autocrat. The Russian despotism also commands the services of the Cossack tribes, perhaps, civil and minimum to popular adaptation is obvious. From this nationally considered, the best horse-men (excepting suffer severely from scarcity. Cholera had again ding along its banks against its consequences, and no make the interpretation of late records the for which is open to all other foreigners, of late years the Circassians) in the world. Strong too is the finitely lighter foreigners are in Lower Scinde, but in an inthe have been strictly excluded. We cannot, therefore, doubt that Russia, who, finding in British power the of intimidation and corruption are left untried by its great obstacle to her aggrandizement at half the points of innumerable agents to promote the ever-grasping the compass, has, in the conceit of her cabinet, swollon policy of the Muscovite Court. If the real was at the compass, and at the restrict of the second the seco her naturally the manufacture of the moral of the allegory of detested power, it would be past doubt that the the lictor's rods. Whilst we, therefore, appreciate and hour of universal submission to Russia, or of a deathgchnowledge the colossal resources of England's mari- struggle between her on the one hand, and the protion can avail, not only of her unshakeable security, but Fortunately, however, for mankind, Russia is not that ofher eventual triumph against all and any external foes, omnipotent power, she would fain make the nations we see in them no security that her power will not be believe she is. If the peasantry of Russia are a multione more assailed; and on this account we think that tude of submissive slaves, incapable of an effort on there are things which an English public neglect, and their own part to attempt their own deliverance, the which, independently of the technical interest they afford, facts of history attest that it would be comparatively an English public should study—we mean the real easy, to excite this hitherto inert mass in the name amount of the nation's strength when it chooses to exert of freedom against their masters. Moreover, though it and the strength or weakness of those, who, before steady in the battle-field, and therefore, formidable becoming brethren, will be arrayed against it as enemies as long as their masses are unbroken, they are naturall: averse to war, and would prefer peace at any It is far from the verge of improbabilty that we may price to all the "glories" of more than Roman Con-The Cossacks indeed are of an opposite chaanaged against us, amongst other foes, startling, if not ractor, and they constitute the real military strength shrming, our countrymen; and it is, therefore, well of the Russian Government. But between them and thather should learn what value to put upon that thing the Polish people are the Ruthenians .- closely reof shreds and patches," woven into the scarecrow giant's lated to both, largely imbued with "Polish ideas form, which, seen from a distance, indistinct and dim, and acting as conductors of the "virus" of free locks awful-but, closely viewed, becomes merely ludi- principles to both Cossacks and Muscovites. We have shown from these "Revelations" the corruption of all classes of Russian officials from the War Minister down to the petty officer, from the Civil Minister down to the humblest police officer, and this corruption constitutes one of the prime elements of weakness in the Russian system. The state of the Russian navy revealed in the extracts given

> ble arm of the Russian power. The fact is, Russia is only powerful because the nations believe her to be so. Although she has effected much mischief by force, she has effected much more by fraud, and she invariably precedes force by the employment of trickery and corruption. Still by these arts she is becoming stronger, and although as yet formidable only in Asia and Eastern and Northern Europe, the day may come, unless her career is arrested by the united arm of England and France, when she will excite equal terror in the West.

above, shows how impotent is that seemingly formida-

We are persuaded that the war for liberty will not always be confined to the mountainous regions of the Caucasus. The next European convulsion will rouse Poland once more to the combat: nor is this all, the too-long delayed blow from the North will be struck at the very head of the Russian empire. The Swedes, the Danes, and the Norwegians united by a common feeling of self preservation, will forget past execution, except in the solitary instance of the rise of the the fate of the Poles. On this subject we quote a portion of our author's remarks :--

The great bulk of the nation, thowever, who long ar are as well fitted for it as any people in Europe, have within the last few years become fully sensible of the stroyed; at Roanne, from forty to fifty houses are folly of that family feud which has divided the Scandinavian nations, and of the hatred fostered by centuries of rivalry between the Swedes and Danes, people whose cions years, the infancy of the Russian navy proved the origin is the same, and whose very language is so similar that they can more easily understand each other Peter it has never shewn itself so formidable as under his than a north of England man can understand one from

consists of fifty sail of the line, and though these have the mutual benefit of a union of these countries, which, Norway being included in the coalition, would thus unite sary to hold two-thirds of the number in commission, so the whole of the Scandinavian people, constituting a tion in Europe. A few years ago, when first this arrangement was suggested, it was looked upon as chimerical by the majority of those who first heard of it, and was only whispered about as men whisper thing of treasonable import, by those who canvassed the subject. The prejudice and antipathy existing between the two people alone appeared an insuperable bar to the furtherance of their national interests in this manner. A Swede could hardly walk in the streets of Copenhagen, or a Dane in those of a Swedish town, without being liable to insult. But with an unprecedented rapidity, this deeply-rankling hatred has been rooted up, and so marked is the revulsion offceling which has taken place, that the Swede in Denmark and the Dane in Sweden, is received with marks of popularity.

The Scandinavian union is not only confidently talked of, but publicly alluded to, even under the absolute, though mild gevernment of D nmark. The close intercourse of the two countries has been chiefly fostered by the universities, and within the last two years their members have visited each other, as many as a hundred crossing the sea from one single university to visit another. At these meetings the union of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, has been publicly given as a toast, a scene which has been re-

In Sweden, unpopular as the late king was, there existed no general wish to overturn his dynasty among the great majority, but there is every tendency to curtail the duction amounted to twenty inches in two hours, and power to the measure of that which it enjoys in Norway! continued during the night of the twentieth. and in the event of the union of the three states, it is abatement produced a new disaster; the embankalmost inevitable that such semi-republican form of go- ments cracked, and at one place were carried away vernment will be adopted. The prospect of reigning over to an extent of sixteen feet. A horrible noise like the whole Scandinauian people, on these conditions, was an explosion was heard upon the quays of Orleans; not therefore so enticing for Bernadotte, who, once vio- it was the railway viaduct of Vierzon, which the lent as an ultra-republican, as his former speeches shew violence of the torrent had burst. The levee near report to the Queen, signed by her Ministers, dated their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to creek family, each striving to ensure the happiness of ceiving the salary of thirty shillings a month; and as him to have been, had become as monarch imperious in | St. Pre has been carried away through a length of the 17th of October. The amnesty is stated to be them.

It is universally expected that the death of the King of dinavian confederation. Much must unturally depend on the light in which this is viewed by England, which, it is hoped, too powerful to be jealous, if her real interests are not misunderstood, will see with satisfaction a combinahalf as sailors and half as soldiers, and perfectly military tion which must prove a fatal check to Russian ambition

> If the people of England only see this question in the right light they may compel the government to see with them. Here is the question: In the next European struggle will the English people ally themselves with the people of France, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Norway &c., or with the Russian autocrat and his tributary satraps who by force and fraud, craft and murder, keep the nations in bondage and misery? The question is all important. If we take the side of the tyrants as we did before, woe to us! If, on the other hand, we side with the nations, centuries of hatreds and wrongs will be forgiven and forgotten, and England may become, with France, the Protector of the Human Race. Let the people of England, the treest branch of the European family determined to be yet more free-let them declare in good time their voice and will for the side of progress, and against the side of tyranny.

> In conclusion we have to thank the author of this work* for the invaluable service he has rendered to the cause of humanity by the publication of these Revelations. We earnestly recommend this work to our readers, believing as we do, that the wide-spread diffusion of its contents will be productive of the utmost benefit to the Polish cause specially, and will advance the true interests of mankind generally.

> + Denmark. * Revelations of Russia, by an English Resident. In Two Volumes. London: H. Colburn, Great Marlborough Street.

FRATERNITY OU NATIONS. - The Constitutionnel lost. The property thus destroyed is estimated at a says:-"We have received accounts from Hamburg | million of frances at least. The town of Bolligny is of the 21st. The anniversary of the battle of Leip- entirely devastated. A considerable portion of the of the 21st. The anniversary of the dathe of Leip-sig, which is celebrated every year, (Oct. 18th) served villages Poully and Rougy is destroyed, and it ap-this coession for a manifestation in favour of Hol- pears that several persons in them have been lost. on this occasion for a manifestation in favour of Holstein and against the retrogade tendency of some of the governments. More than 800 persons were assembled in a riding school, magnificently decorated, as there was no room large enough in Hamburg. Several toasts were proposed to the union of nations, mining Russian vessels on a foreign station, seldom imbibe the internal progress and independence of Germany, any very exalted ideas of their efficiency; but they are to Schleswig-Holstein, and the liberty of the press Senerally unconscious of the fact, that it is the very pick and of commerce. But the toast most enthusiastiof the whole navy which is ostentationally selected to give cally received was that to England and France, as the most ardent and enlightened champions of liberty.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE POPE. - A letter from The corruption which prevails in the army, and Rome, states that about a fortnight ago, a man was which is indeed common throughout all the departage arrested there whilst distributing clandestinely a grant sinded common throughout all the departage. ments of the state is of course emulated in the navy. pamphlet, entitled "History of Pius IX., the enemy Finland alone, of all the Russian dominions, tur- of religion, and chief of young Italy." When the rinland alone, of all the Russian dominions, tur-nishes her with good sailors; but they are far from Pope heard of the arrest, he ordered the man to be a tide rising at the rate of four feet an hour. The capital. All the steam-boats, belonging to private comnumerous, notwithstanding the vast extent of her to the Russian naval service. Our author sums up by remarking, that the Russian navy has proved the names of the authors of the author it to five suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne report that the authorities placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the town panies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at river suddenly invaded the lower part of the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

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Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Bombay mails of the 15th of September, re-

India was then completely tranquil. The Governor-General and Lord Gough continued at Simla, whence it was said that they would proceed on a tour of inspection. The new conquests, rivers), were described as fertile and healthful, and Nazim, or Chief of Moultan, had made terms with the Lahore Government by paying a large sum of fortress. Gholab Singh has been engaged in regulating his troops, which are restricted to the number stipulated by the treaty. Some disturbances had broken out in Cashmere, from the heavy exactions pressed. A report, which turned out to be unfounded, was circulated by the Delhi Gazette, of the murder of Lall Singh, the Wuzeer, and great anticipations were formed of immediate confusion.

There is nothing new from Scinde, the country is generally tranquil, but the people still continue to finitely lighter form. An affair had taken place at Moulmein which is

paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his provisions been sent to them by a steam-boat, obnoxious, and some of the provisions of the Calcase; he was summoned to the court, fined, sentenced to the imprisoned for two years, and his and were employed in carrying provisions and relief printing establishment was shut. Captain Durand, to the inhabitants of the inundated country. Near whom these harsh measures were attributed, had which its course is partially restrained, and flowing raised a nest of hornets around his ears, and the with irresistible force through the opening thus all above 3,000 men. who had been reviewed on the press of India was loud in denouncing his arbitrary and tyrannous conduct.

