THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

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

> Your ever faithful and affectionate Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNER

> > IRELAND.

the members that we are a protective, and not a

destructive body; that we are for advancing the

project instead of retarding its progress; in short,

that we shall have a representation of the feelings,

wishes, and desires of the members, instead of a

reflection of the spleen and spite of those who are

disappointed with our success. The election of your

delegates should now be the all-absorbing conside-

ration. I now close the ninth year of the Star's

existence, by subscribing myself

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR. In perusing my narrative the reader must always bear in mind, that my principal, indeed my only, object, is to familiarize him with those traits in the Irish character which have escaped the notice, or been thought unworthy the observation, of other writers, and to this fact he must ascribe that minute ness of detail, which, though apparently unimportant will be found in the end to constitute the value of my research; the present bearing of my mind inclining me to the conclusion, that the virtues of the Irish people are characteristics of their nature, while their tices are consequences of oppression and misrule. There has been much speculation as to the cause why Ireland should present the one solitary exception to the otherwise universal progress of civilization and improvement, and, in my opinion, the solution of the problem will be found in imperial misrule and neglect of domestic duties rather than in the unfine-s of the Irish character to hold its place in the quick step of progression. There are some subjects which a passing glance rather tends to mystify than clucidate, and the varied character of Irish Deiety comes into that category of jumbles. I am not aware that that class which constitutes the lower order of Irish legal society belongs to any of those tribes of tourists, from whose manners and customs the people of other countries form an opinion of the Irish character. Solicitors and barristers in inferior practice constitute the Irish Quarter Sessions bar, as it is considered "infra dig." to take Quarter Session's business, and to this fact, I presume, we may Amile the very indifferent appointments to the high and important office of assistant barrister, those judges for the most part, if not altogether, Owing their elevation, not to the bias only, but to the Very rancour, of their politics, the most thick and thin supporters of the parties in power being always Preferred without the slightest reference to fitness or qualification. It has been my fortune to mix extensively, both at home and abroad, with the higher orders of Irish society, and, apart from their deep noted political and religious prejudices, Justice compels me to admit their vast superiority over the same class of any other country that I have assoclated with. It is true, that home, the fireside, and family circle, constitute the sphere wherein true domestic worth shines with the greatest lustre, and it is not less true, that the total disregard of those household virtues by the higher orders has, more than any other circumstance, tended to retard social improvement in Ireland. The virtuous performance of social duties by the resident Peer o Squire will invariably win those below them in the social sphere to emulation in the same course while the abandonment of these domestic duties deprives their tenantry and labourers of wholesome example upon the one hand, and leaves virtue unrewarded and vice unpunished upon the other hand. Indeed, if I may be permitted to suggest the means of Ireland's improvement, without laying myself open to the charge of political bias. I would recommend the restoration of the Irish Parliament with additional representative power to the people, as the means of insuring that reciprocal dependance between rich and poor which would compel the Irish landed Proprietors, from interest, to live amongst those to whom they owe high and important duties, which cannot possibly be discharged to their own or society's advantage by delegation. I dare say there are few travellers who have not been disgusted with the bad character invariably given to the Irish People by the Irish aristocracy who visit England, and travel or reside upon the continent; ever jus-

tilving their own desertion and abandonment of duty,

by the exaggeration of vices, which, great or small

are consequences of their own neglect and bad

example. I also presume, that many travellers,

William Hewett, Publisher 16, Great Kindmill St. Haymi Dublic Amusements.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

PRICE SIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

PLAN OF ANGESTATE SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF PARISH REDMARLEY D'ABITOT, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER LATELY PURCHASED FOR Beale The Sum of £8,100, FOR THE CHARTIST Winton CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY, The Estate is 110 Miles from London. It is within 12 miles of Cheltenham, 9 of Gloucester, 9 of Tewkesbury, 4½ of Ledbury. and 2 of Malvern, all large and important Market Towns. Ledbury is a rapidly improving place, having a direct communication with the Estate by means of a canal in the immediate neighbourhood; on which there are several extensive Corn and Flour The lightly shaded portion is Arabie Land. is Meadow Land. 🚟 Forty Green 4

manner:--"O don't mention Ireland, or the horrid of Serjeant Buck and the liberal interest." wretches, if you don't mean to offend me; I'm sure we never let papa rest night or day till we left Ireland, and I hope never to see it again. I do so joined, satisfying himself with the retort, "Well, love the French, you can't think, but as for the never mind, we're in, in spite of you." Irish, they are really worse than savages, as you can tame a savage." I once heard a conversation of a zerland, when an elderly gentleman, who I took for a Frenchman, observed-"Madam, did you ever try I'll give you, 'Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland." to tame the wild Irish?" And to which she replied -"O it would be impossible." And he rejoined-" Máis (but) you cannot tell till you try it." I feel assured the reader will pardon this preliminary digression, especially, as my narrative is intended as a key to the condition of Ireland, and which, I fear, 1 | a toast. shall be compelled to trace mainly to the desertion of the higher orders, and to the depraved social habits

And now, I propose introducing the reader to the ordinary, or sessions bar, as the profession terms it. Thirty-four sat down to a most substantial and excellent dinner, the senior attorney officiating as president, and one of the grand jury, WHO COULD CARVE, acting as vice. There was nothing remark- | men, I feel myself imperatively called upon to put a able occurred during dinner with the exception of the stop to personal reflections upon private character. celerity with which the wine passed, and as soon as (Hem and laughter.) I am here to discharge a nathe cloth was removed, there was an unanimous call | tional and sacred duty-the duty of trying to rescue for THE MATERIALS, which was answered by an thew had been imbibed by the Irish bar, but was speedily relieved of all doubt by the worthy president, a most jolly looking fellow, calling for a bum-'all charged," when the president gave-"Long life and good health to Father Matthew," amid shouts of laughter. It was not long before the 'craythur' had made a very visible impression upon the spirits of the party, when the conversation became a perfect babel of politics, legal disputation, sporting pretensions and celebrity, with a trite ancedate sharp hit, telling repartee, and good joke. At length there was a slight pause, when the president said to a junior, who sat near the foot of the table, and who it appeared was being initiated in the liberal prac tice at sessions, that is, in registering the liberal voters-"Well. Buck, (buck is the Irish term to denote a faggot vote,) who will Darby, alias Jeremiah Hoolihane, vote for next election."

This appeal was followed by a general roar of laughter, and shouts of, "Oh, by the holy, Buck, Grub did you, you devil; why didn't you give old Catchpole a naggin to swear he'de give £50 a year, and make all the fences? Did you see Grub taking you'll have a job in defending Darby, for as sure as plating at whist, lanscannette, loo, blind hookey, and

you live the Captain will eject him." "What the devil could we do after the Captain's evidence," said Buck, "and sure Catchpole is his affidavit man."

lose Cork for the Liberator."

"Never mind," said Buck, "the Association has the tin, and we'll appeal, but bad luck to that ould woman of a barrister, sure it was Lord Bandon's interest that got him made, and if we have an election before we can appeal he'll ruin us."

"Why, man alive," observed the president, "to be sure he will, he's a sound protestant, and only obeying the general's command to fight our battle in the registration courts, Buck, that I mightened sin, but we'll write to my dear Ray, and have your name struck off the list for promotion, how Grub would like myself, have been disgusted at he means have passed Darby jumping, you gillygawous; you by which mothers and their daughters recom- should always have the thr most respectable neigh-

their own country, something after the following | gentlemen, fill your glasses, I'll give you the health | check upon all proceedings save those tinged with

Beau champ

The toast was drunk with tremendous cheers and

similar nature at the public table at Basle, in Swit- but, be the holy post, the last week's balance shee, dications of rather a personal nature, when the President, who appeared to be the very soul of good na-

"Come gentlemen," said he, "I'll give you the Liberator and Old Ireland, and success to corruption; of those to whom they have delegated their duties. he'll die a good stout Tory, Buck."

As soon as the cheers and laughter that the president's teast elicited had subsided, Mr. Buck rose very importantly and demanded a hearing, which being cheerfully granted, he spoke as follows:-

"Mr. President, members of the bar, and gentlemy country from an odious faction's oppression, and abundant supply of whiskey, hot water, sugar, and I beg to state emphatically, through you, Mr. Presiintegrity as a personal insult to myself, and shall demand that satisfaction which is due from one genwhich he resumed his sent.)

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

among ourselves, therefore I call upon the com- without reference to its or the tenant's improvement. pany to stand up, bow to, and beg pardon of Mr. Buck, for the offence offered to him through any ungenerous reflection cast upon the political integrity police owe their appointment to their favour: they already gained, and that "fifty" miles an hour has which there was no other passenger, she broke open is "safely promised." The writer avers that steam the box with a knife, and having abstracted the congenerous reflection cast upon the political integrity | police owe their appointment to their favour; they of the Liberator, and further to drink Mr. Buck's very good health, and success to litigation."

This appeal was most good humouredly responded was not one of the party in the slightest degree inof cards, the "materials" were dispensed with, when five cards, which appeared to be the national game. I "Catchpole, his affidavit man, why, man alive, novel to me, and upon the whole so amusing and people. he'de hang a priest for a naggin of whiskey, ogh, | cheerful, that I remained at the whist table till a Buck, you're a johnny raw, by Japers, but you'll late hour, when I retired to my bed room, and thus reasoned upon what I had witnessed.

> "It is impossible," said I, "to entertain other than the most kindly feelings for those men from which leads to so much domestic calamity, and from which foreigners, mistaking cause for effect, receive their impressions of the Irish character."

of the poor man's cheap and convenient justice. In the stomach. England a high dignity and importance is given to this branch of the law, by the attendance, in general, of the Lord-Lientenant of the county, and the resident country magistrates, who act under a vigimend hemselves to foreigners by abuse of bours to swear they'd give 0 year more. Come, lant popular control which imposes a wholesome American Paper.

political bias, while the legal department is, in general. administered by a barrister of something more laughter, in which Mr. Buck most good naturedly than mere political and party distinction, and who most marked features of the country. The Isaac is kept in some check by barristers of considerable eminence, who graduate upon their respective cir-"Aye, and we'll stay in, too, Buck," added a cuits in these legal Normal Schools; while I am youngster, "as long as there's a shot in the locker astonished at learning that the appearance of a barrister at an Irish Quarter Sessions is of rare occurlooks rather blue, and but, I'm thinking of ratting rence, the whole business being conducted by the very lowest class of attorneys, who rely more upon To my great surprise, this toast was received with the hardihood of witnesses, and their ability to bully all but unanimous applause, but was followed by in- his worship, than upon their legal knowledge, or the merits of the case. From the little I had seen I discovered that the poor relied solely upon their own ture and good feeling, rose and demanded silence for order as witnesses, and friends to supply the means of defence, while they, whether justly or not, appeared to look upon every man with a good coat as an enemy. In short, as if, from the barrister to the last man upon the jury had been retained by some higher authority, not to judge, but to punish. This I learned; in part from the general discontinuance of all conversation, and the suspicious look that ever followed the approach of a gentleman; and, truth to say, I saw ample grounds for the most jealous reserve and worst suspicion, as the whole court and the embroidered with silver, with an inner curtain of proceedings presented to my mind the appearance, indeed the reality, of a tribunal where the conouerors evinced their power over the conquered. In and the bridegroom has the use of it for one night, dee! Lord Denman's celebrated definition of the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Mr. lemons, and now the fun began. I was curious to dent, that, although I am a disciple of the moral force O'Connell's case was familiarly illustrated, as all form of a chariot, the counterpane of which is crimsee whether the tectotal principle of Father Mat- principles of the Liberator, that yet I shall take law appeared to be "a MOCKERY, a DELUSION, son satin embroidered with gold, and this is intended any reflections upon his character and political and a SNARE." I had seen the very source of justice. REPRESENTATION, contaminated by a partisan judge, order enforced at the point of the per, which was soon followed by a general cry of | tleman to another." (Shouts of "bravo" and | bayonet, and the exposition of the law left to the in-"moral force," which drowned the remainder of the | genuity of uneducated attorneys, while the chief relearned gentleman's sentence, and in the midst of liance of the contending parties, I was assured, was in fine Marseilles counterpanes," &c. The meals given a witness that would stand the CROSS (cross-examination). There was an entire delegation of all and luxurious as at the "tables d'hote" of the best she had seen, and, returning with it, complained of those high and sacred duties which appertain to the "Come now, gentlemen, as the fox never preys at possession of land to those who have no interest save nome, and as we can expect no benefit from a quarrel in screwing the highest amount of rent out of it, The judge seemed to belong to them as a portion of were the magistrates; the witnesses were, for the most part, their process servers, bailiffs, and affidavit men, while the attorneys were, in general, their to, amid tremendous cheering, and had the happy ef- guests. These facts, added to the assurance that tion of War, was delivered on Tuesday evening, in started with the prisoner the same night for Farefeet of restoring perfect harmony and good humour. some attorneys realise above £2000 a-year by their length of Commerce, Threaducedle-street, by Mr. lam. On Tuesday she was taken before a magisture of the Hall of Commerce and the enormous amount. Henry Clapp, jun., who was announced as the editor trate, and remanded for the attendance of witnesses. that was thus actually frightened out of the toxicated; and there being a general desire for a game | poorest of the poor by the dread of the conqueror's laws, rather than the hope or expectadown the covenants, be this and be that, Buck, but | the whole company, without an exception, commenced | tion of justice, solves the problem of Irish murders, Irish vengeance, Irish hatred of English laws and feeling between the sons of Old and New England, English dominion, and confirmed me in the belief, proceed to argue that the spirit of war, based as it was amazed as well at the amount of stakes played that England must either govern freland by the mild for, as at the perfect good humour with which the spirit of her laws, or lose Ireland by the spirit and unlucky bore their bad fortune. The society was so | vengeance of her misgoverned, outlawed, and insulted | of moral corruption, and therefore ought to be aban-

(To be continued weekly.)

Darkies.—The number of coloured persons in the the merchant service, 6000; naval, 1400; whaling, be curbed in nations, and that the principles which whom in a great measure the lower orders of Irish 2900; internal navigation, 5000. Total, 15,300 [It governed the domestic learth, ought to dictate to imbibe that taste for litigation, art, and cunning, appears the Yankees consider the darkies good for nations their true course of duty. It was to give

> Poisoning.—A case of poisoning, ten years ago, has been brought to light in Sutton-on-Trent. The deceased George Taylor was poisoned with mercury

editor is absent, the LOCAL is confined to his bed by cicty of Friends, illness, and the junior partner dedging a warrant fo we conceive ourselves to be in a 'bad fix.'"-

Scale of 4 Chains to an Inch. AMERICAN STEAMERS.—The new steamers upon the Hudson have been for some years surpassing their predecessors in luxury and speed, till now they may be literally called flying palaces, and are among the Newton, which made her first trip a few days ago, would probably surprise the philosopher from whom she is named (were he to return to the world) as much as anything in posthumous progress. It would be difficult to describe her model, and the spectacle gilding; but one or two items of her construction and furnishing may give the readers of the Star some idea of her. She is 340 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and of 1,374 borse power. Her speed will average 22 miles an hour. The principal saloon is furnished for the cheque would be by giving it to in rosewood and crimson satin. The tassels and ringes of the hangings alone cost 800 dollars. The ornamental" china for the table cost 1,000 dollars, consisting of vases for bequets, &c, and the table china is of the most elegant and costly description. There are silver vension tureens and silver forks, for the every day table. The ladies' saloon is hung with French satin damask, and an inner drapery of the | £99 13s. had been stolen from the house of a shipfinest French lace. As in other boats recently set affoat, there is "a bridal bed-room," and it is most sumptuously decorated. The carpet is of the "same pattern as that on the drawing-room of Louis-Phii.pe." Over the bridal bed is an altar-piece painted on blue satin, representing a cupid holding two doves by their jesses, all on wing over an altar from which icense is ascending. The drapery is white satin, fine lace. The china, mirrors, &c., in this room, are scription given of the supposed thief, immediately of choice luxury. (There is no extra charge, by the took her into custody. The prisoner threw herself way, for this particular room on board the boats, and his tickets for a passage of 160 miles, for about £1 sterling!) The Isaac Newton has also a second bed-room of great splendour, containing a bed in the | man brought her to England, and after remaining for pairs on their "return" from the bridal tour. The captain's bed-room is a superb affair also, draped nesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who in fancy muslin and damask, the pillows encased in lace, and the china sumptuous. The upholsterer's ill (published in the papers) has, amongst its items, 2.344 yards of carneting, 2,350 linen sheets, 1,30s on board this class of boats are as carefully served hotels. The Messrs. Stevens, well known as the most wealthy and enterprising of American steam for an hour or so before she left for Gosnort. She boat proprietors, have been making experiments for the last few menths on reducing the resistance to to be deposited, and substituting the empty for the boats by the insertion of air-tubes through the but. full one, succeeded in leaving the house without extom. A statement, published a day or two since, declares that a speed of 24 miles an hour has been

boating is yet in its infancy. of the Lynn Pioncer, published at Lynn, Massachusets, in the United States. Mr. Clapp after describing the anxiety felt by a vast body of his fellow countrymen, not merely for the maintenance of pacific relations between the two nations, but for the establishment of a complete brotherhood and unity of ment. The prisoner had been for many years in the was upon retaliation and revenge, was at variance with Christianity, and that the institutions which encouraged those passions, engerdered every species doned. He trusted the day was not distant when the eagle, which formed the heraldic bearing of America, would be exchanged for the dove, and that the lion. which was appended as a supporter to the arms of Great Britain, would give place to the lamb. He contended that as the passions of retaliation and revenge American : ea service is estimated as follows :- In | would be checked in individuals, so it also ought to effect to these principles, that he and many of his countrymen desired to see a league formed, to abolish and exercise the spirit of war. Mr. Clapp introduced several interesting narratives in the course of his ad-The Court of Quarter Sessions should be the source by his housekeeper, and treated as for an alcer in dress in illustration of his arguments, and concluded a lecture, which occupied upwarda of two hours in the cession and formalities attendant on the swearing in delivery, amidst general plaudits. The hall was of Sir George Carroll to the office of Lord Mayor,

> PRESENT TO THE QUEEN .- The Pacha of Egypt a libel on police-officer Scott; so, take it all round, has determined on sending a present of four broad mares, four stallions, a dromedary, and some slats of Ministers. Judges, &c., were present; there was, alabastor to the Oneen. Those years alabastor to the Oneen. alabaster to the Queen.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

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

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. Mr. Scott, the American actor, whose triumphant appearance in Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," we noticed in our last, appeared on Wednesday evening as "Rob Roy," in the popular drama of that name. This appearance was a second triumph for Mr. Scott. His stout, well-knit figure, his sonorous voice, and manly bearing, are well adapted to represent the externals of the character; and his delivery evinced judgment and feeling. Mr. Campton made a very efficient "Bailie Nicol Jarvie." Mrs. Fosbroke was a most imposing "Helen Macgregor" and the "Dougal creature" found an excellent representative in Mr. Ryder, who certainly turns out almost alarming savage. Mr Barker and Miss Smithson did apparently their best as "Frank Osbaldeston" and "Diana Vernon"

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

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

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE. The benefit got up by the brave Chartist lads of the Tower Hamlets, in support of the present agitation for the People's Charter, came off at this Theatre on Wednesday evening, November 11th. The house overflowed in every part, thus exhibiting another proof of the great popularity of Chartism. The pieces selected for the occasion were" The Black Doctor, or the Seige of the Bastile, and Revolution of 1793," "My Wife's Dentist" and The Reprobate," an excellent selection for the occasion, and exceedingly well performed. The acting of Messrs, Lyon, Webster, J. Herbert, Craven, Mesdames Honner, Bennett, Harcourt, and Dorrington, were particularly good, Miss Harcourt, in the course of the evenand elicited an unanimous encore. The scenery and incidents, with the excellent acting, especially in the destruction of the Bastile scene, clicited the loudest applause. The performance evidently sent the Chartist lads and lasses home, well pleased with their evening

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK. This magnificent exhibition continues to attract ad-

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

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN .- On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. amongst the passengers brought by the up train from Southampton to the terminus at Nine Elms, was a young Frenchwoman, fashionably dressed, but whose appearance was rendered more than ordinarily attractive from the fact of wearing her hair, which consisted of a profusion of magnificently black tresses, wholly unconfined, and flowing over her shoulders to the waist. The young woman, who spoke English with difficulty, inquired for an hotel. and was taken by the servants of the railway company to the Railway Hotel. Upon being introduced to Mr. Howse, the landlord, she stated her name to be Mdlle. Malvina Florentine de Saumarez. On Saturday evening she went to Astley's Theatre, and she presents on the water, with her gay colours and prior to starting to that place of amusement, progiding; but one or two items of her construction duced a cheque on the Fareham Bank for £99 13s. the name of the drawer being Purkiss, which she requested Mr. Howse to get cashed. Mr. Howse stated that the readiest mode of obtaining cash one of the railway guards, who could present it at the bank it was made payable at. This proposition did not accord with Mille. de Saumarez's views, and she replaced it in her pocket, saying that a day or two hence would do. About this time it was discovered that a cash box containing unwards of £150 in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for builder living at Farcham. A reward of £20 was offered for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property, and Mr. Gow, the superintendent of the Hants country constabulary, having obtained a clue to the probable retreat of the depredator, proceeded to London on Monday morning, and accompanied by the guard of the same train that had brought Mdlle. De Saumarez to town, went over to the hotel, and seeing that person tallied with the de upon her knees, and in the presence of the superintendent, police-serjeant Moore, 12 V, and policeman Bent of the V division, gave the following extraordinary statement. That a few weeks since a gentlewith her for a few days, left her at Gosport, where she obtained apartments at a boarding-house. The family with whom she lodged showed her many kindresided at Fareham. Here she remained a week on a visit, and during that time, saw the mother of her friend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cashbox, which she afterwards deposited between the sacking and bed of a bedstead. The prisoner added that she left the house and went to Southampton, where she purchased a cash-box resembling the one her head aching, and requested permission tolie down then went to the room where she knew the cash-box citing any suspicion. She then went direct to the railway station, and choosing a first-class carriage, in tents, threw the box out of the window. Upon being searched, the cheque and two double sovereigns THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The second of a series of leasure were found upon her, and Mr. Howse, upon opening tures, in the course of delivery under the auspices of the bag, discovered it to contain £146 in sovereigns. the Society for promoting Peace, and for the Aboli- The money was given up to the superintendant, who from London.

> EMBEZZLEMENT AT! MANCHESTER. -On Wednesday. at the Borough Court, Manchester, an elderly man named Sydney Wroc, was charged with embezzleservice of Mr. Richards, hat manufacturer, Manchester, as clerk and 'putter-out' of work. The workmen are not employed on the premises, but do their work by 'the piece' at their own homes. On bringing it in completed, they received a bill for the amount of wages they were entitled to draw from Mr. Richards, who always paid wages himself. The practice of the prisoner was to make these bills out for a greater amount than the men were entitled to draw, and then to affect to have discovered the error when they withdrew, and obtain the amount of overpayment from them on pretence, and, with the understanding, that he would repay it to Mr. Richards. Small as the separate amounts he thus obtained were, yet practising it with a great number of workmen, and over a period of six or seven years, the total amount embezzled would not fall short of £2000. The prisoner was remanded till Friday. He had no legal adviser, and offered no defence, or objection to the remand.

Lond Mayor's Day .- On Monday the usual pro-In a "Fix."—A Pittsburgh paper says, "The fully attended, especially by the members of the So- took place. In the evening the customary Banquet was given at the Guildhall. It appears from the accounts in the daily papers to have been unusually sumptions and splendid. The Ambassadors, Cabinet EXTRAORDINARY CURES

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

Magistrate. I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Dintment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Log; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to 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 applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case atterly 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 in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." 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.

Sin,-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 Farmer, Esst Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway, SIR,-I have the gratification to anno

most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Cintment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with welling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case. seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect.r of our parish. JOSEPH GILDON. (Signed)

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraor linary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway.

Six,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that Thave tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted 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 conceiv

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

and West Indies, or other tropical climes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances wh en using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

disorder are affixed to each box.

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

Just Published. A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

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

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta

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

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. "PINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pass of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f - at folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by

eadvice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to 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 immo-

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-2gularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, _otal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i apurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid cirus, and radically expelling it through the

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

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and, lthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unk-appy individual in its most dreadful forms | caused the most excruciating pain. The captain was told that his leg must be amputated; and he, like hun or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect health is very afflicting to many thousands of persons, care, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to especially those in the middle and more advanced ages be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic comconstitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility matism Pills.

ties of matrimony, and who ever mad the misfortune dur their mere youthful days to be affected with any (over of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, 2.0re serious affections are visited upon an iunocope vife 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 gonorrhæs, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-

several Medical gentlemen who prescribed forme, but I | mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

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

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

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ocupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Yenders, 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

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

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

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the in fallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies. 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 per fect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in

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 years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, 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 renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) Pencrais, July 16th, 1845. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845, Sir,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr.

EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but 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 get no relief from any medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,

To Mr. KEATING. P.S .- I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them. SIR. - I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you

would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough 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 Mr. Keating, St. Paul's

DEAR SIR, -- Having been for a considerable time during e winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the 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 mine in Ireland, the British Ministry has resolved perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

Feb. 17, 1845. TO MR. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter

approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention vas lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(signed) WILLIAM WHITE. To Mr. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia,

August 15 1846. To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lezenges,

79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sin,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer," we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evid nce. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, MORTON & Co. N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe

that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box.

Sankrupts. [From the Gazette of Tuesday, November 10.]

derivable from parental debility.

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

William Townbridge, Lawrence-lane, wollendraper—David Pattic, St. Alban's-place, Edgeware-road, stationer—William Allen, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, saleboard manufacturer—Henry Godfrey, Milton, next Gravesend, builder—William Bond, Holborn-hill, linseed victualler—

John Blyth, late of Burges, Belgium, wine merchant-Robert Milner Jerman, Rocking, Essex, chymist-llichard ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even nenetrating the Oxford terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, builder—John Ball, Martin's lane, Cannon-street, merchant—John Lamb, principles throughout the body, even penetrating the Oxford-street, haberdasher-Rosetta, Edersheim, Man chester, draper—William Imray, Liverpool, stationer— John Lester, Pen-y-gelle-lodge, near Wexham, Denbigh-shire, farmer—Edward Pipes, Derby, plasterer. A frightful case of a bad Leg cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mr. Thos. Clark, a retired captain from

> had a bad leg for five years, there were about twenty holes in it; several pieces of bone had come away, the limb was often the size of a childs body; it frequently dreds of others, has just got it soundly healed by means of these surprising remedies, which are infallible in the cure of all wounds, sores, and ulcers. ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES. - Although changes in the temperature are more prevalent in the temperate zone

the South Sea trade, residing in Globe-lane, Mile-end, had

than in other latitudes, there is scarcely a spot to be found where such great differences exist as in Great Britain, varying in a tew hours some twenty degrees or more. The effect of such rapid changes on the bodily of life, causing attacks of those painful disorders, Sciatica. Gout, and Rheumatism. Happily for those who are ifflicted with those painful diseases, chimical science has praints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the produced that excellent medicine, Blair's gout and Rheu- QUACKERY, although it subjects the articles to Stamp

CROYDON .- A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave the name of Keziah Siddons, but who is better known in Croydon as Anne Trust, was examined last week on the following charge:—
Miss Elizabeth M. Dodd deposed as follows:—I reside)

and said that his name was Anderson, and the reason during that period she gave the prisoner another sum of had been taken on board by a French vessel. £10, but she returned her £5. They proceeded from Sutton to the Red Hill station of the railway, and from thence by train to Dover, intending to go to France, and proceeding by the overland route to India, to meet her over. While they were at Dover, however, some genlemen from Croydon overtook them, and the prisoner was taken into custody, and the witness returned with

her friends. In answer to questions, the complainant said she had egun to have suspicion of the prisoner, but she was induced to accompany her on account of her threats of personal violence, and she repeatedly threatened to shoot er if she broke her promise to go to India.

Mr. Adams, who appeared for the prisoner, asked the omplainant if she knew anything of the prisoner before this transaction ?-She replied, that she had known her for two years, and she added, that she believed she got her living by fortune telling. Mr. Adams: Has she ever told your fortune ?-Com-

plainant: Several times.

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

and this was all I knew about him. Mr. Adams: Then you actually started upon an overland journey to India, to meet and to be married to a gentleman whom you had never seen or spoken to upon the subject ?- Complainant : I did, sir (laughter).

The prisoner, upon being called upon for her defence, in love with Miss Dodd, and said that the money was only applied to the necessary expenses.

The magistrates said there was no doubt that the prisoner had acted in a most crafty and wicked manner, although at the same time they considered it was most nion, however, that the evidence did not support the charge, and they were therefore compelled to dismiss it but they, at the same time, remarked that they saw quite enough of the prisoner's course of life to induc them to caution her to be careful in future, or she might depend the would get into a scrape, and receive some

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE FREE-TRADERS AND THEIR WORKPEOPLE,-We are not much in the habit, says the Carlisle Patriot. of following the strong temptation to draw a comparison every week between the misery of the working classes and the alleged prosperity in many of our manufacturing establishments; but this week we cannot avoid directing the attention of our readers to the simple but harrowing facts which transpired in a case of death, apparently from starvation, before the Coroner on Monday last. An old man of seventyeight years died suddenly. He could not work, and one daughter did not seem to be occupied, so far as any evidence transpired, but rather the reverse as already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two the Coroner's report states :- "Ilis wife and one N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any daughter wind bobbins in Messrs, Dixon's factory; their united carnings were on an average 4s. 2d. per week, Is. 8d. were left in the wareroom for rent; the remaining 2s. 6d was the only means of support for the whole family. During last week, however, their wages amounted to one shilling, after the reduction of rent, and upon this four human beings had to procure the means of existence for seven days. On Friday their only sustenance was a threepenny loaf; and on Saturday four halfpenny biscuits, three Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from of which formed the only food the wretched family experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent tasted that day, the fourth biscuit being reserved by the wife and children for the old man's breakfast on Sunday morning." God help him! He died-and as far as man can judge his fate, it was well he did. But will some of these Free-traders tell how the bobbin-winders live upon this flourishing system of Free Trade which their employers have helped to es-

THE LAND THE REMEDY.—There is a feature of our Foreign advices which we regard with a lively and joyous interest. We allude to the new British mode of dealing with Irish complaints and grievances. Instead of doubling the troops, or even the police, and passing Coercion bills, as would have been done a few years since in view of apprehended fato provide relief on a gigantic scale for the suffering Irish by giving them employment. No new Poor-Law Bastiles or Curfew bills, but new Canals, Railroads, bog-drainings, &c. &c.—these are the means resorted to in preparation for an expected scarcity of food. Meal in vast quantities is sent into Ireland, and usefully employed until the crisis is past. Such is the new safeguard against the anticipated turbulthat it is not an improvement on the devices of former ages? Who does not see that it suggests still farther improvement? How many thousands on thousands is not England supporting in Poor-houses, year after year, who, with an acre and a cottage to each family, would more comfortably support them-Why should not public charity, to all but incurably infirm, ultimately take this shape altogether, and secure to each unfortunate a place to live and a chance to work, rent-free and inalienable, ininiversal application?—New York Tribune.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY. - The 2nd battalion of Grenadier guards, stationed at St. John's Wood no one could upbraid us with the crimes of our ancestry. barracks, commanded by Lt. Col. Sir O. Honyman, are now enjoying privileges formerly unknown in the British army: they have now a library that would do credit to any institution in England. It consists of nearly one thousand volumes of various works (the battalion's own property), including ancient and modern history, naval and military history, including the whole of the late campaigns in India, nearly all the new works of our modern writers, together with biography, geography, &c., with the most excellent Great Britain, and all Her Majesty's colonies. The men are furnished free of expense, with copy books, pens, ink, and every accommodation in the library, so that the man who objects to go to the regimental school may here improve himself. Those men who do not wish to attend either school or library can have copy books in the barrack-room, free of expense, by applying to the pay-serjeant of their company. The daily and weekly papers are also taken in at the library, together with the monthly periodicals. Various sorts of games are also followed up in the have copy books in the barrack-room, free of expense, has an advantage in this respect, it is he who possesses Various sorts of games are also followed up in the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an expansion of the engines which ought to have been visited by the where he had more drink, and he believed she must on returning, one of the engines went on in front, one of the engines went on in front, and he believed she must on the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an expansion of the engines went on in front, and he believed she must on the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an expansion of the engines went on in front, and he believed she must on the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an expansion of the engines went on in front, and he believed she must on the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the ancestors of high blood who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, but the charge the accompanies when the charge the accompanies where the charge the accompanies whe cellent club, including many of the officers), racket, hangman or the axe." We do not mean to assert this have put some deleterious drug in it to take away and arriving at its destination first, was incantiously quoits, skittles, and foot-ball; and in the evening, molancholy truth, and one which, for the happiness his senses, as when he got home he thought he could left standing on the rails when the second engine every accommodation is afforded in the library for and dignity of humanity, has been too much overlooked, not do better than hang himself, which he accord- arrived. A collision ensued which dashed the library for and dignity of humanity, has been too much overlooked, not do better than hang himself, which he accordchess, draughs, and dominoes, where tea or coffee is as affecting only our royal race, but as affecting all royal provided extra for those men who may wish for it.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES .- It is a prevailing opinion that all Proprietory Medicines come under the denomination of quackery, such is not the case. Having the maker's name affixed to the Government Stamp "is merely a guarantee against all Spurious Initations of valuable Medicines," and to copy that, subjects the valuable Medicines," and to copy that, subjects the imitator to transportation; consequently as a safeguard to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, have permitted the words KEATING'S COUGH LO-Packet. If all Proprietory preparations are to be classed under the head of Quack Medicines, "James's Fever Powder," Dover's Powder," "Singleton's Eye Ointment." Battley's Schative Solution of Opium, and many others, which are constantly prescribed by the most eminent of the Faculty, would come under this denomination. Upon this subject the Pharmaceutical Journal, of the 1st of August, 1846, page 51, under the head Pharmaceutical Quackery, states:—"The sale of an ordinary domestic Medicine may be extended by a judicious exposition of its qualities and virtues, and we are not disposed to call in question the propriety of this practice, when nothing "but the simple truth" is stated. THIS IS NOT

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY AND IMPOST UR LOSS OF AN WHALING SHIP .- MASSACRE OF HER CREW.

week on the following charge:

| Captain Powell, last from Sydney, and week of the following charge:
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| Captain Powell, last from Sydney, and week of the following charge:
| Captain Powell, last from Sydney charge:
| Capta with my aunt, Miss Markley, who carries on the business tion has now been received from has been missing two bers had been well acquainted with the premises, and on Sunday the deceased saw them together, of a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been missing two bers had been well acquainted with the premises, and on Sunday the deceased saw them together. of a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been hands of the arrangements of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what sat May she came to me and said that a young gentle- years) had fallen into the hands of the neityes of and the arrangements of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what what the prisoner is a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About unfortunate vessel (which has been for a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner in Croydo hast May she came to me and said that a young gentleman belonging to the East India College, at Addiscombe,
was anxious to pay his addresses to me, and that he had
employed her as his agent to convey messages and letters

years) had fallen into the hadds of the h employed ner as his agent to convey message; and letters nered. The particulars naved at amount of cash in their possession; and, secondly, was present during the inquest, and conducted him between us. She described him as being tall and fair, Jones, of the Barque Flizabeth, which arrived at amount of cash in their possession; and, secondly, was present during the inquest, and conducted him. Sydney from the New Hebrides, on the 9th of June, no other drawers were broken open, except those of self in a manner to create the utmost indignation of and said that his name was Anderson, and the reason assigned for the secrecy was, that if it were known that having had a narrow escape of meeting a similar the two relieving officers mentioned.