Intelligence from China comes down to the 25th of July, but it is not very important. A rather serious affray had occurred at Canton, between the Chinese and residents, in which some of the former lost their rendered by the anthorities, and especially by the Danish vessels in harbour, was soon put down. All the British troops have now been withdrawn from Chusan, and the island been given over in terms of

FRANCE. AWFUL FLOODS.-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

AND PROPERTY. Our Paris intelligence has brought us most disastrous and melancholy accounts of the consequences tivity of the people, the devotion of the authorities, sible to assist all. Numerous boats loaded with wine and brandy, timber and merchandize of every description, floated in every direction. The bridges of Vichy, Chazenil, La Palisse, Dompierre, Digoin, and others, have been swept away. In the department of La Loire, the bridges of St. Just and Andreresumed its ancient bed, deserting the bridge. The

Paul Cornillon, a little village has been entirely dedenly invaded by the waters that the families could only take refuge upon the roofs. At midnight a second rush of the waters took place. Between Feurs and Boen, the diligence of Latitte was suddenly surrounded by the overflowing of the Lignon, and was stopped. The waters quickly gathered round it, three or four persons have perished, the conducteur and postillion fell a sacrifice to their incredible efforts to save a lady who was an inside passenger. Other passengers, more fortunate, saved themselves by swimming. One of them had the presence of mind to cut the traces of one of the horses, on which he mounted to effect his escape. The horse after swimming for a considerable time sank to rise no more, the passenger however saved himself by swimming. The town of Nevers, at the conflu-ence of the Nievre and the Loire, saw suddenly the mass of waters of both rivers rushing down with terrible fury. At Blois the streets are under water to a depth of seven feet. The waters having broken across the road of St. Gervais, have resumed the ancient bed of the river, which at present forms the rich valley of Chailles and Cande, over this region ferry boats are employed transporting in every direction the inhabitants who have taken refuge in the upper stories of the houses. At night all places sup. posed to be liable to inundations are illuminated by torches, and extraordinary lamps have been erected.

agents of police, have sat during the night at the mayory, ready to supply help when required. Such are a few of the details which first arrived at Paris, they are however nothing in comparison to the disasters which have been spread over the de-

At Orleans the Loire in twenty-four hours rose sixteen feet: a sudden fall then took place. The reabout thirty-five yards, and immediately the Loire assumed the appearance, not of a river, but of a sca! Denmark will, under these circumstances, be the signal As far as the eye could see, there was only a horizon | nation, and afforded fresh guarantees of order, sta- their enemies, the Eutaws, Navahoes, and others, and Unfortunates who took refuge in the upper chambers | gles for liberty. of the houses are taken out by means of rope ladders. Several of the houses in Orleans have fallen by the pressure of the waters. The conservatories are all destroyed. In the country, the unfortunate inhabitants are insulated, some on the roofs of their houses, others in barns, some among the branches of trees. Meanwhile, food fails; the bakers cannot make bread; desolation is universal. On the afternoon of the 20th the toesin was sounded in all the communes of the Val, and in the night the common cry was, "sauve qui peut." Here and there upon the quays, and in the city, peasants were seen driv-ing beasts before them, which they had saved from the river; whole families were nearly naked, stripped from the fury of the waters. The infants and the aged were without shelter or help. The disaster meantime spreads; the Loire again increases. At Orleans all business is suspended; the custom-house, the exchange, the tribunal of commerce-all are shut. It is impossible to estimate the enormous amount of the

loss. It is a national disaster. Further reports of the inundations reached Paris in the course of the afternoon of Saturday. New disasters are announced from Orleans, The route from Tours is entirely intercepted by the inundation. The couriers from Tours, Angers and Nantes have

ceased to arrive at Orleans. The number of houses destroyed in the city of Roanne is one hundred and fifteen. Of four hundred boats loaded with merchandise, which were moored all the cities of the north. on the quays, two hundred and seventy are totally The barrack of gendarmes at Andresieux having been destroyed, the men with their wives and chil dren took refuge upon the roof of the stables. Notdren took refuge upon the roof of the stables. Not-withstanding the screams of distress which they promised reward, and those who refuse threatened with uttered, it was not until the next day at noon that four boatmen determined, in spite of the tears and supplications of their families, to risk their lives to

save these unfortunates. ports brought from the department of the Nieve:digious inundation by which suddenly the country

The Loire and Nieve, mingling their waters, formed volunteers from the surrounding country have been extended to them as to any other State of the Union an immense lake, under which the faubourgs of Mouesse, Nievre, and Loire nearly disappeared. Here there appeared floating on the water timber and furniture, beasts carried away from their pasturages, and every sort of debris. evidence of the ceived on Monday by ordinary express, state that of distress, and the screams of miserable creatures to bases already agreed on." confined to their dwellings by the surrounding waters, were everywhere heard. Two steamboats proved of inestimable service. Throughout the day these sailed from house to house, taking on board called the Jullender Doab, (or plains between two the wretched inhabitants, a considerable number of whom had lost their reason by despair and terror. the inhabitants satisfied with their new rulers. The All Sunday, the most deplorable accounts were

> floods in all parts, more particularly in the southern dreadful ravages between the plain of Aurec, Andrezieux, and Roanne. The St, Etienne railway had been partly destroyed at Andrezieux. All the boats, laden with merchandize, to the amount of 1,000,000f. lying in the canal of Digoin, had been sunk, and 1,000hhd. of brandy, each worth 800f., and 1,500 casks of wine were lost. At Pouilly, 1,700 pieces (hogsheads) of wine of the country and of Beaujolais, the authorities had cautioned the inhabitants resihoire, at their junction, became an immense sea. 1,400 labourers, engaged in the construction of the 250 boatmen had arrived at Orleans from Paris,

made, had made an immense breach in the Orleans 21st by the director of military affairs, Colonel Ochand Bordeaux Railway, which is there carried along seubein. an embankment. About four kilometres of this embankment are said to be entirely washed away, and the line for some miles, although it would not have been materially injured by an ordinary inunlives. The affair, however, by the prompt assistance dation, is supposed to have received so much damage that some months must elapse before it can be again opened for traffic.

On the night of Saturday, in particular, a frightful hurricane manifested itself at Valence, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain resembled more that of the tropics than what is seen in Europe. The strangeness of the phenomenon filled with terror not only the human race, but the inferior animals; vast numbers of birds of every species flew for shelter from the surrounding country to the town. Flocks of turushes, widgeons, and ducks, were seen and of a flood which had occurred in the Loire, the heard in the streets and gardens of the town; some waters of which had suddenly risen to a height ex- of them, attracted by the light, took refuge in the cecding anything known for a century back. An ex | cases, others descended the chimnies. On the same traordinary fall of rain, which continued for two night, a phenomenon most extraordinary, though and its tributaries have been equally the theatres of noble. On Saturday morning the thermometer fell this pheromenon, and have produced inurdations, suddenly above thirteen degrees, and the barometer unknown within the department of La Loire, Allier, | fell to the point marked storm. The firmament was Loir-et-Cher, and of the Loiret. At Moulins the loaded with a brown, thick, dusty-looking vapour, whole population were up during the night of the which produced almost complete darkness. The 18th assisting by torchlight the unfortunates whose heavens retained this appearance without rain until dwellings were submerged; notwithstanding the ac- the evening, accompanied by an oppressive heat and gusts of a southern wind, like the Italian sirocco at and the aid of the military, it was physically impos- 11 at night, preceded by loud claps of thunder and goods were entirely lost; bales of goods, hogsheads of and speedily assumed a voilence as though it menaced a deluge. The streets were filled with tiles, slates, and the debris of chimnies blown down by the force of the wind. Flocks of birds invaded the houses, entering through doors and windows. The same storm was manifested on the same day at diszieux, and Balbigny, have been carried away. At tant points, in the departments of La Drome and Roanne the digne has been broken, and the river has Isère, and was accompanied by an extraordinary phenomenon, which the witness call showers of blood. Hotel de Flandre, and all in it, the post-house, and The rain which fell left upon the clothing, the um- had brought intelligence to New York stating that party and one nation, in which a variety of opinions, enmities to deal on their real enemy the blow which a great number of other houses, have disappeared. brellas, the leaves of trees, panes of glass, &c., red-on the 18th of August, General Kearney entered seeking after new truths, will never produce anger, At Andrezieux the village has been entirely earried and the seeking after new truths, will never produce anger, At Andrezieux the village has been entirely carried dish spots resembling blood. A bucket of this liquid Santa Fe, and having hoisted the United States flag way scarce a trace of the railway is left; the sus- was saved, and forwarded for analysis to a chemist from the national palace, proclaimed New Mexico in ing desire to promote cordially the happiness, not only pension bridge is gone, the barracks a heap of ruins; at Lyons. An apothecary at Bourgoin is said to have possession of the United States army, which is said of the human family, of every fellow-being, so far as it us the sudden rise of the waters took place during examined the spots found on the leaves of plants, to have been hailed with shouts of applause by the may be compatible with the well-being of man.

> mina, and carbonic acid. entirely submerged. The mail posts from Paris to Paris journals in favor of the sufferers by the floods, Mexico, and took quarters at the palace. Armijo, Marsielles have been stopped. Houses were so sud- The Orleans Railroad Company had subscribed with 4,000 troops, fled to Chihuahua, where report state, that it took on Saturday the initiative in this | Chihuahua. work of benevolence.

The Presse announces that the Minister of Comhad demanded from the prefects. "Those reports," it says,-

Mention that the wheat crop was in amount one-fifth inferior to that of ordinary years, but that the excellent quality of the grain reduced the deficit to one-tenth. France consumes 60,090,000 hectolitres of wheat annually; she consequently only requires 6,000,000 hectolitres

We have more than once referred, but with extreme regret, to the sufferings of trade and of the population of Paris, and we lament to find our information more than corroborated by the papers before us. "Bankruptcies" says the Reforme,-

Are of daily occurrence in Paris-petty merchants con tinue to shut up their shops, the pawnbrokers' offices are besieged with applicants, the savings-banks will soon be empty, the hospitals are crowded, 115,000 indigent depend upon public charity in Paris, the prisons are full, and the winter will throw about 100,000 workmen out of employment-our prospects are indeed very sad.

The Paris papers of Monday contains further accounts of the destruction created by the inundation department of New Mexico, he now announces his inof the Loire, and other rivers in the middle and south of France. The quantity of property destroyed is immense, and the loss of life is supposee to be greater | States, and under the name and territory of New than the authorities choose to admit.. It was Mexico. feared that the steamers on the Saone, which since munication for a portion of the country, would be suspended as the river had already reached an alarm. put down any opposition that can possibly be brought ing height. It was reported at Lyons that nearly against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madhalf the town of Briare had been destroyed.

The Gaceta of the 18th contains the amnesty to political offenders the promulgation of which, on the protect tile property of the Church, to cause the worsame day, we have announced. It is preceded by a ship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and issued on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage. "which has given such pure delight to the whole

PORTUGAL. ANTI-ABSOLUTIST INSURRECTION. The Espectador (Madrid paper) of the 12th has the

News has been received to day that Oporto also pro as Lord Lieutenant to the provinces of the north, was done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued If this be correct (as we are assured), Braga and other citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the points will have risen, in the same manner as other towns | United States... and cities, such as Setubal and Cintra have done. As to of all resources, and barely able to save themselves | Coimbra and Evora, the news is positive, and is known

The Constitutional states, that the reported arrest of the Duke of Terceira has been confirmed. The Count Das Antas who commanded at Oporto, having been apprised of what was in contemplation, and summoned to Lisbon under pretence of suppressing a movement there, refused to obey, and when the Duke of Terceira disembarked, intending to take command of the provinces of the north, the Count had him arrested and immediately conducted to prison A provisional junta it is said was named, the forfeiterre of the Queen pronounced, and her son Don Pedro proclaimed king with a council of regency, Coimbra, Evora, and Braga, adopted it is said, the same course, which seemed likely to be followed by

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The National says :- " Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as making rapid progress. Coimbra and Braga have followed the example of Oporto. The official journal of Lisbon of the 13th publishes a decree betraying the embarrassment and apprehensions of the government. The officers and soldiers dismissed in being treated as deserters." A letter from Lisbon of the 13th says :- "The official

account of the insurrection of Oporto is just arrived, The Duke de Terceira, has been arrested and confined ih The tollowing particulars are selected from the re- the tower of the fort. The junta of Oporto has proclaimed Dom Pedro V., and declared the Queen excluded from Never within the was mory of man have the waters the throne. The Marquis de Loule, who married the of the Loire so risen. The river began to overflow Inianta Donna Anna, has put himself at the head of its banks on the 180; but no one expected the proover that of Oporto. There have been organised at was submerged, on the night between the eighteenth Coimbra four battalions, which are to join with the

everit would have done in those of her admirals. He whole population was up, listening with terror to have succeeded in checking further disturbances; together with the privilege of choosing their own magisty the whole population was up, listening with terror to have succeeded in checking further disturbances; together with the privilege of choosing their own magisty the whole population was up, listening with terror to have succeeded in checking further disturbances; together with the privilege of choosing their own magisty the whole population was up, listening with terror to have succeeded in checking further disturbances; together with the privilege of choosing their own magisty where they will be employed in a large cloth manuscript the roaring of the waters, and other officers, and other o

seeen occasion to avail themselves of this force. Vienna, charged to remit to M. de Metternich a plan most cruel disaster. Fire arm discharged as signals of arrangement for the affairs of Switzerland, accord-

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN BASLE. The intelligence which has been received from ment, to reduce the members of the lesser council sonably be expected. from seventeen to ten, giving each an annual salary the Loire began to be felt at Nantes on the 21st, but of Switzerland, dated the 22nd, mention that the canton of Basle was in full revolt; that the pavement of the streets had been torn up, that the great council had resigned, and that Bosle-ville and Baslecampagne would be formed into a single canton. At Bernd, tranquillity continued to the date of the ikely to cause much discussion. The editor of a railroad, would have inevitably perished, had not latest accounts, (21st.) The concentration of the French troops on the Swiss frontier had attracted strictures on the authorities there become peculiarly which took the poor men on board and brought the attention of the authorities. The governments them to a place of safety. In the Val of Orleans of the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, were making cutta law regulating the press were applied to his 10 districts were entirely laid waste; 80 boats and military preparations; that of Berne only waited the orders of the Vorort. Meanwhile the farther dishanding of troops was deferred : there were under arms there two battalions of infantry, each 1,200 the Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, to Amboise the Loire had burst the great bank by strong; three companies of carabineers; three spuadrons of cavalry; and two batteries of artillery; in

Letters from Italy, dated Bologna. 13th inst. bring reports of attempts made at Faenza by the retrogade party, secretly excited, it is said, by Augtrian avents.

On the 11th, a party of young people made an excursion from Faenza to a little provincial town in the neighbourhood, to celebrate the amnesty granted by his Holiness, by means of a fete. A party of brigands, of the attack them on their return. A party of chasseurs, route, who, being mistaken for the revellers, were fired upon by the brigands, and two of whom were wounded. The Governor of Farnza learning this, called out the gendarmes, who, it was found, however, were shut up in These are the principles of error and evil, which have their barracks by order of their commander, who was himself nowhere to be found. The Swiss guards were then called out, who, aided by the inhabitants, attacked the brigands. The engagement lasted three hours, in the peace, progress, well keing, and happiness of mansides. On the return of the party of young persons the | The time has arrived, in the due order of nature, for prolegate of Ravenna ordered out two pieces of artillery, these principles and practices of universal error and evil and caused the bargo to be occupied and put in a state of to be uprooted from their lowest foundations and for ever siege; the brigades took refuge upon a mountain on the abandoned, as the greatest bane to society, and to the confines of Tuscany. This intelligence caused much agitation at Bologna, and through all Romagna. A ge- the pence of families and nations, but when the princineral demand has been made to the government to ples which create disunion shall be superseded by those replace the principal civil and military authorities by which can alone oreate union, men will become persons devoted to the Pope and to progress, and less of the incalculable blessings which these principles will likely to become instruments of Austria.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

SEIZURE AND ANNEXATION TO THE UNI-

rived at Liverpool on Saturday, bringing the intelli-gence of the taking of Santa Fe. The Western Mail ultimately in one religion, one language, one class one dently for a constitutional form of government, and who the night, several persons have perished. At Saint and found that it was composed of iron, silex, alu- Mexican people. He administered the oath of alle-Subscriptions had been opened in the offices of the | Santa Fe. He proclaimed himself Governor of New erroneous in principle and practice, through every de-

It seems that General Kearney's division took formal possession of Santa Fe on the 18th of August, merce had received the reports on the crops which he after a march of fifty miles through a difficult country, but without opposition. He had previously route. It was supposed he would soon despatch a force of 2000 men to California. The division under Gen. Taylor, on the Rio Grande, seems to encounter more difficulties. A battle was expected at Monte rey, where Gen. Taylor, with 7000 men, was expected force, well fortified, and commanded by Ampudia. By the arrival of the Great Western on Sunday, we have been put in possession of the

PROCLAMATION.

To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the 18th inst., took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the tention to hold the department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) as part of the United

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following ness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think

The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to ship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and

Also, to protect the person and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against of waters. All the communes of the Val are literally bility, and consolidation to the whole internal peace while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as submerged. Some houses are inundated to the of the monarchy." The royal decree, vouchsafing his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon depth of twenty feet; others are totally submerged. the amnesty, is signed by M. Isturitz, and consists of them to exert themselves in preserving order, in pro-Help is cried for everywhere, but difficult to be seven articles. This vaunted act of generous cle- moting concord, and in maintaining the authority and afforded. How can boats be directed through gar- mency is a cruel insult and wanton mockery. Under efficiency of the laws; and to require of those who have dens intersected by hedges? besides, the numbers of the pompous language in which the Spanish ministry left their homes and taken up arms against troops of boats available are utterly insufficient. Boatmen glories itself for this measure of clemency is concealed the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else cannot be obtained, and the danger is as great to only a decree of continued incarceration and persecu- they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjectthose who offer, as to those who receive assistance. I tion against the victims of a long succession of strug- ing their persons to punishment, and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public

New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the the rights of freedom in electing their own representanounced, and the Duke de Terceira, who had been sent tives to the territorial legislature, but until this can be until changed or modified by competent authority, and Junta has been formed, with the title of "Provisional those persons holding office will contniue in the same for Regency," under the Presidency of the Conde das Antas. | the present, provided they will consider themselves good

The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico, from foreign allegiance to the Republic of Mexico., and hereby claims them. as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens. and receive protection.

Those who are found in arms, or instigating others. against the United States, will be considered as traitors. and treated accordingly. Don Nanual Armijo, the late Governor of this department, has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun or spilling a drop of blood, is which he most traly rejoices, and for the present will be considered a Gover-Given at Souta Fe, the capital of the territory of New

Mexico, this 22ml day of August, 1846, and in the seventy. first year of the independence of the United States.

Commander SLOAT, on taking Monterey in Canfornio, had issued a proclamation, from which we give the following extract:-

The Central Government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America. by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the United States, stationed at the north side of the Rie Grande, with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c., capoccupied by the forces of the United States.

The two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry throughout California. I declare to the inhabitants of California, that al-

though I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States. and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that Accounts from Berne report that the authorities | nation, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy;

placed at its disposal, but the authorities had not they will also enjoy a permanent Government, and cr which life, property, and the constitutional rights and The Courrier Français Says, "A person attached lawful security to worship the Greator in a way most to the foreign office left Paris on Thursday for congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secure; which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests, and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and ex-Switzerland removes all doubt of a movement at penses, consequently the country will rapidly advance Basle similar to that which has taken place at Ge- and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of neva. On the evening of the 20th, the leaders of the course the revenue laws will be the same in California as radical party assembled at an inn about half a lea- in all other parts of the United States, affording them all every moment arriving in Paris of the effects of the gue from the city, to concert means to overturn the manufactures and produce of the United States, free existing government, and to insure the triumph of from any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter of money, and by admitting the Lahore police into his departments of France. The Loire had committed their principles. Reports state that the result of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value their discussion was to overturn the existing govern- of real estate, and the products of California, may rea-

> The executive at Washington were making strenuof £200; to extend electoral rights; to dissolve the ous exertions for pushing the war in Mexico both defensive alliance of the seven cautons: and to oppose the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland.
>
> General Taylor, directing him, in case he had not be the destablishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. The Conservatives also held a meeting at the Hotel anticipated the instructions, to hasten his advance, des Trois Rois, but they seemed completely disor- and take possession of Montercy with all possible had been carried away by the floods. The swell in ganised and paralysed. Letters from the frontiers expedition, and having fortifi d the city, and left a sufficient garrison for the protection of hospitals, stores, &c., to march forward upon Saltille, and to continue his progress onward till his advance was countermanded. He was instructed to levy his supplies upon the country, but to guard rigidly against the infliction of personal dignities on the inhabitants, and the unauthorised invasion of their private

We take the following from the New York Daily Globe of September the 25th :-ROBERT OWEN.