The Burglary at Ealing.—On Saturday, the he was corresponding with any young lady, the authoriher by the prisoner, and they communicated together off to the shore for water, and while the crew were and was fully committed for trial. from time to time upon the subject. In August, the pri- so employed, the natives attacked them, and every soner showed her an advertisement in a newspaper to one of them were killed. The canoes then pushed the effect that the communications were still to be kept off to the ship, on board of which were Capt. Powell, up through "a friend," and she said this advertisement ten English, and four coloured men. They were came from Mr. Anderson, and referred to her. The permitted to come upon deck, Capt. Powell being prisoner told her that everything must be kept very unconcious of the fate of those whom he had sent secret, and it would be necessary, as her lover had been ashore. For a few minutes they behaved themselves sent to India, and that she would follow him there to be in their usual friendly manner; having surrounded married, and she, the prisoner, was to accompany her, their victims, the signal was given, and the slaughter and it was necessary that she should have an outfit. In commenced. The attack was so sudden, that not consequence of this, witness gave the prisoner several the least resistance could be made; the captain, at this extensive hotel, Euston-square, on Saturday dresses, and she said her lover was to meet her at Ben- with the whole of the crew, were killed. The four night, but, by the speedy assistance of a large numthen said she must have some money to prepare for the murdered crew were taken ashore and devoured. royage, and witness sold out some stock belonging to The ship was then ransacked and pillaged of everyeverything was ready for their journey, he clandestinely ship, securing the fire-arms, powder, &c., she was packed up her clothes and left her aunt's house, and set on fire and totally consumed. Three of the men accompanied the prisoner to the Greyhound Inn, at Sut- whose lives had been spared by the natives had ton, where they remained until the Wednesday, and managed to escape from the island in a canoe, and

EXECUTION IN SPAIN.

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

-(He was a brave fellow.)

An American Plenipotentiary.—In a report of a singular case of bigamy, honourable mention was made of a Mr. Earl, one of the witnesses. Respecting this gentleman the Liverpool Journal publishes the following interesting particulars:-Mr. Earl's life is romantic, and one chapter of it relates to Liverpool. Some two months since he arrived here in a packet ship from New York, and although not encumbered with superfluous luggage, he patronised Mr. gant appetite of an accomplished gentleman, and the a critic of the productions of his cuisine. He drank no wine but claret, save and except a pint bottle of champagneduring the process of mastication, and his habits were exceeding regular. Like the Irish Dragoou of Washington Irving, he gave the house a world of trouble, pleasantly, and promised so liberally, that the waiter was pany, the lessee of two theatres, the proprietor of one newspaper in New York, and the editor of another. His means were ample, and no one asked him for money. To the Mayor, on his arrival, he applied respecting the gociate with the London assurance offices to open an office in America, and, in the way of business, he appointed an advertising agent in the Goree. In his moments of leisure he sauntered up and down Bold-street, and got quite familiar with several shopkeepers. £150 worth of ladies' stays, and from another he ordered a twenty guinea shawl. He received them, but did not pay for them! In due time, he announced his intention of departing, took his berth in the Halifax boat, and ordered his bill. He expressed his astonishment at the moderation of the charges, put the bill in his pocket, walked out, and-did not return that day nor the next, He will no doubt return-for he is an honourable man-

pay the bill for the stays and for the shawl! THE GREAT IMPOSTOR .- Mr, Daniel O'Connell has probably met his match at last. His shameful alnitherto been sanctioned by the Irish leadables as often as he chose to make them. But the young Ireland party have broken ground with him at last and and work devised at which the poor are to be steadily | they are likely to get the better of the hoary Queenworshipping impostor. This is of importance. The great drag chain on progress in the British Islands ence and sedition of starving millions; who will say has for the last 40 years been Mr. Daniel O'Connell. He humbugged and misled a people that could not be cowed and beaten down. But such has ever been the fate of the millions !—Albany, (U.S.) Anti-Renter.

BETTER NOT TO KNOW TOO MUCH OF OUR ANCESTORS

-It is an old saying that it is a wise chi d that know its own father. We may rather call that a happy child from regarding a clearly traceable descent as a blessing, have known one's own grandfather! for then all the horrors and shame of the past are buried in oblivion, and To take the highest family in these kingdoms for an example-Who would have dared to tell our present amiable queen, if history had not preserved the names and deeds of her fore-fathers, what a race she has sprung from? What mad head would have dared to assert that her family annuls present such a precious set of thieves, innocent children, tearers out of eyes, burners of people alive, killers of wives, and perpetrators of offences that cannot be named; a catalogue of characters so leprous care to own kinship with them? But history and a thousand pens have blazoned this everlastingly abroad, and has thereby, if we will but look sensibly at it, for ever unweaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man and all noble races (so called) whatever. You have only The members of the library (which is open to all) to look through the most authentic records of any nasubscribe one halfpenny weekly, and a number of tion, or of any family, to convince yourself that there is the officers have subscribed most handsomely to not a descent of a thousand, no, nor one of five hundred years, which is not crowded with such a throng of cruel. bloody, unprincipled, unnatural, murderous, covetous, lustful, traitorous, and godless monsters, as put the bare fiction of pure blood to the utmost shame, and teach us that it is not in the past that we are to seek for the honour of ourselves or human nature, but in the pre-

sent. It is not from savage and ignorant antiquity, but from the civilised and christianised present, that we must win genuine distinction, if we are to have it: it is not ZENGES to be engraven in the Stamp affixed to each from others, but from ourselves. The course of true glory, like the course of population and refinement, turns not backward on the rising, but towards the setting sun. It travels not eastward, but westward .- Hampden's History of the English Aristocracy. BRIGANDS. The imail from Corunna to Madrid

the fate of a whaling ship, named the Cape Facket, mg omeers rooms at the Leeds workhouse with another young would have Captain Powell, last from Sydney, and twenty-eight entered last week, and a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become captain Powell, last from Sydney, and that information was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and care acquainted with another young woman also come

ties might deprive him of his commission. A gentleman Packet, but escaped the massacre, Captain Jones young woman whose daring and singular robbery of answering the description given by the prisoner had been learned the following particulars:—Two or three Mr. Jones, at Ealing, we reported last week, was to the shop, and she believed the information made to days after the vessel's arrival, three boats were sent finally examined at the Brentford Petty Sessions,

FIRE AT A COACH FACTORY .- On Sunday morning the coach factory of Messrs. Witham and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, was discovered to be on fire. The surrounding property was saved with great difficulty. and for some time it was feared that every building in the city would be destroyed. The fire was not extinguished until property valued at several thousand stable in the St. Philip's division of our police; his pounds was burned. FIRE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL. - A fire broke out

gal, and they were then to be married. The prisoner coloured men were not molested. The bodies of the ber of the railway porters and constables, was extinguished before much damage was done. voyage, and witness sold out some stock belonging to The snip was their ransacted and proper kind, and the first sum she gave the prisoner was £19, thing of value. She had 700 barrels of sperm oil on Last week, some thieves broke into one of the proper kind, had subsisted between them; to jegs

and she afterwards gave her another : um of £15. On board, but the casks were broken up for the purpose offices attached to this workhouse in which the dolast Friday week, upon the prisoner's r presentation that of getting the iron hoops; and after stripping the cuments and papers are kept, evidently with the expectation of providing money, or articles of value. there are circumstances in the history of the unhappy They were disappointed; nothing but some bread prisoner, and particularly in relation to her conand cheese rewarded their search. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday a gentleman of

long and high standing on the press, and who has lately filled the situation of official assignce in the Bankruptcy Court, attempted to destroy himself. The circumstance occurred on Friday morning about eight of knowing, that her conduct as a wife was unexcepo'clock. The servant having called her master at the usual hour, he rose from his bed, but not having come down stairs, the maid as was her custom in such cases, knocked again in about half an hour, to learn if anything was wanted. He replied that he her her mother and stepfather consulted as to the best means of supporting her, and they took and furnished the house in Lion-street, under the idea that, by taking in lodgers, she might half contribute to the support of herself and children. In an evil hour for them both, Patrick White who weak and inarticulate voice, to come in. On entering she was horror struck to find her master hanging over the side of the bed, and holding his hand to his hand to his throat, in which there was a deep gash, and from which the blood was pouring in a copious stream. The surgeon found not only the throat cut with a razor, but a large incision also made on the left wrist of the unfortunate gentleman. Every possible assistance was rendered, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. There are various rumours as to the motives which led to the rash act. One thing which may aid in throwing light on the causes which led him to attempt his life, is the circumstance of its having occurred on the first anniversary of the only be inferred. The remains of White were infuneral of his wife, to whom he was most warmly at-

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Three young men who resid at the New British Iron Company's works, Abersychan, went out for a day's shooting on the adjoining mountain; and on their return in the evening, upon descending a steep road. Parlitt being in advance a few yards. Wandsworth and Arnold following, the latter's foot slipped, and the trigger of the gun unfortunately caught in some part of his dress, the muzzle pointing towards Parfitt, the contents (a heavy charge) entered the poor fellow's back between the shoulders, and lodging in the heart and lungs, caused death instantaneously. An Inquest was held last week at Hemsby, Suffolk

overturned a skep of bees. The insects attacked the the cart which the driver did not stop, but conti intruder, and stung him so dreadfully, that he died to drive at the same rapid speed until out of sight, a short time afterwards. The jury found a verdict One of the men was carried to the nearest surgeon's, accordingly. A Few days ago a man, employed at the paper mills of Echarcon (Seine-et-Oise), had his arm caught | wound, and other injuries. He expired a few hours

having his flesh burnt and his limbs dislocated. In this frightful state he lingered forty-eight hours, and | that elapsed, the delinquents effected their escape. then expired. committed to Ennis gaol for having confined two with having poured boiling water into a donkey's

water, and thus underwent the double torture of

Limerick Reporter. Suspected Personing.—A case involving a strong suspicion of poisoning, which took place two years ago, has been discovered at Sutton-upon-Trent. The person, whose death is in question, was a tarmer of Carlton-upox-Trent, Taylor, who died on the 26th of November, 1844. Some remarks having got abroad relative to the cause of his death, orders were given for the exhumation of the body, and a jury was empannelled, which sat on Friday and Saturday last. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was unmarried, and that a woman named police, and he invited half the Town Council, from time | Elizabeth Smith, who was described as somewhat | connected with a respectable family in Gioucester. prepossessing in appearance, intelligent, and twentymental suffering, and at length confessed to other parties that she administered mercury to her masfee. It appears that a preparation of arsenic is fre- monthly allowances, which was soon spent, and the quently kept by the farmers to steep the wheat before sowing, and this preparation is commonly known among them by the name of "mercury." The witness who spoke to having heard Smith confess her having administered the drug, said that at the time she declared her only intention was to make her master ill, but not to cause his death, for which she felt great remorse. The inquest was ultimately adjourned that the contents of the stomach of the de-A Collector of tolls at Waterloo-bridge, who

absconded with £25 belonging to the company, has been taken by the police at Chelmsford. It seems he had dissipated the whole of the money he ran off handed over to the Metropolitan force.

a labourer of East Ham, was discharged from Ilford Gaol, where he had undergone an imprisonment of twenty-one days, for stealing some cabbage plants at East Ham. It seems that in this case poverty was that scarcely can tell who his own father is. So far not the incentive to his crime, for on his being searched at the prison, the sum of £95 in gold was found upon him, and also £2 5s. in a little bag. It throng of fools, villains, and spotted characters is heaped appears that he had, on the evening he was taken stead of subsisting him at a heavy annual charge in on that devoted head, which can count up a long string into custody, drawn the money from the Barking an alms-house? Is not the principle susceptible of of ancestors! What a real blessing it would be not even to Savings' Bank, and we understand he also possesses £500 in the funds. He formerly kept a small shop, and was always noted for his penurious habits.-NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUICIDE.—A determined

attempt at suicide was, on Monday, made by a sailor, named Thomas Kimber, belonging to the Britannia East Indiaman, while under the influence of drink. Kimber, together with his wife, came home late, and about half-past four o'clock in the morning, Webb, his landlord, was aroused by a loud kicking noise in the passage, and on going down stairs to learn the cause of the disturbance, he found his lodger suspended by the neck with a rope, one end of which was fastened to the banisters. He was with crime and disreputable that no honest sweep would kicking and plunging about dreadfully. and his face was quite black. He was immediatel out down, and a surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the other usual methods had been used, animation was on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Kenrestored, and he was taken to the Southwark Police | dal, which is likely to terminate in fatal conse-Court. The prisoner, on being asked why he at- quences, A party of sub-contractors and other peringly did. SEDUCTION, DESERTION, AND SUICIDE.—Bradford

Monday.—A case of a most deplorable and heartless character, which has occupied the attention of a Coroner's Jury for several days, was brought to a conclusion, this afternoon by Mr. Jewison,, the Borough Coroner, at the Wharf Hotel. The circumstances are briefly told. Between six and seven o'clock, on Sunday evening last, an infant, carefully wrapped up in a shawl, was found lying upon the banks of the canal. The suspicion being entertained this case have been dismissed from the police force; this case have been dismissed from the Crown has that the mother of the child was drowned, the canal The opinion of the law officers of the Crown has was searched, and the body of a young woman, named Elizabeth Smith was found. In the excitement that prevailed in the neighbourhood, it was re-ported that she deceased had (the previous evening) and Stevens, because they were not on oath when had a quarrel with a young man had a guarrel with a young man ha had a quarrel with a young man, named William their first statement was made. As soon as this Ellis, who was the putative father of the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables that the tatal result had arisen from this difference were disraissed from the force. With respect to Parbetween them. Suspicions being entertained of his sons, Kempton, and another constable, no opinion being concerned in the data being entertained of his was stopped on the 30th ult. by a band of brigands, being concerned in the deceased's death, he was apaid has as yet been given, they, therefore, remain under and all the passengers were robbed. One person lest prehended and taken before the because programme and all the same surveillance as heratofore; but, as the of-Prehended and taken before the borough magistrate, the same surveillance as heretofore; but, as the of the remanded him matter.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests. nineteen years of age, and the foundling referred to was the result of their intimacy. He refused, how. For several months anxiety has been felt regarding the fate of a whaling ship, named the Cape Packet, ing officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were the fate of a whaling ship, named the Cape Packet, ing officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were the fate of a whaling ship, named the Cape Packet, ing officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were the fate of a whaling ship, named twenty-right entered last week and a sum of nameds of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had been disposed of the fate of those present. The Jury, unable to obtain any further evidence, returned an open verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned, but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show." The prisoner, on leaving the Court, was met by a large mob, who, but for the interference of the police, would have inflicted on him severe punishment,

THE LATE MURDER AT BRISTOL .- The Bristol

Mercury contains the following particulars relative

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

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

during the last seven of which he has acted as a conmurderess, Ferris, is a married woman, with two children; her husband was formerly a carrier, residing in this city; but about twelve months ago, in consequence of domestic disagreements, he separated from his wife, and went to reside at Mathern, near Chepstow, where some say he has a small pro-White lodged and boarded with Mrs. perty. BURGLARY AT THE MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE. Ferris, and it is feared that an intimacy of an imlousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may, nexion with White, which make her, to some extent, an object of commiscration. She was married at the early age of sixteen to her husband, Ferris, and had by him three children, one of whom has since clock. The servant having called her master at tionable; and that her separation from her husband In an evil hour for them both, Patrick White, who had for a long time been acquainted with her, went to lodge with her. He had before made overtures of an improper nature to her, which she more than once rejected, and there is too much reason to believe that he accomplished her ruin by means of drugged liquors. After a time she became pregnant by him; and, it is said, in order to avoid the disclosure of their joint dishonour, he prevailed upon her to adopt means for procuring abortion. What his motive could have been in plying the two women with drink, on the day of his murder, and, contrary to his habit, abstaining from it himself, can terred on Thursday afternoon, in the burying-ground attached to the New Catholic chapel, at Clifton, Notwithstanding that pains had been taken to keep the time fixed for the funeral as secret as possible, intelligence of it got abroad, and many hundreds of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the burying. ground to witness the ceremony. The chapel was crowded to such excess as almost to impede the performance of the service. DEATH FROM RECKLESS DRIVING .- On Tuesday, a

young man in the service of Mr. Wheatley, coach proprietor, at Greenwich, met his death under reckless circumstances. The deceased and several shopmates had been to a supper, two of them stopped to speak before they separated. At the moment a light chaise cart containing two individuals passed by at on the body of a miller in that village who a few days a rapid speed towards town, and before either could before had while employed in his garden, accidentally reach the footpath, they were both knocked down by where it was ascertained that he had received a fracture of the base of the skull, a severe scalp by part of the machinery, and was drawn with his after. The other man is going on favourably. When preast over the cylinder, highly heated with boiling the police were made acquainted with the circumstances, a mounted messenger went in pursuit of the persons in charge of the cart, but owing to the time

CRUELTY TO A DONKEY .- At the county magis-Horrible Affair.—We have been informed that trates' office, Rochester, on Monday, William Tasthe master of the Ennistymon workhouse has been | sell, a blacksmith, living at Chatham, was charged little boys in the black-hole or refractory ward, and ear. The donkey, belonging to a wood-dealer, was that having forgotten he had left them there, he passing through Rhode-street, when the defendant came out of the forge, and, holding the animal by found them dead when he went to look after them.the ear, poured the water into itsfrom the saucepan. The donkey, writing with agony, ran back some distance, and it became necessary to place it under the care of a farrier. The magistrates, after severely censuring the defendant for his crucky, convicted him in a penalty of 20s., including costs. [The wretch should have been flogged with a cat-o-nine-

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Monday the neighbourhood of York-terrace, Westminster, was thrown into a state of considerable alarm, in consequence of a report that a young man, who is shire, had committed suicide. On inquiry it appeared eight years of age, took care of his house. In Sep- that the unfortunate gentleman, whose age did not tember, 1844. Taylor was attacked more than once exceed 28, had been estranged from the society of by severe illness, during which his housekeeper his triends, and had abandoned himself to indolence nursed him with great care, but he ultimately sunk and dissipation. An allowance to the extent of £10 under the complaint and died on the day above per month was made to him, which he regularly renamed; his disease, being, in the opinion of the ceived through the hands of the legal advisers of the medical attendants, ulceration of the stomach. After | family, a solicitor of Gray's-inn. Some time ago he his decease, the woman Smith showed signs of much | became acquainted with a young girl, a dancer at the Opera, and who was known by the name of Ellen. she continued to live with him for some time, jointer at two separate times, which she put in his cof- ing with him in his excesses on the receipt of the remainder of the month they were often in a complete state of poverty. About a fortnight ago this girl received an authority to receive his allowance which, it is stated she did, and absconded, leaving her paramour in the greatest distress. He commenced selling what little furniture they had, the proceeds of which he spent in drink, and on Saturday repeatedly said he should not survive it. No notice was taken at the time, but on Monday morning he ceased might be taken to London for examination. | not appearing as usual, his neighbours became alarmed, and the landlord's agent went to the rear of the premises and discovered the unfortunate man ying weltering in his blood, which was fast issuing from his throat, in his bedroom. The doors were with, and on reaching Chelmsford, and finding him- broken open, and the wretched being, who was alive, self destitute, he gave himself up to the county po- but perfectly insensible, was conveyed to the Westlice, and confessed the embezzlement. He was minster Hospital, when it was found he had inflicted so severe a wound in his throat, that although the carotid artery was not separated, but little hopes A WEALTHY THIEF .- Last week Charles Donellan were entertained of his recovery. ALARMING FIRE NEAR REGENT'S PARK .- On Tues-

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

engine to atoms, and dreadfully injured those parties who were on the latter, who were thrown off in all directions. One man, Smith, was dashed into the furnace of the engine, and dreadfully scorched and otherwise injured, so that no ho e remains of his recovery. Another person had his thigh lacerated, and others were injured to a great extent. The engineer has absconded. THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—Three of the policemen

who committed perjury before the coroner's jury in 10,000 reals (2,500f.)

Mr. Macready read Macbeth to a large audience in the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester, on Tuesday evening. The sum realised by the institution only relation in the form real to the sum realised by the institution only relation in the form real to the borough magistrate, the same surveillance as heretofore; but, as the who remanded him until the result of the inquiry. The same surveillance as heretofore; but, as the who remanded him until the result of the inquiry. Contral Criminal Court, they cannot be tried until the Spring assizes of March, in all probability the court of the sum realised by the institution only relation in the form real to the sum of the sum evening. The sum realised by the institution only relation in the town was a brother. Ellis had result of the entire proceedings will not be known paid his addresses to the deceased, who was about until then.

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. XO. XLIV.

"HEAVEN AND EARTH."

a Heaven and Earth : a Mystery" is in the list of Byron's dramatic writings, and is acknowledged by Brion's manuscripted by the best critics to be a master-piece in its way. It is the best critics to be a master-piece in its way. It is founded on the story of the deluge, and that passage founded in where we read "And it had be the passage of the best critics to be a master-piece in its way. founded in the we read "And it came to pass in fichesis where we read "And it came to pass in Genesis of God saw the daughters of men that that were fair; and they took them wives of all ther were they chose." The "subline in description which they chose in posters." which the beautiful in poetry," fascinates us from the and the close, nevertheless we rise commenced of this "Mystery" with a feeling of from uncertainty of a drowing world inexpressible pair, at the thought of a drowing world inexpression attendant horrors which may be conwith an about which even the pen of a Byron cannot coired, but which even the pen of a Byron cannot cented, but describe. Happily our feelings have dignified tone, worthy both of our respect and admiraadequaters account believe the monstrous fable, as this relief, we cannot believe the monstrous fable, as impious as improbable.

" Can rage and justice join in the same path?" No! But enough, the story is well enough on which Not paid the beautiful though appalling creations of the painter and the poet. We are compelled to give only a very brief extract.

Enter Mortals, flying for refuge. Chorus of Mortals.

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

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

A Mother (effering her infant to Japhet.) Oh let this child embark! I brought him forth in woe,

But thought it joy To so: him to my bosom clinging so. Why was he born? What hath he done-My unwean'd son-To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn?

Should stir all heaven and earth up to destroy my And roll the waters o'er his placed breath? Save him thou seed of Seth! Or cursed be-with him who made Thee and thy race, for which we are betray'd!

What is there in this milk of mine, that Death

Japhet .- Peace! 't is no hour for curses, but for prayer. Chorus of Mortals.

For prayer!!! And where Shall prayer ascend,

When the swoln clouds noto the mountain's bend, And burst. And gushing ocean's every barrier rend, Until the very deserts know no thirst?

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

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

Enter a Woman.

Our pastures green, No more are to be seen. When to the mountain's cliff I climb'd this morn, I turn'd to bless the spot, And not a leaf appear'd about to fall ;-And now they are not !-Why was I born? To die! in youth to die! Japhet. And happier in that doom, Than to behold the universal tomb Which I Am thus condemn'd to weep above in vain.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. No. xxv. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT,

Way, when all perish, why must I remain?

(Air, "Nancy Dawson.") Here comrades, give your labours o'er, Let's sit awhile upon the floor, And chat of things that went before We got our present knowledge.

It makes me smile to think how strange The world wagg'd on before the change, When mind attain'd a wider range, Since we have been to College. Our fathers' no improvement found, They follow'd as the mill turn'd round, Nor dream'd to rise to higher ground.

We trod their steps—their very peers. Month followed month, and made up years, Led blindfold by our asses ears, The true bred sons of Gotham. We rais'd the corn-the idlers eat; We fed the ox-they got the meat: We shear'd the sheep-and heard him bleat, And look'd about as silly:

But took things as they brought 'em:

The world grew full-our toil increas'd; Our days grew long-our pay decreas'd; When meal time came our standing feast Potatoes and thin skilly. We made the cloth—for others' wear; The stockings wore—our legs were bare;

We made the shoes-ourselves no pair; The hat-we went bareheaded; Gay vessels sail'd from shore to shore, Brought gold and gems and dainties o'er, We mann'd the deck and ply'd the oar, Nor death or danger dreaded.

The parson preach'd that all was right, Twas ours to pray, and work and fight, That white was black, and black was white, If our superiors teld us; With tythe pig cramm'd, he gravely said-This world was but for suffering made, We in the next should be repaid, But fobb'd himself the gold dust. A: length to shake vile knavery's throne,

The Northern Star in lustre shone, True knowledge spread from zone to zone, On sagest lore well founded; To aid its march a fearless band, Spread o'er the startled, list'ning land, Warm'd each true heart, nerv'd each true hand,

And tyrants shook confounded. The wondring millions heard the tale, By echo swell'd with every gale, And rush'd from every hill and vale, Their willing aid to tender; With glosing breasts, the joyous throng, For Justice firm, for Freedom strong, Rais'd to the sky the glorious song-

THE CHARTER-NO SURRENDER! T. R. SMART.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. PARTS IX-X. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street.

The mass of interesting articles contained in these two parts of the People's Journal is so overwhelming, that we are at a loss how even to indicate, in the limited space we must assign to ourselves, the beauties and merits which demand comment. Here we have the claims of our female and infant workers in the manufacturing districts, set forth by the eloquent pen of Mary Leman Gillies, with that power and sweetness, which so well becomes an earnest and no-ble woman pleading against oppression and wrong. Andrew Winter shows the feasibility of "Country Houses for the Working Classes," which by the aid of railroads, would furnish the working people with four or six-roomed houses in the country at a charge (including a free passage to and from London), not higher than is now paid for one or two-roomed dens in the murky, filthy back streets of the metropolis. He anticipates a time "when cities, instead of containing stagnating multitudes, will revolve themselves into vast bazaars—crowded or deserted, as the hours of labour began or ended for the day." We notice some excellent articles signed J. M. W. written we fancy by a female hand, pleading earnestly for the people, and amongst other sections of the people for those veritable and generally ill-treated slaves, "Servants of All Work." Julia Kavanagh affords us a glimpse of "The Fench Working Clary" Working Class," from which we cull the following

THE FRENCH WOLKMAN.

erirac: :-

The French workman derives his feelings of dignity and pride from the high consideration he sets upon labour. Foreigners could with difficulty understand the It is not only the servitude, but especially the comparatively idle tife led by the re ainers of wealthy families, which excites the animadversion of these rude, though

proud, sons of toil. And, indeed, domesticity-not as we conceive it in patriarchal and primitive life, when and once fined a hundred dollars for preaching the sanatory condition of the people is pronounced to be a the servant was as one of his master's family, but as great truth, that "all men are born free and equal." most important public object; when baths and washmodern manners have made it—is sufficiently repulsive He has been several times mobbed and threatened houses are deemed imperatively necessary for the people; and degrading to explain their aversion towards it. So with the "tar-kettle;" and once at the imminent strongly is this feeling developed in France, that we once peril of his life was dragged through the streets of means of invigorating the system, and of cultivating habits knew an indigent nailer, burdened with a large family, indignantly refuse to give his daubgter in marriage to a his body, and stones and brick-bats hurled at him, men, are the people to be driven everywhere from the respectable young man, then a servant in a rich family, and possessed of what, in his condition, the father might his escape from death on this occasion may be conconsider a fortune. It is true, this proud nailer was not sidered as almost miraculous. He had the gallows only a singularly intelligent man, familiar with the erected in front of his own door! he has received best authors of his country, but also a poet whose songs numberless letters containing challenges to fight him, may, for aught we know, still form the delight of the or fiendish threats of assassination. Lastly, the neighbourhood in which he resided.

State of Georgia has, through its Legislature, offered

In the eyes of the French workman, labour is a divine institution which hallows all that it touches. "He who labours, prays, is a favourite saying amongst the people. This noble and heaviful thought which hallows all that it touches. "He who of the oppressed. We bid him good speed in his glo-This noble and beautiful thought, which has been strongly encouraged and confirmed by several eminent writers of the modern French school, has greatly contributed to give to the character of the artisan a lofty and say to express our idea of their worth and beauty? editor that a portrait of William or Mary Howitt, to

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

NEGRO JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS. It may be useful to inquire, what have been the doings of the emancipated negroes in the West Indies! In eon nection with a return lately furnished to the British Government, as to the number of emancipated negroes who have become freeholders, etc., in British Guiana, is appended a list of estates which they have purchased

extract the following instances:-"Perseverance Estate.-470 acres, purchased by 63 labourers in association for 5000 dollars; and 250 acres, singular that in the country and in the metropolitan purchased by 109 labourers for 1715 dollars, in the same suburbs scarcely a day passes without some fresh ob-

either in partnership or association. From this list we

"Littlefield Estate.-500 acres, purchased by 12 laourers in partnership for 9000 dollars. "Lovely Lass Estate .- 500 acres, bought for 1715 dollars by 14 labourers in association. "North Brook Estate .- 500 acres, purchased by 84 la

bourers in partnership for 10,000 dollars." These are only examples from a list extending over five large foolscap sheets of paper. From the fact gathered from them, we see no cause to doubt the wisdom of these enfrauchised blacks. They have even set an example to the working classes of the whites. In a country where little labour is required for the sustenance for domestic uses, all bathing in it should be prevented, of life, they appear determined to discontinue the op-

pressive system of overworked hard labour. This they effect by becoming freeholders through co-operation, in ssociation, in partnership. We quite agree with Mr. Barmby that in all this "the image of God in ivory might take a lesson from the image of God in ebony." The "ivories" are at length beginning to learn this lesson, but it appears that the "ebonies" are in advance of them. Andrew Delap gives an explanation of "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," which cannot fail to interest a the Lea, at least so high up; there is also provision to wide circle of readers. From an account of the 'Obsequies of Thomas Clarkson," by Robinson Taylor, we are happy to learn that the last labours of the venerable champion of the African races were tories, copper-mills, dye-houses, &c., fall into the Lea devoted to the hardships experienced by the seamen employed in the British commercial marine: the caught the rich sewerage of this swarming population, last letter he wrote was to Lord John Russell in be. there pump it up into the houses of the inhabitants from

seamen? It were a noble mission for a man worthy of it. "What is doing for the people in Dublin?" of it. "What is doing for the people in Dublin?" mises, but the commissioners of sewers, many of them, is answered by James Haughton, who shows that in I believe, very suspiciously, shareholders in this water A St Dublin, as in most other places, there is very little doing for the people except what they are doing for Harriet Martineau. Her articles on "Household price above named. Now after this, does it not seem Education," so far as they have yet gone are ad- a rich farce to prevent people bathing in this water? As

Mountain Holidays" are a rich treat; their de- bathe. It is the part of the river where houses extend scription being the next best thing to a participation nearly along the whole length of one bank, and where in the actual enjoyment. How we should have re-lished the sight of "Master Bob" in "a pair of tants in the meadows. To say the least, and to say rousers made for a stout man, and (what appeared to be) the oastler's Sunday waistcoat!" From H. into which such a heavy drainage runs, this part of the M.'s monthly "Survey from the Mountains" we give river might for public decency be avoided by bathers, if the following extract:

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

and every Christian quails. It appears that Harriet Martineau is "going forth on a long and uncertain travel to Egypt, and perhaps to visit some Asiatic countries." This announcethe readers of the People's Journal shall have " Eurweary" for them.