The following from the pen of Robert Owen will be read with interest by every friend of humanity, no matter in what clime destiny may have given him birth. Mr. Owen is a man of enlarged mind, liberal principles, and unbounded charity. His whole life has been one of patient and determined perseverence in the pursuit of truth, and when he believes he has discovered it, he avaits himself of every opportunity to promulgate it in every part of the civilised world, regardless of expense and personal sacrifice. Thousands have received the benefit of his philanthropy, and may we not hope that in future ages millions will reap the reward of his zea. lous and indefatigable labours in endeavouring to eradiente the evils of the social system ?

Disunion and Union-The Disadvantages of the former to all-The Advantages of the latter to all, and the necessity for the introduction of the principles which will make Union universal for the permanent benefit

Hitherto the principles which necessarily divide man from man, and nation from nation, have been applied to form the character of, and to govern, the human race. produced the laws of men, from which directly emanate hatred, discord, crime, violence, was and massacres. These principles and practices are directly opposed to

happiness of every individual. Disunion new destreys secure for their race.

As the principles which create repulsion and disunion, have created opposing religions, opinious and feelings, and now maintain different languages and contending TED STATES OF NEW MEXICO AND CA- interests, and have divided the race, into classes, sects, parties and nations, to the deep injury of all, of every The Boston packet-ship, George Washington, ar. class, sect, party and country, the principles which can

But the union of men and nations can never be atgiance to the Alcades of small towns and officers of tained under the existing erronzous system of the world; Admitted that the United States government, the last

30,000f., the Journal des Debats 500f.; but it is due says strong resistance would be made by a large formed, aided by all the experience of the past, is the to our facetious contemporary, the Charivari, to army. General Kearney was preparing to march to least erroneous in principle; yet its practices are little better than former governments; and in some respects worse than the best of them. The principles, which are eternally true to the theory

of the government of the United States, are "EQUAL RIGHTS AND A JUST PRACTICAL EQUALITY taken possession of the Mexican villages on his AMONG ALL ITS CITIZENS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE." But in consequence of PRACTICE of this gochanging laws of God, equal rights and a just practical to arrive about the 20th of September. An advanced | thing approaching to them in any one State of the Union. guard had encountered Mexican troops, and it is It is, however, most fortunate that the fundamental supposed that Monterey would be defended by a large theory of the United States Government is so correctly perfectly applied, has been adopted in practice. Fortunately, because the theory of "Equal Rights," and a just 'Equality" with the principle of "Federation" perfectly applied to practice, will give to the present and all future generations, a new system of government that will ensure

the well-doing, well-being, and happiness of ALL. The perfect federative system will in practice, secure Equal Rights and a just equality for all. It can be made to take especial continued care, from birth to death, of each citizen, and cordially to unite in one interest and one attached brotherhood, the entire population of one hemisphere first, and afterwards of the world.

By union emanating directly from the laws of God, and producing in practice "equal rights and a just equality," the population of this hemisphere may be, through the self-interest of each individual, as well as from the highest motives of humanity, federatively united, so as to insure its permanent peace, progressive fering almost to annihilation, and make all rational and as happy as limited life, when well educated, trained, employed and placed, can be made to become. Nor need this state of felicity be long withheld, even from the millions; all the materials exist in abundance, and the discovery has now been made, how to combine these materials in such a manner as permanently and cordially to unite the human race as one rational, well edu-

the others. ROBERT OWEN. Victoria packet-ship, Sept. 1, 1846.

DENMARK.-KIEL, Oct. 17.-M. Oeshausen, who has been liberated by the Danish government, arrived at Kiel on the evening of the 17th. The whole population streamed out to meet him at the railway terminus, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. Public tranquillity was not disturbed.

Poses, Oct. 10: - In consequence of the late conspiracy of the Polish nobility, the use of the language in the Roman Catholic Gymnasia of our province is restricted. According to a Ministerial rescript which has been put in force since Michaelmas, tho German language is to be employed in teaching the Gymnasia of Irzemestanoand: Ostfowna in the fourth classes, whereas formerly it commerced at the

DOUBLE MURDER.—At Valenciennes, in the evening of the 20th instant, the inhabitants were alarmed learn the cause they found M. Cossiaux, a baker, in a state of distraction pointing to the parlour behind the shop. On entering the neighbours found Madame Cossiaux and their journeyman, Louis Boquet, lying on the floor, each of their heads dreadfully wounded. Madame Cossiaux was quite dead, and Boquet expired in a few minutes afterwards. account given by M. Coissaux was, that being at a public house, his man came in and after drinking a glass together they went home to supper. Coissaux went down to the cellar to draw some beer and when he returned to the room he found the horrid spectacle. The only conjecture that has as yet been formed of the cause of this catastrophe is, that Madamo Coissaux, who kept the accounts of the business, had discovered that Boquet, who was of very irregular habits, had been guirty of some peculiation, and threatened to inform his master, and in revenge the villain killed his mistress and then destroyed himself to prevent his public exposure and punish-A Rroy arising out of the high price of corn, took

place last week at Hennebon, near Lorient. The populace attempted to prevent the departure of two vessels laden with corn, and would probably have plundered them, but for the arrival of some troops. Several of the rioters were arrested.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CHESHIRE. Mr. Thomas M'Gill, a travelling draper, was shot in the head and then robbed of two £20 Bank of England notes, two £5 notes, £18 in gold, and from £3 tured, on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two to £4 in silver, and a £10 Bank of England note. thousand three hundred men, under the command of total £82, by a man named John Wright, who, after General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and cobbing him, attempted to drag him to a brook, no occupied by the forces of the United States.

doubt with the intention of drawning him, but was prevented from effecting his purpose by some men, who were working in an adjoining field, near to the high road, at Tabley, Cheshire. Wright is well-known by Mr. M'Gill, having been formerly in the same business as a Scotch traveller. He met him near Tabley, and ontered into conversation with him, and shortly after stopped until Mr. M'Gill passed on, when the report of a pistol was heard, and M'Gill fell. Wright then rifled his pockets, but some labourers coming from a field, he afterwards

made off. Mr. Boddington, jun., of Verveirs, and several Belgian workmen, have left for Ismud in Turkey,

Bolice Intelligence.

LAMBETH.

Joseph Edgill, a cab driver, was placed at the bar, for final examination, before Mr. Elliott, on a charge of stealing 161 sovereigns, and articles of plate of the value of nearly £20, the property of Mr. Mason, a respectable tradesman. From the evidence of Mrs. Mason, it appeared that on a former day she had engaged the defendant at the top of Redeross-street, to drive herself and little girl to their residence, She had stopped, she said, once or twice during the journey, and when leaving the cab had left a basket she had with her in the vehicle, containing 163 sovereigns and a quantity of plate. The defence then set up by the prisoner was that after Mrs. Mason had got up, he took up a second fare, and knew nothing whatever of the property; but he was remanded in order to give the police time to inquire into the matter. Since the examination, Mr. Mason had ascertained from his daughter who had been in the cab, that there had been two strange men in the vehicle with her mother; and Mrs. Mason, dreading the conse quences of the capose and the robbery together, had not since been home to her husband; and as she did not appear against the accused he was discharged.

WORSHIP-STREET. On Tuesday, two stylishly dressed men, named John Pledger and John Gilchrist, were charged on suspicion of having picked the pocket of Miss Mary Anne Moy, a young ladyresiding at Gloucester, and having also been concerned in various other robberies. Sergeant Brannan, stated that in consequence of repeated complaints of robberies having been recently committed by welldressed men in the vicinity of the City-road turnpike, he was directed to reconnoitre there, with another officer in plain ctothes, on Saturday evening, and while so occupied they saw the prisoners dodging the steps of three ladies who were walking in front of them. The prisoner Gilchrist had the skirts of his coat expanded, so as to cover his companions, who suddenly stooped forward behind two of the ladies, one of whom instantly turned her head, and the prisoners fell back and retreated acro's the road; but witness hastened after them, and took them into custody. Miss Moy then stated that on Saturday afternoon she was passing down the City-road, in the company of a friend, when they were annoyed by the obtrusive conduct of a man whom she believed to be the prisoner Gilchrist, who stared rudely at them, and continued walking at their side for several yards. They proceeded quickly on and took refuge in a linen-draper's shop, on reaching which she discovered that her purse, containing gold and silver to the amount of £2 5s. had been abstracted from her pocket. Mr. Broughton said that it would be useless to commit the prisoners for trial, as no trace of the stolen property had been discovered, but he should convict them of being suspected persons frequenting the public streets with intent to commit felony, and commit them to the House of Correction for three months.

MARYLEBONE.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST A NATIONAL SCHOOL-MASTER.-Mr. William Coxhead, master of the National School, Hampstead, was charged with having punished in an excessive degree a little boy named, John Proctor. The summons was granted a few days ago, and at the time of the application for the same being made, the left whom facts and reason make no impression.'i thigh and lower part of the youth were in almost a raw As a proof of its practicability, he instanced the state. arising evidently from a most severe flagellation. usages of clubs, lodges and benefit societies, where the The young complainant, who was accompanied by his principles might be seen continually in practice. father and mother, deposed that on Friday last, in consequence of his laughing at another boy, he was ordered approximation to the principle in Norway and the by Kelly, a teacher in the first class, to go into the middle of the school. He did so, when defendant first beat him futed the allegation that the working classes are with the caucand then flogged him with the birch; he also too ignorant to exercise the suffrage. He recounted was for some time senseless. Edward Clements a pupil at the number of eminent men who had sprung tram the working class, such as Paine, Franklin, Cobthe school, said, that defendant knocked Procter down bett, Jackson, Watt, &c., and concluded by defendwith his fist, and fell against a cupboard. Witness added. "Master gave him the birch as well, and cut a piece of speech was loudly applauded. Mr. Richardson flesh out of his leg." Mrs. Proctor stated, that when her quoted Blackstone to shew that universal suffrage child came home from school, his stockings which were had never existed in this country, and that parliawhite when he left to go there, were saturated with blood, a great deal of which had run down into his shoes. She forefathers, and said Rome had lost her power and fame took him to a surgeon, who said that his head was much through extending privileges to a tumultuous multiinjured, and it would probably be some time before he tude-thought the present constituency amply; sufgot well. Defendant, in answer to the charge, denied ficent for all good purpores, and pointed to the recent having struck the boy with his fist. He desired him to elections of Nottinghamshire, Southwark, and Westhold up his hand to receive a stripe from the cane, which minster, to show that fifty per cent. out of those was the common mode of punishment for refractory who had the franchise did not use it. pupils; but he refused to do so, and, on being laid hold of, he in a struggle fell down. He then kicked at him (defendant), and wrested the cane from him, struck him several times, having done which he threw the cane as far as he could up the school. He (defendant) certainly did "birch" him for his misconduct, but he did not consider that he had used any undue severity. He called two boys in support of the statement he had made, and they alleged that the use of the birch was very seldom resorted to. The magistrate remarked that as the evidence adduced was of a conflicting nature, he should not decide the matter himself, and ordered defendant to enter into his own recognisance to appear at the Sessions in the event of the boy's father thinking fit to indict him.

PUNISHMENT FOR NOT ROBBING .- John Boultwright, a tall, well-dressed young man, and John Smith, a diminutive boy, were charged with attempting to rob a lady in passing along the Waterloo Road. A policeman of the L division, stated, that he observed the prisoners and another man in company together near the Victoria Theatre, and knowing them to be bad characters, he watched them for some time. At length he saw a lady walking along the road, and when she got near the stage entrance of the Victoria Theatre, the boy Smith went behind her and rubbed down her pockets, which attracted her attention, she turned round, and at this moment the other prisoner came up and pushed the lady against the wall. He was about to rob her, when she called out, and witness ran to her assistance, and seized the younger prisoner, whose companion was secured by another policeman. The lady, however, was so alarmed by the threats held out by some of the prisoner's associates on the way to the station house, that she was prevented from appearing against tkem. Boultwright declared that the policeman had told falsehoods; that he was a respectable man and not a thief. He did not know the latter prisoner. The policeman said that both the prisoners associated with the swell mob, and were to be met with daily in the "flash houses" on the south side of the water. Four years ago the prisoner was in custody for a robbery, and that on a more recent occasion he was summarily coavicted for felony. The prisoner said that he had reclaimed since, and had never put his hands into another persons pocket. Mr. Secker had no doubt the prisoners' intentions were to rob the lady, who was deterred from appearing owing to the threats of their associates. It was to be lamented that she exhibited such dread on the occasion. As, however, she had not been robbed, he should therefore dispense with her attendance on the present occasion, and commit Boultwright for three calendar menths to Brixton, and the boy Smith, his accomplice, for one month to the same gaol.

HAMMERSMITH.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.—Two females of respectable appearance, presented themselves before the magistrate to crave his advice and assistance. One of the applicants said her name was Penny, and that she was the wife of Mr. Roger Penny, who for the last twenty-five years had the conveyance of the cross-country mail from Hungerford, in Berkshire. She was Mr. Penny's second wife. Mr. Penny had had two children by his first wife, a boy and a girl, who were now grown up. The one had been convicted as a felon, and the other was living under the protection of a gentleman belonging to the Admiralty, by which means she was also supporting her brother. The misconduct of her children had completely ruined her husband's health, who had become reduced both in body and in mind, so that she had the whole of the business to attend to. Some time since the daughter came down to Hungerford about which time Mr. Penny had been recommended for the recovery of his health to get into some hospital in London, and the daughter had persuaded him to return to London with her, and she would get him into St. George's Hospital. Since his departure she had, however, ascertained that he was not an inmate of St. George's Hospital. but that his daughter had, for the purpose of secreting her father, in order to get possession of his property, been taking him about from place to place, he being almost in a dying state. That day they had traced him to No. 18, Elizabeth-street, but on going there they were refused seeing him, and on their waiting about, they saw Mr. Penny removed in a cab by two men from the house, and they distinctly saw that he had a severe bruise over the bridge of his nose. They had, by means of the cabman, ascertained that he had been taken to No. 3, Hill-street, Knightsbridge, whither they had also been. On going there, they found that the daughter was leaving there, and they were refused admission, unless they produced some overflowing, on Sunday evening, October 25, to hear gentleman you are pleased to designate a mere Whig, order authorising them to see Mr. Penny. That a lecture on poetry by Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Jas. was placed on this Committee. The persons constituting place being within the jurisdiction of that court, Grassby was unanimously called to the chair, and the said Committee (with the exception of Mr. Wagstaff) they then came there to state the case.—Mr. Payn-briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr. Jones delivered were nominated by the Somers Town Locality, and their ter asked why they had not applied to the police a truly eloquent oration, in the course of which he names appended to the resolution which was placed in fer assistance in the matter.—The applicant illustrated his subject by repeating some fine poetical Mr. Stallwood's hands to move at the public meeting. said she was informed by a female that pieces in truly artistic style. He concluded by rethe sergeant on duty in the district of peating a poem composed by himself for the occaprefixed his name to the others and put them to the Knightsbridge was in the habit of going to her sion, and sat down amid the most rapturous ap- meeting, therefore if any error was committed, Mr. house and taking brandy and water with her plause. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, daughter. Mr. Paynter desired Inspector Havill to who made a suitable acknowledgment, and the meet- of St. Pancras, we however consider that Mr. Stallwood send a man with the females to the B station at Pim- ing separated, evidently delighted with their ever was perfectly justified (being a public meeting) in pursulico, in order that proper inquiry should be made ning's instruction. into the matter and a report of the result made at that court.

MANSION HOUSE.

Isabella Ingram, was placed at the bar, before the meeting in the city to adopt the national petition, no Chartist," and that he " is not for us," ergo, that he the terms of the police-sheet, "of loitering about day week. Mr. J. Slater placed on the table a bill, assertions, as we repudiate the idea of acting in collu-Seething-lane, annoying the complainant, and refusing announcing a benefit at the City Theatre, on Wed-sion with Whiggery. to take two orders of admission to Marlbourough-house, nesday, November 11, got up by the Tower Hamlets Peckham." The assisting relieving officer to the City localities, in support of the funds for Chartist agita- sible, what we know of Mr. Wagstaff, considering that of London Union, at Seething-lane, said that on Tuesday tion, upon which the committee unanimously agreed justice to ourselves and to Mr. Wagstaff demands it. Mr. the prisoner applied to him for relief, when he gave her to call upon all the metropolitan localities not to Wagstaff is a man of unblemished and irreproachable an order of admission to the poor-house at Peckham, with hold any meeting on that night, but to render all character. In his official capacity, both as churchwar-which she went away. After the lapse of some time she their support to their Tower Hamlet brethren on den and as a director of the poor, he is held in the returned complaining that she had been robbed there (a the occasion. After several very favourable reports highest estimation. We have heard those that have statement which he did not give credit to), and she ap- from Camberwell and elsewhere relative to registra- acted with him on the parochial committee, say that they plied for assistance to enable her to reach her home, or to ! tion and other Chartist movements, the committee believed there was not a better man in existence. We be passed there; on which he gave her a second order adjourned.

for admission to the poor-house at Peckham. With this she was not satisfied, and he therefore gave her into

custody. The Lord Mayor-What! for being unwilling to prowork, and therefore ought to maintain themselves. so grossly ill-managed as Mariborough-house was. The of Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, vo-

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, -A deputation from the Royal Free Hospital, wait d upon the Lord Mayor, to inform him that in deference to the opinion so strongly exfriends of the institution, that the system of admitting course of lectures, which the Dr. promised to give. that it was, to the fullest possible extent, he said, in any of the unions or poor houses of the metropolis was was unanimously adopted. decidedly objectionable. The committee of management CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION had resolved that in future no person who had recieved shelter in any of the unions should be admitted; but that such parties should be sent back to the union or workhouse from whence they came. The Lord Mayor said he considered the practice of sending the poor from union or workhouse to the hospital as wholly incapable of being vindicated, inasmuch ! as it went to relieve those who ought to be parochially relieved, and to turn the benefits of the institution away from its intended channel, the relief of the destitute sick. There was no principle to which he objected more strongly. After some further explanation the Lord Mayor said that he should take an early opportunity, after the close of his year of office, to investigate the present charity. In the meantime he felt satisfied at the resolution to which the managers had come, and which ras calculated to prevent the abuse of a charity.

Chartist Intelligence.

CHARTISM AMONGST THE MIDDLE CLASSES-TRIUMPHANT TERMINATION

OF THE DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed at the Globe Tavern, Great Tichfield Street, Marylebone, in presence of a densely crowded auditory, on Thursday evening, October 29th, by Mr. Edmund Stallwood, who proceeded to show that present Chartism, was the Radical Reform advocated by Charles James | felt much pleasure in seconding that just moved by Fox, in 1780, and the self same principles advocated by the famous Reformers from that period down to the present time. He pointed to the "Constitutional" and as a test of its legality, ivered from the judgment seat,—concluding the legal portion by giving with great effect, the celebrated declaration of Daniel O'Connell, delivered at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, namely, that "He who is not a Chartist, is either a knave who profits by the evils of misrule, or a fool upon instanced the beneficial effects produced from a near United States of America. He triumphantly reing the people against the charge of corruption. His ments were not elected annually, in the wise days of our

Mr. Samuel Kydd, in one of the most elequent and logical speeches we ever heard, literally tore in shreds the string of fallacies woven by the last speaker.

Mr. Swain briefly but energetically replied. The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative by an immense majority. A vote of thanks was, on the motion of Messrs Swain and Stallwood, given to the chairman by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

Mr. Pattenden said a few words, after which

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

An appeal to the friends of humanity on behalf of WILLIAMS AND JONES.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,-The above named unfortunate fellow-country-men, are now suffering for advocating the rights and liberties of the people, as contained in a document called the "People's Charter." and declaring to the Government that as God made man free and gave him the land for his inheritance, they had no right, human or divine, to rob the people of that which is the source of their existence, and drive them into filthy alleys in crowded towns and

"Thus man's humanity to man, Makes countless thousands to mourn. God never made man a slave, male and female created

These men fell victims to class legislation, they were tried in 1839-40 for high treason and were sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered, but through the exertion of the people there was a commutation of their sentence to transportation for life, but through their good conduct, (which was never bad, only a love for their fellow beings) they have had their liberty on the island, but yet they are living amongst felons, are out of employment, and in great distress, consequently the smallest donation (if only one half-penny) will be thankfully received by the following persons, and duly acknowledged in the Northern Star Newspaper.

Mr. Davis, Black Horse Bridge, Deptford; Mr. Earl, French's-fields, Deptford; Mr. Firth, Plasterer, Black Horse Bridge, Deptford; Mr. Paris, Cold-bath, Greenwich; Mr. Morgan, 39, Butcherrow, Deptford; Mr. Floyd, Baker, Church-street, Deptford; Mr. Fryer, No. 6, Church-street, opposite the Trinity Arms, Deptford; Mr. Richardson, Goldbath, Greenwich; Mr. Robertson, 1, Gales'-row, Greenwich.

CITY OF LONDON.