We have yet to speak of those favourite writers who, more than any others connected with the l'cople's Journal, have won for it its great and decharms of poetry and romance imagine then, how full of interest must be the "lices" of such a glo-Burritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of being driven from the canal, and not allowed to enter the Garrison exposes a state of things in America of Boston, the place where the banner of revolt was first Here, again, however, springs up a new opponent, and unfurled egainst the English arisiocracy, in that orders them off. This is the landlord of the Lea Bridge obtain a pize of meeting in which to advocate the claims of black Americans to those rights proclaimed in the "Declaration of Independence." Church, chapel, public ball, and private room, were

THE DISCIPLES OF THOMAS PAINE; hall, for his advocacy of the rights of man. In an infidel poly after monopoly pursues them. Those streams which hall, therefore, he first proclaimed "liberty to the captive, | God has caused to flow freely through the country for the and the opening of the prison to them that were bound." "I am a believer in Christianity," said he, at the close of liament. Canal companies, water companies, traders in his course of lectures, "and Boston is professedly a fisheries, are empowered to expel every one from the Profound contempt with which he looks down upon the Christian city; hence, I blush, while I am constrained to simple, natural, and necessary enjoyment of their waters. diversed and pumpered servant of the noble or the rich. acknowledge the superior humanity of what is called in- Is this common sense, or common justice? If governfidelity, to the Christianity of the day." This circum- ments will grant certain uses of these waters by acts of

all shut against him-all but one :-

accompanied by cries of "Lynch him, Lynch him;"

It is enough to say that the articles by William For us to attempt to praise W. II.'s "Michaelmas," How heartily we sympathise with the proud nailer Forest," would indeed be to essay that vain task of Journal. attempting

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly, And throw a perfume on the violet."

Let our readers read the articles referred to, and judge and enjoy for themselves. Sure we are that those who take our advice will thank us for pointing out to them so rich a store of enjoyment.

Besides the above there are excellent articles by William Howitt on the "Anti-Slavery League," the Proposed Whittington Club," and on the "Increasing Obstructions to Bathing, and Misuse of the Police," which deserve and have our warmest com-

The last named of the above articles we shall take the liberty of extracting entire; we shall do so, not because it is the happiest selection we might make from Mr. Howitt's articles, but because in a "plain unvarnished" manner it exposes some of the plandering and tyrannical monopolies of our present social system. The despotism unveiled by Mr. H. is truly monstrous and intolerable :-

INCREASING OBSTRUCTIONS TO BATHING, AND MISUSE OF THE POLICE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

At a time when the public is every day becoming more sensibly impressed with the necessity of carefully attending to the general health, and when, in consequence, baths and washbouses are at great expense provided for the people in the metropolis and other large towns, it is struction being thrown in the way of bathing. It is a

subject which demands the earnest attention of the public, and the adoption of some measures to put a stop to this mischievous practice. Let us take a single case which may show what is now doing almost everywhere. In the populous neighbourhood of Clapton, the river Lea has till lately afforded the means of batking, but the East London Water Company having menopolised that river to a great extent, have placed notice-boards that no person shall bathe in their water, even below the works, under penalty of prosecution. Now it would appear quite reasonable that, this water being intended their act of Parliament monopolised the river all the way upwards for a good many miles—that is to where it joins the monopoly of the new River Company-have least a mile in length. The two rows of houses facing tory of England. he high-way, leading from Clapton gate to Stamfordhill, are drained with the sewer which does not fall into | dinner on the energy and beauty of the Latin lancarry part of the heaviest drainage to below the engine- affirmed it to have over the English, he asserted that house; but much of the rest, as that of the poorer houses, and various extensive brickyards and manufac-

above the water-works. These water-works having thus half of this noble but grossly ill-used class of our which it has been drained, at the rate of from £3 to £6 countrymen. When will a man with the energy of Clarkson arise to vindicate the claims of British is very unfit for culinary purposes, producing violent to death, should have their sentence commuted seamen? It were a robbin vision for a robbin vision v diarrhoeas, &c. Luckily, I have a pump on the pre-A great card in the People's Journal pack, is resource but this drainage-saturated water at a costly their heads under their wings, sleeping in feather the rest of the river were open. But even then, the health of the inhabitants is greatly endangered by drinking this water, and it is a great neglect of government to allow private companies to monopolise rivers to such an extent as to keep out competing companies, and yet to

where it is pure. The company having monopolised the water up the valley far beyond the Clapton drainage ought to be compelled to convey the water from beyond that point by pipes, or private canel. This is, however, say that William Tell was nobler! The Emir Abl-el- a general neglect of our government, The sums levied Kader is the indomitable foe of the French, who have on the public by private companies, as highway trusts, conquered Algiers, and colonised, or attempted to gas companies for lighting streets and roads, water companies, and the like, is 20,000,000 per annum, yet no care is taken in the acts effectually to restrain the extortion of these companies. They are let loose to fleece us pretty much at their pleasure. Thus, the original £100 shares of the New River Company now sell for £21,000 each. It is, therefore, evident that the rates levied on the people by the company are far too high, and ought to be reduced by government. There ought to be some general inspecting and restraining body on the part of government to protect the people from such general wrong and imposition as prevails. Companies ought not

> But to return to the particular of bathing. At the Lea Bridge Water Works, the river is compelled into three separate channels. One from the canel running on towards Hackney Wick, Old Ford, &c.; the second is a private canel of the water company, which goes to supply the East London with Clapton darinage; the third pursues the old course through the meadows.

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

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

fellows in the country.

But what is more, to keep these boys, &c., out of the water, a policeman is regularly stationed on a bridge near the usual bathing place. If the boys had been permitted to bathe, and the policeman had been posted to prevent mischief to the banks, or to the delicate ears of boatmen, there would have been some service in it. But the policeman is set there to watch over nobody, and for this to be ment is followed by something like a promise that paid by whom? By the canal proprietors? No, by the country! We have made particular inquiry, and find veus from the bosom of the Nile, or the base of the this to be the fact. This is a gross abuse of the institu-Great Pyramid." We shall, as the Scotch say, tion of police. These men are intended to watch over the general peace, and over private property in a general way, not over particular private interests. This canal is a private property, and a means of profit to the company if, therefore, the property needs watching, it is clearly the husiness of the company to do it themselves. We have Burritt. The eloquence of the writer invests the humb est thoughts and the simplest facts with all the of indulgences, that of bathing. This must be looked after by the public.

But the mischief does not cease here. The bathers the river in the town meadows below the water-works, pool Chronicle. Water Company, and acts under a clause in his lease from them. He also erects his notice boards threatening prosecution.

Now where in the world are people to go to? They are driven from stream to stream, and at last find themselves without a single yard of water into which they can Infidels by profession, offered him the free use of their | plunge in weather equal in heat to that of India. Monogood and refreshment of all are shut up by acts of parcarefully the original right of the public to drink of this

Garrison has been more than once put into prison, water, or to wash in it at suitable places! When the Boston by an infuriated rabble; his clothes torn from of cleanliness, are strenuously recommended by medical water, that caual boats may not be blackened by the language of rude boys, and that landlords may pick up shillings from anglers? The thing demands the immediate attention of government; and to secure that attention, associations should everywhere be formed, not only to resist all groundless aggressions on the public right, but to procure numerous petitions to parliament, praying for a general act providing the necessary accommodation of the public as regards bathing throughout the kingdom, Amongst the illustrations in these parts, all beau-

tiful, we can only find room to single out portraits of William Lloyd Garrison, and Elihu Burritt, said Howitt, are by William Howitt, what more can we to be correct likenesses. We beg to hint to the face the title-page of the second volume, would be and the "Summer Day," ard "Summer Night in the very acceptable to the readers of the "People's

> BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS ON EVERY PARTICULAR RELATIVE TO SE-CURING THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. The title of this little work sufficiently explains its

objects. It has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, and contains full information on the subject treated of. It may be had of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Deanstreet, Soho; of Messrs. M Grath, Clark, and Doyle, now on mission in furtherance of the objects of the Charter Association, and the sub-secretaries of the Association in all parts of the kingdom. No one who desires to possess a vote should be without this Hand

Varieties.

THE LAND THE PROPERTY OF ALL.-"The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with every thing in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For, there is no living but on land and its productions, consequently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives."-Thos. Spence.

BRITAN, THE LAND OF TIN. - Britain, signifying metal or tin land, is the most ancient name by which this island was known; by the Latin authors it was The first inhabitants came called "Brittannia." from Gaul (France.) The princes wore a kind of woollen tartan trowsers, or brace, tied at the ancles, a tunic and short cloak, containing seven colours, with chains of gold around their necks, and belts encircling their bodies: their women adding bracelets. The Druids had dresses with six colours, carried a wand or staff, a Druid's egg, enclosed in gold, on their necks, their heads shaved, and their beards long. The nobility were allowed to wear tartans having five colours; the governors, four were it not that this Water Company, having by colours; officers and young nobles, three colours; soldiers, two colours; and the people one colour but the last-named class were generally attired in skins of beasts, painting and dyeing their set down their engine-house so as to catch the far bodies with a sca-weed called "woad," which asgreater portion of the drainage of Clapton. The drain- sisted in keeping them warm, and gave a fierce apage includes a densely peopled district of houses of at pearance when engaged in battle.-Mackenzie's His

> guage. In support of the superiority which he two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative possibly could. "Then" said Thurlow. vour father and mother must have been two complete 'negatives' to make such a 'positive' fellow as you are." A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—A philanthropist has proposed a modified form of capital pun-

PITT'S PARENTS .- Pitt was disputing at a cabinet

I believe, very suspiciously, shareholders in this water company, have, by a recent sewer, laid nearly every pump on the premises adjoining the main road most effectually dry, so that the inhabitants have no possible leaves to sleep, and the little birds have laid their heads under their wings sleeping in fouther

journey on the Eastern Counties Railway .-

beds. A Complication of Disorders .- "How do do! mirable; they should be read and studied by every if sensible of this, and that no possible cause could make how do do, Doctor, I'm dreadful glad I've found you parent, and by all who can influence the training of the water worse, I am not aware that any obstructions at, home! I want you to give me a 'sleffikit' to children. We should much like to quote from these are offered to bathing above the works, but unfortunately get a quart of sperits, to put into some rutes and articles, but have not room. H. M.'s Lake and again this is the very part where people should not barks, that I've been getting to cure my poor old karkiss!" "What is the matter with you madam?" 'Why I've got the information of the liver, and my disguster is out of order! I'm troubled, too, with the rebellious colic, and have it sometimes so that it seems as if it would screw me all up into nots, and I've a notion of trying these rutes and barks, if I can get some sperits, to see if the medisum won't cure me." "Well, madam, you certainly have a complication of diseases, by your account; but I don't see as I can help you about procuring sperits. Why don't you steep your roots and barks in water!" Water? well there, now, that beats all natur! What's water good for? Ye can't g the vartue of the stuff out, to steep it in water! WHEN SOCRATES was told by a friend that the

Judges had sentenced him to death, he replied— 'And hath not nature passed the same sentence upon them?"

JACOB AND RACHEL. "Jacob kissed Rachel! And he lifted up his voice and wept,"

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

THE WRONG PULPIT .- On Sunday afternoon last young man was seen to enter Middleton, he was 21 inches, and circumference 14½ inches. habited Ranter alamode, that is, in a black coat of a peculiar cut, white handkerchief, and a hat, the brim of which was capacious. On arriving near the shamble in the market place, he inquired of a number of lads who were there congregated, for the Primitive Methodist chapel. "Primitive Methody chapel dun you want?" said one of the boys. "Yes, the Primitive Methodist chapel," replied the

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

STAGE COACHES.—In the year 1672, when throughout the kingdom only six stage coaches were going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cressent, of the Charter-house, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—"Those stage coaches make gentlemen come to London upon very small occasions, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the conveniency of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journies on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love to pleasure, that the are uneasy King Hudson,-The monarch of the rail has lately

taken to the decoration of his not particularly elegant English by the use of all sorts of foreign words he chances to overhear, without the least reference to their applicability or significance. One of the latest stories current about this new hobby of his is, that at a dinner he gave at the Albert Gate the other day, some noble lord who was to have been present did these two parts, Biography principally claims the pen of Mary Howitt, her subjects being those great American men, William Lloyd Garrisson and Elihu American men and the chairman of the Eastern and many thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocke that her spouse would do well to confine himself to a language he understood, and so avoid the ridicule which attended absurd displays like the one he had just perpetrated. Whereupon the hostess observed, "Yes, I always tells George to give over his Latin, but the more he goes on with his parly voo."-Liver-A STRANGE ARISTOCRACY.—There is an aristocracy

among the slaves of the south, who, when they wish unfurled egainst the English aristocracy, in that birth place of itemphician liberty, Garrison could not obtain a nice of meeting in which to advocate the as far as Temple Mills, from the aforesaid East London price nigger! you wouldn't fetch fifty dollars, and TIME AND ETERNITY.—Said Stubbs to one of his

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

printed in a barn, which answers every purpose for a publication office, bulletin office, editorial office, printing office, and chamber, parlour, kitchen, doghouse, and stable for the editor, his family, and cattle. He does all the composition, writing, selecting, book keeping, and marketing, himself. He week circumstances have transpired, which, it is says, with perseverance and conomy, he thinks he can get along the large transportation.—A kinglisher, attempting to swallow a large personal account the best transportation.—A kinglisher, attempting to swallow a large personal was found lying dead and get along the large personal account to the large personal account the large per stance needs no comment; by their fruits, ye shall know parliament to certain persons, ought it not to reserve can get along, If the don't, it will not be his fault! GENERAL PRIM is now in England,

General Intelligence.

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

the following as the future scale of wages for the Ge- barricades. neral Post letter-carriers :- 60 men (seniors) at 30s. the new scale the cost of the general delivery force will amount to £19,504 annually, the force being

great success attending the running of omnibuses progressing speedily to completion. from the Strand to Paddington for 2d., the directors have started a large number of their vehicles from and intends, it is said, to come to England. Tottenham-court-road to the Bank for the same sum. , musket-proof battery already assumes a tormidable

THE ABBE ROUGE having presented a petition to appearance. the King of Prussia for permission to preach, was ordered to leave Berlin immediately.

Galacz that the Russians had suffered a severe defeat | an hour, and the fourth is still al ve and well. They in the Caucasus. DEATH OF AN UNPRONOUNCABLE.—The eldest son of

the Prussian Minister, Van Bodelschwingvelmede, recently killed in a duel. GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION .- A Hamburg paper

the German Customs' Union.

their all by the recent floods in France. EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A working man, named ping round his head and face a wet sheet, folded health of the aged Chancellor of Austria. [The four times thick, and binding it tightly round his sooner the devil gets his own, the better.] neck with a cord.

SHOALS OF HERRINGS .- We are happy to state herrings are becoming abundant in the north. government to bring up, at its own charge, the tration of the Poor Law therein. seventh child of every family, in which there are al-

ready six living. A CONTRAST.—When the line of rail is completed between Berwick and N weastle, the journey from Edinburgh to London will be a matter of fifteen or ixteen hours. Little more than a century ago we find the following:-"9th May, 1734.-A coach will set out towards the end of next week for London, or any place on the road. To be performed in ensuing year. nine days, being three days sooner than any other coach that travels the road; for which purpose eight

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

SAID TO BE A REPUBLIC.—Three-fourths of all the nouses in New York city are said to be the property of three or four individuals, among whom is Louis Phillipe, King of the French! A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Saturday

excavations for the erection of a Roman Catholic hook. church in Dye-street, Bermondsey, was concluded.
Lond Rectorship of Glasgow University.—It is inderstood that Wordsworth, the poet, is to be nominated as a candidate at the approaching election. GREAT INCREASE of Shipping at Leith.—Since Sunday last one hundred vessels, chiefly from foreign ports, have arrived; nearly one half of these are with grain. The docks, round and round, are bed. lined with shipping five and six deep. The Swede, the Done, and the Russian, are lying in friendly unity with the Dutchman, German, and Prussian. What good reason is there that the friendly crews of these ships should proceed at the bidding of rasof the rationality of war!

of Auslie-Street, Somers lown, was rodded of a dag containing £147 in gold, whilst riding in an omnibus between Kingsland and Bishopsgate-street.

Jackson, a seamen on board one of the AmeThe Mayor of Leeds.—Mr. J. D. Luccock, the rican war ships of Vera Cruz, took place on the ensuing year. REMOVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUTE from the

Arch.—During the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to town on Saturday last, Her Majesty communicated her decision to the Commissioners of ton. Woods and Forests, that the Wellington statute shall be removed tothwith from its present unsightly ele-

Royale, Brussels, has been selected for the site of Stromboli lying in Hamoaze. Cambridge for the ensuing year.

ing, a fire, causing great damage, broke out in an vards from the spot. The sentinel on duty escaped extensive cooperage at Limehouse. MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BORDEAUX.—The news her fortune is estimated at £4,000,000. The Duke de Bordeaux is twenty-six years of age.

RUNNING MATCH FOR TEN POUNDS .- On Saturday the half-mile race between Johnson and Fairbairn was decided in Hyde Park in favour of the former. The half mile was run in two minutes and eighteen seconds.

THE MODEL Loiging-house, St. Giles'.—This erection, situate in George-street, St. Giles', is proceeding very rapidly towards completion. Monster Lobster.—Last week a large pea lobster vas caught at Port Iron, which weighed Slb., length Opening of a Daily Exchange at Newcastle.—On

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

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

&c., travelling, as usual, alone. A Novelty in the Streets of London.—Seats are now being placed, similar to those in the parks, tor trees, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly.

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

of the Middle Temple, has recently been appointed a lodging and a piece of dry bread, night and morncolice magistrate of the metropolis, in the room of ing, have to walk upwards of seven miles daily, was Mr. Bond, deceased, and will shartly commence his charged with having stolen a door key belonging to official duties at the Thames police court. Mr. the pauper's receiving ward of Marlborough-house, Broderip, who has been a magistrate of the Thames police court for twenty-three years, removes to the been "got up" for the purpose of annoying and op-Westminster police court. Wick.-Eight Men Drowned.-Last week a boat

with eight fishermen on board, off the coast of Wick. was unset and all were drowned. By this dreadful majority of the bakers in the metropolis again occurrence, upwards of thirty individuals have been lowered the price of bread one halfpenny in each plunged into want, and many of them thrown upon 41bs. loaf. the charity of the world.

afoot for the purpose has reached £1,4000. London, has long been common in Scotland. charge of conveyance from Edinburgh to Leith was objection, and as Mr. Cripps avowed himself to be

STATE OF TRADE.—The adoption of short time in

A PROLIFIC GOOSE .- Mr. George Wilson, of the Tercrosset, in Kingwater, has a goose, which has

no doubt produce another brood ere Christmas. new planet, expressed in common measure, is about 3.200.000.000 English miles from the sun, and about day the play of these fountains was suspended during

3,100,000,000 from the earth. ANOTHER FATAL MINE Accident occurred on Fridrawn off many cels were discovered. day, at the coal pits of Messrs. Kenworthy, at Ashton. William Charlesworth, aged forty years, the authority of one of the trustees, that the full and Francis Charlesworth, his brother, aged fortythree, met with an almost instantaneous death, a College near Manchester will be about £100,000.

whilst working in a snaft, 240 yards deep. has been elected mayor, for the ensuing year.

(Scotland) was occupied, during two days last week, duals, at Llandiio, put a bullito death on Friday

murder to light.

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

ROBERT MARTINEAU, brother of Miss Harriet Mar-

Louis Philippe's Advocate.—It is stated, that M. A New Conspiracy has been discovered at Wa- Guizot has furnished Lord Brougham with copies of lowice in Callicia, and some arrests have taken place all the correspondence which has passed between

Lord Palmerston and the French government on the NEW SCALE OF SALARY TO THE GENERAL POST- subject of the Spanish marriages, that his lordship MEN .- The Lords of the Treasury have authorised may be prepared to defend his chum the king of the Pigeon Express. - On Saturday, a celebrated

per week; 110 at 25s.; 130 at 23s. According to pigeon belonging to Mr. Lawford, of Brixton, flew from Brighton to Brixton, a distance of fifty two miles, under an hour. THE ATMOSPHERIC SYSTEM.—The works upon the RIDING FOR THE MILLION.—In consequence of the | Croydon and South Devon Atmospheric Railways are

Dr. Conneau, the accomplice in the escape of of the London Conveyance Company and Association | Prince Louis Napoleon, has been released from prison, Paddington to Tottenham-court-road (Oxford street | Gerting Ready. - The workmen are proceeding end) at a charge of 3d. each passenger, and from rapidly with the fortfications at Sheerness; the

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS AT JOHNSTONE.—On Tuesday week the wife of a labouring man at Johnstone, DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.-It was reported at gave birth to four children. Three of them lived only

> were all males. Threerenny Omnibuses are now running from the Elephant and Castle, to the Eastern Counties Rail-

Work for the Iron Trade. - About 1,700 tons of states, that the English Government has given no- iron rails, and 600 tons of iron chairs, are wanted for tice that it does not intend to renew the treaty with the works of the East Lincolnshire, now in operation, The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction also notify LORD NORMANDY has subscribed four thousand that they are ready to receive tenders for the supply francs for the relief of the sufferers who have lost of 1,500 tons of iron rails, each rail to be 15 feet in

length, and weighing about 70lbs, per yard. PRINCE METTERNICH.—A letter from Munich, in Odebey, at Lons le Saulnier, stifled himself by wrap- the Cologne Gazette, gives a very poor account of the

Andoven Union .- Two very bulky blue books have just been issued, containing the report from and minutes of evidence adduced before the Commons' THERE IS A LAW IN HOLLAND which obliges the committee, on the Andover Union, and the adminis-GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR £50 -On Tuesday the running match between Brookson, of London,

and Mathews, of Birmingham, came off in the pre-

sence of a large assemblage of spectators, near the Plough Inn, at Wandsworth. The distance was half a mile, and the stakes £25 aside. Mathews won. A CLERICAL MAYOR —The corporation of Appleby have elected the Rev. John Milner mayor for the RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains the Speaker's order for a new writ for Ren-

frewshire, in consequence of the death of l'airick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. OPENED TO THE PUBLIC. The Grand Date of Saxe Weimar has opened to the public his numismatic collection, proverbially the richest of its kind in

Germany.

Polish Salt Mine. - The breadth of the sait mine at Cracow is 1.115 feet, its length is 6,691 feet, and its depth is 743 feet. A HADDOCK was captured off the port of Whitehaven last week, in the belly of which was found a considerable part of a joiner's two-foot rule! It is a

wonder it did not "die by inches," instead of by a THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, which has been weighing lown the Berlin market for several months (says a letter from that city,) has not yet ceased. THE GRAND POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL IS fixed

for Wednesday, the 18th inst. THOMAS MOORE THE POET.—It is said that Thomas Moore, Ireland's most famous poet is on his death-IMPORTATION OF BONES -A vessel arrived from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has brought the large quantity of \$2,320lbs. weight of dry bones.

THE DREADFUL HURRICANE, the effects of which were so disastrous at liavannah, on the 10th, appears cally governments to cut each others throats? Think to have visited Charleston at the same time. A portion of the roof of Trikity Church was blown off Robbery in an Omnibus.—On Monday, Mr. Gerald, and the vessels in the Earbour had sustained great EXECUTION FOR MUTINY .- The execution of Samuel

retiring Mayor, has been unanimously elected for the 17th of September, with all the pomp and circumstance of judicial murder. The culprit had been guilty of some mutinous offence.

FULMINATING COTTON. — The Bavarian government has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cot-

Suspected Murder - A waterman at Davenport, named Davey, is in custody, on suspicion of having

caused the death of a woman of indifferent character, STATUTE OF GODFREY DE BOUILLON.—The Place who had engaged his boat to carry her on board the EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL IN BOHEMIA. The Mayor of Cambridge.—Mr. Charles E. Eger, Oct. 30—This morning the powder magazine, Brown, proprietor, printer and publisher, of the cambridge Chronicle has been clasted mayor of Cambridge Chronicle, has been elected mayor of noise, splitting the doors and smashing the windows Alarming Fires at Limenouse.—On Monday evenof many of the houses. An officer had just entered. His mutilated body was found at 80

unhurt. THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, it is said, is the inof the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a ventor of a new species of marine battery, on the sister of the Duke of Modena is confirmed. The platform system, which can be adopted to all kinds future Duchess of Bordeaux is thirty years of age; of vessels of war. This invention will bear the name of the Prince, and will be tried on board a corvette at present in process of construction.

THE NEW REFORMATION .- At Brunswick, on the 30th uit., a grand banquet, at which there were ISO guests, was given in honour of the Abbe Ronge. Many toasts were given, and among them one to Pope Pins IX.

of the intention to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable the Sewage Manure Company to make drains, tunnels, sewers, &c., under the City. to Barking-reach where reservoirs, &c. are to be formed for the reception of the manure.

THE SEWAGE COMPANY .- Notices have been given

Two children were burnt to death a few days ago at Manchester, in both instances the children had been left without a competent person to take charge THROWN FROM A HORSE. -On Monday, Mr. Champney, inspector of the S division of police, was riding

along Regent-street, when the animal suddenly took

fright, and, coming in direct collision with a hackney cab, the rider was thrown with great violence, several of his ribs were fractured, and his leg broken.
FORGERY BY A POSTMASTER. — A reward of fifty
guineas has been offered for the apprehension of Mr. James Morse, chemist and druggist, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, late deputy post-master, accused of

forgeries to a very great extent on the money-order department of the post-office. THE GAME LAWS .- During the past fortnight, 26 ponchers have been committed by the Buckinghamshire magistrates to Aylesbury House of Correction for terms of imprisonment, varying from seven days up to three months.

ROBBERY IN THE LONDON DOCKS -On Monday at the use of the public, beneath a handsome row of the Thames Police Office, Nicholas Ayres, a labourer, was committed for trial charged with having stolen BATHS IN MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday a special six pounds of sugar the property of the London Dock TREATMENT OF THE POOR. - On Monday, at Lumbeth Police Office, William Stanley, one of those unhappy beings who, in order to obtain a wretched

> pressing the poor fellow, and Mr. Norton discharged him. ANOTHER FALL IN BREAD. - On Wednesday the

THE PROJECT for establishing a Literary Institution of Nottingham on Monday, a question was tion at Southampton is very warmly taken up by raised whether a citizen of the United States can many inhabitants of the town. The subscription set hold that office. Mr. Cripps was objected to on the foot for the purpose has reached £1,4000.
The Chear Omnibus system, which is a novelty in citizen of the United States. The town clerk was of The opinion that that circumstance would be a legal

Loss of £300.—On Wednesday the clerk of an extensive linen draper, in Oxford-street, whilst prothe cotton mills in the district is becoming general, ecceding from that district to Cornhill, either lost or the extent of upwards of £300.

Another Bridge over the Thames.—Application

will be made to parliament, in the next session, for reared a brood of twelve goslings this last summer, leave to bring in a Bill for making a Bridge over the River Thames, near Essex-street, Strand, to the opno doubt produce another brood ere Christmas.
The New Planer.—The present distance of the Marsh and Wall liberty. THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE FOUNTAINS .- On Wednes-

> the cleansing of the fountains. When the water was THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST .- It is stated, on

a College near Manchester will be about £100,000. RAILWAYS .- It is expected that in twelve months The Mayor of Liverpool. - II. Laurence, Esq., there will be a continuous railway communication between London and Abordeen, by way of Carlisle, MR. HARDY, M.P., FOR BRADFORD is in a very dan- and that the distance of 500 miles will be performed in one day. Hornible. - Some eight or nine unfeeling indivi-

with the trial of Janet Campbell, or M'Lel'an for week, by shooting it with guns; but so unskilful THE PENALTY OF BOLTING .- A kinglisher, attempt-

ence to bringing the mystery which envelopes this on the bank of a pool, near Hereford, with the fishalf way down its throat.

never more than twopence. [This in incorrect, for-merly the charge from Edinburgh to Leith was six-elected.

and commenced laying again ten days ago, and will

gerous state of health. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The High Court Justiciary

quitted.

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gentlemen who have formed themselves into a cominquest at Hounslow, from the 7th Hussars," took place at the Blue Posts Tavern, Shoe Lane, Flect Street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the treasurer and secretary, and to determine on the most efficient measures for carrying out the humane belief of the committee. Subscriptions exceeding #30 in amount were announced. The requisite sum is £50, being : 30 for Mathewson, as he has only been in the regiment a few months, and £20 for Cook, who has been ten years in the service. THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE .- On THES-

day a fully attended meeting of the board of directors of the poor of St. Pancras took place in the board room of the workhouse, Kings Road, for the purpese of considering their reply to the recent report of the Poor Law Commissioner in reference to the late inquest on the pauper, Mary Anne Jones, and the general treatment and management of the poor in St. Pancras workhouse. Mr. Churchwarden Howarth occupied the chair, and read the late communication of the Poor Law Commissioners, and in defence of the Board of Guardians. The main points were, that the dietary was established many years ties, and that the dietary of the inmates of the eakum ward was also fixed by them. As to the man Witt—it is alleged that the employment in which he is called short time, and is followed by a relative re-

when he was dismissed from it; the Guardians regret hours, a day's wage is paid for ten hours' work, but the subject. All that you published before was quite the master should have been apply led to the master should have deprived him of any privilege on account of the evidence he gave, but refuse any compensation. As to remedies, the Directors have ordered that all punishments are to be recorded, and copies sent to the Commissioners. The able-hodied poor are to be allowed to leave the workhouse, but shall not be re-admitted without an order from the Board on Tuesday or Friday. The dampness of the shed has been partially removed, and the directory of the oakum room improved, as well as its inmates limited to the number required by Dr. Fane. The esolutions of the vestry, laudatory of the workhouse authorities, and by implication of the Board, having been appended to the reply, Mr, Douglas objected to them as a part of the reply; they were withdrawn, and on the motion of that gentleman, the answer, as amended, was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Poor Law Commissioners. The Board then broke up.

TRETOTAL DEMONSTRATION .- On Monday night a very crowded meeting of teetetallers was held in Exeter Hall. Dr. Oxley in the chair, when, after upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Russell was adopted, praying his Lordship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were writhing inder the effects of famine. . They marched to and In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it possible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits bands of music. It was computed that there were spishadow forth its excellences in his own poetie 4,000 present, each of whom paid an admission fee of

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

There is no better system of warfare than the sas thave appeared in the Northern Star, he begs to anundermining process, especially if the enemy's camp is otherwise impregnable. Many a battle has been Agents are requested to send their orders to the author lost by ill advised and hasty operations, which toMr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean might have been won by patience and perseverance. We tolerated Free Trade more for the power of which it stripped the old feudal aristocracy. than for any immediate benefit it was likely to confer upon the popular army. Every feather plucked from the high flying wing of rampant authority brings it within nearer reach of that arm which has been so long but so hopelessly uplifted in suppliant imploring for justice or even mercy. Upon the same principle we now hail the renewed agitation for a TEN HOURS' BILL, though with the great improvement of machinery, increasing population and diminished custom, we would much prefer an Eight Hours' Bill. However, we do hail the resuscitation of the question, provided it is not once more to be made a stalking horse for some aspiring leader, or the sympathetic plaything of a goodnatured and pliant lord. In short, if the battle is to be really fought, we shall cheerfully enlist in the volunteer ranks, but we will not "march through Coventry" with the feather bed commanders and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who have hitherto marshalled, disciplined, encouraged and led on, damped and halted, the Short Time army. With the noble lord who surrendered his commission when his forces were ripe for action, and with the Short Time committee who treacherously offered to compromise the question without Patent measures, Eight Shillings, the set; the greatest the consent of the forces, we will neither consult. consort or fight. If, upon the other hand, we are summoned by our old and faithful General, who has never deceived or descried us, and under whose bold command we have so often checked the enemy's march, we are ready for the struggle. If Duncombe takes the lead, we will follow, and we tell those most favourable to the measure, that unless those for whose benefit it is sought are thus assured at least of honesty, that they will not exert them-

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

Firstly-It would lessen the hostility of those who now fatten upon the slave toil of the overworked operative, and

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

There is a great charm in humanity and vanity. of justice-and honest vanity as the greatest impulse to useful action. In fact, without those two attributes. humanity and vanity, the popular leader would be but a cypher. Oastler undertook the cause of the Factory operative from humanity, while we feel assured that his honest vanity in being one day the successful actor in so noble a cause, makes him above purchase and above suspicion. Upon previous occasions we have given it as our candid opinion, that Richard Oastler would very much prefer dving upon the floor of the House of Commons, proclaiming labour's triumph and infancy's release, with his last breath, to having the Crown of England placed on his head, as the reward of his treason to his helpless clients. Now this is a large character, a great qualification, and one which should insure for the apostle on his mission that respect due to so much virtue. The Chartists, who will constitute Mr. Oastler's audience wherever he speaks, for the working classes are now Chartists to a man, should bear in mind that PRIVATES MATHEW-ON AND COOK OF THE SEVENTH | the TEN HOURS' BILL has been adopted as one HUSSARS .- On 'iucsday evening, a meeting of the of those immediate changes sought for by the strugmittee for "purchasing the discharge of privates ging Chartists; that it is one of the things prayed Mathewson and Cook, witnesses at the late coroner's for in our national petition; and, above all, that Oastler is its sincere advocate—and therefore are the Chartists bound to give to the missionary of this branch of their creed, all the assistance in their

We shall now proceed to show the immediate and valuable advantages to be gained even by a "TEN idle reserve. It realizes equitable distribution to a certain extent, because, inasmuch as 6,000 persons short time from a competitive reserve into a necessary supply. Secondly, if the hour of labour were regulated by law, as much wages would be given for the working day of ten hours, as is now given for ago, under the sanction of eminent medical authori- the working day of twelve hours, whereas any miner. It is as follows:diminution in the time of the longest working day

ducted from the wages if hands are only ALLOWED equitable distribution, because the manufacturers thousand in every six thousand being brought from the reserve into the ranks of necessity, and the certainty of wages remaining as high, and, in our opinion, very much higher, inasmuch as a profitable that the hours spared from slave labour would be GIN PALACE and BEER SHOP, gives to the Ten Hour's Bill an additional charm—as we believe in e-pecially in that which declares that where there is unhealthy towns of their squalid population, and by LAND QUESTION is now the all-absorbing thought time spared from slave labour would be applied to free labour upon the Land, and which, of necessity, would lead to the establishment of cheap the town population would scamper after a day's slave toil; not trains travelling twelve or fourteen at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or ten miles in twenty minutes. Let us illustrate the position,—it is worth it. Suppose factories to work in summer time from six to four; at twenty minutes past four, the hands would arrive in jog trot at their respective stations, and ten miles from smoke at forty minutes past four, and would be ready for free labour from five till eight, nine, or ten, if they pleased, when they could regale themselves with a most part, from their own stores. Each might have his bit of land, or six, ten, or twelve, might have a plot in common; these would constitute great and powerful Normal agricultural schools, while attachment to the science, and the discovery of the value of free labour, would progressively remove the

factory weed to the free soil. For these reasons, added to the fact that we have now opened a safe market for the expenditure of spare time, and one which would seduce factory slaves from dissipation and idleness, and believing the people themselves see this additional value given prepare for a short struggle and decisive victory, operatives are themselves in earnest.

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

THE COLLIERS AND THEIR STAFF.

IT is a remarkable fact, that the cause of labour, and the success of those who struggle for its emancipation, is ever marred by those who profit by, and management of the Ten Hours' Bill. Upon many occasions we have traced the failure of Trades' Unions to the treachery of idlers, who lived upon the confidence-and something more-of the betrayed, while the present position of Ireland furnishes a wholesale illustration of the fact, so convincing and strong that denial or refutation is impossible. Indeed, the Chartist cause has suffered more from the attempt of idlers to eke a comfortable existence out of popular grievances than from any other circumstance. Upon the other hand, we have just cause of complaint against the labouring classes themselves, who are always slow to see and confess advantages that are gained without convul-

sion, commotion, excitement, and noise. the doings of the collier leaders and lecturers, which were neither to our taste nor calculated to serve the were only checked in the further exposure of much and "dissension is weakness." more that came to our knowledge, by what we must characterise as the weakness of Mr. Roberts, who assured us of the devotion and kindliness of those who hoped to smother our voice in the colliery districts. Indeed, we have of late asked ourselves, Humanity we have ever considered as the main spring of what use Mr. Roberts himself is to the colliers? as we now look in vain for any of those exciting trials and astounding triumphs which kept his name so prominently before the miners, the legal world,

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

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

even withheld exposure when its publication was are to 5,000 what twelve hours are to ten. it would the national cause, whilst, upon the other hand, ourselves compelled to publish the following letter. eloquent, though simple,-convincing, though plain,

HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIB,-If you had allowed was engaged was nearly as possible at an end, duction i wages. That is, if the working day is ten might have spared you fee trouble of again, referring to "eat humble pic."

if the working day is twelve hours, a sixth is demore disasters. Honoured Sir, by union we had become powerful, and by a continuance of our union we to work ten hours. It would lead to a more might have become rich, but it appears that there is always something to mar the success of the poor. As your time is precious, I shall at once proceed with what I would be compelled to give to their hands one-sixth | have to say. I am a Chartist collier, and therefore have more of the profits than they now give; the one a proper respect for Universal Suffrage, and indeed it was by making our delegates the organs of our will, instead of their own sentiments, that we became powerful, but now, sir, will you believe that some of our lecturers and other by the most disgraceful tricks and insinuations. Perhaps, some of them may find it hard to get supported by those disposal of the surplus hands is the one thing for who work, unless they have a grievance to complain of, which labour has most energetically struggled. So, and now that, throughout Lancashire, and I believe Eng- the home market, in all the finer description of fa- manner, as all idea of war and conquest must be land, there is not a single miner in prison, and that then, the employment of an additional sixth not only our union has struck terror into those who used to use benefits those who work at that branch of business, the law as a means of reducing wages, and seeing that but it makes them better customers with all other we have no grievance on that head, some of our lecturers branches. They wear more hats, and shoes, and clothes, eat more, and require more furniture, and nefit by his presence, are of opinion that these Judases thus is the Ten Hours' Bill, in point of sound fact, a are in the pay of the masters, and, sir, they never fail to bestow some portion of their spleen upon whole, entire, and complete labour-question. Again, the Northern Star. Now, Sir, it would be curious as we have more than once observed, our confidence to make a calculation of the amount that Mr. Roberts has saved the miners in wages, and indeed it would be hard to calculate it. except by guessing bestowed upon mental culture and the discovery of at the tenderness of the masters, as but for him the value of free labour; rather than wasted at the we den't know what it would now be, or how many families of victims would depending upon our subscriptions. Honoured sir, if those men succeed in breaking up our union by taking some of the sayings of political economists, and away the only scourge we have over the masters, there mercies of other lawyers, who will all live upon us and a demand there will be a supply, we would hail the sell us, while the Judases will be rewarded for their Ten Hours' Bill as a great auxiliary in clearing the good work. Is it too much then, sir, to appeal to you in order that, through you, the eyes of the miners may be opened, and that our next Conference may speak the sothese means, because we rejoice in believing that the lid opinion of those who work and pay, instead of the mind of those who work not and are paid for destroying us. I trust, sir, that you will not deny us this boon, but of the working classes, and that consequently the afford us the opportunity of speaking to each other through your organ. It is our opinion that Mr. Roberts' triumphs would soon render lecturers unnecessary, and therefore they hope to encumber us with grievances by getting rid of him, and handing us over to the tools of trains to such distances as those districts to which the masters. I hear, sir, that Mr. Roberts has already trust you will condescend to ask him to reconsider his resolution, until the miners themselves have an unbiassed miles an hour, but special labour trains, travelling opportunity of speaking out, as such a step is the very one to which our leaders hope to drive him, and, sir, although Mr. Roberts appears to have more business than he can well manage, I hope he will not be induced to desert us before he gives us an oportunity to speak out for our-

> I remain, dear and honoured sir, One who speaks the sentiments of a large number of our body, Your most obedient and humble servant, A CHARTIST COLLIER.

The above letter requires but little comment.

is precisely similar in character to many that we good supper of their own producing, fresh, for the have recently received. As far as we are concerned, we hurl defiance at the lecturers and leaders, and, as far as Mr. Roberts is concerned, we have but little sympathy for him, because it was he who requested of us not to publish some letters which he feared might tend to damage the character of parties in whom he professed entire confidence. We cannot, however, entirely acquiesce in the desire of our friend, to use our influence with Mr. Roberts; he is the best judge of his own affairs; he is upon the spot—we before attempted to open his eyes, but he rejected our interference, and therefore he must now deal with the monster created by his own good nature. We quite to the measure, we call upon all good Chartists to agree with the Chartist Collier, that it would be utrally around Richard Oastler, to rid themselves of terly impossible to estimate Mr. Roberts' services, their false leaders and inefficient committee-men, to as long as Mr. R. remains in his present position. elect their own officers, to do their own work, and And, perhaps, Mr. R.'s resolution to resign has been formed with the view of allowing the miners the under Duncombe and Fielden, that is, provided the means of judging of his value; which will be speedily discovered, in an abundant crop of victims, full jails, reduced wages, increased grievances, and consequently an increased demand for lecturers. Whatever Mr. Roberts's resolution may be, we think he should abide the judgment of that tribunal to which the working miners appear anxious to appeal. For our part, we would recommend the labouring portion to deal with their priests as bishops usually deal with their's when refractory, by suspending them till they come to their senses. But at all events, if there is to be another conference, we would caution the constituencies against being led blindfold by those "artful dodgers." Of course we do not apply the term, or our strictures, to all; but let it be borne in mind " that one scabby sheep infects the whole flock," and, that "what 's done cannot be undone." The Chartists, we are happy to say, have live upon, the grievances and sufferings which they more gratitude than the miners, for they feel gratiare hired to redress and allay. In a previous article tude to their legal adviser who saved fifty-nine of them, two, three, and four years' imprisonment. But, like all other parties, even the Chartists look slightly upon their triumph, because it was so easily

It is a pity, nay a sin, that any disunion should occur in the miners' ranks just now, the very period at which the masters would hail a breach. From now till the period of contract should be spent in wholesome and friendly consultation, instead of being frittered away in useless and unprofitable wrangles; and let the staff rest assured, that, however they may repudiate our interference, we will, nevertheless, hold the scourge over the refractory, and teach the miners that they can devote the parings from their hard-earned pence to a better purpose than paying their betrayers. The very thing that the masters pant for is, the breaking up of the It is now some time since we published some of union; and therefore our counsel and advice to those who have paid for its preservation, and who have derived benefit from its existence, is to put the interests of those by whom they are paid, and upon | check at once upon the unbridled tongue of slander, whose confidence and industry they live; and we by teaching their lecturers that "union is strength,"

achieved.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

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

In connexion with this subject may be noted the the formation of their society from its infancy to its fact, that the firm of Bright and Son were the first giant growth; from the introduction of the twelve to commence running short time in their extensive mills at Bradford. This is a queer fulfilment of the chronicled their every triumph and exulted in their promises, the glowing predictions of plenty, which the twin leader of the league used to indulge in, We have encouraged their leaders as long as we when describing the results that were to flow from found them honest and persevering, and we have Corn Law Repeal! Mr. Bright has also, at all times. been the most bitter, the most unscrupulous, and calculated to lessen their utility or destroy their the most personal opponent in Parliament of a Ten efficiency. We are ready to admit that they were Hours' Bill. In resisting it he indulged in prophemany of them efficient, zealous, and powerful, in cies as to the ruin which it would bring upon our HOURS' BILL." Firstly, it goes far to realize pourtraying the grievances of their class, while we manufacturing system, quite as confident, quite as the principle of equitable distribution, it equalizes are compelled to say, that they seem to repine at vivid, as those uttered with respect to the effects of the labour market and deprives the master of a large the destruction of those grievances, as if the "rungs" Repeal. Seeing he has so utterly failed in the one were cut from their ladder of promotion. Every case, why should he not be equally mistaken in the sectional triumph gained by labour is a victory to other? We ask him to put this question to himself, for we have no doubt on the subject: at all change the 1,000 additional hands required by every sectional defeat sustained is a wound to the events, we hope "Bright John" will abate that supporting a most extensive trade with England national movement. For this reason, then, we feel swaggering bullying tone, that supercilious air of that its foreign trade is restricted to twenty-three written by the hand of a devoted, but untutored him notorious in the House of Commons. He can't European trade permitted by the authorities of unhappy Poland will be found in our seventh page.

ted raw material, and maintained a moderate dis- rested and philanthropic! criminating duty on imported manufactured goods, change has been most disastrous for them. The beneficial results. At present it is a chaos. Machinery, competition, and selfishness, are its ruling elements, and these effects are such as might No matter, "Peaceably if we may, but forcibly if

" make angels weep." The accounts from Ireland are of a more agreeable character than heretofore. The improvement noted last week has continued. Outrages and other indications of suffering and excitement are diminishing. The works for the relief of the unemployed and starving peasantry are coming into general operation, and at the same time the unexpected improvement of at proaching, we trust that statesmen and legislators, will not see any cause for apathy-but rather, looking back with thankfulness at the imminent dangers they have escaped for the moment, betake themselves in all carnestness to the preparation of measures by which the recurrence of such a season may be in future prevented.

The Gazette of Tuesday contained the long promised Brevet. Promotion has been given to a large lently into contact with the Japanese provincial number of officers in all branches of the service. authorities, in which quarrels may be expected to Three of the oldest Generals have been made Field ensue, whose consequences it would be difficult to Marshals. One of those upon whom this empty honour has beeen conferred (General Nagent) is, we believe, 97 years of age! Of course the public must pay the piper for all this promotion, which is merely another genteel mode by which the aristocracy dip their hands into the public purse, and abstract from thence support for those branches of their family quartered upon the taxes. The fighting privates, the men upon whom the hardships of their profession most heavily fall-for them no brevet is ever gazetted. They live and die under the cold harbours, the employment of this force will be deshade of the aristocracy, by whom they are tyrannized over and nurdered by the lash, under the law of nations;" then will come an imitation of nuthority of a barbarous and stern military code.

expense incurred in raising it to the top of the arch of the free trade civilizers. in Piccadilly, and-worst of all-the conversion of the facile Times to the opinion that it ought to stay again from its elevation! Where this effigy of an overpraised soldier and absurdly lauded statesman will ultimately find a resting place, no one can tell. Waterloo place and the Horse Guards are both named. If we might give an opinion in the matter, it would be that it should be sent to the brass founders to be melted down again, and sold at the fair price of the material, and the proceeds remitted to the Lord Lieutenant to be destributed among the Duke's countrymen. It would be almost the only good they ever got out of him, and it would confer a benefit on the country by ridding it of a monster in metal. We English are not a lucky people in matters of taste. The artistic sense requires educating in us. Had that faculty been developed nationally, such monstrosities as the fountains, pillar and statue of Trafalgar Square, or that last exposed to the face of day Piccadilly, would never have been perpetrated. It would be better for us to let such things alone till we are able to do better, and not make ourselves the laughing stock of intelligent foreigners. When we have acquired the ability to do this kind of work worthless or vicious idols.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

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

the profitocracy, how often have we heard, and read, of late years, the nauscating and lying cant of "the civilising results of trade," and "the peaceful influences of commerce!" This, too, in the teeth of the undeniable facts, that many of "our colonial posour Indian Empire" has its foundations laid in the blood of many nations; and that some of the most formidable wars in which this country has been engaged, have had their origin in the bloody - minded cupidity of our "civilising" traders. Well, the roar of our cannon in the dishonourable "opium war" has ceased but a little time, the last of the plundered Chinese silver has, we may say, but just arrived, Cohden's cant of trade-engendered peace is yet sounding in our ears, when lo, our ever restless profitmongers are already sighing for new worlds to conquer-we beg pardon-for new regions to inoculate with the blessings of English trade and

Respecting the precious project of colonising or shall say nothing now, for the present we shall con- veins the blood of a whole people, and in your souls the fine ourselves to the Japanese question.

European civilization.

For some time past several of the public journals in the pay of the mammonocracy, with the Mornthe Government to send an embassy to Japan, for the purpose of inducing the Japanese government to open the ports of Japan for purposes of trade of this scheme that for more than two centuries tion, headed by Prince Czartoryski, under the name Japan has kept itself secluded from the rest of the of Lord Dudley Stuart. Better informed of the innations af the earth, which is very wrong and should not be any longer tolerated; that Japan has a population of at least thirty-five millions, capable of value of that Czartoryski policy. That the democrats self-confidence and political superiority to those vessels annually, of which three alone are European, and ought to fully certify. who differed from him on such topics, which made and not one of those English; that the little afford that demeanour any longer. Let him re Japan is monopolised by the Dutch, which is, of Just before going to press, we have received some member that his mills are running four days a course, very unfair to England; that the necessity further revelations of the present state of things in us to continue the exposure of some of the tricks that week, that the Corn Laws are virtually Repealed and exists of seeking everywhere new markets for that bleeding land, which it is impossible to find

By the proceedings at a meeting of the Spitalfields of grievances, that while "Young Europe" is anxious Weavers, last Saturday, it appears that the antici- to pay back to "Old Asia" in the shape of an adpations of that body, as to the injurious effects of the vanced civilization, that debt which the former owes late tariff upon their occupation, have been fully to the latter for having first taught her the alpharealized. Under the tariff of 1842, which altogether beta of progress, this obstinate Japan stands in the abolished, or materially reduced, the duty on impor- way of carrying out intentions at once so disinte-

To abolish the evils and achieve the objects above the trade of this district was in a more prosperous enumerated, it is proposed that the British Govern state than it has been known for many years. The ment should send an embassy to the Japanese emperor. This British ambassador is to be instructed French manufacturer has beaten the British out of to conduct his negotiations in the most pacific brics; and the consequence is, that for the present scouted, nevertheless, by way of impressing the at least, that branch is at a complete stand still. emperor with the fact that we are a great and peace Those employed and heretofore receiving good loving people, it is proposed that our ambassador wages, are necessarily thrown back upon the inferior should be escorted by "a first-rate line-of-battle and lower paid work, and there being too many for ship, a frigate, and two or three war steamers." that description of work, the two fold consequence of It is thought that the sight of these accompanilow wages and insufficient employment is produced. ments to the embassy, aided by the remembrance This is a sorry state of things, and unfortunately which his Japanese Maiesty must entertain of the Spitalfields is not the only district in which it exists recent exploits of British-war ships, war-steamers and the weavers of Leigh, Middleton, Macclesfield, troops in the neighbouring Chinese seas, will so and Manchester, join in the same complaint, and operate upon his reasoning faculties, that he will endure the same suffering. It is time that some be induced to abandon the exclusive regulations bold and systematic measures were adopted, by which for more than two centuries past have kept which trade might be placed on a sound foundation, English adventurers out of Japan: at least it is conducted upon rational principles, and conduce to expected that the Emperor will be induced to place "us" on an equal footing with our Dutch rivals. This is hoped for, nevertheless success is doubtful.

we must," is the motto of our peace-loving free-trade civilizers; therefore, they are determined by some means or other to accomplish their ends. "England," says the Morning Chronicle, "has never yet imitated the Knight of La Mancha, by compassing sea and land in quest of enemies; but in the peaceful pursuits of trade there is no limits which it is not ready to pass, and, we may add, no danger which least some parts of the abandoned potatoe crop, and the it is not willing to brave." This is pretty signifiimportation of large quantities of foreign provisions, cant. Again, says the Chronicle, "The neceshave brought down prices. In the lull which is ap- sity of seeking everywhere new markets for our goods, will henceforth lead us perpetually into the neighbourhood of Japan, to traverse its seas, to circumnavigate its coasts, and to encounter its native traders; even on their own thresholds. Lack, moreover, of provisions, or stress of weather, will from time to time force us into its ports; so that our mariners, in that pugnacious temper of mind produced by expected ill-usage, will be brought vioforesee." It is not at all difficult to see what is meant by these surmises. If the "soft-sawdor" of our Ambassador, aided by the "war steamers," &c., fail in effecting the desired results, then the mask will be thrown away. English ships well manned and armed will attempt to carry on a contraband trade, in defiance of the Japanese government; they will rather pick a quarrel than seek to avoid one; in all likelihood force will be had recourse to by the Japanese authorities to expel the intruders from their nounced by the English as "an outrage against the the Chinese war, with the usual results. Such we After all the fuss about the Wellington statue, the | may safely shadow forth as the "peace programme"

Here we must pause; we shall, however, return to the subject, and in a future article will endeavour there, the Queen has expressly ordered it to descend to inform our readers something of the people of Japan, and the reasons of their government for e xcluding the abomination of European trade.

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

It will by seen by our "Foreign Intelligence," that simultaneously with the revival of the Chartist agitation in this country there has commenced an Electoral Reform Movement in France. We have one fault to find with the French Petition, it asks for nothing definite. It demands a reform of the present infamous system of representation, but does not specify what sort of reform. This word reform may mean anything, from universal suffrage to the veriest fraud which would find favour in the eyes of a rascal like Thiers, or a humbug like Barrot. A national agitation which resulted, for instance, in the clearing out of the Government officials from the Chamber of Deputies, would be called a "reform," but such a "reform" would make no sensible difference to the people if the suffrage was conwell, we shall perhaps at the same time have ac- fined, as at present, to some two hundred thousand quired the moral faculty of discerning where honour the haute bourgeoisie. In fact there is no reform of should be paid. Instead of erecting statues to of the representation short of Universal Suffrage bloated sensualists, and lucky soldiers, we may which would be worth the while of the people of find worthier objects in the long roll of philosophers, France struggling for; and we venture to predict philanthropists, and political benefactors which dis- that anything short of that will fail to rouse tinguished our history. At present the instinct of the enthusiasm of the French people. No doubt hero worship works blindly, and expends its force on there are plenty of good-meaning temporisers who fear to excite the prejudices of the middle class by hoisting the flag of Universal Suffrage—but we tell such that the middle class are too cowardly and too selfish to effect any change for the better. As for the working men, they would be fools indeed to give their support to any movement that had not for its object their direct emancipation. The national sovereignty is proclaimed in the French Petition, but that there may be no illusion, no mistake, let that phrase be defined; let the French people be made to understand, that the national sovereignty means the investing of every male adult with all the rights of man and of the citizen.

We take the following from the Rèforme of the

It was several days ago rumoured that endeavours vere being made to throw on the soil of Algeria numbers of those noble exiles whom Poland has confided to our keeping until her final deliverance. A general, himself a Pole, has, it is said, undertaken to march them sessions" have been achieved by violence; that into Africa, where they might take a part in those unfortunate campaigns, the wretched wastes of our squan-

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

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

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

To the above noble exhortations of our French contemporary, we can add from our own information ing Chronicle at their head, have been worrying at that these endeavours of General Rem and of the French government, are not the first of the kind. Twelve years ago this same line of policy was pursued against the Polish soldiers at Woolwich and with this country. It is argued by the advocates Portsmouth by the agents of the Literary Associaterests of Poland than we then were, the French democrats at that time appreciated, as now we do, the of Poland concur with them on this subject, but are more severe in their condemnation, is a fact we can

Some painfully interesting information concerning Ex lish goods; and, finally, to sum up the catalogue room for this week, but which shall not be lost sight station?

betraved.

The 29th of November, the anniversary of the

Polish Revolution of 1830, is 'approaching—should

not the occasion be honoured by a popular demon-

We read in the Daily Journals, that M. Rossi,

the French Ambassador, who has returned to Rome.

has been instructed to recommend the Pope to

be moderate in the introduction of reforms and

to endeavour to conciliate Austria. Of course;

when was Louis Philippe trusted that he did not

beiray? The Pope appears to be what the trai-

tor of the barricades never was, an earnest and

an honest man, and, therefore, Louis Phillipe will,

if he can, rain him. The Pope has only to en-

ergetically persevere in the course he has hitherto

pursued, in defiance of Austrian menace and Gallic

perfidy, and the blessings of a regenerated race

and will continue to have, his reward, in

ucurses of hate and bisses of scorn," from the

people he has wronged and the nations he has

P.S.-We have no certain news of the state of

things in Portugal. According to the National,

General Schwalback, after having obtained a slight

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE,

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

WORCESTER. Adoption of the National Petition .- On Tues day evening, a public meeting was held in a large and commodious room in a mill, near the quay, for

AND THE LAND. the purpose of adopting the National Petition to Parliament, praying for the enactment of the People's Charter. Mr. Young, a working man, and a Democrat of many years standing, was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a above interesting topics. brief but appropriate speech. After which he introduced Mr. P. M'Grath to the meeting. Mr. was unanimously called to the chair. He said that

M'Grath spoke for an hour and a-half in an eloquent strain, laying bare the workings of the present system of Government, and urging the principles of the People's Charter as the only effectual remedy. The National Petition was spoken to, and supported by Mr. T. Clark, who developed the plans of the late Convention, for carrying on the moral

warfare with the Government, in a highly satisfac-The Petition was unanimously adopted. After which, thanks were voted to the chairman and the two speakers, and the meeting separated.

HANLEY. ADDPTION OF THE NATIONAL PRINTION. -On Wednesday evening, a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the "Christian Brethren's" Mr. Henry Foster, an old and staunch friend of the popular cause, was unanimously chosen to preside, and after making a few observations upon the duty of the people at the present time, he called upon Mr. Edward Humphries to move the first reso-

lution, as follows :--That this meeting considers the present system of representation as unjust; inasmuch as it excludes 6.7ths of the population from the privileges of the Elective Franchises, and that we therefore petition parliament for the

People's Charter, whole and entire. Mr. Maitland seconded the resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. Thomas Clark, and unanimously adopted. The National Petition was proposed by Mr. J

Richards, seconded by Mr. J. Yates, supported by

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

LIVERPOOL.

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

THE LAND.—On Friday evening the spacious Music Hall was again occupied by a numerous audience, to hear discourses from Messrs. Clark and M'Grath on the land, the value of its acquisition by the working classes and the efficiency of the means employed by the Chartist Co-operative Land Company for that purpose. Both speakers at Herringsgate, whom he had brought to the meetacquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of ing at his own expense, to exhibit his books, Mr. thanks of the meeting having been awarded nem. con. to Mr. Smith, the Chairman and the lecturers, the meeting separated.

STOCKPORT.

On Sunday evening last, we had the most numerous meeting that has been held in this town for some years past, to hear an address from Mr. T. Clark on the all important subjects of the Land and the Charter. The chair was ably filled by Mr. J. Mitchell, who opened the meeting by stating the minute entered as paid for in that book, that had purpose for which they had assembled, intimating at not been earned? the same time, that if any statements should be made in the course of the evening to which any party might feel disposed to take exception, that every facility would be afforded for discussing the disputed point. He expressed the pleasure which he experienced in introducing their old fellow-townsman, Mr. Thomas Clark, to their notice. Mr. Clark commenced his discourse by a brief review of the present social position of the working classes, arguing that as long as its present constitution remained unaltered, go long would they be dependent upon the whim and interest of others for their employment, which, in his opinion, was the most damning feature of the political economy of the age. He afterwards proceeded to propound the principles and objects of the Co-operative Land Company and concluded an energetic and eloquent address, by soliciting all those who took an interest in the welfare of their country to come forward and take up shares in the glorious redeeming Institution to which he had been calling their attention.

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

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

Having been apprised by Messrs. Clark and should be held here, we immediately set to work and obtained the Town Hall for the desired meeting. Tuesday evening last, at the appointed time, the hall was filled with a most attentive audience. Blinkhorn was chosen to preside. He briefly intro. duced the subject for consideration, and then called upon Messra. Clark and M'Grath in succession, who delivered discourses replete with facts and reasoning, demonstrative of the cause of the famine now afflicting Ireland, the distress that assails the people of England, and proving the possession of the land by the people, to be the only remedy for the mass of grievances which misrule makes the lot of humanity.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

ter, the meeting broke up.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

Mr. C. Doyle lectured here on the 30th ult., to a The subject was "The rise and progress of the Charfainted. Mr. Horton, surgeon, said he had attended tist Co-operative Land Company." Mr. John Kindeceased. She died from pleurisy, which might ross, a staunch Chartist was unanimously called to them comfort and contentment, and a fair market have been accelerated by violence. The Coroner the chair. After reading the bill convening the for their labour. (Loud Cheers.) So enamoured said the case assumed a serious aspect, and adjourned meeting, he called upon Mr. Doyle to address the was he of the Land plan, that he sold out his share

slaughter against Richard King, the younger, Sarah in an able and convincing manner, and compared Green, and Jane Somner, his sisters," and Mr. the condition of the starving operatives of this country with the happy condition of the people in the island of Guernsey. He also gave several instances of the capabilities of the land of this country, which Thursday shortly before midnight, an alarming fire appeared to give general satisfaction. His lecture

> riends, Messrs. C. Doyle and James Smith, secretary, Glasgow. The members, their wives and daughters, and a few more triends, sat down to the

table, when James Smith, of Glasgow, was called upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the evening's amusement with a political song. Toasis, songs, and recitations went on until ten o'clock, when Mr. Doyle gave a splendid account of O'Connorville. The company then broke up at eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the evening's cntertainment. On the 3rd inst., Mr. Doyle delivered a very instructive and satisfactory lecture, subject. "the

Charter, the National petition, and the vecessity ef

Robertson, and seconded by John Kinross, when Mr. noble minded man. The large room was very taste- and seconder, and supported by Mr. Farris, w. Doyle was called upon to support the resolution, and fully decorated. After the table had been relieved did so in a masterly style in a speech of an hour and of its cumberous weight, and the cloth removed, Mr. a quarter's duration. The resolution was put and James Higson, a veteran in the cause, was called on carried without a dissenting voice. P.S.-Mr. to preside, and Mr. W. Aitken acted as vice-chair-Dovle's services in this district have done much good man. The chairman opened the meeting in a very pathetic speech, by reminding the meeting of the important and solemn purpose for which they were met, and concluded by giving-"The people, the source of all legitimate power.

This toast was responded to in a very eloquent address by Mr. Samuel Marsden. Song--"Sweet Freedom adien," by Mr. J. Ryder. The chairman then gave-"The immortal memory of Henry Hunt, the man who never deceived

drank the toast in solemn service. Mr. William Aitken responded to the toast in his

usual style of oratory. He concluded a speech of about three-quarter's of an hour by passing a high culogium on the person of Mr. Hunt. Song-"The Life and Death of Henry Hunt," by

The chairman then gave-"The Northern Star. the People's Advocate.' Responded to in a very able speech by Mr. Samuel

Song—" Liberty Tree," by My, James Bardsley. The chairman then gave "The memory of those who innocently feil on the Field of Blood, August 16th, 1819, while peaceably assembled to assert their country's rights, by petitioning the legislature for a Reform in the people's House of Parliament."

Recitation—"The Peterloo Massacre," by Mr

Song-" Peterloo," by Mr. Edward Hulme. The chairman then gave "Feargus O'Connor Esq., the never-ceasing friend of the people, and

successor of Henry Hunt.' Reponded by Mr. Samuel Hadfield in a very praiseworthy address.
Song—"Henry's Ghost," by Mr. John Ryder.
The sixth was "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and the

People's Charter, and soon may it become the law of the Land.' Mr. Clark, printer, delivered a very sensible address on this subject, which was much applauded. Song-"In Wiltshire Fair a Child was Born," by

fames Ashworth.

The chairman gave "A speedy restoration to their ative land of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis." Mr James Higson ably spoke to the toast. Trio-"Frost. Williams, and Jones," by Messrs itken, Radcliff, and Clark.

The chairman then gave "The memory of our ate townsman, Thomas Cook, and all the illustrioudead of all nations, who have contributed to the cause of Freedom.' The toast was very feelingly responded to by Mr.

Edward Hilton, of Hyde. Song-"Exile of Erin," by John Stafford. "The Seer of Ashton Moss," was recited by the Host, Samuel Walker. And other Recitations and

Songs were given in the course of the evening. The company separated at a late hour highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTEE.