Committee, meet at the Dispatch Coffee House. Bride-lane. Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Wilson in the chair' Mr. Allnutt moved :-That a deputation of two persons be appointed to wait upon Mr. Shackelton to know when we can have the ought to be done for his family, and would be, if the hall.

Carried-Messrs. Robb's and Wilson were appointed. Mr. Wright moved :-

That if any member of the Committee be absent on two successive nights, that he be no longer a member. Seconded by Mr. Nobbs. Carried-Mr. Allnutt

That two persons be appointed to wait on Mr. Grassby or some addresses.

Seconded by Mr. Bransford, the above being agreed to Messrs. Allnutt and Nobbs were appointed. After receiving subscriptions which came in well, The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at the Star, Golden-lane, Barbican, at eight o clock precisely, when every member is requested to

BARNSLEY.

At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this town, in their room, on Sunday last, Mr. Frank Mirfield, called the attention of the meeting, to the dreadful sufferings of our fellow-men in Ireland, by famine. the result of Class-made Laws. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Hoey, Segrave, Leary, Clark, and several others; when it was finaly agreed to appoint a committee for the purpose of calling a public meeting at an early day to memorialize her Majesty on the subject, and likewise to get pecuniary assistance from the generous and welldisposed in aid of the unfortunate sufferers in Ire-CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READING-

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE. At the usual weekly meeting of this body, Mr, Simpson in the chair, Mr. Fuzzon reported that a CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

At the usual meeting held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday evening the 26th current. Mr. Henay Sellers in the chair, Mr. John Sewell delireed to Peckham? I am not at all surprised at her dis- vered an excellent and eloquent address on the beis unquestionably a disgrace to all concerned in it. The Parliamentary Register, which was loudly cheered, relieving officer observed that a number of able-bodied after which eight new members, was added to the men and women resorted there who were well able to roll of the National Charter Association. A committee was appointed, and collecting books issued The Lord Mayor said that might be the fact, but that Mr. Wild was appointed local registration secretary, was no reason for providing, or rather tolerating, a place and Mr. John Sewell, treasurer. Mr. John Simpson, Lord Mayor then said to the prisoner-"You are dis- lunteered to supply forms of claims. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sewell, the meeting separated.

WHITECHAPEL. Dr. P. M. M'Douall lectured at the Brass Foun ders Arms, on Sunday last, to a numerous and repressed by his lordship, and which the committee found spectable audience, on the Land. At the close a

> COMMITTEE. This body held its usual weekly meeting at the Chartist Reading and Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-

Mr. J, Simpson was unanimously called to the

street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

Mr. Hornby called the attention of the committee in which one of their local committee was called a received, Whig, and they were told "he was not for us." Mr. Hornby recounted many democratic and praiseworthy acts, performed by Mr. Wagstaff, and stated that when that gentleman was applied to, to take the chair at the meeting in question, on being told that it was called to support the fullest extension of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with you," and immediately gave his consent. Now he and the men of Somers Town did not like such a man, who was always with them to be called a Whig, and as this was the central committee, from which local committee or rather their power emanated, he should much like to know what his locality

were to do under the circumstances. Mr. Stallwood moved the following resolution. :-That the name of Mr. C. E. Wagstaff be retained on

the list of the St. Pancras Committee, with the full sanction and approbation of this committee. Mr. Cuffay in seconding the motion said, he had felt inclined to move a stronger resolution; but he

Messrs. J. Shaw, J. Slater, and T. M. Wheeler supported the resolution, and after a suggestion numerous statutes and authorities to shew that it from Mr. Ernest Jones, that the word "approbation" should be omited from the resolution-which found quoted the dieta of several eminent judges as de- no favour—the resolution, as proposed by Mr. Stallwood, was carried unanimously, after receiving several reports, &c., the committee adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

SOMERS' TOWN.

Mr. John Sewell delivered an able and instructive was much applauded, and received an unanimous vote of thanks. Mr. Farris occupied the chair. NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Sweet has been put in nomination as dele gate for the next Conference at Birmingham.

Correspondence.

THE CASE OF W. S. ELLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR and the infamy of the girl made manifest. In consethe Morning Advertiser, public sympathy has been canvassed, and the Home Secretary induced to liberate the when the innocence of others imprisoned, and expatri-

I am, your's, &c., J. Shaw.

4. Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, East. I We have before now advised the course which we think should be pursued to obtain the restoration of Mr. Ellis. The witnesses of his innocence are in the Potteries; his friends in the Potteries, therefore, should, 1st, form themselves into a Committee: 2nd, Procure the written evidence of parties who can prove upon oath the innocence of Ellis; 3rd, Print this evidence, and endeavour to procure its publication in the Staffordshire and London Journals; 4, Memoralise the Queen through the Home Secretary, the memorial embodying the exculpatory evidence; 5th, Collect subscriptions in aid of the above labours, and also for the purpose of sending a delegation to London; Lastly, (other means failing, send a delegation to London, including the witness who are in a position to prove Ellis's innocence, to bring the case under the consideration of the Home Secretary, the delegation placing themselves under the direction of Mr. Duncombe, or some other mem-The City of London Registration and Election ber or members of Parliament, disposed to aid in the good work. When the friends of Mr. Ellis in the Potteries commence action, they may hope for assistance elsewhere; but until they move, nothing effectual can be done for the exile; although much London Victim Committee found proper support .-

> MR. WAGSTAFF AND THE "NORTHERN STAR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,-The leading article in your journal Saturday last, having been read at the usual meeting of the Somers-town Locality, on Sunday evening, October 25th, it was unanimously agreed that the said article be referred to the Local Election and Registration Com-

We the said Committee, having met and duly considered the subject, hereby express our unanimous opinions thereon. Of the greater portion of the said article, the verdict of all must be that it is indeed superexcellent, but with the concluding part thereof, we consider that we have just cause to complain. You state "that you was greatly grieved and mortified, in finding that the men of St. Pancras should fall into the error of nominating a mere Whig on one of their local Committees." That we (the men of St. Pancras) have invariably been the unflinching and uncompromising advocates of, and zealous and indefatigable workers in, the cause of universal right as laid down in the People's Charter, we flatter ourselves that you will readily admit. and that we are now prepared with a firm determination to join in a renewed effort to make those principles predominant, we can affirm, but that we have on the occasion to which you allude, fallen into error, or in any Stallwood was the originator thereof, and not the men was perfectly justified (being a public meeting) in pursuing the course that he did, and we likewise think that he was thereby rendering service to the cause.

Most probably, Sir, you are better acquainted with the political character of Mr. Wagstaff than we are, as you On Tuesday, a poor destitute-looking woman, named committee of five had been appointed to get up a positively assert that he "is a mere Whig," that he "is

We think it our duty now to state, as concisely as pos heard him at a public meeting (when a question was put

to him as chairman, on the anomaly of allowing a compound householder to vote for a member of Parliament, and disallowing that right for parochial officers) say that he hoped to see the day when all such anomalies would be abolished, and that every man would have the right inclination to do so. I have visited the place myself, and it nefits and advantages resulting from attention to the of voting, not only for local officers, but for those who is unquestionable a disgress to all concerned in it. made the laws they were bound to obey. Is this Whiggery? When the deputation waited on the vestry with the requisition soliciting the use of the rooms to adopt the National Petition, Mr. Wagstaff was in the chair; and, after a stormy and protracted discussion, the ves- ment and tendered a shilling, which the prisoner trymen were leaving the room, when the requisition was put into his hands. He hastily glanced over it, and called the attention of the vestry thereto, and having read it (the requisition fully stated the object for which the rooms were wanted) said, "Of course, gentlemen, there will not be any objection?" Is this being against ends of truth and justice, some circumstance transpired us? And when the deputation waited on him to ask his which aroused suspicion, and the girl was closely quesconsent to take the chair, he inquired the object for which the meeting was called, and asked if it was not also existing in the minds of many other influential strong desire was manifested that he should deliver a for an extension of the Suffrage? and when informed self substituted a bad shilling of her own for the good one into the hospital any casual poor who had previously been A resolution in support of the Chartist Land Society "Then I am with you." Is this Chartism or Whiggery? The Recorder animadverted severely on the prisoner's And yet, Sir, this is the man that you solemnly protest against his acting on our committee; and that he is such carry out their recommendation. We are of opinion, that the committee would feel thankful for some thousands of such allies. Trusting, Sir, that what we have written will be re-

ceived in that spirit of brotherly affection which actuates those from whom it emanates, and that you will give it to an article that had appeared in the Northern Star that publicity which the article that we complain of

We are, dear Sir,

Yours in the cause of Democracy, The Members of the St. Paneras Election and Registra tion Committee.

WILLIAM FARRIS, Chairman. JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, agent of despotism."

the 4th of November, 1846, at Mr. Maynard's the her hand. sign of the Prince Alfred, Queen's-row, Grange-road, Bermondsey, when the attendance of all persons elected on the committee at the Ship Tavern meeting on the 19th of October, is requested. An address will be delivered at the New Tanners' Arms. Grange-road, on Tuesday next, being the usual ject: "Chartist Land Plan."

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- A meeting will take place half-past seven o'clock. CHARTIST READING AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, Dean

ecture on Sunday evening last, at the Bricklayers' Street, So.—Dr. M'Douall will deliver a public lec-Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road. The lecturer | ture-subject-"The objections raised to Chartism. on Sunday evening next, November the 1st, at half past seven precisely.