Brother Chartists .- It was noticed in last week's Star that the Committee had voted to Messys. Davenport, Richards, and Smart, and Mr. Eliis, ten hillings each, being the whole of the money in hand, with the exception of 31. 3d. This left the claims of others totally unprovided for, though they have had no assistance since the 16th of September last. We ask you are we not placed in a very unenviable position? with no funds, and in the receipt of heartrending appeals that would indeed "Soften with pity mens hearts of flint." As a specimen, we con sider it necessary to make the following extracts from a letter received from that Veteran Patriot, Smart, of Leicester, previous to our last remittance of ten shillings. He says.

I have not been favoured with any remittance for nany weeks past. This is rather unfortunate, especially to those who like myself are almost wholly dependant upon it for support. I have during that time experienced more severe hardships than I ever did before,

After alluding to the wretched state of the stockthan 4s. a-week for the support of themselves and families, the heavy headed patriot says :-

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

We consider comment on the above, necessary. Think seriously, and act promptly. Signed on behalf of the Committee JOHN ARNOTT.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. O'Connor, Treasurer; Mr. John Shaw, Sub-treasurer, 24. Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, East: Mr. Thomas Martin Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho Mr. Thomas Clark, Secretary, or by the Sub secretary, John Arnott, 8, Middlesex-street, Somers Town, London. All Post-office orders sent to the Sub-secretary, to be made payable at the Post-office, Battle-bridge.

SPITALFIELDS.

On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Railway Engine Coffee-house, Brick-lane, by Henry Mills, on the Distress of Ireland, which gave great satisfaction to all present.

ROCHDALE.

On Sunday last, we had an excellent meeting of shareholders of the Land Society, Benjamin Rudman in the chair. Various propositions were discussed with good feeling and discrimination, for the Delegate to lay before the forthcoming Conferencethe meeting was adjourned to Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when all members are requested to attend on business of importance.

On Saturday evening last, a Tea Party was held in the Chartist room, to celebrate the birth of that immortal man, Henry Hunt. The room was neatly set out with banners and portraits, and after the good things of this life had been dispensed with, the company enjoyed themselves to a late hour, by singing patriotic songs and reciting appropriate pieces, when all separated highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

SWINDON.

On Friday, the Committee went five miles, fter six o'clock in the evening, to a village, called Wanborough, and addressed a very attentive meeting, and at the close, we enrolled eight members. VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE MARYLE-

BONE VESTRY. At the meeting of the Anti-Enclosure Association held at Investigation Hall, Circus.street, on November the 5th, the following resolution was unanimously passed :-

"That this meeting deem the conduct of the Vestry in rejecting the memorial, signed by 102 parishioners, on the ground that Parochial thoroughfares is not Parochial business, highly censurable, and this meeting

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

At the weekly meeting of the Registration and "That the books with the address now read, be at once issued, and a vigorous effort be made to get posses sion of the funds, so that we may not be taken by surprise at the next General Election."

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

hereby censures it accordingly."

The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operativ-Land Company, intend to commemorate the first holding of the Land Conference in Birmigham, by a public tea party and ball, on Monday, December 7th The Committee have engaged the People's Hall for At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of the purpose, and a first-rate band. Conductor, Mr. Thursday shortly before midnight, an alarming fire occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down was discovered burning upon the premises in the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas. Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the Board of Directors, together with the delegates, profits at present arising from the agency of the will attend. Tea to commence at 5 o'clock. Danced the profits at present arising from the agency of the will attend. The flames original transfer occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, the Board of Directors, together with the delegates, profits at present arising from the agency of the will attend. Tea to commence at 5 o'clock. Danced the satisfactory is the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, the Board of Directors, together with the delegates, profits at present arising from the agency of the will attend. Tea to commence at 5 o'clock. Danced the satisfactory is a substantial transfer of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas. Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down Bilston, held on Sunday evening, November 8, Lucas Fearus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery in the chair, it was resolved that the local transfer of the occupied nearly two hours in delivery in the chair, and the occupied nearly two hours in the chair, an he Land and the Charter. profits at present arising from the agency of the will attend. Tea to commence at 5 o'clock. Danc-Public Suprem.—On Saturday, the 31st ult., at Star be devoted to the relief of the Veterans, Widows ing at half-past seven. Tickets for the tea party may seven o'clock, in the hall, an excellent supper was got and Orphans. Persons desirous of taking the Star be had at the following places. Walter Thorn, up by the Committee of the Land Company, for the from the Society, may give their orders to Joseph news-agent, 111, Rea-street; Mr. Smith, Ship Inn, purpose of giving a hearty welcome to our tried Linney, White Horse Inn, High-street, Bilston. Fellows, Red Lion, Smallbrook-street; Thomas Walker, Hair-dresser, 345, Sumer-lane; Robert Marshal, 50, Hill-street; Mr. Davenport, Mountstreet, St. George's; J. Spinks, Lancaster street; Lucas Morrison, Edmond-street; and all the Committee. SOMERS TOWN.

On Sunday evening last, the usual meeting of this locality was held at the Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Mr. Charles Burton in the Mr. John Arnott, the delegate to the Veterans,

Orphans, and Victims Committee, fully decailed the state of the finances of the said Committee, and havconded by Mr. Child.

unanimously agreed to. We earnestly recommend other localities to do likewise.

Mr. A- Pettit las been elected delegate to the forthcoming Conference. BRIGHTON,

A Democratic Supper was held at the Artichoke Inn on Monday November 9, to commemorate the birthday of the immortal Henry Hunt. The supper was well provide by the worthy host, Mr. Akehurst. Mr. II. Mitchell presided on the occasion, and was supported on the right by the veteran Mr. Flower, and on the left by the veteran Mr. Ramsey, both in excellent health and spirits-our worthy host occupying the vice-chair. After ample justhe people." The meeting rose and uncovered, and tice had been done to the good things of this life, the cloth was cleared, and the public were admitted to enjoy the conviviality of the evening; Mr. Mitchell again took the chair, and Mr. John Page the vice chair. Several patriotic songs and recitations were given between the following toasts and sentiments :- Mr. Flower in an energetic style gave-"The Soverei, nty of the People, drank enthusiastically.

> mmortal memory of the late Henry Hunt, Esq , and all departed Patriots." Drank in solemn Silence. Mr. Page rose, and in a short and pithy address gave-The health of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq , the People's Parliamentary Champion; long may be live to advocate the rights of the industrious classes." Drank with all the honours.

Mr. Woo lward in an appropriate speech gave-" The

Mr. John Davey, in an address replete with sound sense, gave-"The health of Feargus O'Conner, Esq., the indomatable advocate of the rights of mon-may be ive to see the people possessed of their political and social iberty." Drank with enthusiasm.

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

Jompany." Cordially received.

heir permanent relief."

Mr. George Hoppy, in a feeling and telling address proposed-"The Speedy return of Frost, Williams, and ellis"-which was heartily drank by all present. Mr. George Giles in an able manner submitted the next oust- Prosperity to the Chartist Co-operative Land

Mr. Flower proposed in an impressive manner-"The Northern Star, and the whole of the democratic press." After which Mr. Woodward speke a few words in favour of the Borthern Star, Douglas Jerrold's newspaper, and the National Reformer, nothing the altered tone of the Press n general, and was followed by a few remarks from Mr. Williams, when the toast was cordially drank.

SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS. The following resolution was passed at a meeting

of the Spitalfields Bread-Siik Weavers Branch of the United Trades' Association, held at the White Horse, Hall-street, Bethnal-green :-Resolved,- That we recommend the Central Committee of the United Trades' Association to take into their scrious consideration the condition of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

Small-Ware Weavers of Tamworth, with a view to

GREAT ACCESSION OF STRENGTH IN AND AROUND Nottinguam.—Messrs. Buxton and Ward, since their appointment as agents in this district, have been ndetatigable in their exertions. They have recently visited the coal mines of Kimberly; on their second visit on Saturday last, assisted by Mr. Wolley, upwards of 100 members enrolled their names. On the same day Messrs. Buxton and Ward, attended the Lace Makers and Frame Workers, of Chilwill and Attenporo' and after delivering of able and eloquent addresses, a goodly number of members were enroiled

On Sunday, November the 8th, the Lace Makers of Nottingham, met at the Assembly Rooms, Broad Marsh, when Mr. Gimblett, one of the Board of Directors, of the United Trades Association for the Employment of Labour attended, and in an eloquent iddress, stated the objects and practices of their association, his address was much applauded, at its close many questions were put, and satisfactorily inswered by Mr. Gimblett, after which upwards of 600 members were ladded to the roll of the National

On Monday, November the 9th Mr. Gimblett attended a meeting of the Framework-Knitters of Arneld, and addressed them at considerable length, after which upwards of 50 members were enrolled

On Tuesday, a large meeting of the Silk Gieve Makers was held at the King George on Horseback, at which Mr. Gimblett also attended; the result was the adhesion of the Nottingham Glove Makers to the National Association. At the above meetings. vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Gimblett for his able addresses, and the satisfactory manner, in which he answered all questions. Mr. Gimblett's mission down here was to set the

frame-work knitters to work, in which he has sucociation of United Trades, for the employment of abour in agriculture and manufacture tingham Committee recommended Mr. John Clark. of Kent-street, Kent-place, as agent, the recommendation having been assented to, Mr. John Clark will attend to enrol shareholders, and give all and every information required, respecting the Association for the employment of labour, at the "General Ferguson." Barker Gate, every Saturday evening, rom eight till ten o'clock.

RUINOUS FIFECTS OF FREE TRADE .- On Saturday

evening, a Meeting of the committee of the Spitalfields Silk Weavers' was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Waterlee Town, Bethnal Green, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the United Trades' Association, and to concert measures for preventing the utter annihilation of their trade. which during the last few months has been materially injured by the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Free-I'rade Tariff. A number of weavers of the district considered that the interests of the body generally would be best promoted, and their rain prevented. by an immediate alliance with the United Trades' Association; but an impression having gone abroad that this institution was, if not directly based upon, at least inoculated to a large extent with Free-Trade principles, the Spitalfields operatives repudiated all connection with the association until their views regarding Protection to British Industry were explained. The deputation stated that the United Irades' Association did not test its members by either Protective or Free-Trade principles, but was and the prevention of strikes, by a reproductive employment of the capital of the trades; their object, however, in attending, was not so much that evening to explain its objects or principles as to concert with their f. llow operatives the means necessary to be taken at the present moment. Several speakers addressed the meeting, showing by voluminous statistics, that ever since the introduction of Freefrade measures in 1824, by Mr. Huskisson, the

Mr. Morrs said: The weaving trade had always prospered under protection, and whenever that proection had been withdrawn it had decayed. It had been often said, that when trade increased wages would also increase; but let them remember that in the year 1814, when they had protection, which allowed the weaver 4s. per yard for ten-hundred velvet. there were entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, 1,504,235lbs. raw silk, 29,233lbs. waste, and 580,505ibs. of thrown, making a total of all sorts of 2,119 974lbs., but that in the year 1844. when the trade increased and the returns showed that there were enterned for home consumption of raw silk 4,021,808lbs., of waste, 1,775 858lbs., and of thrown sitk 4,010.385 bs., making a total increase as compared with 1814 of more than 4 000,000 ibs., the wages of the operatives were reduced 50 per cent-(Hear, hear.) The reduction likewise applied to other articles of manufacture. In the year 1797 there were 23,000,000lbs, of raw cotton worked up. and in that year the wages of the oreratives were 26s. 8d., and the consumption increase t till 1841, when the increase was 528,000,000 of lbs. and then wages fell to 5s. 6d. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded by expressing his opinion that the establishment of local boards was much called for to ameliorate the condition of the miserable Spitalfields

Mr. Ferdinando also ably addressed in similar ar-Messrs. White and Slater stated their conviction was that until the people had the power of making

their own laws by the enactment of the Prople's Charter, the same complaints would have to be repeated. It was by the monopoly of legislation that the wealthy classes were enabled to crush the industrious, and they were sick of any agitation which did not aim at conferring political freedom of the people as an indispenable portion of any measure for the improvement of their condition. (Cheers) A resolution was passed requesting the attendance of a deputation from the United Teach's Association on Saturday evening the 21st instant, for the pur-

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE -The Monitour A gerian of the 5th inst, announces a melanchoty catastrophe. On the 3rd not, the river Aurach, swellen by the rains of the preceding day and night, overflowed its banks and deluged the lower part of the plain of the Motidian. Seven of the eleven houses which com-

pose the village of the Maison Carree were carried away to the torrent, with everything they contained. The loss of life is ascertained to amount to twentythree persons drowned, and the loss of property is

an hour, the mangled remains of the unfortunate dethe most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly and acquittal of the most unremitting exertions of nearly acquite a chartest quite and acquittal part of the most quite a chartest quite a chartest quite a chartest quite a chartest quite and acquittal part and

advantage at Viana, much exaggerated by the Goremment Journal, met with a severe defeat before

Erora, and was compelled to fall back towards Lisbon. This victory, the news of which was immediately spread abroad, at once drew into the movement all the district that the royal troops had occupied. The forces commanded by Das Anias and Sada. Bandiera, had advanced in good order to the gates of the capital. The steam frigate Gorgon, from Monte Video, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, having on board the British Commissigner, who has totally failed in the efforts made to mediate between the belligerent parties; Rosas having refused to come to terms, unless the blockade

state in the River on their departure. To Keaders & Corresponden is.

whilst his army remained in the province of the

Oriental Republic. The officers of the Gorgon re-

present that matters were in a very unsatisfactory

RAENSLET .- Mr. Hunt's exposure of the Whigs sh lappear in our next number. 6. W. W. -- No room. J.P. Bradford, Wilts .- Received.

merit, .re on the whole not sufficiently good fo publi-G. Godf and Sheffield, asks, "How much did the Whigs when last in office add to the expenses of the nation by way of retrenchment?" The sum total is what we

W. F. Barchead. - The lines, though persessin !some

have no means of ascertaining, but Mr. G. may form someidea of the "tottle of the whole" by ascertaining a part, that he may do by referring to Mr. Hunt's exposure, which we intend to give in next Saturday's MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- To the Editor of the " Northern Star. -Sir: I called attention a short time ago through your valuable paper, to the Municipal Elections, and am sorry to see such a bad account of Chartist determination. Only two attempts, and triumphantly successful in both. Is there only one Ward in each of those towns, Manchester and Sheffield, or are the Char-

tists too apathetic to attempt others? Are there no other towns in England where there was a chance of doing something? It is useless to say no interest is taken in such things. The Whigs and the Tories take interest enough in them when a Chartist is brought among thirty or forty Liberals and Tories! Enough to be laughed at and succr'd at, but powerless for any practical purpose. For instance, a petition for Frost, Williams, and Jones, or for the Charter. Look at the exposure of the Manchester Corporation, by Mr. Dixon, and then tell me whether they have not a great power in influencing the opinions of various persons, to whom they can dispense their patronage. I ask why, then, should working men, who pay a great deal of money directly, and all of it indirectly; for where would it come from without their labour-why should not they take some share in distributing it? They could find men quite qualified to fill the places held by Whig and Tory backs, who would, perhaps, further the ends of the working men, in assisting to obtain M.P.'s for the Beroughs, as Municipal Councillors The 1st of April is another opportunity, of which, I think, the Chartist body ought to avail themselvesviz. by returning Guardians to the Poor Law Boards. Look at Keighley for what they can do, and have done, and then think what a CHARTIST Board would do. By inserting the above you will oblige an eight-years-and

half subscriber to your valuable Journal, and Commercial-road East. JOHN SMITH, Welton Daventry.-We never received the letter to which he referred. W.H.F., Plymouth.—If the methodist preacher is such a scoundrel we think the girl has gained by the loss,

and would recommend her not to attempt to bring him to the scratch. A Subscriber. The father is liable for the debts of his ANDREW BATTERAM, Eye, near Peterborough .- It would

be impossible for us to satisfy every person as to every rule of the land plan. J.C.II —Yes, his residence constitutes settlement. Dencan Sherbington, Glasgow .- Mr. O'Connor presents his kind regards to his good friend, and pledges himself to visit Glasgow after the Land Conference.

ferred to the Directors. THE REPORT OF MR. HUMPHREY'S SPEECH, delivered last Wednesday week, only reached us on Thursday, (this week) too late for insertion. LAMBLEY, Notts .- Thanks for the communication, we

JOHN BURGESS, Cheadle,-His application will be re-

as we have paid quite enough for libels. C. Dolle.-Received-Thanks. RUBERT TURNBULL.—Press of matter compels us to postpone your communication till our next number. As Isish Chartist .- The song to the air of "St. Pa-

ROGER SNOW .- We really cannot interfere in the case,

shall look to it.

parody on "The Minstrel Boy" may some day be used, should circumstances warrant. J. SEEVINGTON.—The person whom you have addressed knows nothing of the "Commissioners' Report." He will inquire if any other person connected with the

trick's Day" is too imperfect for publication. The

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO THE FORTHCOMING LAND CONFERENCE.—In the Midland Counties district of which Mr. Astell of Leicester, is the District Secretary, Northampton, No. 1, 60 members, and Northampton, No. 2, 11 members, are accidentally omitted. Ma. CAMPBELL, Cardiff.—We know nothing of the letters

you spoke of, your present communication we have forwarded to Mr. O'Connor. 2. Suffe, Killaloe.—The "Dialogue" between Dan and his son John, shall have insertion.

FALL OF THREE HOUSES AT OLD BROMPTON, AND Loss of Life,—On Thursday evening between the hours of five and six o'clock, the utmost excitement

was created in the neighbourhood of Pe ham-square. Old Brompton, in consequence of the sudden falling of three newly erected unfinished houses, situated on the south side of a recently formed thoroughfare, known as Alfred place, Pelham-square. It appears that about a quarter of an hour previous to the occurrence upwards of twenty men were employed on the premises, but in consequence of the approaching darkness not permitting them to continue their work they, with the exception of three, left the buildings. James Hashey, William Monney, and Patrick Sullivan, were the names of the three individuals left at work. They were engaged at the top of the premises Baker immediately issued his warrant for the apprepreparing some scaffolding, when they were called upon by a fellow-labourer, named Mullinford, to come down, for the house was falling. The men, however, unfortunately, disregarded this warning, and merely replied that they were not so easily made fools of, Sullivan was then about to descend a ladder, but before he had but before he had crash, immediately followed by the falling of the adreached the bottom the house fell in with a loud Joining house on the left side, and also the partial from thence to the upper story, seizing in their profailing of that on the right. The workman who was gress upon a considerable quantity of the stock in descending the laddder was pitched heavily forward, trade. Intelligence was despatched to the engine by which he sustained numerous very serious wounds likely to result fatally. His companion Monney, by London Brigade, County, and West of England some means, escaped almost unhur:, but Hashey was buried in the ruins, and from the nature of the fail was doubtless instantly killed, and it being quite dark by this time, the street being but indifferently lighted with gas, no efforts could be made to recover the body of the deceased. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday, several persons, fancying they heard groans proceeding from the ruins, ventured upon stock in trade, and the building, that nearly an hour groans proceeding from the ruins, ventured upon them, and were about to raise some of the fallen wes lost before the fire was extinguished, and not before considerable injury was done by fire and water timber, when another portion of the already half deto the premises and their contents. molished house gave way, and fell with a heavy crash, and a brick falling on the head of a labourer named Hawkins, he was knocked down and very se-Ferely wounded .- Friday morning, at day break, a number of men commenced clearing away the ruins, and, after the most unremitting exertions of nearly

RECEIPTS OF THE CHART ST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY. PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1. £ .. d. MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARKE'S TOUR.

Hyde, per J. Hough ... Stombridge, per G. Evans Birmingham, per W. Thorn Plymouth. per E. Robertson ... Sunderland, per H. Haines Dewsbury, per J. Rouse Worcester, per M. Griffiths Nottingham, per J. Sweet Lambley, per J. Sweet Manchester, per J. Murray ewcastle-on-Tyne, per J. Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Leicester, per Z. Astill Todmorden, per J. Mitchell perhay, and Glasgow, per. J. Smith Will repay his efforts. As to Louis Phillipe, he has, Liverpool, per J. Arnold

SECTION No. 2.

Stockport, per T. Woodhor J. Smith, Aberdeen Trowbridge, per G. Eames Birmingham, per W. Thorn Sunderland, per II. Haines Dew-bury, per J. Rouse Worcester, per M. Griffiths Nottingham, per J. Sweet Lambley, per J. Sweet

Gripplegate, per J. E Cartwright Swindon, per D. Morrison Manchester, per J. Murray Drovisden, per Denny, per D. Cram ... Torquay, per R. II. Putt Newcastle on Tyne, per J Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Bradford, per J Alderson Leicester, per Z. Astill was first raised, which could not be complied with Glasgow, per J. Smith. Birmingham (The Ship), per J. Newhouse Devizes, per J. Stowe .. Exeter, per F. Clark

Oldham, per W. Hamer

Kilmarnock, per J. Dick

Garndiffeth, per T. Phillips

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

Retford, per T. Dernie Hyde, per J. Hough__.

W. P. Roberts T. Roberts M. A. Roberts M. Roberts, jun. W. P. Roberts, jun. Miss E. A. Hopkins

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1. SHABES. Westminster - 0186

Camberwell - - 0 3 0 Carrington - Bath, per Franklin 2 4 5 Scarborough -Carrington -Colne, per Hey - 0 2 6 Oxford - -Rochester, per Willis 0 1 Burnley, per Law-- 1 0 9 Hull SECTION No. 2. Birkenhead Stalvbridge -

Brassfounders' Arms Burnley, per Law-Tell's Brigade Rowbridge -- 1 12 0 Mr. Clitheroe hlamens Bromsgrove -Charles Guillian - 0 5 0 Westminster - 0 17 10 Do., G. Goddard - 0 10 0 Market Lavington, Daventry Lynn, per Bunton 0 10 Somers Town 1 erth - 3 15
Shiney Row - 3 15 Do., David Craw-John Edgar Brooks 1 6 Lambeth - - 2 11 James Elphinstone 0 10 Stafford, Harris - 0 2 Oxford -Dockhead, J. Orrell 0 Thomas Hodges - 0 10 Rochester, per

G. March Shrewsbury, Ireston -Bothoirencester -Foleshill, Coventry 1 1 0 Shoreditch TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr. Wheeler

Birmingham, per

Pare -

Square Buckley - 0

Thomas Smith

Charles Owen

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler, 131 12

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER MR. O'CONNOR. EXECUTIVE. Henry Booth, Birmingham VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. VICTIM FUND. Birmingham, per W. Thorn ..

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Manchester -0 10 Horncastle - - 0 1 Swaffield - 0 3 0 Tillicoultry -- 0 12 6 REGISTRATION FUND. Mr.

- 0 0 6 Swaffield VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND. Mr. Swaffield - 0 0 3 Mr. D. Crawford - 0 1 FOR WILLAMS AND JONES. Wootten-under-T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

The 1s. acknowledged last week from Whittington and Cat, for the National Charter Association, should have The sub-Secretaries and others are requested to notice, that Thursday, Dec. 1st, is the last day on which payments can be made, to entitle shareholders to be placed

in the bullot at Birmingham on December 7th. All levies must be paid prior to that date. Persons paying to the General Secretary or Treasurer, are requested to send their levies in Postage Stamps. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. SLOP-WORK AND DESTITUTION .- On Wednesday an inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen years. The body lay in a small-back room at No. 17,

George-street. Limehouse-fields. The room presented bare walls, no furniture but a single chair, and a few broken articles of crockery. It appeared by the evidence of several witnesses, that the mother of deceased, a widow, with two other children, of whom deceased was the eldest, obtained their living by making lop waistcoats and were in great distress. Not being able to pay 12s. 6d. for five weeks' rent, the landlord distrained, and took every article of furniture they were possessed of; on which occasion a row took place, and the son and two married daughters of the landlord beat the deceased, saying, "You -, take that." She subsequently said the case assumed a serious aspect, and adjourned inquest meeting.

the inquiry. On Thursday the adjourned inquest meeting.

Mr, Doyle explained the principles of the Company plan.

hension and committal to Newgate. FIRE IN PARKER STREET, DRURY LANE .- On 16, Parker Street, Drury Lane. The flames origin engines arrived, preceded by a couple of escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. Plenty of water being immediately procured from the mains of the New River Company's works, the firemen at once brought the branch of the Holborn engine to bear upon the flames,

partook, on Thursday, of an entertainment at members at the next general election." The Hall Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, in commemoration of was filled to suffocation, numbers could not gain adthe institution of trial by jury, more especially as mission. The lecturer was heard with the greatest connected with the trial and acquittal of Hardy, attention, and created quite a Chartist revival.

to the cause of Chartism.

CHARTISM—THE FAMINE IN IRELAND

The South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriarsroad, said to be capable of accommodating nearly 2000 persons, was densely crowded on Monday evening last, to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor upon the Mr. Denis Devayne, a prominent Irish Repealer.

as an Irishman he felt highly delighted at standing so high in the estimation of Englishmen as to be called upon to fill so distinguished a situation. Great praise was due to Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the Mr. James Ashworth. kindly feeling that at present existed between the workmen of the two nations. (Loud cheers.) (At this moment Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, and was loudly greeted by the loudest acclamation, and which was repeated with redoubled energy when he ascended the platform.) The Chairman continued, as his illustrious countryman, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, had now arrived, he did not think it would be serving the cause of Chartism were he to address them at any length. From the feeling now abroad, he was satisfied that Mr. O'Connor would soon be back in his native land, Old Ireland, taking the lead in the Abraham Matley. movement to which his exalted patriotism and eminent talents so justly entitled him. (Loud cheers.) Yes, in spite of little John O'Connell, who recently exhibited the matchless effrontery of ordering the Dublin remonstrance, with its long list of signatures, embracing a large majority of Repeal wardens and a host of volunteers and associates, to be thrown into

the Liffey. (Hisses and groans for him.) Yes, in spite of him and all the tools of faction, circumstances now in operation told him that Feargus O'Connor would soon head the Repeal cause in Ireland—(tremendous cheering)—and then would Chartist principles prevail, when no place-hunting dicta tor would dare attempt to stiffe public opinion. (Renewed cheering.) He was proud to see Englishmen and Irishmen in that hall combining in their endeavour to restore to his countrymen their long lost rights. (Great applause) Ile, an Irishman, presided over an English meeting to night, although by-the-bye, it consisted of a majority of his own countrymen—(cheers)—and he was happy to say that the compliment had been reciprocated as it were by anticipation, as an Englishman presided over an Irish meeting at the Temperance Hall, Clement's Lane, last night. (Loud cheers.) Thanking them for the honour done him, he would now introduce their long-tried champion, the eminent advocate of the rights of labour, Fearous O'Connor. (We have received a report of Mr. 10' Connor's speech, cover ing nearly torty slips, closely written, and which

we regret being compelled to subject to the same fate

as a host of correspondence, which would require

another Star to publish.)

Mr. O'Connor spoke at great length, and was received by his own countrymen with a general warmth of national enthusiasm, especially when he mentioned his resolution of raising the standard of Repeal once more in Ireland. When Mr. O'Connor had concluded a powerful address upon the above topics, he called upon Mr. Hook to substantiate his charges of men being paid for over time at Herringsgate, and that the Society's property was made away with. Mr. Hook did not appear, however, but addressed a letter to the chairman, expressing his determination to reply to his own calumny in the star: but up to this hour (Thursday), we have not received Mr. Hook's communication. Mr. O'Connor then called upon Mr. Cullingham, the foreman the audience. Mr. B. Dix made some inquiries respecting the society, which on being answered by Mr. Clark, he expressed himself fully satisfied. The or letter, was entered in the account by him; the long, and that many of them do not average more practice was this: Mr. Cullingham sat at a desk with the account book before him, and entered the amount paid to each man, and for what purpose. Thus, all that was in the book Mr. O'Connor did pay; but there were many pounds not in the hook

> not been earned? Mr. Cullingham-Certainly not.

I now ask Mr. Cullingham, continued Mr. O'Connor, if a pound's worth, or a crown's worth of the ociety's property has beeen made away with?

which he also paid. Now, he asked Mr. Culling-

ham if there was an hour, a quarter of an hour, or a

Mr. Cullingham-No, nor a farthing's worth; and he and Mr. O'Connor had often remarked, that they never saw property so well protected. He would not even allow a carpenter to take a few shavings home in his basket, and Mr. O'Connor had even the shavings collected, and gave them to a poor cripple, who earned his livelihood by baking a little bread. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor saw Mr, Dowling, the overseer of bricklayers, upon the platform, and he now appealed to Mr. Dowling, whom he had not seen for some time, whether, in his department, over time

was paid for or any property was wasted? Mr. Dowling-On the contrary, if a quarter of an hour or even ten minutes were lost, the men were obliged to make it up, and if bricks were counted after 6 o'clock it was usual to allow a little extra time, but Mr. O'Connor saw them counted himself and would only allow the exact time; and further, I would hve discharged Hook several times myself if it had not been for Mr. O'Connor's interference. (Loud

Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor resumed-Now I'll tell you, there's the book, and the labouring class never saw such an account of their money before, even to the farthing, and no sundries, and when I am satisfied to answer M'Grath, that they were desirous that a meeting the charge of every pedling blackguard, and to spend my whole time, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and my whole fortune and Mr. | health in your cause, the least that I have to expect is protection against the ruffians whom I employ for

charity. (Loud Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for Duncombe, the Land and the Charter: three for Smith O'Brien. Young Ireland and a Repeal of the Union: three for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the Northern Star, after which the meeting was dissolved. We should have mentioned that at the close of the meet-Votes of thanks having been given to the lecturers | ing, a fine jolly looking fellow and a tectotaller, and chairman, and three hearty cheers for the Char- mounted the platform, and said he came to enlighten them a bit upon the subject of the Land, he knew a great many men, near Whittlesea, that had less than two acres of Land, and never wanted to work a day off it-and he knew a countryman of Mr. O'Conpor's, that had two acres and had 7 of the finest pigs that you would see in a day's walk, and he never works off the land; but mind, he couldn't have pigs and drink too for his money, for he's a teetotaller,-(Loud Cheers,) so if drunkards failed let them not lay the blame upon the Land plan, as every man that's sober can do a great deal more than Feargus O'Connor has told them, and he has no pity for a drunken man. The Land, he assured them, from experience, was the only thing that could afford in a Building Society and took out one in the Land

Chartist Antelligence.

GEORGIE MILLS. A resolution was adopted at the late Convention,

agreeing to raise a sum of money for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of those patriotic exiles-

Zephaniah Williams and William Jones. An appeal was made a short time ago on behalf of Mr. Frost, which has been kindly responded to, therefore we think in fairness to the other two exiles, who are now suffering for the same purpose, that it is nothing more than our duty to carry out the resolution of the Convention, we have called a general meeting, the and have chosen three of a committee to act in preparing subscription sheets, to be left open one Trial by Jury.—Some seventy or eighty gentlemen assisting our Champion, Mr. Duncombe, with twelve partook, on Thursday, of an entertainment at members at the next general election." The Hall that all the different localities will exert themselves Radley's Hotel. Blackfriags in commemoration of was filled to suffocation. numbers could not gain adin a similar manner.

Spitalfields trade had been declining.

guinents, on the subject of Free-trade.

pose of more fully discussing the subject.

enormous. Less of Life on the River .- On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a boat on the river opposite ing made an energetic appeal on behalf of its objects, the Thames Tunnel steam-boat pier, in which were concluded by moving that 5s, be voted from the funds three youths, named George Somers, William of this locality in support thereof, which was se- Hawkins, and Edward Brotherson, run foul of a heavily laden ceal barge, and was instantly capsized. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Hust's Birtupax.—On Saturday, November 7th, a large number of the admirers of the principles and person of the late immedial Henry Hunt met at the disposal of the Veterans, Orphans, and Viegorian Results in the water, and the disposal of the Veterans, Orphans, and Viegorian Results in the water and the disposal of the Veterans, Orphans, and Viegorian Results in Results in the water and the water at the disposal of the Veterans, Orphans, and Viegorian Results in Results i

Trades' Movements.

RULES OF THE JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS ASSOCIATION, As passed at a Public Merting of the Members, the 31st

of October, 1846. 1st. That this society be called the "Friendly Society of Journ-ymen Weavers."

2nd. That the object of this society be to assist the Union alie idy in existence, to protect our wages to the utmost of our power, and to see that the 'householders act justly to each member of this society. 3rd. That as soon as we get properly organised as

local body, it shall be the duty of the committee to take into consideration the propriety of joining the National 4th. That this society be governed by a committee o

nine persons, including president, secretary, and treasurer; and that the president shall have the power to cal the committee together when he shall think it necessary to do so, and a majority shall have power to transact

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

6th. That the entrance fee be twopence, and contribu tions as circumstances may require, but not less than one penny per week.

7th. That in the event of a strike taking place, sanc tioned by this society, each member who may be under the necessity of leaving the town in consequence of such strike, shall be entitled to a certain sum of money to be hereafter decided on.

Sth. That a registration book be kept by the secretary of this society, wherein shall be entered an account of al jubs to be let in the 'own or neighbourhood, such infor mation to be obtained of the members at the weekly ne tings. 9th. That any member of this society shall be allowed

to examine the registration book by paying one penny to the secretary for his trouble in keeping the book. 10th. That the secretary of this society be authorised to keep a correspondence with the various manufacturing towns in this country, in order to afford all possible information to any member of this society who may be

either desirous or compelled through want of employ-

ment to leave this town. 11th. That this society meet to transact business every Monday night at seven o'clock. 12th. That the books be audited every three months

the auditors to be appointed at a public meeting of the 15th. That all lodge business be closed by ten o'clock. SHEFFIELD.

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

PERSECUTION OF BASKET MAKERS.

Sir,-Silence hitherto has been a cloak to the overbearing intolerance and persecution of the Master Basket Makers in this kingdom, and, especially, Robert Raynes, of Leicester, chairman of the masters' union. In the month of August last, the United Basket Makers held a conference at Manchester for the purpose of revising the association's laws. I was delegated by the Leicester and Northampton district to attend the said meeting, for which offence I was immediately discharged from workrascal, and kept the men in a state of disc diately issued circulars through the country, calling a Master's Conference in Birmingham, on the 5th of October last, at which neeting they passed the following

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

That the members of this union do pay after the rate of sixpence himself and for each and every man in his employ for contingent expenses, as often as the committee shall levy, to the secretary of the branch or district who shall remit the same to the general treasurer. That Mr. Robert Raynes, of Leicester, be the general treasurer, and Mr. W. Watts, of Nottingham, general That the committee shall consist of the several secre

taries in the districts. That the United Society of Journeymen Basket Ma kers have resorted to an expedient, at once dishounour able and unjust in the case of the late strike at Wolver At that town a demand was made for considerable advance in the rate of wages, this the masters refused to give. To effect their purpose, the jourmaterials, a shop, designated a "bee-hive." This shop is now occupied, not by Wolverhamptrn men, but strangers, the men having nearly all resumed their work. meeting recommends that the committee do render such pecuniary assistance to the employers of Wolverhampton as sha'l enable them to undersell the journeymen's shop, as it is, it will be the means of effectually, and for ever preventing the recurrence of such dastardly and mean

Such "dastardly and mean att mpts,"—what is there that is "mean" in working for themselves? If it is yourselves, and "overthrow these designs" of masters 'laugh and grow fat" at your expense. Teach rights. Let them work for theirselves-you for yourwill undersell me when I go into the market if it cost him £500. Mr. Raynes has accumulated his money by the meanness of selling his own goods.-let us now accumulate by selling our goods instead of merely selling our labour, when we shall be able to compete with their ill-

Leicester, Nov. 5, 1846.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES replies to the questions asked were satisfactorily received. The following resolution was carried unanimously:-"That the Rope Makers will be materially benefitted by adhesien from this night."

nailers and employers, relative to an increase of prices works sent a deputation with the purposed list to the three employers in that village, leaving the same for again called for a reply, when the Messrs. Fairbairn objected to some of the items in the men's list, and furnished them with a list, which they offered to pay from Monday, the 9th of November. This list contained a ployers in the village, requesting an interview. This the Messrs. Fairbairn immediately assent d to. At four o'clock, the meeting took place. Mr. Fairbairn, during further improvement in trade, when they would give another advance, which terms were accepted, the mediators assuring them the association only sought, by peaceful statements had appeared in print respecting the price charged for coals, and showed from his book that the price charged by him to his men for coals was-large, per cart of 16 cwt., 10s. 6d.; small do., 3s. 9d,; and that he, therefore, gets no advantage on that head.

Two other employers sent a verbal refusal to the notes of the mediators requesting an interview, and one of them discharged immediately, without previous notice, one of the deputation, therefore their men are remain ing out, to be employed by the association.

PAISLEY.—Wednesday.—A meeting of the Trades of Paisley was held in the Socialist Hall, when Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture, which was well received. At the suggestion of the lecturer, a committee was formed of one from each trade, to organise the trades of Paisley into a district of the National Association, who are to

BARRHEAD.—Thursday.- A meeting of the Block Printers was held at the Public Hali, Barrhead, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, who gave every satisfaction. them. The porter was charged with impropriety to- 1 say, then, Sir, when the Rev. T. R. Malthus, A resolution was unanimously passed that the Block Printers of Barrhead join the National Association. A committee was then formed to carry out the resolution

and get up meetings of the other trades. Paisley.-Friday.-A general meeting of the Block Printers and Nailers of this town was held at the Chartist the committee call another meeting for a second lecture, situation.

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

THE CARPET WEAVERS OF KIDDERMINSTER have preented the following testimonial to their employers:-Gentlemen,-We, the Carpet Weavers in your employ, eg most respectfully to lay the following memorial before you, hoping you will give it your serious consideration. Owing to existing circumstances, we consider it a duty incumbent upon us, in justice to ourselves and our families, to solicit you for an advance of wages. We ples of manern "philosophy," should potatoes be the think, Gentlemen, when you consider the depressed state food of millions? They now acknowledge in terror, think, Gentlemen, when you consider the depressed state and our families have to undergo, owing to the high price of provisions and other necessary articles, that you | rights more urgent than the landlord's claim. Com. | the tenderest and most humane disposition which ever will give us that attention which the importance of the mon sense has warned them oft-they would not lissubject demands. We appeal to you as fellowmen and as | ten ; but now, the conceited elis have fallen into the Christians to assist us in our present degraded position as poverty is the chief cause of the evils which afflict us as in acts, to deny their avowed principles, they stoutly a body. We ask you to help us to remove the cause, by maintain, in words, that they were right. placing us in the same position we werein 1827. You must be aware that for a man to find his family the necessaries | all, I explain the unchristian, and consequently antilabour, instead of having a partion of his time for the and liberal philosophers" found their shallow, loose, cultivation of those faculties which distinguish man from the brute creation. We have a mind as well as a body, which requires food for its development and support, without which man will ever fall a prey to ignorance and | tive Constitution. cupidity. As monopoly and restriction are passing away, and we are entering on a new era in our history, all we ask for is a share in the general good; and that you, in your new arrangements with the Merchants and Consumers of Carpets generally, will adopt such measures as will allow you to raise our wages, so as to enable us to give our children at least a suitable education. It ers. It is to be found in the first number of the is not direct from you that we ask for an advance, but from the consumer through the medium of you, our employers. We are encouraged to ask for an advance from the answers which the carnet Manufacturers of the north gave to their men, when making a similar request upon the Brussels and Scotch, (having obtained upon the the national industry from its natural and profitable pur-Scotch,) which was, that if the Kidderminster masters could be induced to give it, they (the carpet masters of cognised by the statesmen of this country; and partly to the north) would readily comply, as it would make no stimulate industry (with the view of meeting the heavy difference to them, providing all masters would raise charges of the government and debt of the nation,) and alike, as they could then meet equally in the markets. partly, perhaps, from a conviction of tardy injustice of Having said this much, gentlemen, we leave the subject | the measure to that party whose interest had been, and | land" to speak for himself, only expressing my opifor your consideration, trusting you will take a benevolent and christian-like view of what we have laid before you .- We ask it not as an act of favour but as a matter

of equity. We remain, yours respectfully,-THE CARPET answer this day fortnight, as they now appear before

THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUT .- We think it right to woolcombers against their hands, as set forth in the and who, it is stated, are about to increase very consider- following statement, read at the recent public meetably the number of their machines. It is stated that the ing held at Keighley, which was presided over by

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

combers for working 12 successive hours per day will not average above 10s, per week, and after deducting from this sum the expenses of rent, fire, soap, and candles, which at a low calculation cannot be less than 3s. 6d. per week, he has only 6s. 6d. left to provide himself gating the beneficent truths of 'The Wealth of and family with meat, clothes, and other necessary The want of workshops has driven us to the necessity that Dr. Adam Smith doubted the truth of his own

of following our employment at our own homes, and most frequently in our own bed rooms. This circumstance, the recognised oracle of the Free-traders, and that from the close nature of the employment and the effluvium arising from the comb-pot, the oil, soap, and wet may safely search for the foundation of their "bewool, produces disease amongst us and our families to nificent" principles. ing under Mr. Raynes, he stating that I was "a Chartist an alarming extent, and it has been proved, from an in. vestigation lately made in Bradford, that the average of Raynes, to counteract the exertions of our union, imme- life is less amongst the woolcombers than amongst any other body of workmen in the kingdom.

In nine cases out of ten when a young man gets marwith, and he frequently gets into such difficulties, by furnishing his house and providing himself with the necessary articles he may want, that he seldom or ever Adam Smith says:recovers from the effects of his outlay.

The difficulty of supporting himself by his own labour makes it always necessary that his wife should either situation grows wretched indeed. The labour of himself and wife then becomes so neces-

sary to prevent actual starvation, that family and houseovertaken by old age, sickness, or any of the thousand casualties to which we are liable, he is compelled to assumed by Dr. Adam Smith-the belief in the unspend the last of his days in an union bastile, with- erring perfectiou of his man, his very selfishness out ever having known the comforts and pleasures of a being esteemed his most important virtue.

and a variety of other necessary expenses, are high, and ral "school, would, most likely, smile at my folly; that we are confined entirely to our bare wages. We not so, the Bishop of Oxford. He cannot assume to have no plots of ground, no conveniences for keeping population, and we shall challenge any man to prove that

To improve this our miserable condition by an ac want and privation could inflict, and we are now depending entirely upon the charity of the public.

KEIGHLEY, Tuesday, Nov. 10th.—The position of the colcombers remains nearly the same as it was last his own order. week. Lund's weavers continue out, and appear determined to remain so till their employer agrees to do Some of them make a regular practice of walking round schemes, in the search of his own advantage, as would their support; and their orders to the hands are now issued out in nearly the following terms:-- "If I can this from the Holy Bible. I have often witnessed find any person in this factory collecting money for either themselves, or the combers, or producing a book for that and every day's experience, by Sir Robert Peel's depurpose, I will instantly dismiss them from my employment: and if I find any overlooker allowing such a practice, I will dismiss him also." The combers and weavers are now busy enrolling themselves in the United Trades' Association, the combination of their employers having proved, that henceforth the tyranny of the manufacturers will have to be opposed by something stronger than local unions and casual support.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th .- It will be recollected that last week the mill hands of Mr. William Lund turned required by the former. On their arrival, the several out on behalf of the combers, almost immediately after a party of the Anti-Wages League waited upon a magistrate to know if they could not send the turn-outs to prison for leaving work without a fortnight's notice. The magistrate said, such a thing might be possible, but that to make bread "cheap" to the poor; and its oppoit would be very cruel and imprudent to send some hundreds on that account. They then wanted to know if, in case they stopped all their mills they could not demand considerable rise on all sizes, still there were some sorts | a party of soldiers to protect their property and the peace the men were not satisfied with. It was then agreed of the town. He told them that that also was possible, money to their combers than the soldiers. This morning the Leaguers are posting up notices to run their low wages, and that provisions were dear, and hoped the double purpose of doing with less combed wool, and any other:" and "give up the perusal of "The they would get cheaper before the winter, through foreign of preventing their workpeople from having anything to spare for the combers. They have always been bitter ble difficulties, obscurity and embarrassments in opponents to a Ten Hours' Factory Bill; but it appears they are not so much opposed to the Short Time measure when it suits their own purposes.

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

> WAGES IN PAISLEY .- The Glasgow Examiner states that though trade is brisk at Paisley, the weekly average of the weavers' wages does not exceed seven shil- Free-trade school, to whom it is necessary that I

KILMARNOCK.—The staple trade of this district is at present in a very depressed state.

QUARREL AMONG WORKHOUSE AUTHORITIES .- Mr.

made, at the request of the board of guardians, an investigation into a quarrel between the master, matron, schoolmistress, and the porter of the Loughborough Union workhouse. It appeared that it principle which formed the main argument of the originated in an avowed personal dislike on the part essay were Hume, Wallace, Adam Smith, and Dr. make arrangements for the lecturer to address the several bodies.

The object of the Block Pring Thursday A meeting the Block Pring Thursday A m portunity of annoying the governess, and inciting man and society which at that time excited a consithe schoolchildren to dispute her authority over derable portion of the public attention." wards the female paupers by the matron; and he, the bright luminary of the nineteenth century, in retalization, charged the matron with having per-discovered this naked avowal of an unnatural and suaded a lunatic pauper to prefer gross and talse anti-Christian dorma, he no longer parlied with render the access to food easier to the poor, they

Correspondence.

FALLACIES OF FREE TRADF.

[Under the above head Mr. Oastler has addressed letter (the concluding one of a series) to the editor of the Morning Post. The entire letter is very lengthy. needing him to send him word at least a week before we have, therefore, been compelled to omit a few of the least important paragraphs.]

Six-" It is along lane that has no turn." The self styled "philosophers" have had a wearisome run, whon-bounce they have tricken their shallow pates against a heap of rotten potatoes! There they are aghast—at bay—a standing monument of the folly and wickedness of forcing the people "to live on the coarsest sort of food." Why, except upon the principit they digged for the poor! Still, though forced,

I shall render my country good service if, once for of life it requires him to be wholly occupied in physical social principles on which the modern "enlightened and selfish scheme, which, for so many years, they have been substituting, bit by bit, for that old, e.mpact, and substanial fabric-our universally protec-

> I have Mr. Cobden's testimony in reference to the authority of Dr. Adam Smith. Nothing can be more conclusive than the evidence furnished by Mr. Cobden, in that memorable passage which I have before quoted, and which I now repeat, that it may be more firmly impressed upon the minds of your read-

Anti-Corn Law Circular, and is as follows:-At length, however, the obvious truths which Adam Smith, Ricardo, and others had so clearly demonstrated, that those restrictions and prohibitions upon trade tended, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to divert stits, into artificial and less productive channels, were restill is, lost sight of by the advocates of monopoly-the consumer, the principles of Free Trade were adopted and openly avowed by the Liverpool Administration. From that time the question of the justice or injustice

f the Corn Laws assumed a new shape; it is no longer P.S.—Gentlemen, your memorialists will call for an one of doubt to the honest inquirer, but presents itself the reverend author has honestly developed the prinsimplified and divested of every difficulty. All attempt to carry us back in our discussion of the subject beyond the period when the principle of Free Trade was applied to the manufactures, commerce, and shipping of Great Britain and her colonies, should therefore, by sedulously avoided as supererogatory, and calculated only to mystify what has, from that time, been a plain and unembar. rassed question.

> This is evidence sufficient to prove that Dr. Adam Smith is one of the recognised leaders of the new leader, may be gathered from a quotation from Mr. Jobden's " England, Ircland, and America," where the lucky agitator says:-

"We have our Banksian, our Linnean, our Hunterian societies, and why should, at least, our greatest commercial and manufacturing towns have their Smithian societies devoted to the purpose of promul-Nations ?" No matter, as I have in a former letter shown,

theory. There can, however, be no doubt that he is the 'Wealth of Nations" is the book in which we If, then, that book contains a most important

before; they cannot be too often repeated. Dr.

"Every individual is continually exerting himself whatever capital he can command. It is his own comb along with him, or labour in a factory, two very advantage, indeed; and not that of the society, that improper occupations for married women; but when he he has in view. But the study of his own advantage, becomes the father of two or three children then his naturally, or rather necessarily, leads him to prefer that employment which is most advantageous to the society.

I would not misrepresent Dr. Adam Smith; I would rather urge the admirers of his creed most carefully to analyse his great work, and, if they can, of unrestrained, unregulated action-Free Trade. I think they will search in vain. Nay, I am persuaded, on reflection, it is evident that the principle of free action can only be defended on the premises

Were I to ask Mr. Cobden or Sir Robert Peel, if a scheme, founded on a principle that is so utterly at -they, being mere politicians of the modern " Libebe a mere politician. He dare not, even in the House of Lords, divest himself of his sacredotal character. He is a Bishop of the Church of Christ. The Right Rev. Prelate may not defend a principle that is contrary to the fundamental d ctrine of Christianlty—the fall of man.

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

I believe that man is a fallen, selfish, ignoran being, and that every unregulated and unrestrained action of his is fraught with evil-that, if left with (which, by our Constitution, must be part and parcel of the laws of the land), instead of preferring such be advantageous to the society, his selfishness would lead him to injure all for his own benefit. I learn

it. I am not to be convinced against Bible truth, claration that Mr. Cobden has established a contrary truth; or by Mr. Cobden's assertion that Dr. Adam Smith has "clearly demonstrated" another fact; or by the Bishop of Oxford's doctrine enunciated in these awful words—' Be he labourer or be he farmer, what is it that makes him valuable to those above him? It is competition;" or by a shoal of smirking Manchester men chirping "Free Trade is com-

Sir, this is a serious question. It will be found to be so, before England has done with it. It is essenwhat manner of spirit that of Free Trade is. We have been assured that Free Trade was the only way nents have been denounced as persons who wish to principle of Free Trade, with an avowedly good harvest, corn has risen to an alarming price. The speculators could, if they would, tell us why. Well might Mr. Francis Horner, the greatest statesman in the Free-trade school, when speaking of Dr. Adam Smith's theory, describe it as-' A popular, plausible, and loose hypothesis, as good for the yulgar as Wealth of Nations,' on account of the insurmountawhich the reasonings of the fifth chapter are involved;" declaring—"that discovery that I had not

question—so clear as supererogatory!" There is still another acknowledged master in the

should refer. He had carefully studied "The Wealth should refer. He had carefully studied. The Wealth of Nations," and baving traced the principles of Free Trade from their native place, the selfishness of man, and having a more astute mind than Dr.

Bull for his able and zealous services on benalf of the operative classes; and concluded by recommending the operative classes; and concluded by recommending the operatives to be actuated towards their employers be it remembered, the whole period has been one of and one another by a spirit of godliness and phienunciate the natural result of the free and irrespon-Weale, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, has just sible principle, and feared not to work it out to its inevitable result.

The Rev. T. R. Malthus states :-"The only authors from whom I have deduced the

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

We are told, by high authority, that we must judge of actions is proved to be, banishment or death! Have I placed the Rev. T. R. Malthus in too Lords :—

May I step aside for one moment, and do justice to

most learned, a most able, and most virtuous individual, whose name has been mixed up with more unwitting deception, and also with more wilful misrepresentation. than that of any man of science in this Protestant country, and in these liberal and enlightened times. When I of the trade generally, and the consequent suffering we by their acts, that the poor have a right to live—that mention talent, learning, humanity, the strongest sense rents must yield to labour's due-that poverty has of public duty, the most amiable feelings in private life, man was adorned with-when I speak of one, the ornament of the society in which he moves, the delight of his own family, and not less the admiration of those men of letters and of science amongst whom he shines the first and brightest - when I speak of one of the most enlightened, learned, and pious ministers whom the Church of England ever numbered amongst her sons-I am sure every one will apprehend that I cannot but refer to Mr. Malthus. The character of this amiable man has been foully slandered by some who had the excuse of ignorance, and by others, I fear, without any such palliathat branch of learning has been worthy the name of a love thy neighbour as thyself."

> Again, when Lord Brougham apologised for the ignorance of those eminent statesmen "who framed the statue (43) of Elizabeth," which established by law the right of the poor to live on their native soil, his Lordship said :-

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

exalted the Rev. T. R. Malthus.

Malthus." I shall permit that "most enlightened, learned, and pious minister of the Church of Engnion, that it will require all the cunning and sophistry of his clever eulogist to reconcile the principle of the Rev. T. R. Malthus with the Word of God, or with the books of that Church of which he was a minister. Still, I am bound to acknowledge that ciple of Free Trade, and has faithfully described its result, assuming always, that Dr. Adam Smith's "loose hypothesis" is correctly described by Mr. Cobden. Nothing can be more clear than the fact, that upon

the testimony of those two great masters (Smith and Malthus) of the new "science" of "liberal and enightened political economy," the sole benefit to be erived from the practice of that "science" is for the rich — cheap corn, cheap clothes, cheap dwellings, school of "philosophers;" that he is esteemed the cheap everything for them; but nothing for the poor.

The Rev. T. R. Malthus himself shall describe the share of the poor in a society that submits to be governed by the Free principle. He says, "A man born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents, and if society does not assisted at the meeting. Several clergymen and mawant his labour, has no claim of right to the smallest | nufacturers were also present. portion of food; and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast there is no vacant cover for him. She tells him to be gone; and will quickly execute her own orders if he do not work upon the compassion of some of her guests. If those guests get up and make room for him, other intruders will immediately appear, demanding the same favour.'

Ilaving "got rid" of these troublesome and unbidden guests, the state of society will be exhibited, growing necessity, from the great increase and high perciples of the Holy Bible, it will be proved that the pounded by Dr. Adam Smith, and explained by the argument, human labour; that long hours, though at foundation of the free system is anti-Christian. To Rev. T. R. Malthus—the advantage, of all being first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found establish this most important fact, it is only needful secured, by the selfishness of those who use their to be very injurious both to the person and pucuniary in- the measure that justice so sternly demands; and genethat I should make a very short extract from the capital for their own benefit; ergo, the infants, the terests of the parties employed.

"Wealth of Nations." I have extracted those words aged, the maimed, and the "surplus able-bodied Mr. T. HAWKYARD, an open labourers, whose services the rich "do not want," will all "BE GONE!"

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

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

and Marcus are inconsistent with Smith. Strong confirmation of the correct interpretation of Malthus is turnished by the fact that the "liberal and genlightened" statesmen of the Free Trade school, had avowedly determined to reduce his as Earl Fitzwilliam said, "a step to no Poor Law at

That those "wise men" had resolved to reduce 'the ulterior projects" threatened by Lord Brougham, that determination is proved by the secret instruction given by a "liberal and enlightened" Government, to its officers who were entrusted with commendations :---

allowances, but not to enlarge them. After some further suggestions, there are the fol-

owing:—
"After this has been accomplished, orders may be quantity, until that mode of relief was exhausted. gulations enforced."

cious recommendations dare not avow them in Par- it would indeed be unlike "the old king," if his hear liament. The late William Cobbett, M. P., for were not warmed and his tongue were not loosened. Oldham, had caught a glimpse of them. He challenged Lord Althorp to deny their existence. The tion of the condition of the factory workers at Mannoble lord was silent. When, afterwards, John Walchester, Bradford, and Leeds—talk of the parks at ter, Esq., M. P., for Nottingham, declared that | Manchester! Who were the persons most ready to such secret instructions had been given, Sir James subscribe to the promotion of such objects but those Graham acknowledged that "he had a faint recolling factory masters who had been most opposed to a Ten lection of their existence." The Duke of Welling Hours' Bill? Talk of a society at Bradford for the ton (who must then have felt ashamed of his connection with the philosophers") stoutly denied that ing houses! He wanted to get them to their mo such instructions had ever been given. Mr. Walter ther's home. (Hear.) Who supports such projects? had, however, obtained possession of a copy of them, Why those very persons who were once opposed to and, to his immortal honour, he produced it in the the Ten Hours' Bill. What did this prove? It House of Commons, thereby he tore the mask from proved that those parties had a conviction in their assertion with falsehood, since the triumph of the the poor, and paved the way to the repeal of the in- interests—against their pockets. The e parties, he human enactment founded on the recommendation trusted, would yet come out, and, yielding to the of that diabolical secret document. Let it never be kind feelings of their nature, support any measure forgotten that those instructions, and the new Poor | that would seem to be for the advantage of the fac-Law (as a step to no Poor Law) are just, if the prin-ciple of the free action, maintained by Dr. Adam foundation of the Ten Hours' Bill was laid in trou-Smith and the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are founded in

Mr. Cobden truly states "The principles of Free every succeeding Government has been loosening the -(laughter)-still they were all right good Ten jolification." bonds of Protection—destroying one monopoly after Hours' Bill men. In allusion to a suggested Eleven understood Smith, speedily led me to doubt whether another, until the sole remaining one is that of Hours, Mr. Oastler asked, was there a single person wealth. This is called Free Trade. Under its ope- in that assemby wo would be content with an Eleven Smith had understood himself."

So much for Dr. Adam Smith and his Cobdenian "ration the poor have been promised "a big loaf and "thours' Bill? The answer was universal—"No." better wages." But what do they find? Millions This question Mr. Oastler repeated, as he said, to be the said of the property of the sa ant of food, in a land from which the daily exports of food are most enormous. Such is the Oastler, having expressed his regret that there had "Dear bread and worse wages," resound from the ceders from the good cause, eulogised the Rev. Mr. manufacturing districts.

Adam Smith, he ventured boldly and clearly to peace), our laws have tended towards the Free lanthropy.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and session. Now, if those principles were really wise carried unanimously. and "beneficent," the condition of the labourers and artisans would necessarily have improved during their adoption. Let any one look back to the former period, and compare the condition of the industrious classes then and at present, and he willfind

> The object of this letter is, to convince those sincere friends of the poor, who has unhappily embraced the anti-Christian philosphy of the age, that they have mistaken the effects of the free, unrestrained, and unregulated principle of action, and that while they had hoped, by the removal of monopolies, to have really been creeting a stronger barrier between

Hence, "emigration and no right for the post of that, while able and willing to labour, that they have that the toiling millions of this country who had been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have lightened" philosophic statesmen as established poli- a right to be supported by their labour in that land, neglected by the Legislature for half a century, would and that, if unable, either from infancy, age, or in- not be satisfied unless this right were conceded.

unjust.

I have well weighed this matter. If I am not or the Bishop of Oxford to prove the contrary. He would restore to the domestic hearth of the la-I remain, Sir.

Your obedient servant. RICHARD OASTLER.

ing districts of Scotland. I shall rejoice to be enabled to answer all those calls.

ings. He would then know whether the manufacturing operatives were or were not for a Ten Hours' After this, no one can say that I have too highly Factory Regulation Bill. He would also ascertain if Messrs. Fielden and Ferrand, or Messrs. Cobden lam not about to "misrepresent" or to "slander" and Bright, were the true exponents, in the House the "most learned, most able, and most virtuous of Commons, of the condition and feeling of the masses engaged in our busy hives, the factories. Believe me, Sir, he would gain more "useful knowledge" by attending those meetings, than by the perusal of many books. I wish he would attend.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FAC-

On Tuesday evening the Short Time Committee for Yorkshire recommenced their lagitation under the most favourable auspices, by holding a public meeting in the Philosophical Hall in this town. The room and galleries, which are capable of accommodating two thousand persons, were fully occupied. and not one dissentient voice was heard throughout the entire proceedings. John Fielden, Esq. M.P. W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., and Richard Oastler, the old and tried friends of the factory operatives,

The Rev. J. BATEMAN, Vicar of Huddersfield, was called to the chair, and he opened the proceedings by expressing his cordial concurrence with the advocates of a Ton Hours' Factory Bill, as necessary for the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the factory workers.

The Rev. R. Manning, of Huddersfield, moved the first resolution, which was—

That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a

Mr. T. HAWKYARD, an operative, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The next resolution was moved by an operative named John Hanson, and seconded by another named John Sykes. It was as follows—

were forced upon the country in opposition to those proposed by Michael Thomas Sadler and Lord Ashley; and while the object of these acts, according to their promoters, was to give greater advantage to the employers by relays of children, still even those measures have proved of considerable blessing by the greater equalisation of labour throughout the factories, the prevention of night working, and the opportunities, Mr. OASTLER then came forward to support the

resolution, and his rising was the signal for the most

Mr. Oastler said—Mr. Chairman and the inhabi tants of Huddersfield, I am here again harnessed in the Ten Hour Bill cause, and with the help of God I will never again retire from the field until that cause be triumphant. (Cheers.) Sir, it is not needful that I should go into argument in Huddersfield to prove the necessity and the justice of that which has been admitted to be just and necessary even by the bitterest opponents of the Ten Hour Bill in Parliament. theory to practice by the New Poor Law, that being, | Mr' Oastler then went on to say that he had been present himself in Parliament. He was under the allery during the whole of the last debate on the Ten Hours' Bill, and whatever arguments he might have thought necessary to use to convince the oppo-Those gentlemen, who were then opposing the Ten the duty of drawing the New Poor Law Bill. Those a good and very desirable thing to reduce the hours instructions contained the following murderous re- of labour to ten, only that it ought not to have the authority of Parliament; they thought it should "The commissioners shall have power to reduce be voluntarily adopted between masters and men. He should think himself wasting the time of the meeting, if he went into argument to prove that that was necessary to be done by law which the bitterest opponents of it desent forth, directing that after such a date all out- clared should be done without law. They had now door relief should be given partly in kind; after an-to fight the battle of the Ten Hours' Bill in Hud-other period, it should be wholly in kind; after such dersfield; and when he saw himself surrounded by another period, it should be gradually diminished in so many friends, whom he loved and revered—when he saw two such dear friends present as Ferrand and From the first, the relief should be altered in qua- Fielden-(three hearty cheers were then given for lity, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Fielden)—when he saw two white; and concurrently with these measures as to such friends present—men to whom, under God, he the out-door poor, a gradual reduction should be owed the liberty to stand before his countrymenmade in the diet of the in-door poor, and strict re- (cheers)—two such friends as no king was ever blessed with but himself-(cheers)-when he stood in No wonder that the guilty authors of these auda- | such an assembly, and in the presence of such friends,

purpose of providing females in factories with lodgminds of what was just, fighting against their selfblous times; they had had to fight through many battles; but, thank God, they had come out of them purified, and although the Reform Bill had passed. result of the free action of capital upon the Irash, been in the House of Commons two aristocratic se-Bull for his able and zealous services on behalf of the

> The Rev. Mr. Grane, incumbent of Woodhouse. moved-

That from our amazing powers of production a still further reduction is found to be essentially necessary and this meeting calls for the adoption of an efficient Ten Hours' Bill; it having been sufficiently proved that such would be a general advantage both to the employer and the employed; for the growing intelligence of the age requires that more time he set apart for the moral and religious instruction of the working population than can be afforded by an Eleven Hours' regulation, with which the factory operatives never will be satisfied. 'Mr. Anmitage seconded the resolution.