The Proprietory Committee will meet at si

'clock precisely on Sunday evening next. CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE -This Committee will meet for the transaction of

3rd, at eight o'clock precisely. The Metropolitan Committee will meet at the same time and place. CHARTIST AGITATION IN THE TOWER HAMLETS,-In order to assist in defraying the expense attendant on members expressed themselves perfectly satisfied The meeting was attended by manufacturers, or the present glorious agitation for the People's Charter, the several localities in the above borough, You will doubtless remember that in the course of last | have united together and taken the City of London month, a poor but respectable man of this neighbourhood, Theatre, Bishonsgate Street, for a benefit which will A similar meeting was held at Bath on Tuesday named Nott, was through the almost unparrelled ma- take place on Wednesday evening, November the evening, when the members passed a vote of thanks chination of an artful designing girl of 14 years of age, cleventh, when the attendance of the Chartist to, and confidence in Mr. Ruffy.

named Evan, unjustly sentenced to three months impribrethren and friends is particularly requested. We Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—A somment and hard labour, but through the exertions of an perceive the charge for admittance is exceedingly casualty, fortunately unattended with loss of life active officer, Sergeant Harris, K, it was subsequently low, viz. - Boxes 1s.; Pit 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Tickets took place on Tuesday, on the line between Ely discovered that the poor man was perfectly innocent, can be obtained at all the Chartist meeting places and Cambridge, about seven miles from the latter and the infamy of the girl made manifest. In consecutive at the metropolis, and of Mr. W. Shaw, place. The train which should arrive at the Camquence of the animadversions of the humane Editor of secretary, 10, York Street East, Commercial Road, bridge station at half-past two o'clock A. M., was

CHARTIST Assembly and Reading Rooms, 83, Deanfered to drag on in chains, and misery, I am grieved to for several weeks past, at prices, so low as to be think that no public spirited editor, (with one exception) within the reach of the poorest of the poor, thus for the line, and the train was stopped. has yet been found to call the attention of the authorities, | one shilling per quarter, may be read the daily and evening papers ;-the weekly papers, and other the sun at noon day, viz., W. S. Ellis, who was banished and provincial, and numerous pamphlets, books, &c. for 21 years; it is a well known fact, that that noble- contributed by several generous friends. An occa minded man was convicted by subborned and perjured sional reader can enter the room and read to his testimony, this can be proved, yet with the single exception | heart's content for one penny each time. This instio the Northern Star, every journal has been silent on this tution up till the present time, has been supported by never-to-be-forgotten stretch of judicial power, middle class jury injustice, and hired government evidence. democrats, in order that the many may be benefitted democrats, in order that the many may be benefitted Surely, Sir, means could be adopted to make the world the assistance of the Metropolitan Chartists is acquainted with this case. I believe Sir G. Grey is a hu- earnestly requested, either as quarterly subscribers mane man, and an honour to his class, let him know the or occasional readers. If some of our more wealthy particulars, and I doubt not the result. Recollect poor | brethren would aid by their donation in money of Ellis is in captivity, and his poor wife and children re- useful books, they would greatly serve the instituduced to the most deplorable state of destitution and tion. Some too of our friends might render assistmisery, and all who have hearts cannot fail to sympathise with the misfortunes of this once happy family. Trusting you will make known to the public through the medium of the Star, the true position of William Ellis, and the "Weekly Dispatch," and "Nonconformist" weekly papers. Any friends desirous of supporting this praiseworthy institution, will oblige by commu-

municating with Mr, Edmund Stallwood, the Secretary, at the rooms. THE VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMIT TEE, are requested to meet at the office, S3, Dean street, Soho, on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock—it is hoped that all the Delegates wil attend.

FINSBURY MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, Finsbury Hall, 66. Bunbill Row .- On Sunday evening next November 1st, an Oration will be delivered by Thomas Cooper, author of The Purgatory

WILLIAMS AND JONES .- Monies received by Mr. Friar, sub-treasurer to the Greenwich and Leptford Chartists, for the Williams and Jones's fund, per Mr. Charles Frith, from a few plasterers and carpenis announced for publication at Rome, under the imters employed at Mr. Herbert's, Clapham Common, | mediate sanction of his Holiness. It is to be especially

4s. 6d.; collected by Mr. Friar, from a few friends at Deptford, 10s. 3d.; total, 14s. 9d. THE ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT .- The Fraternal Denocrats will assemble on Monday evening next, November 2, at eight o'clock, at the White Hart, rury-lane, three doors from Holborn. Subject for liscussion-"The Anti-Rent Movement in the

United States."

Hammersmith.—A meeting will be held at the office, 2. Little Vale Place, on Sunday morning sioners to accompany Mr. Hall, the Assistant Complete the place of the description of the descr United States." next, November 1, at ten o'clock precisely.

THE EASTERN PHILANTHROPIC EMERGENCY SOCIETY. held at Mr. Drake's, The Standard of Liberty, Brick- house to be inconveniently crowded, some of the lane, Spittalfields, will hold its tenth monthly meet- rooms being so full of beds that they touch each other.

ing on Wednesday next, Nov. 4th, the chair will be Of the well-known "shed" he remarks: "The term taken at half-past eight. South London Chartist Hall. - Mr. S. Kydd

will lecture on Sunday evening next at the above in consequence of any peculiarity in its construction, Hall. The following lectures will also be delivered as it does not in this respect differ from other rooms in the above Hall: on Sunday evening, the 8th of in the house. But the work which is now carried on Nov., by Mr. Ernest Jones, at eight o'clock:-On in this room, having been at one period conducted Monday the 9th, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will under a shed, the name has been retained, although deliver a lecture as above. Subject, "Chartism, the place of work has been long since changed. Of the Land, and the Famine in Ireland." Lecture to the dietary Dr. Farre says, "In reference to the commence at eight o'clock precisely.

To Readers & Correspondents

FRANCIS G .- We will make use of the song shortly. Orphans and Victims Committee are (during Mr. Clark's tour) to be addressed to John Arnott, subsecretary, 8, Middlesex-place, Somers Town, London.

Any of our readers who can oblige us with those MR. BENJAMIN NEWRY, 12, White-street, Bethnal Green

Road, begs to inform the Chartist friends and pub- under their charge. lic generally, by giving their orders, can be supplied with the "Northern Star" newspaper and other A LABOURER, CHATHAM,-You can join at the office i

it is better to connect yourself with a Local District, if possible. A Labourer had better seek his information from the District Secretary, and obtain a receipt on in the District Secretary, and obtain a receipt on in the meantime, and escape.

The huissier, in consolute the Mrs. Prior procured a box of your Pills for him, which did not not that him so much good that I heard him so much good acquainted with the regulations. Lord Mayor, upon the singular charge, a-cording to &c., which it was anticipated would be held on Mon- is against us. You would much oblige by proving these W. W. The poetry was received, and shall have our attention; but we can make no promise, as we have

by us as much poetry as would fill towo or three numbers of the Star. . C. Swain .- The above answer applies to the "Ballad ." also to the "Serenade," received this week,

TO THE LONDON CHARTISTS .- Reports of past meetings, and notices of forthcoming meetings, should be at this office by Wednesday when possible, or by Thursday at the latest. All the room we can command (and usually tion. a great deal more) on the Friday and S'atturday is wanted for the "news" of those days. Will our London friends see to this?

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. A Base Shilling .- Margaret Murphy, an Irish girl,

was placed at the bar before the Recorder, to receive the sentence of the Court upon an indictment charging her with unlawfully uttering a counterfeit shilling, to which she pleaded guilty at the last session. The case had stood over for the purpose of inquiry, and the result exhibited great depravity on the part of the accused. It appeared that she was servant at a public house, and that upon the occasion in question a person had taken some refreshdeclared to be counterfeit, and the party was taken into custody; and the prisoner, upon the enquiry before the magistrate, swore most positively that the accused party gave her a bad shilling, and he was in jeopardy of being committed to take his trial, when fortunately for the tioned, and she at length admitted that the charge she had made was without foundation, and that she had her given to her by the customer at the time in question. depravity, telling her that if she had been convicted of perjury she would have been liable to transportation, and an ally that the Central Committee would not rely on to under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to pass upon her the full period of punishment affixed by the law to the case of a single uttering. Taking into considera tion, therefore, the imprisonment she had already under-

> for ten calendar months. Anne Sinner, allas Ruffey, 29, spinster, was indicted on The deceased was first taken ill with a bowel complaint. Thursday for the wilful murder of Daniel Crawley, by about three weeks ago, and since then another of the stabbing him with a knife.

Mr. Bodkin, with Mr. Clark, conducted the prosecution, and Mr, Clarkson, through the kind and humane instrumentality of the sheriffs, defended the prisoner.

The prisoner it will be remembered kept a little eating house in Flower and Dean Street, and on the night of the fatal affray she was intoxicated, and it appeared there had been a good deal of disturbance about her house, and to rest upon was a sack of flock, thrown in one corner she had been very much annoyed by the deceased and some other men. She was in the act of cutting child, now dead, lay on this bundle. It was there that some meat, when the deceased, who was leaning over | it died. the counter, made some offensive expression to her, and, as there was very good reason to believe, also laid his hand on her person in a very indelicare manner, upon which the prisoner made a stab at him with the knife Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, at eight! she had in her hand, and inflicted a mortal injury, of officer, and was allowed half a crown and four loaves per clock, subject, "Superstitution considered an which he died a few days afterwards. The prisoner had declared before the magistrate that she merely Bermondsey. — The members of the Bermondsey struck the deceased to resent the insult offered to her, Registration Committee, will meet on Wednesday and was not aware at the moment that the knife was in

> The Jury found the prisoner-Guilty of Manslaughter The sentence was deferred.

The first railway to be constructed in Sweden is to run from the iron mines of Gelliwara, in Lapweekly meeting of the Bermondsey locality. Sub- land, to the port of Tonnefors, and will be thirty-two French leagues in length. These mines are the richest in Sweden, but the produce is of comparaon Monday evening, November 9th, 1846, at the tively little value, from the difficulty which exists in per clothing and nourishment. This was the cause of Coach Painters Arms, Circus Street, New Road, at carrying it to the sea. It is an English company which has undertaken the line in question, and the works are to commence in the course of next spring.

A VERY REMARKABLE CRIME AND TRIAL.—The Wellington Statue has now been on its trial for the last month. The verdict that has been passed upon it by all judges of art, has been-"Guilty of Man's Laughter.l'—Punch.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the United Patriots Benefit Society, residing in Bristol, was business on Tuesday evening next, November the held at the Angel Tavern, High-street, on Monday IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting evening last, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Ruffy, of spinners and manufacturers was held in the the General Secretary of the Institution, give an ex- office of Mr. William Heron, Princess-street, to conplanation as to the reasons for making the late sider the propriety of working the factories short amendments to the rules of the Institution. The time in consequence of the depressed state of trade. with the information given by Mr. Ruffy, their their representatives, from Manchester, Bolton, Secretary pressed a vote of thanks for his attendance, also a vote of confidence in Mr. R.

place. The train which should arrive at the Cam-LIMEHOUSE.—A lecture will be delivered on Mon-proceeding from Ely to Cambridge, and when a day evening, November 2nd, at the Brunswick Hall, few miles below Streetham the line rail from some man. Now in this no one rejoices more than myself, and Ropemakers-fields, Limehouse, by Dr. M'Douall, at cause or other broke, and the engine tore it up for it shows what can be effected by that most powerful eight o'clock. The members will meet at seven several yards, ploughing up the ballast. The shock engine, the public press when properly directed; but o'clock. the back carriages were thrown on to the foremost ated from all they held dear in this world, and still suf- street, Soho .- This Institution has now been opened with a violent concussion. Fortunately, the engine having escaped the broken part of the rails recovered

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.-Mr G. I. Mills held an inquest at Kensington, on the will instance one whose guiltlessness is as apparent as serials of all shades of opinion, both metropolitan body of Jane Barnes, aged thirty-four years, whose death was occasioned by her having accidentally fallen into an unprotected area in Bayswater. On the evening of Monday last, the deceased, accompanied by her sister, went to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, to meet a niece. On their return, about ten minutes to nine o'clock, and pro cceding along Victoria Grove, a new street leading from the Moscow-road to Kensington Gravel Pits. in which there is a row of unfinished houses, the niece discovered that she had lost her boa off her neck, and she returned back to find it, the deceased and her sister remaining where they had stopped which was close to an open area, into which the de ceased fell foremost. Assistance was promptly procured, and the unfortunate woman was carried to the shop of Mr. Wildbore, a chemist close by, but life was quite extinct. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death," and severely censured the neglect of the proprietor of the houses in allowing s dangerous a place to remain unfenced.

THE S. GILES'S ROOKERY. - A further portion this notorious place has been enclosed, called Law rence-street, previous to the demolition of the houses A row of houses is to be erected on their site to be called St. Giles's-crescent. There is now only our part of this labyrinth of courts and alleys remaining, termed Church-lane, containing about fifty bouses. The vintages throughout the whole of Europe (England not excepted) have this season yielded a sup-

ply of grapes, which, for quantity as well as quality has perhaps never been equalled, or at all events excellent in the present generation. A weekly journal, to be called the Contemporaneo

devoted to the investigation of questions of trade, industry, and political economy. The manufacturers of Lille have, like those of

Rouen, got up an association in favour of the protec-THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE .- Dr. Arthur

sioners to accompany Mr. Hall, the Assistant Com-missioner, to St. Pancras workhouse, and inspect the night, old fellow." The mob then left, and the ex-The members the Lewellyn Hat Club will meet at oakum-room, the females' "shed," and other places hibition closed. 83, Dean Street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, appropriated to the "refractory" paupers, has furnished his report to the Poor-law Commissioners. He declares the sleeping apartments of the workshed' by which this room appears to be familiarly designated, does not seem to have been applied to it two points relating to diet upon which I am to give my opinion, namely as to the sufficiency of the diet after enjoying an excellent supper, which was provided for the class termed 'refractory,' as specifled in the table sent, and also to its sufficiency, when the allowance of meat is withheld, and half a pound of potatoes substituted for it for the period of a week, which, under certain circumstances, is stated hour, when they separated well pleased with the to be the practice of the workhouse, 1 think, with reference to the first point, that the dietary is suffi cient, except in the allowance of meat, which is onethird less than on the ordinaay diet of the house, dates :- February 29th, 1845, and April 4th, 1846. too little sustaining; but I think if more bread were added, the alteration would not then be objectionable copies, will please to address, Mr. M'Gowan, Nor- of full growth and good health for the period menthern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market, London.

The Commissioners have addressed the St. | will do well to look to this. pressive of disapproval of their conduct to the poor

STRATAGEMS IN LAW,-The Abeille Cauchoise rewith the "Northern Star" newspaper and other weekly periodicals.

LABOURER, CHATHAM.—You can join at the office if you choose, by paying the expenses, as per rules; but it is better to connect vourself with a Local District, if sequence, went boldly up to the window, and, snatching up a bowl of golden fish, made off. The debtor, not suspecting anything, ran after him, and soon over took him. Then the position of the two men were reversed, as the huissier being at tull liberty to act in the public street, turned on his pursuer, and, to his great astonishment, arrested Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill

The statement of the fanatical attempt to destroy Lord Rosse's telescope, turns out to be a fabrica-

The banking establishments in Sheffield have Thursday.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE. PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVERIDGE. LESSEE, MR: JOHN DOUGLASS. ON MONDAY, and during the week, a grand nautical, l, historical, and military drama, founded on the stir-r.

ring events that mark the lives of NELSON, WELLINGTON, AND NAPOLEON: The drama supported by Mr. J. Douglass, Mr. Cowle, Mr. r. J. Rayner, Mr. Gates, Mr. Biddell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss s on, and the whole talented company and numerous

auxiliaries. In the course of this piece a new, magnification of Act Drop, by Mr. H. Bell; the subject—"West's's Celebrated Death of Nelson." To conclude on Monday, and Tucsday, with "Macbeth." "Macbeth, alternately, Mr. Cowle and Mr. J. Rayner. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after: the first piece, a farce called "Up to Snuff;" supported d

by Mr. T. Lee and Miss Martin. To conclude, on Wednesday, with "Venice Preserved.""
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with "Guyy

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

DEATH FROM WANT.

On Wednesday, an inquest was held at Cripplegate, on i the body of Maria Holliday, aged eleven years, who died ! from cold and hunger.

Mary Daley said, that the father of the deceased, his wife, and family, occupied the first floor front room in gone, the sentence was that she be kept to hard labour her house. The family consisted of a man, wife, and six children, of whom the deceased was the eldest but one, children had been attacked with the same complaint,

The deceased died on Sunday last. The Coroner-What do you suppose was the cause of f the child's death? Witness-More from want than from anything else.

This child, and all the others, as well as the father and mother, were more than half naked. All that they had of the room. The father used to sit up while the The Coroner-When did he first apply for any assist-

ance? Witness - Some weeks ago, when he came out of

the hospital, he applied to Mr. Roberts, the relieving week. Harriet Wells, aunt of the deceased, was next ex-

amined. She said that the distress of the husband commenced when his tools were burnt in the fire at Slaney's, in Skinner's-street, Bishopsgate-street. He had then just come out of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and his losses by the fire made him ill again. He was compelled to part with his furniture, and even to his wife's and chillren's clothes, to support his family. He would not stoop to beg assistance, but lived in hope of being better from day to day, until at last he was reduced so low that he was ashamed to show himself.

The parish surgeon, said the deceased was suffering from an attack of diarrahœa brought on by want of proher death, which took place on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from diarrhea,

brought on by want of clothing and nourishment," adding, that not the least blame was attributable to the parish officers. The Coroner placed some gold in the hand of Mrs.

aley, and directed her to use it as best she could to relieve the sufferings of the family.

MEETING OF THE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS Stalybridge, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Warrington, Burnley, Stockport, and Ashton-under-Lyne, There was a very numerous attendance. Mr. Thos Cooke, of the Oxford-road Twist Company, was called to the chair. Two resolutions were agreed to, the effect of which was, that, in the opinion of the meeting, the best course that could be adopted in the present depressed state of trade, was to work the factories short time; and that for carrying out that object, the factories be for the present kept in operation only about forty-six hours, or four days per week .- Manchester Courier.

HYSON GREEN, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—FRAME-WORK KNITTERS .- This oppressed body of men have joined the National Association of United Trades, and appeal to their fellow-workmen to imitate their example. MILITARY RIOT AT WINDSOR FAIR .- On Monday

evening, a serious disturbance was created in High-

street by a large body of the 1st Regiment of Life

Guards, in consequence, as it was stated, of a man

named Chippenfield, the proprietor of one of the

booths containing wonderful pigs, boa-constrictors, crocodiles, &c., having "insulted" one of their comrades in the afternoon by telling him, when he had paid his 2d. for admission, that he would have to go without "bacca" for a week. Shortly after nine o'clock, a large body of the soldiers came into the fair, between 100 and 200, although not more than about twenty were engaged in the riot, the rest merely looking on. They commenced by dragging away the flight of wooden steps leading into the booth, which they entirely demolished. The soldiers next dragged away the whole of the platform in front of the booth; in doing which the wife of the proprietor, Mrs. Chippenfield, fell through upon the stones beneath, and was considerably injured. Mr. Chippenfield addressed the soldiers from a projecting piece remaining of the platform, begging them to desist, as he had a wife and large family dependant upon him for support, and humbly apologising for anything he might have said to have given them offence in the early part of the day. The work of destruction, however, still proceeded; the large can vass painting on the outside being torn, after an attempt had been made to upset the van. The learned pig got loose, and that the crocodile had a very narrow escape during the melèe, which lasted for nearly half an hour. Many persons, some of whom were women, who were standing in the Highstreet at the time, get knocked about and severely injured. The proprietor of the exhibition had his hands severely scalded by the upsetting of the boiling oil which was burning in jars on the platform at the time of the attack. Mr. Blunt, one of the borough magistrates, was in the High-street during a great part of the riot; but from the large body of the Life Guards who were present, it was judged inexpedient for the police to interfere, who would assuredly have been overpowered. A picket arrived from the cavalry barracks a little before ten o'clock, but not until the affair was at an end and the ringleaders had dispersed. As soon as the work of demolition had been completed, the proprietor of the booth, addressing the soldiers, said, "Now, I hope, gentlemen, you are all satisfied." To which the leader of the emeute replied, "O yes, we are quite

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, on the subject of the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Charles Gilpin, Esq., took the chair. The meeting was very effectively addressed by Mr. Alderman Sidney, and Messrs, Miall and Rowton. Resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were

carried, with only three dissentients. STAFFORD SHORMAKERS -A large number of the members of the Mutual Assistance Association of Boot and Shoemakers, assembled at their club-house, the Union Inn, Eastgate-street, on Monday last, to celebrate the anniversary of St. Crispin; when served up in first rate style, by Mrs. and Mr. Silvester, the worthy host and hostess. Mr. Richard Weston was called to the chair, and song, glee, and duett, kept the company in high spirits until a late evenings amusement. Several of the master manufacturers subscribed very handsomely towards carry

out the festival. 6 MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday last, October without the substitution of any other article for it. I the 24th, the secretary of the Anti enclosure A socia-John Arnott, Somers Town, returns his sincere thanks think this permanent reduction in the allowance of to those friends who supported him on the occasion meat for the oakum wards is objectionable, and I and two of the inhabitants of the parish,—calling on of his late benefit, and begs to state that he will feel would recommend that either the proportion should the vestry to take such steps, as might be necessary CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READINGROOMS, S3, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.

This elegant suite of rooms was again filled to overflowing, on Sunday evening, October 25, to hear overflowing, on Sunday evening, October 25, to hear overflowing, on Sunday evening, October 25, to hear overflowing and the sub-overflowing in the sunday evening of the turned to the 102 memorialists was-" That it was not the business of the vestry." When the next election of vestrymen takes place, the parishioners

> Bad Health for twenty years. - 1mmediate relief by Holloway's Pills. - Extract of a letter from the Rev. George Prior, curate of Meyagh Letterkenny, Carrigart, bad state of health, and never got but a moment's relief Mrs. Prior procured a box of your Pills for him, which die

GEORGE PRIOR." (signed) CHRISTENED on the 25th of October, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Feargus O'Connor Lee, son o John and Ann Lee.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bran don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16

ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City Westminster. Saturday, October