Mr. FERRAND having been requested by the chair man to support the motion, was enthusiastically cheered on his rising. He said there was a very convincing proof before him that public opinion was becomin-

firmity, of obtaining employment, they have still a Whilst the manufacturers had grown more rich, the of a tree by its fruit. The fruit of the Free principle right to support, and that, in their native land, I operatives had become more poor; whilst the former maintain also, that rich and poor have a right to could not count their wealth, the latter could not perpetuate their race in that land. I recognise no conumerate their miseries. The continuance of such honourable a nicke in the temple of our new "philoclaim in land or property of any kind, anterior to a state of things was disgraceful to a christian country, sophers?" Let the great "schoolmaster" of those inalicnable rights of every man. If the rich (Cheers.) He was glad to find the clergy present on philosophers" speak. Lord Brougham thus de- claim more, when every man in the society is not this occasion. He hoped the Bishops in the House scribed the Rev. T. R. Malthus to the wondering protected (I do love that word) in the enjoyment of of Lords would take up this question. If they nethe indefeasible rights I have named, their claim is glected to do their duty in that house, they had no business there. He had been down in the manufac. turing districts during the Easter recess of 1844, and correct, I call upon Mr. Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, he happened to give offence to members of Parliament, high in authority, because his arguments were That statesman would not permit the food of man | brought home to them. He should use the same arto be drained from a country that is declared to be guments to-night. Suppose, for instance, the House in a state of famine; nor clothing to be exported of Commons could for one week be converted into a where the people are in rags. He would no longer factory, and that the members who now dine on hot permit the sacrifice, by overworking, of hundreds of rump steaks at the Carlton or Reform Club, who thousands of the industrious inhabitants of this na- had comfortable homes, faithful wives, and affectiontion to the cravings of the covetous and wealthy. atp children, were converted into factory operatives. ("That's it, lad." He would begin then with the bourer and artisan—the wife; and thus secure the man who was the bittest opponent of the Ten Hours' required comfort of his home. He would find their Bill in 1844; he would begin with Sir Robert Peel, proper place in society for the improvements in sci- whose whole wealth was extracted from the sinews ence and machinery, making them the helpmates of of the working people of England—from a body of labour, not its competitors. He would at once men now laid in the grave. And where were their restore the right of all, by law, to life and liberty. descendants? Were they enjoying the comforts The statesman we want would know how to increase which they ought to have derived from the honest the wealth of the nation by making that wealth use- industry of their fathers? No: they were reduced tive, and simply for having made one of the greatest addi- ful to all. In fine, he would regulate all his mea- to beggary—they were a fearful monument of the tive, and simply for naving made one of the greatest duel sures by that infallible rule of right—"Thou shalt curse which manufactures had brought on this country during the last halt century. Supposing that Sir Robert Peel had to lie upon a sleepless bed, lest his wife and children should sleep during the hour which should summon them to work-suppose he should say P.S.—I am invited to visit Yorkshire, there, once to himself, "If my wife and children are too late at more, to plead the cause of the factory workers. I the factory, my scanty wages will not be sufficient for am told that I shall be expected, on the same our wants, I must therefore keep a careful watch." errand, to traverse Lancashire and the manufactur- | He dare not sleep himself for his wife and children are constantly starting and asking "Is it time?" That's the point. (Cheers.) They are reduced to I wish that statesman would attend all our meet- such poverty that his clock has long been sent to the pawn shop. Ile therefore cannot tell the hour. At midnight the light of the moon bursts through a broken windows, and he fears it is time. summonses his family to the work. He sees his wife and children go forth in rags amidst the pelting storm. They arrive at the mill. They find the gates locked. They stand shivering there perhaps for half an hour. The clock strikes two. They are before their time. A number of others congregate in the same place, who have also mistook the hour. They stand trembling and shivering till the clock strikes three, four, and five, and the next time it beats the hour the mill-doors are opened. He (Mr. Ferrand) was prepared to prove that that was not a purely imaginative case, but one of frequent occurrence. (Hear, hear," "It is.") Was not that a fearful state of society? Let Members of Parliament then take that case home to themselves. If they only witnessed for one month what he had witnessed years, they would not oppose the Ten Hours' Bill. GREAT MEETINGS AT HUDDERSFIELD. Hear.) He did not hesitate to say that the factory

> The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Joseph Bell then moved :-

resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

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

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

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

tutional plan by which the operatives would obtain

redress in defiance of all opposition. Mr. Ferrand

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

Mr. W. Spark then moved-

That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Richard Oastler for his original advocacy of this question, Support of the factory child's cause; and also to Lord Ashley and John Fielden, for their several efforts in Parliament to obtain rally to those Members of Parliament who have listened to the voice of humanity, and supported the Ten Hours' Mr. John Leach, of Huddersfield, seconded the

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

been brought against the Ten Hours' Bill, which he ably refuted and resumed his seat amidst great cheer-Mr. OASTLER also returned thanks, and in very feeling terms alluded to his former connexion with Huddersfield, and his long avowed determination not to cease in his labours for the amelioration of the

went on to notice several of the objections which had

actory workers until the enactment of a Ten Hours' A vote of thanks having been given to the chairnan, the meeting separated at a quarter past eleven

Power of Steam.—"It is stame!" said an Irishnan; "by the saintly St. Patrick but it's a mighty great thing, entirely, for driving things-it put me hrough nine States in a day-divil a word of a lie in it!" "Nine States!" exclaimed a dozen in astonishment. "Yes, nine of them, be jabers, as aisy as a cat 'ud lick her ear. D'ye see, now; I got married in New York in the mornin', and wint wid my wife Biddy to Baltimore the same day-hould your wisht now and count the States. There was the state of matrimony, which I entered from a single state, in a sober state in the State of New York, Trade were adopted and openly avowed by the Li-verpool Administration." It is also a fact, that although all the Tories had been extinct but himself ware, into Maryland, where I arrived is a state of New York, ware, into Maryland, where I arrived in a state of

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

Russian 750,000 ... 480,000,0002,850,000 ... 1,824,000,000 British United States ... 2,934.744 ... 1,878,236,160 Mexican 905,356 ... 579,363,840 Central America 186,000 ... 119,040,000 By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fo there has been added to this union a population estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians.

A GREAT FACT. -- At a recent meeting to establish

. Javenile Refuge in Manchester, the Archbishop of

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

George Russell Clarke, Esq., was unanimously appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

All-Hallows Fair.—This o'd established and interpretable of the Presidency of Bombay. unanimous in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill. On portant market was held on Tuesday, at the usua liberty. I maintain that the whole people have a should tell their masters that the operatives mus being about 2000 more than at last year's market.

charges against him. This was sworn to be the Nature or Christianity; but, perceiving that have really been creeting a stronger barrier between fact. The porter admitted having had "a lark" "Smith's loose hypothesis" could only be established food and labour, by encouraging the great monopoly with some of the female inmates, but called wit- on an unnatural and unchristian assumption, he of wealth. These good men have found that "There Church, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs. The lecturer nesses to show that it was not of an improper na- proceeds to describe of whom "the society" to be is a way that scemeth right unto a man, but the end was greeted with the usual approbation, several questions ture. The proceedings resulted in the compulsory benefited by the Free principle consists. He plainly thereof are the wages of death." were asked by influencial members of the weavers body. resignation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the poor, or the labourers, do not the present occasion past wrongs should be forgotten, place, about a mile west from Edinburgh. The and satisfactorily answered. It was then agreed that of the porter, and the schoolmistress retains her form part of that "society should give up his right to life an 1 but, nevertheless, firmness, should be displayed. They supply of the supply of the state of the supply of the supp may happen to require their services,

Foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!" think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—Byron.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. In a late number of Young America we find the following picture of the state of the population of

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

The writer of the above goes on to remark. that within sixteen years the population of New York has doubled, while the poverty, vice, and misery of the masses have more than quadrupled. It appears from statistical returns that, in the year 1943, there were 82,754 paupers in the state of New York, exclusive of the county and city of New York; and in 1844 the number was increased to 97.961. In the county and city of New York there were. in 1843, 37,724 paupers, and in 1844 the number was newards of 58,000. Well may the Editor of Young the poverty created by the present America say, system, unless that system be checked, must render valueless the right of suffrage, in which case our boasted liberty must expire in a convulsion, or be regained by a revolution." Mr. Madison, long ago, uttered the following prediction :- "In future times a great majority of the people will not only be without landed, but other sort of property. They will either combine, under the influence of their common situation-in which case the rights of property and the public liberty will not be secure in their hands or, what is more probable, they will become the tools of opulence and ambition; in which case there will be equal danger on another side." The American aristocrats and their hireling

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

While for the American working men things are

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

The American Volunteers - Mississippians, Lousignians, Texians, Baltimoreans—with a few regulars, war at home has prior claims. The names of the well -ponred into the streets from the east and the west, the north and the south, while the enerry's own artillery, now in our hands, vomited forth its deadly fire. Every house itinguished as when they are dumped into the pits. seemed a fortification, and the Mexicans protected by door posts, window sills and barricades, picked off our men in detail. Never did a Mexican army make greater efforts. They stood out with a ball-dog tenacity that would have done honour to John Bull himself. Night came, but it brought no cossation of the awful carnage.

The number killed and wounded on the side of

the side of the Americans is acknowledged to have lion of square miles, embracing every variety of clibeen at least five hundred, besides some hundreds We must say that, in our humble opinion, more true clory is attached to the Mexicans who is as rich in vegetation as the few arid districts are died fighting in defence of their homes than to the in mineral treasures. Humboldt savs there is scarcely Americans, although the latter were the victors. Since the battle of Monterey, the American General | most every thing does. There are cotton, and sugar, has received instructions to quarter the army under flax and hemp, coffee and tobacco, wheat and maize, his command on the emeny. That is, instead of paying their way through the country, the American | the mahogany to the fir; while the banana (which inhabitants. This is Napoleonist policy, very unworthy, however, a nation of Republicans. An American paper recommends that every city opposing the American army should be given to the flames. Such hellish doings would have been scorned l by Washington.

Notwithstanding our sympathy for the Mexicans,

our chief concern is for the people of the United Although present wrong and suffering falls tto the share of the Mexicans, we anticipate for tthem good springing out of evil. This war compelling the Mexicans, as it does, to fight for their homes and all that is dear to them, may have the effect of putting an end to their factions and feuds, vuniting the whole people in one mass, inspiring all with new vigour and renewed life, rendering the nnation sufficiently strong to successfully defend ifitself, thereby compelling peace, and that peace seccured, it may be that the Mexicans will set about pperfecting their institutions, guided by the spirit of corder, and proceed to the successful prosecution of a in the twelfth century, founded the city of Mexico in amission at once peaceful and glorious. On the other 1325, covered the country with cities and monuments, bhand, it weakened by intestine divisions, the Mexi- and formed a broad empire. uunited foe, their American masters may, at least, weaken them by its centralization, and debase them all because M. Harold had entered into partnership with collect, that during the carlier periods of the history of nies, such class of works as shall afford fair and read Mr. William Clarke was very severely handled last eestablish something like order and security, and, after at time, the Mexican people though no longer independent, may at least enjoy peace and freedom from head of seven hundred men, that worthy champion issued by him. tithe domination of a restless soldiery and factious of the cross landed on their shores. Bloody contests minilitery chiefs, heretofore the bane of the Republic. and scenes of horrible carnage ensued, which re-Ith either case, the results of the present centest sulted in the violent death of the last Mexican emand you will then be able to display before the eyes of and you will then be able to display before the eyes of duced to a state a hundred-fold worse than slavery.

And that on the one hand, the people had no other business, the deeds you now are accomaranticipate very different results for the American the Mexican people,

poeople.
"National Glory" is rather an expensive luxury,
"I has been asas the Americans will ere long discover. It has been Madrid, ruled Mexico, reserving her offices for esestimated that the Mexican war is costing the Ameri- Europeans, subjecting her trade to vexatious penaleccan people not less than hulf a million dollars a day. ties, and aggrandising a lazy church and a voluptuous WWhat the war will cost if the conquest of Mexico, arand the subjugation of its people is intended, may be coconjectured from the fact, that the extermination of a a few hundred Indians in Florida cost upwards of 4040,000,000 dollars. War costs will compel war tataxes, these will be found inadequate, and war-loans mount then be had recourse to; lastly, the war taxes of gun sawdust sent us by Mr. Turner to experiis altogether put out of question that the assassins did they complained without using the swords which they be looked by you as a principle of indulgent liberality, when taken by the police. A member of the comis altogether put out of question that the assassins did they complained without using the swords which they be complained without using the swords which they complained wi mount be kept up even when peace is established, to and explosive powers were less than that of gunpapay back the monies borrowed—or, perhaps, as in powder, we have no doubt that sawdust or any other

But this is not the worst. War-loans and war- of nitric acid.—Athewum.

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

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

The question now arises, is New Mexico a part of the United States, or is it not? If so, by virtue of what law or treaty did it become so? If New Mexico is to be a part of the United States, what are to be the terms of admission? Are the numerous tribes of Mestizoes, mulattees, half Indians, and barbarous Mexicans to be admitted as citizens of the United States? If we are to acquire as citizens all the motley population of Mexico. it will be a most unfortunate acquisition. We before had territory enough; but by all means we do not need any additions to our country of such a population as that the French authorities; most of them were officers. of New Mexico. The ignorant degraded population of Forty-seven more Carlist refugees have been seized Mexico are not fit materials to form American citizens. Our present p pulation is sufficiently heterogeneous and discordant without any such additions to our stock of town they passed through shouting "Viva Carlos citizens. People who have been raised as the slaves of a VI. !" despotic Government, and in a state of gross ignorance. are not fit to control the destinies of this country. We would consider the addition of a few millions of such people to our country as a great national mis-

As to the addition of territory, the only classes likely to be benefitted are the commercial classes, (by the seizure of the two harbours on the Pacific). and land robbers, jobbers, and schemers, who may get their claws upon unoccupied districts. The robbery of Texas from Mexico, and the annexation of one half of the Oregon territory, has not benefitted the landless miliions of the great cities and towns of the Union. In Texas, two or three individuals have become owners owners of tracts of land, some of these tracks equal in size to some of the old states of the union! The Oregon Spectator already announces that "C. E. Pickett sells lots (of land) at the Oregon City Hotel." From this announcement it may be gleaned that land-robbery and land-jobbery is already the order of the day in the infant state of Oregon The recent conquests in Mexico are said to have swept into the Union 502,236,160 acres, but how many of these acres there fall to the share of the landless paupers of New York? At this very time, instead of thinning pauperism by removing the landless to the public lands, President Polk is offering ten millions of acres of those lands for public sale, of course the ten million of acres will be purchased by greedy speculators, who will become landlords (themselves and their descendants) for ever. or will. themselves again sell the lands at usurious interest to those who may aspire to cultivate the soil, and earn the bread of honest industry.

Would it not be well for the American people, that instead of being parties to war and invasion, which means murder and robbery, and violence and crime of every kind, instead of burthening themselves with taxes and the support of a hireling soldiery, and all for that "mouthful of moonshine" "national writers no longer hesitate to ayow their desire to glory," would it not be well that they looked to home affairs, and said to land-robbers, "Hold, disgorge your plunder, and render back that which was made it by another. M. James Fazy, president of the prorobbing the Mexicans of their territory, the Americans, in our humble opinion, would do well to look after their own property, and, at least, prevent its further plunder by their own fungus aristocracy.

We denounce the Mexican war not because we envy the Americans their victories, or are jealous of their national progress, but because the war is unjust towards Mexico, and therefore a crime; because it is aiso opposed to the bet interests of the American people, and therefore (as far as they support the war),

When the United States Republic becomes really a commonwealth of freemen—when white and black slavery, wages and the whip, shall be no more—when aristocracies of colour, land, and usury, shall be tumbled into the mass of equal and happy citizens. then there will be no need to conquer neighbouring nations, such nations will be but too happy to fraternise with such a people. Was the United States such a Republic none would hail with greater enthusiaism than ourselves, the march of the "starspansled banner" to universal dominion. Since the above article was in type, we have re-

ceived our file of Young America, which paper of date October 17th, contains the following article; it will be seen that the Editor of Young America entertains sentiments identical with our own on the Mexican war question:-

THE WAR. Our army has fought another battle in Mexico, taking Montery after a three days' bloody struggle, the Mexia truce of eight weeks. Five hundred of our poor dean equal number of Mexican republicans, has been the price of this third disgraceful battle! Had this massacre placed the class who are made to fight the battles for eight dollars a month, one step nearer to their right to a home on the soil, I stould not regret it. Perhaps the sight of the widows and orphans, and the thoughts of the mangled corpses of our brethren, will aid the good cause! Both the great parties are answerable for this bloody and unholy warfare, for the representatives of both voted for it! The blood-stained men in power at Washington have sent on orders to renew the slaughter without regard to the truce! Speed the day when no man will take up arms except in defence of a soil upon which he has a foothold! I have no room for the revolting details of the Monterey massacre: the paid officers who fell are published far and wide. The unpaid victims of the ranks are lumned as usual, undis-

MEXICO.

Mexico is washed on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other by the Pacific Ocean. The harbours or the Atlantic are not bad, whilst those on the Pacific the Mexicans is not known; the number killed on are excellent. The Mexican territory exceeds a milmate from the torrid sand to the sweltering valley and the eternal snow. Yet, by far the greatest part a plant in the world but would flourish there, and alvines, a potatoes, every kind of timber, from diers are to find their subsistence by pillaging the would feed fifty persons to an acre), and the maguey (which can be made into whiskey and paper!), more peculiar to the soil, seem to render all other products as rather luxuries than necessaries.

The population is estimated at rather more than seven millions consisting of 3,800,000 Red men, 1,900,000 mixed blood (Mullatos, Quadroons, &c. 1,300,000 Creoles (or men of pure European blood born in America.) and a few thousand Spaniards Politically the Creoles are most important, possessing as they do, wealth, intelligence, and the inheritance of power. Next to them are the mixed bloods. The Spaniards are paltry in numbers, while the Red men are in a state of extreme poverty, ignorance, and superstition.

The Tolticans are said to have first inhabited Mexico; to have been driven by the Chichemas, and to have retreated into Gautemala, and there built those cities, and temples, and tombs which have called the thoughts of antiquarians from Egypt to Central Africa. The Aztecs expelled the Chichemas

A Viceroy, subject to the examination and censure of a Council in Mexico and a Board of Control in army at the expense of industry.

(To be continued.)

Gun Sawdust .- We have submitted the specimen converted into an explosive compound by the agency

Foreign Intelligence.

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

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Deputies. Gentlemen,-After fifteen years application and experience, the electoral law of 1831 is condemned.

False in its basis, it does not give in its results the veritable expression of the country; it does not give even the true expression of the [will of the] privileged electoral body, because the minority of the electors nominate the majority of the deputies.

It makes of a right that belongs to all, a privileged

The electoral body as it is constituted by law, represents neither the population, nor the wealth, nor the labour, nor the intelligence, nor the services rendered to the country.

The law of 1831 has been an arbitrary regulation of the electoral function, the element of which was borrowed from the laws of the Restoration, the Charter of Grace emanating from the right-divine. Essentially temporary, and transitory, this law is contrary in its principle and its action to the principle of the

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

ing Spain. Seventeen of them were captured by at Passas, who were likewise about to cross the frontier. They were dragged back to Perpignan, which

BELGIUM.

son, with the usual solemnities. In the "speech," the King referred to the question of secondary intaken, and the sums arising from public and private during the privations resulting from the failure of the potatee crop in 1845. The potatoe crops this year shall cease until further notice. are satisfactory; but the high price of provisions, and, above all, the failure of the rye harvest, claim the serious attention of the chamber, and of the government.

'The government has devoted its attention t the management of establishments for the insane; to formation of agricultural colonies. Propositions for realising the ameliorations which humanity and the state of society demand will also be submitted to you." On Railways:-" The adoption of a body of laws for the management of this grand national enterprise is now practicable. You will have to discuss various propositions for fixing the tariff of prices and deter mining the general management of the railway." Some amendment in the organization of the Cham-

pers is projected :—" As the political aspect of the country is tranquil, I may, at the present moment, announce that a project of law will be laid before you for increasing the number of the members of the two Chambers.

SWITZERLAND. The Canton of Lucerne having refused to recognise the new Government of Geneva, has provoked a hostile spirit in the Genevese Council. M. Viridet. a Member of the Grand Council, had proposed to withdraw the decree of the 3rd October, respecting the league of the seven cantons, and to replace uonal government. supported the proposition of M. Viridet, maintained that Geneva should not wait for the opening of the new diet, but should act conformably to the spirit of her revolution. Such a manifestation was so much the more urgent in conscouence of the refusal of Lucerne to recognise the Genevese government. Such a refusal is unpreceof the Valais and many others throws down the glove, we will not hesitate to take it up. The Grand Council of Basle met on the 5th of November, the galleries were crowded. The propositions of the commission for the revision of the con-

ITALY. The Univers publishes a letter from Rome of the 27th ult., containing an account of the visit paid by the Pope, on the 20th, to the Superioress of the Basi lians nun of Minsk, Macrina Mieczyslaska. II s Holiness alluded in very significant terms to the atrocious persecution to which the Polish uuns had peen subjected by the Russian monster. The occasion of the Pope's visit was the feast day of the Polish Saint John Cants.

stitution were almost unanimously adopted.

POLAND.

(From the Reforme of November 6.) We extract the following news from letters received from Poland:-

Some time ago a gang of peasants assaulted in the neigh bourhood of Kalish (the capital of one of the former Palatinates of the kingdom of Poland) the castle of M. Sieminski, in order to demolish and to pillage it, and finally o slaughter all its inhabitants. Happily M. Roman Grabowski, the chief steward, having received timely warnng, was enabled to prepare for self-defence. With the help of all his servants he stoutly resisted the assailants, put them to flight, made a dozen of them prisoners, and having bound them with cords conveyed them to the town of Kalish. There they underwent an immediate examination, and three of them declared under the lash, dispersed throughout the kingdom of Poland, in order to lords, and to begin again on a different field the massacres (f Gallicia.

Who could have inspired them with such a determina tion? Did it really arise from an implacable hatred of so religious as they are known to be, have hatched of family, the innocent Ferdinand has favoured his faithful convict, a Szela, a wretch, worthy indeed to be the prop and the defender of such a government.

Even now all is not at an end in Gallicia, the general Viennese statesmen has not produced the smallest effect on their minds. They send military processions through this unhappy province, with the noble mission of shooting on the spot all those whom they meet, when they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good emperor resolved to show himself generous towards the culprits. It seems even as if, in his parental care, he had forgotten nothing. He has deigned to allow the Christian victims, whom he murders to satisfy his base evenge, to enjoy in their last hour the last comforts of Christ's religion. At the very moment when the murderous ball is about to strike the victim's breast, a priest is there, at the victim's side, to administer to him the Holy Sacrament. The good monarch was probably afraid of hearing that the falling martyr had with his dying lips pronounced, of his own accord, the pardon of his executioneers, and by invoking in their favour the clenency rather than the justice of God, had thereby

ouched the hearts of any of the soldiers! At Cracow the political prisoners had been till now allowed to receive regularly the food which their friends or relation brought them. M. Harold has recently put a stop to this. During two days the prisoners were compelled, by the loathsome quality of the food furnished to it will be obliged to declare innocent on their trial; and

noble task. The hour of retribution is fast approaching, their creditors-were detained in close custody, and reand you will then be able to display before the eyes of duced to a state a hundred-fold worse than slavery. plishing with impunity, as so many titles to the gratitude ness than war and agriculture; that the rich, by little they owe to you.

mocratic journal adds the following observations: feelings of their ewn, have incited the assasins of Galli- Hence the necessity of employing them constantly in cia. Revenge would only have been exercised by peasants arms. on their own masters, when, on the contrary, it is now fully | But war is a state of violence, which demands at least, ascertained, that the murders were committed by stran- some relaxation. And the people who went to battle volungers to those villages whose proprietors were slaughtered, tarily, and from a sense of konor, strongly realized, that and not by their inhabitants. By these vengeance they had the right to enjoy in peace the fruit of their vicwould have been exercised spontaneously, when now it tories. They did not suffer without complaining-but not murder of their own accord, but were incited and wore, and the more this virtuous people showed themthis country, to pay only the interest on the war kind of vegetable tissue containing lignine, may be peasants by the Austrian government. Vengeance at senate were emboldened to oppress them. The senate peasants by the Austrian government. least would have been exercised on oppressive and in- not only closed their ears to remonstrances, but if any afforded help to the peasants in distress and alleviation of accused of ambition or base weakness, and they went so mate consequences, threatens to involve us in ruin. In

was these precisely whose names were put foremost on | disgusted the people, and they seized the moment when | ber may have a small surpluss of agricultural produce vernment may assert now, and in spite of all the endeavours of a venal press to justify it, the conviction of Europe will remain unshaken, that it was the Imperial with honours and money the murderers of the Gallician landowners.

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

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

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. On Saturday the packet-ship Cambridge, and the ship John Bates, errived in the Mersey, bringing papers from New York to the 16th and from Boston to the 23d ult.

The papers by this arrival do not contain any news

ARREST OF CARLISTS. - Seventy Carlist refugees | and the United States. Santa Anna, who had been are stated to have gone through Narbonne, on the General Commander-in-chief, arrived at the capital price, least the Senate should seem to flatter the multinight of the 2d instant., with the intention of enter- of Mexico on the 15th, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people were unbounded seemed frantic with joy. On the day previous to his its just value, but Coriolanus was banished, and his arrival, when at Aljotla, he addressed a letter to easile nearly overthrew Rome. As soon as it was seen determined hostility towards the United States, and to an ambition for regal power .- The consul Cassine On Tuesday afternoon, the two Chambers of the duty in opposing the enemies of his/country. He demanded on their behalf that the Senate should divide Belgian legislature was opened by the King in per- promises to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans | the newly conquered lands and those, which, though to complete victory. A levy of 30 000 men to recruit they belonged to the Republic, had been usurped by the struction, the revisal of the criminal code. On the transmitted to all the principal places in the Repubpresent distressed condition of the working classes lie, for an immediate furnishing of their respective have bread. The senate pretended to accept this law; the "speech" says, "The arrangements to procure quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns but he who proposed it was condemned after his consoa sufficient supply of food for the country, the name- within a circuit of sixty leagues of the metropolis, rous works of public utility which have been under- are stated to have complied with the requisition with cree was more faithfully executed than the law from the greatest alacrity. To facilitate the arming and contributions, have greatly assisted the needy classes | equipping this large body of tro ps, the Government | the name of the AGRARIAN LAW, was at first cluded by have ordered that duties on all munitions of war

Later intelligence had been received from the sea t of war. The health of the American troops was stituted the salvation of the poor-the senate was rich very indifferent; at the 24th of September there | The people without resources-without support, because were 700 Americans at Matamoras, three-fourth of they were betrayed by the tribunes themselves, whom whom were volunteers, sick of dysentry, accompanied the senate corrupted—the people who get adhered to the with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The pawnbroking institutions (Monte de-picte) and to the average number of deaths was five a day. It is now understood that the invasion of Mexico will be changed. The march from Monterey to the city of Mexico is at least 600 miles longer than from Tampico, Alvardo, or Vera Cruz, which latter point affords the nearest and most accessible route. The detachment under General Patterson, strongly reinforced by volunteers, is to attack Tampico, reduce that it should be discussed in the popular assemblies. it, and march forward into the interior towards Mexico.

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

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

" For me, for thee, for a'l!" perpetrated and maintained by our aristocracy should Thousands and tens of thousands are beginning to see that the usurpation of the soil is the great cause of the innumerable evils afflicting the people; still there are, on the other hand, tens of thousands who, blinded by custom, forget that the dented in Switzerland, but, concluded M. Fazy, since earth was given to mankind for their inheritance, Lucerne, which has effected the counter-revolution and are content to crawl landless, homeless slaves. from birth to death-Pariahs in a world which, it rightly apportioned, would be a paradise to all, in stead of, as it is, a purgatory to the immense majority. Towards organising public opinion against the great grievance of the present system, we propose to devote about a column weekly under the public works. above head to selected articles, and occasional remarks of our own, explaining the evils of land usurpation, and the right of the people to the soil. think we could not make a better beginning than by giving some explanation of the much-abused and much misunderstood Agrarian Law of the Romans, and the causes of those popular tumults and struggles between the Patrician and Plebeian classes, which preceded the downfall of the Roman commonwealth. Widely different, in many respects, as was the state of Roman society to the state of things at present of Works. existing in these islands, nevertheless, what follows will show our readers that the monster grievance land-robbers and moneymongers, existed in full force

in the Roman Republic; and finally, brought the people of that state to utter slavery, and the Repubarticle is a translation by an American author. N. A. Whiting, of Marmontel's Preface to Lucan's "I'harsalia" :--

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE

ROMAN COMMONWEALTH. It was neither the jealousy of Pompey, nor the ambition of Casar, which destroyed Rome. It was the pride the causes of those wars. Rome, under the consuls, was propagate among the peasants hatred against their land- at first an aristocracy. With a senate composed of true with poor Jerry's pullet. But the pullet she should sell, citizens, this government would have had the same adthe peasant against the landowner, from an irresistible people-to regard itself as the state, by way of eminence, thirst of vengeance which nothing could allay? No; never | and to make the multitude the plaything of its policy, M'Kennely's are all gossip. could the Polish country people so hospitable, so meck, and the instrument of its grandeur. In what were termed the prosperous days of the Republic, the senate their own accord such sanguninary designs. Whatever entertained three views. The one was that of a small the year aforesaid, at Cahara road, in the county afore-M. Guizot may have said of the Gallician massacres, that number of men, who were wise, virtuous, and pacific - | said, died of starvation, owing to the gross negligence of regular governments are never guilty of similar deeds, and who had no other ambition than that of zeal for the the Board of Works." the evil does not arise from the feelings of the people, public. Such as that of the Valerii-the Servillii Meand we are now perfectly well informed that Prince nenius Agrippa—the Cincinnatii—and all those true Ro-Metternich has been alone its originator, its director, its mans who, after their victories and their triumphs, died very soul. They are now sufficiently known, those letters without leaving enough to pay for their burial. These of gratitude with which the noble scion of the Hapsburg | just, simple, and modest men, never ceased to represent to the senate that its contempt for the people was madsubjects who have so gallantly fought in defence of his | ness. That it was by the people the state was sustained. threatened throne, and who found a leader in a liberated | That it was to the people it owed the power which it had acquired, and the possessions which it enjoyed. That men who were free, brave, and continually in arms, not ceasing to be conquerors abroad, would soon be weary outburst of indignation in the whole of Europe against of being slaves at home, and that prudence, at least, demanded that the people should be managed with indul-

Another opinion was that of the Appli and Coriolanus, who maintained that gentleness was inexpedient, that flattery always rendered the multitude dangerous -that one point would no sooner be yielded than it would be necessary to yield more; and, in short, that the people were made only to obey and to suffer. The bulk of the senate, more moderate, seemed to occcupy the middle using expedience, to which it was driven by weakness, it never yielded to the people except when compelled, and never relaxed, but for the moment, that absolute and tyrannical domination which at last destroyed the state. If the senate had only rejected excessive, unjust, and injurious demands, which affected the state, its firmness would have morited the eulogies which it has so often received. But what were the demands of the people ? They demanded that the usury, which destroyed them, should be abolished; and that there should be given them for the subsistence of their wives and children, A POR-TION OF THE LANDS which they had conquered, and bedewed with their blood. Behold the unfailing sources them by their gaolers, to send it back untouched. This of all the commotions which arose in Rome between the government, thus, protective as it is to public order, con- poor and the rich-between the people and the senate. demns to the tortures of hunger those very men whom | To feel the full force of the severity of the senate in the constant refusal of these demands it is necessary to ressued by him.

The step, however, is far from being deemed satisfactory by the tenantry on several of the great proassailed, and on Wednesday last Mr, llossack, the
overseer of the works at Fort Eyre, was likewise
factory by the tenantry on several of the great proassailed, and which caused the works there to be and little, made themselves masters of all the Lands of In translating the above statements, a Polish de the Republic, and caused them to be cultivated by their slaves, to the exclusion of freemen, so that the people, The Reform is right in maintaining that no revengeful even in time of peace, had no resource from labour.

mate consequences, threatens to involve us in ruin.

Sagatherers, and tax-eaters, who already pretty thickly France is affected with contagious disease almost with another first and the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, short of our expectations; and while some of our num- of this town, were attacked between Banagher and with flour the potator.

The beet-root crop in the north of landen with flour, the property of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, short of our expectations; and while some of our num- of this town, were attacked between Banagher and the condition by granting them the property of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory.

not take arms until they received justice. Then the senate would become condescending, and send forth a dictator, or consul with words of peace and consoling government who incited, commanded and remunerated promises which they never failed to disavow as soon as the crisis was past. This bad faith produced distrust.

> tion to vain promises, and firmly resolved to remain in boon which had it been granted freely to the demand of the people would have made them reverence the senate and regard them as benefactors-but when this boon was wrested from the senate by force, the people saw in it, proof of the weakness of their tyr.nts. Hence, profiting present inability to pay rent! by their advantage, they demanded magistrates selected from the plebean order, and charged with the defence of its rights. The senate, in consequence of abusing its the on'y portion of bread which remains for the support authority, was obliged to admit the counter authority of of our families, in order to satisfy our claims? Justice, tribunes, and henceforth, the state was divided into two | we know, would sanction your doing so; but morey forhostile parties. The senate ought to have seen that a people who had legislative power-who had authority to might abandon our farms, break up housekeeping, and prevent execution of its decrees, and who, by the law of wander we know not where. Agricola, could bring the senators themselves to trial, that a people who by 260 years of war had learned to the gale of the rent now due; and do you, as our landmaintain the authority of law by arms, could only be restrained by gentleness and equity. But the senate, in place of using the counsel, which it gave in the sequel to the colleague of the younger Gracehus, of conciliating the people by acts of kindness, simply consulted its pride,

In a time of scarcity, the Consuls had procured sup

plies of grain at a low price The wisest of the Patri

cians wished this to be sold to the people at the same

rate, but Coriolanus, irritated because the people had re

and became more arrogant.

of importance as regards the war between Mexico fused to earol themselves, and follow him to battle, pre tended that it was necessary to sell the grain at a high tude. This opinion prevailed, and the Senate lost Corio lanus by following the counsel, which his anger had dicin their testimonies of attackment to his person, and tated. The people were excited, the grain was sold at tieneral Almonte, the Minister of War. This doen- that the authority of the senate had become odious, the ment is manly and patriotic. It breathes a spirit of hope of engaging the people to make a king gave birth lectares his readiness and anxiety to fulfil his utmost to conciliate, as it is said, the fayour of the plebiums, the army were ordered. Requisitions were forthwith nobility. The intention of the consul might have been bad, but his demand was simply that the people should late to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock-and this dewhich it had originated. This law so well known under the rich; soon openly violated; and finally entirely neglected. It is easy to understand why the senate was willing that a law shoud be trampled upon which con-Republic, whatever effort might be made to detach them from it; could not resolve to break their fetters, but they were in the unquiet state of the patient who changes his position in the hope of finding one less painful. They denanded new laws, in the expectation that they would be better observed than old ones. They demanded that the number of tribunes should be augmented .- They turned their thoughts again to the Agrarian law, and demanded

(To be concluded in our next number.)

IRELAND.

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

ishes a full note of the evidence taken at a coroner's inquest held at Skibercen, on the body of a man having been given, the report concludes as follows:-Coroner-Gentlemen of the jury, we have gone minu

ely into the consideration of the case before younamely, the death of Dennis M'Kennedy. You have the painful details before you, and it is quite unnecessary for me to add one word in explanation of the evidence. This case, will I trust, prove an infinite service not alone to this district, but to the country at large, -it will show the Board of Works that men in their employ are starving to whom money is due for their labour on the

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

Coroner .- No, the contrary has been sworn to. Captain Gordon's successor. - The money came, but, through some mistake, went to Mr. Notter, and was expended by him in payment of his district, when it

not about the Board of Works or its officials; the quesafflicting the people of this country, the despotism of tion here, Sir, is about the death of my fellow-creature. contrary is the fact. We have poor M'Kennedy's death and the cause of its worn to. That evidence proves that lie itself to irretrievable ruin. The following our people are dying by the ditch-side for want of payment of their hire. We take no such statements, Sir, on gossip, nor shall we be told by an official that we do. To Mr. Gaynor .- Had Mr. Ross funds for payment of this poor man when he died?

Mr Gaynor .- I believe not, Sir. The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Admirable system! The noney due in the east we have paid in the west. The board, Sir, should settle between them and their officials, the cruelty of the Patricians. It was the fact that intes- but none under them should starve. As an instance of tine wars, from the time of the Gracchi, and finally, that our present state, I must mention that a few days since, between Pompey & Casar had their origin in the senate, a poor countrywoman came to me to sell a pullet-poor or poor Jerry should starve. She was asked, "If your yet public functionaries tells us that such stories as poor

> The jury returned the following verdict :- "That the said Dennis M'Kennedy, on the 24th day of October, in

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

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

The Cork Reporter of the same date adds :-We are extremely happy in being enabled to record the gratifying fact, that there are now in harbour seven vessels beavily laden with Indian corn from the Mediterranean. The cargo of one ship has been purchased by the Relief Committee, of another by Messrs. Goold and M'Namara, one by Mr. Morgan, and one by the Messrs. Hackett, of Middleton, another vessel received orders to proceed to Waterford, where her cargo was purchased.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM. According to the current testimony of journals of all shades of politics, the pressure of distress is more severely felt in Antrim than parties unacouninted with the district would be likely to give credence to. A meeting of landed proprietors, headed by the Marquis of Donegal, was to be held at Ballyment on

To take into consideration, and decide upon some general, and as far as practicable, uniform plan, for in- week against the overseers and in tectors of the pubsonable employment to the destitute working popula- week on the Salthill-road, and had his eyes black-

perties in the country, and, accordingly, a committee of tenants has addressed a circular to the landlords of Antrim, from which we take the following :-You have an undoubted right to your rents, as a plain

to pay you the full amount of our contract admits of no due by your tenants; but it is now our painful duty to their own .- Galway Vindictor. remind you that we have arrived at a period of universal distress, distress which, so far as we know, is without a precodent in our country's history; and we corresponding with our novel and perilous position. directed by convicts liberated and sent amongst the selves to be patient, moderate and docile, the more the You know that we, in common with others, have been has entirely and at once extinguished the greater porhuman landlords, but never on those who constantly Patrician appeared to be moved with compassion he was tion of our agricultural produce; and which, in its ulti-

the list of proscription; wkatever then the Austrian go- the enemy was at the gates, and declared that they would to dispose of, many of us must purchase largely, in a dear market, for family consumption, in addition to the entire produce of our holdings.

You also know that our trade consisting chiefly in the manufacture of linen, continues in a state of deep depression indeed; and we beg to inform you, that although The people, weary of being deceived, paid no further atten- pork and butter sell freely at remunerating prices at present, we cannot realize their advantages, as formerly; subjection no longer, if they did not obtain redress. The our asual food for swine being irrecoverably lost, and senate bowed, it was driven to this, but now the time was the dietary changes readered necessary in our families, past. Union was destroyed. Confidence lost. And the by the absence of the potatoe, of lige us to appropriate a much larger portion of the produce of our cows to house. hold purposes than hereto; ore. These are facts-which admit neither of concealment nor modification; and if so do they not indicate, with alarming distinctness, our Landlords of Antrim! will you-can you, in the fact

of all these facts, compel us to sell our cows, or part with bids it to be done; for, if thus bereft of our little ail, we as your tenants, make a prompt effort to pay one-half of lords "freely forgive" the remainder! We say freely forgive, for we are justly averse, under existing circumstances, to the accumulation of a coht in the shape of arrears, which, while we have no pro-pect of paying it, is only calculated to cramp our energies, and sink us into utter despondency.

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

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

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

Limenick, Nov. 7 .- On Thursday evening an attack was made by an armed party on the house of Mr. George Meall, of Raheen, near Thornfield, should have been paid on the Cahara line but these steward to Sir Richard Bourke. Between six and stories, received in gossip, are turned against the Board seven o'clock on that evening, while Mr. and Mrs. Meall, together with a young lady, teacher at Sir Richard Bourke's school at Thornfield, were sitting at tea, a man with his face blackened and armed with a gun, forced his way into the back kitchen, Those accounts, you say, we get in gossip : but. Sir. the and telling the servant girl to hold down her head or he would blow her brains out, passed on into the parlour and desired the inmates to do the same. Mr. M. did so, and the man asked him where his firearms were. The lady was then ordered to leave the room, which she did, imploring the fellow not to murder Mr. Meall. To this he replied that all he wanted was fire-arms. Mr. Meall directed him where to find a gun on the top of a press in the kitchen, and the Terry proceeded thither, after which he fired a shot through the window. He broke a considerable quantity of plate-ware, and the sashes and glass of the kitchen and parlour windows. After a little time, he returned to the parlour and went to the drawer where Mr. Meall kept his money and that eighty out of their number, having left Gallicia, had and its dangerous policy and its unjust domination were little Jerry's pullet, she said, -a present, -the tears pulled it out. Fot finding what he wanted, he asked Mr Meall for a little change. Mr. Meall gave him his purse, containing about ten shillings, on which the robber departed. Outside he joined his children love this pullet so much, why sell it, -isn't your | comrades, four or five in number, who were all king. But the senators were mere senators. And this husband at work?" "Yes, but he couldn't get his armed. Sir R. Bourke has exerted himself with the hire, and he'd rather starve off the road than on it." And greatest humanity towards the poor of his district. He has opened a soup kitchen at his own expense, where the hungry are fed, and has a female school where sixty girls are taught, twelve of the most destitute of whom are clothed. He is about clothing a few more of them this winter. If such humane acts do not beget gratitude, the character of our people

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

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

COUNTY OF CORK. CORK, NOV. 7 .- TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN MEAL. This morning seventy tons of Indian much for the Relief Committee of Castle Island, imported from Liverpool, passed through the City, guarded by an escort of the 1st Dragoons and 67th Regiment, which was granted by the authorities on the information of the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who deposed that, from the excited state of the country, in consequence of the prevailing distress, he apprehended the provision would not be suffeed quietly to pass

through without an escort -Cork Reparter. GALWAY .- VIOLENCE TOWARDS GVERSEERS .- There are at present upwards of 3,000 of the poor of Galway at labour on the several works carrying on in this district. The returns of last Saturday showed that there were upon that day 2900 employed, and on Tuesday last Mr. Clements engaged to provide by vesterday for the employment of 300 or 600 more. The relief of so many is a great bessing, but we regret to say that if it were trebled it would not meet the necessities of the perishing labouring poor. Some outrages have taken place here within the last ic works which are going forward oned; and on Wednesday last Mr, Hossack, the suspended, throwing about 80 unfortunate persons out of employment. This is a lamentable state of

things. Besides, Mr. Clements, the county surveyor, has been mobbed in his house, and at length commatter of justice between man and man; and our duty pelled to seek the shelter of the police. The people are starving, and consequently prepared for any misquestion. Such being the fact, we candidly admit that, chief; but we much fear that they are instigated, in under all ordinary circumstances, you are entitled to some instances, to these outrages by parties not in enforce payment in full of all rent and arrears of rent need, but who urge them on for some purpose of

GALWAY RELIEF COMMITTEE. - At a meeting of the Galway Relief Committee on Friday, it was stated that the leader of a mob who attacked the house of beg to intimate that, as our present condition is not only Mr. Clements, county surveyor, on Monday, because deeply distressing, but altogether new, we require to be he had been refused work, had £25 in his possession mittee stated that a certain landlord issued tickets to the comfortable tenants on his estate, but refused mysteriously visited by a great national calamity, which | them to the unfortunate undertenants; his object being to afford the former greater facilities to pay

him his rent.
ROBBERY OF FLOUR.—BALLINASION.—Three carts



Chanfert, and seven sacks of flo ir carried off. There is no doubt that more would have been taken but that the police at the Clonfert station got notice of the attack, and instantly hastened to the spot. They then escerted the carts as far as Lawrencetown, from whence they were protected into town by an escort of constabulary from that station, under Acting-Constable Bulger.—Ballinasloe Star.

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

WATERFORD.—The Society of Friends in this city have raised subscriptions among their own body for the purpose of supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have made an engagement with Mr. Thompson, of George-street, who is to farnish them with 1,792ibs. of beef each week, which will be reduced into broth, and served out indiscriminately to the destitute poor of the city. This well-timed act of charity and befor some time past, and continue to do so, to their workmen (who are about eighty in number, and ail heads of families), with good flour at the rate of 10s. jects, which have already been presented for. per sack under the price of the day, in quantities agreeably to their wants, a matter which affords a worthy at imitation. - Waterford Freeman.

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

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

aster was brought into Ennis in custody. YOUNG IRELAND.

MR. O'BRIEN has addressed a second letter to Mr Duffy of the Nation. The following contains its pith:-

A considerable number of individuals, who are ardently devoted to the cause of Repeal, having been excluded from the Repeal Association because they are unwilling to subscribe a test imposed for reasons which led to seek other opportunities through the means of which they may be enabled to labour in the service of

seems to us that the Nation newspaper may be advantageously made an organ for giving utterance to the epinious of men of this class.

assigned space to the reception of such papers, letters, writers whose capacity for affording instruction to the people has been sufficiently tested? It is not necessary nor desirable to lay down any un-

alterable plan for carrying into effect this suggestion; but I am disposed to think that it would be sufficient to to the purpose contemplated in this proposal.

sidered. In no case should an article exceed two

-the National Phalanx - the Patriot Phalaux-the Irish Phalanx; any of these denominations cannot | for the rights of their native land. We trust and believe, that this phalaux—wielding no other weapons than those of reason and truth-may hereafter become formiheartly in earnest and single-minded in purpose. A misit. He need not fear, however, that provocation will tues, not his failings. Our duty to our country warns us derote all our faculties to the high and hely task of endeavouring not only to augment the happiness of our fellow-countrymen, but also to place the enjoyment of that happiness upon the secure foundation of national

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held. when the usual speakers were at their posts, and the usual speeches duly delivered. The proceedings were altogether beneath notice. Mr. O Connell was present, although it was currently reported throughout the morning that severe indisposition would incapacitate the hon, and learned gentlemen from attendance. The "business" was all concluded and the hall deserted shortly after three o'clock, being at least two hours earlier than the usual time for ad-

After the customary quantity of preliminary non-Mr. O'Connell rose to make the speech of the day. He said an accident would prevent his entering into the present prespects of Repeal, the state of the country, and replying to the Cork Repealers. The accident he alluded to was the illness of his clerk. into those subjects. He regretted the pestponement composition of unusual length and eloquence. At hood where this pestiferous heap was allowed to accumu However, he hoped at the next meeting to enter fully with regard to the people of Cork, because he had heard that the results of division in that City was likely to let in the enemies of Ireland to office to let in a Tory Lord Mayor. (Cries of "Shame.") Such was the handy-work of Young Ireland. Now, the well feigned surprise, bowed assent, intimated in a certificate signed by two medical practitioners, set-Nation, of Saturday, had stated that he (Mr. O'Conne'l) had called that party "a phalanx"; but he begge i pardon of the Nation, and wished to say that it had originated the name itself, and he had only trustee, who had evidently considered the matter, did not care what the young centlemen called themselves; whether a young phalanx, or an old phalanx, or a noble phalanx; they might adopt the lutter name if they pleased; and they themselves were tili satisfied with being called Old Irelanders. (Loud carers) There was then a noble phalanx on one side, cheers.) Mr. O'Brien, the head of this noble phalanx, said he (Mr. O'Connell was ugly, but, unfortunately, he could not help it, and he thought it was rather ceeding in what they termed the ordinary course, Larsh to abuse him for what he could not help; howthe Young Irelander's were no great beauties themsolves ("hear, hear." and laughter), and he wondered would any of them ever live to stand buf re an Irish andience to ask if they had struggied for their country for haif a century? This noble "phisical force phalanx" were employed in doing nothing for ireland. (Hear, hear.) Why, he would ask, did they not form an association for themselves? He would teil the reason why. It was because they were to resort to the sword, which they lauded so much (cries of "hear, hear"); they were, as they said, a literary phalanx, with no brigadier-general; - at least, who was to fill that post he did not know. (Hear, hear.) It was to be a literary violence they were to employ; they were to use their quills as pikes, and their pencils as bayonets; such was the Young Irelanders courage. (Cheers.)

The rent was then announced as £58.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD AND HIS TENANTRY. By way of contrast to the above unadulterated trash and humbug, we beg attention to the following from the Drogheda Argus :--

On Tuesday last that truly benevolentlandford William Sharman Crawford, Esq., convened a meeting of the tenantry of his estate at Staleen, county Meath, for the purpose of taking measures to enable them to pass safely through the present season of distress and to improve their condition in the future. In accordance with hissentiments on the tenant right he has set a glorious example to the landlords of Meath. At the meeting on Tuesday he stated that he would

allow his tenants the value of any improvements they make upon their holdings at any time they may wish to frightfully broke in the greater portion of the skull relinquish them. He will himself take the farm in any such event, and allow compensation, or he will permit the retiring tenant to sell his right to any other personwith the sole proviso that the solvency of the offered purchaser be satisfactorily shown to the landlord. He said more—he offered to advance mon y for the purpose of draining and other such permanent improvements to any tenant who wishes to avail himself of the offer, and sums so advanced he will take back at five per cent, until it be

For the immediate relief of destitute persons he formed a committee consisting of the reverend parish Priest, the Rev. Denis Walsh, and others, who, by an arrangement, will levy a sufficient sum from the several holdings, one-I kely to be given by the improvement of the lands will dearth.

leave little pressure upon this fund, and to reduce that pressure further Mr. Crawford has given directions to have the land tilled which he had in his own occupation under cattle. These are the wise and statesmanlike means by which this practical landlord shuts out famine and pestilence from his tenantry, and secures their future comforts. Nor is this the first occasion on which he car- Lee, a sworn broker and appraiser, lodging at the Blue ried into effect the principles he advocates in relation to the occupation of land. Well convinced of the soundness of the small farm system within proper regulations, he and excess in making a distress. Mr. Pelham appeared has divided into sixty holdings the same quantity of land for the prosecution and stated the case, which appeared which was held by five tenants when it came into his pos- to be a most aggravated one, and illustrated in a forcible

'Look on this picture and on that !"

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Dublin. Nov. 10.—In the accounts received this morning there is nothing to alter the opinion already xpressed respecting the gradual improvement in the condition of the country. Very few outrages are recorted, and none of them are of a very serious character. There is still, doubtless, a fearful amount of destitution, much greater than has existed in ordinary periods of scarcity. But, as the public works extend, a decided change for the better is apparent by the defendant, of impounding them, but the defendant amongst the peasantry. The relief associations are sold agreat portion of them immediately afterwards to spreading, and soup kitchins are now becoming very general. In most counties the resident landlords cluding four chairs and a quantity of chimney ornaments nevolence is beyond all praise. The respectable firm are exerting themselves in a very creditable mannevolence is beyond an praise. The control of the exner to promote measures suitable to the emergency; praisement or condemnation of the goods, nor was any tensive figur mills at Ferrybank, have been supplying and in some districts new presentment sessions have constable called in, or any of the forms of law observed. been called for, in order to substitute drainage and other productive works for roads and useless pro-

The excitement appears to be wearing itself out and the increase of employment afforded by the seasonable and grateful relief to a number of persons | Board of Works, coupled with the favourable reacat this period of distress, and gives an example well tion (to the consumer) in the prices of provisions. affords a strong hope that the disease has been brought to a favourable crisis, and that a gradual amendment may be henceforward regarded as certain the goods had not been legally disposed of, and there was although slow. At the Corn Exchange, this day, prices of all kinds of grain, owing, of course, to the nature of the last advices from America, met an advance, but, considering that the supply was short, the rise was extremely insignificant, not exceeding sixpence per barrel. The arrivals of Indian corn continue to increase both here and at the southern to the complainant, and the goods not disposed of to be ports. Four more vessels, loden with neavy cargoes of this grain, have arrived at Cork since Saturday last, and further importations are daily expected. CONSTITUTION OF RELIEF COMMITTEES.—The Lord-Lieutenant has, in consideration of the complaints nade respecting the exclusion of curates of the Roman Catholic Church from Relief Committees, given instructions permitting parish priests to nominate one curate on each relief committee sitting within his cure, for every parish of which that cure consists. DROGHEDA .- STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

(From our Correspondent.) The people here are in a wretched state. Already are they shewing signs of their distress by the committing of petty larcenies. The pawn offices are filled to repletion with the clothes and effects of the starving inhabitants. The rich men of the town are doing nothing soner (very much affected) replied that she was the wife to mitigate the distress; no Baronial Sessions have been of a poor labourer out of employment, with three chilheld. Many instances are known of families subsisting dren, and what induced her to commit this act she could for a whole day on one meal, that too of the coarsest not tell. Committed to the session for trial. The pridescription of food; our streets thronged with crowds of soner was removed from the bar to the lock-up, in a state see the apathy of our local patriots nothing doing, no plans of relief are being set on foot to feed the people. Verily they are false shepherds, who, while there is peace. live on their flocks, but as soon as the dangers enare not yet fully understood by the public, are naturally ter the fold, flee from their charge, and leave their herds a prey to the destroyer. Hunger has afflicted, and is afflicting many. Disease superinduced by hunger, is making rapid strides among the people. Dysentry pre. No other organisation being at present available, it vails to an alarming extent. Still our intelligent Natobs see no cause for the exercise of Christian charity, and, while gazing at the Wellington staue in front of the beyond raising their eyes to heaven, calling on the Almighty to leave his throne, and come down among us tained he was from the country, induced him to cross We do not contemplate any interference with the edi- mortals, to do-what !-- to open their drawers and take torial department of your newspaper, nor with your ar- some of the sweat and blood coined money hoarded by rangements for giving that information respecting pass- their pious rich men in their coffers. There is no way ing events which every newspaper is expected to convey to avert the present famine creared by the aristocracy, to the public; but we ask whether it be compatible with but by taking their unjust and ill-gotten treasures from the essential requirements of your journal to dedicate an those leeches who have sucked the lifes' blood out of the prople's hearts. Amid this shameful dereliction of duty essays, ruggestion, criticisms, &c., as may be supplied by it is consoling to think that one man has had the manliness to declare that those dependant on him shall not starve. That man is William S. Crawford, Esq., the noble member for Rochdale. He has an estate in the visited his tenants on Tuesday, November 3rd, called allot weekly eight or ten columns of your publication them all together, and, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, P.P., told them to appoint a committee to in-The papers ought to be short, terse, and well con- quire into the state of the labouring poor on his estate to assess the various holdings thereon, and that the sum raised for the relief of the poor, he would pay the half I am much pleased with the title which Mr. O'Oonnell of. He also gave orders to have all the land under has, by way of derision, bestowed upon us-the Phalanx | grazing cattle broken up, and told the tenants whatever money they required for improving their farms, he would advance them at a small rate of interest, adding that, if fal to be to be acceptable to men who are struggling | they at any time felt disposed to leave their farms, they might sell their right in them, or he himself would pay them in full for any and every improvement they should make. But to crown all his other acts of kindness, he dable to the enemies of our country. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he understands the real grievwill find that it is not easy to laugh down men who are ance of the country to be the monopoly of the land in the hands of a few. The leases of five of his tenants placed smeer disfigures no face except that which wears having expired, he divided their holdings into sixty separate farms. Well may Rochdale be proud of its lead to reprisal. We shall endeavour to imitate his vir- member and Dundalk. How has it suffered by driving Mr. Crawford from its representation. Represented now to avoid the strike of personal controversy, and bids us by a brainless buffoon, whose only claims on the intelli-

gent electors of that borough as he himself assured them, is that " He is his father's son !" ABANDONMENT OF THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE. The tribute of 1846 is abandoned, and the formal announcement of the fact will appear forthwith in t're pompous language of that indefatigable financier, Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, Esq., secretary to the trustees. There was an amusing tale told on the tenth by one of the actors in the little national drama, which should not be kept from the world at this monotenous period. About three weeks ago the with secretary waited upon Sir John Power with the draft of an address to the people of Ireland. reminding them of the manifold services of O'Connell, and fixing Sunday, the 20th November, for the simultaneous collection of the tribute for 1846: and this he presented to Sir John | wharf. On those premises the defendant had accumufor his signature, with that nonchalance for which he stands unrivalled. Poor Sir John-whose mind | matter in the shape of the sweepings of the streets and | is as like that of Mr. Pickwick as is his outward man (and who that has ever seen our famous distiller will not admit that the likeness is perfect)-Sir Jo'n stood amazed, and eyed through his capacious spectacles his own name, in pencil, at the foot of a come within the sphere of its influence. The neighbourlast he mustered up sufficient courage to request the late was a densely populated one, and there was abunsecretary to give him a day or two to consider the matter, and consult with his nominal co-trustee, Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin. The worthy officer, in his intention of being there again within the two days, and retired. In the meantime the benevolent old baronet had a conference with his co- ted such an effluvium as was calculated to be most pre adopted it, and Mr. O'Brien had confirmed it. He expressed no astonishment at anything coming from such a quarter, and recommended a more extended days atterwards at the house of Mr. Fitzpatrick, where Sir John Power and Mr. M'Loughlin both and the Repeal Association on the other. (Land any appeal on his behalf for a "little" time until the apprehensions of famine, then so prevalent, should have subsided. Some of the party were for proseeking their opinion as to the probable success of

It may be said that such a good thing as this tri bute has proved will not be allowed to expire, and that after Christmas the appeal may be expected. Derrynane must be supported, and, if the people don't pay the "Rent," the Whigs must.

to Cocker, £1000 as his own fee.

MURDERS AND DEATH BY STARVATION.

Dublin news of Wednesday's date announces the murder of a man, named Burke, by his wife. The unfortunate man was made drunk, and when got to bed, was murdered in his helplessness, by a blow on the left side of the head, above the ear, which the brain awfully protruding. We have also word of the murder of a wife by her husband, the parties' names were Crowley. He killed her by beating her on the head with a spade; her skull was broken to atoms. A woman named Melody, a wandering beggar, has died of starvation, at Moneein, near Palmerston.

working classes was held at the Guy Larl of Warwick. for the year. It is evident that the extent of employment | weekly contributions during the continuation of the not to admit him again; and when she and the latter plainant went about the streets in constant fear. Mr. the charge on Tuesday next. The required surelies

Police Intelligence.

THAMES-STREET.

Excessive Distress .- On Thursday, James Clark Anchor, Stepney, appeared before Mr. Ballantine to answer a charge of having been guilty of an irregularity manner the mal practices of brokers. The defendant was employed in May last to levy a distress on the goods and chattels of the complainant, Frederick Willemette, a fishmonger, and tobacconist, of No. 145, High-street, Poplar, for arrears of rent, amounting to £3 11s. 6d., due to Mr. Dent, and he seized property which cost the tenant £14 18s. two years' previous. An inventory was made, and the defendant did not include in it a jug, bason, and cane basket, which he ought to have done. The goods were removed to the sale room of Mr. Johnson, the auctioner, in the Mile-end road, the day after the levy, for the purpose, as alleged Johnson for £5 17s. 6d. and removed the remainder, inand crockery to some other place. There was no ap-The complainant never received any account relating to the disposal of the goods or the amount they produced. He applied repeatedly to the defendant on the subject, and he always put him off with the excuse that his goods remained on the premises of Mr. Johnson, who had not been selling by auction since they were seized, and that directly he had a sale, the goods would be submitted to public competition.

After some further investigation, Mr. Ballantyne said much bad conduct and irregularity in the managemen of the distress. A portion of the furniture and effects of the complainant had been sold for £5 17s. 6d., and lie was informed the value of them was from £9 to £10. He would take the smaller sum, £9, and he ordered the difference between that sum and £3 11s. 6d. to be paid returned to him .- The defendant : I have not got them. -Mr. Ballantine: I do not care about that. I shall make my order, and you shall take the consequence of not complying with it .- The decision was received with a murmur of applause from a crowded Court.

MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL,-Jane Kelly was charged with the following robbery:-The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Ormston, cheesemonger, Crawford-street, and contrived to secrete a piece of bacon beneath her shawl. She was going away with it when she was stopped by Mr. Ormston, and asked what she had got. She immediately gave up the property, at the same time offering, if he would not prosccute her, that she would pay him one shilling a pound for it. Mr. Rawlinson-What have you to say to the charge? The prihungry men, women and children. It is lamentable to of great excitement. Whilst confined in one of the cells she made an attempt to put an end to her existence, by hanging herself with her garter; but her design was frustrated by a young woman who was locked up with

SOUTHWARK.

PLUNDERING A COUNTRYMAN, - Henry Jones was charged by John Hill, an engineer, with being concerned with two other men (not in custody) in robbing him of £8. The complainant had recently come up to town, Royal Exchange, Jones accosted him, and after he ascer-London bridge, and enter a public-house, near the Queen's Bench. A game of cards was here proposed, and, after allowing him to win a few games, they won six sovereigns from him; he then, by their advice, pledged his before Mr. Greenwood, charged with steating 130 Soing, during which time the prisoner and an accomplice prosecutor said that he persons who had addressed him near the statue. The vereigns and half-sovereigns in his box in the bedroom, prisoners said they were mistaken for other individuals, which latter he kept always locked, and on coming They were remanded, to discover their associates in the home, he found that his box had been forced open, and

saw the prisoner in company with two prostitutes in The prisoner had latterly been in distressed circumstan-High-street, Shadwell. They were using obscene language, and he desired them to move on. They went on, years. Inspector Penny, of the G division stated that, but after a short time repeated their disgusting conduct. The prisoner was standing against a post, and he told prisoner had yesterday been seen with £40, and that he him to move on, and at the same time laid hold of his arm, and told him he should be compelled to lock him up if he did not move on. The prisoner immediately four constables who lodged in the house. On searching stepped off the kerb into the road, and gave him a violent blow on the jaw. He was staggered by the blow, and his hat fell off. The prisoner ran away, but witness pursued and overtook him in Cornwall-street, about a those in his box. Further search was then made, and quarter of a mile from the spot where he was struck. The the policeman found the trousers, and coat and waistblow, he said cut his chin nearly to the extent of three | coat, which the prisoner pretended had been stolen from inches in length, and in depth it extended to the bone. him, concealed under the roof of the house, and the One of his back teeth, previously a very sound one, was splintered "by the jerk of the jaw," and he lost a good deal of blood. He did not think the man's fist would have produced such a wound; he believed it was done with some instrument. Committed for trial.

tractor, was summoned at the instance of the parochial authorities of Christchurch, Blackfriars, for suffering lated to be highly prejudicial to the health of the in

A solicitor on the part of the parish described that the defendant was the occupier of extensive premises adjacent to Upper Ground-street, near the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, on the Surrey side, and called Jamaicalated an immense quantity of animal and vegetable the markets, and other offensive matters, all of which were collected together in that place, and the stench from which on occasions was quite overpowering, and necessarily must be injurious to the health of those who dant proof to show that disease was engendered by the foul gasses emitted from such a heterogeneous mass of animal and vegetable matter. The solicitor here handed ting forth that they had viewed the defendant's premises, and that the filth and rubbish there collected emit-

judicial to the public health. One of the gentlemen present, Mr. Doubleday, a surgeon, of Blackfriars-read, in the course of his examinaconsultation. Accordingly, a meeting of the tion, stated, that when he viewed the premises, the friends of the "Liberator" was held some stench arising from the heaps of filth collected there was of the most offensive description, and he could aver. from his own experience, was injurious to health, for he expressed their doubts of the propriety of issuing attended a family residing near the spot, most of whom were attacked with fever; and he had no doubt the disease was produced from their contiguity to the place where such abominable filth was suffered to exist. He then gave an instance of the effects of the deleterious nabut it was ultimately arranged that circulars should ture of the gaseous matter emitted from the heaps in ever he was satisfied with the reflection, that some of be addressed to all the active collectors, clerical and the place, by saying that a piece of fresh-killed mutton lay, who were still deemed faithful to the Liberator, was suspended near the spot, and that in less than a quarter of an hour it was in a state of putrescence. He another appeal. The story runs, that in a short added that he should not have signed the certificate protime a back of replies were received from all parts, duced if the nuisance complained of was not of the most sufficient to enable the friends to form an estimate | dangerous description to the health of the inhabitants of of the general state of public feeling on the subject. the locality. Mr. Charles Knight, manager of a coal-Some of these were point-blank against any- wharf adjacent to the premises, stated that prior to the thing of the kind, and the writers entered into defendant becoming the occupier, Jamaica-wharf was a no reasons for their opinions; others hoped timber-yard. Since, however, he had taken the place. afraid, with all their professions, and thought it for a postponement until after Christmas, when he had converted it into a lay-stall for the reception of safer to fight with types and printers' devils, than they doubted not that all talk of famine should filth of every description. The witness had seen carthave coased-whilst a third and the most numerous loads of putrid geese, rotten eggs, and other offer sive class of objectors, candidly said, that in consequece matters brought into the premises and shot out into the of the late split in Conciliation Hall, and the spread midst of other equally impure materials. His own of Young Ireland principles, little or nothing could health and that of his family had suffered materially be expected even were the potatoes sound and plenty ever since such a place was allowed to exist. On the This aggregate collection of opinions from all parties | part of the defendant it was contended that the effects settled the business. A motion, postponing the likely to be produced by the business he carried on were 'anneal" for two months, was put to the vote and very much exaggerated, and that the public, instead of the bar, charged with being drunk and incapable of takcarried, to the evident sorrow of Patrick Vincent complaining, ought to be thankful for having the ing care of himself. Police-constable 93 E found the de-Firzpatrick, who calculated upon raising £10,000 at streets and markets cleared, and the rubbish conveyed fendant in the street and took him to the station-house. least, which at ten per cent. would leave, according away. Mr. Seeker said the public would have no reason

to complain, if the offensive materials were consigned to fendant : Why, your worship, I'm alloyal Weishman -Mr. such a place as were not likely to interfere with health, Long (interrupting him:) What privilege have Welshbut that shooting such matters in a densely populated men to get drunk? (There had been so many loyal

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPT TO MUEDER .- On Friday. before Mr. Secker, for examination, charged with having been a patient in Guy's Hospital, ever since the night on which the attempt was made upon her life, and although FAMINE IN IRELAND .- A numerous meeting of the they longed together at No. 187, Kent Street, South cieving him, and on coming up to him, he immediately Grav's Inn Lane. Mr. D. Brick in the chair, to devise with the prisoner, and on their return they went into a plainant struggled with the defendant and both fell on the some means, according to their power, for the alle- public house and had some refreshment, but not such a pavement aggether. The defendant left him uttering viation of the existing distress in Ireland. Several quantity as to effect either of them. The same morning threats of future violence. Complainant had more than addresses were made, and a collection was made in the landlord of the house where they lodged had forbid- once been attacked by the defendant in a similar way,

and said that he (the prisoner) had better not go near Defendant: The complainant persists in carrying on a

was seized round the neck from behind, and pondence with the lady. I have the sanction of her in a moment she felt that her throat was cut, and father to my attentions, although I admit other branches also felt the blood trickling down her bosom. She saw of the family are not so favourably disposed toon turning round, that the prisoner was the wards me. person who had inflicted the wound, and he said something, but she did not remember the words, and then ran up the street towards St. George's Church. Many persons soon collected, some of whom wentin pursuit of her assailant, while others supported her, and conveyed her to complainant said he was a cab-driver, living at No. 3, the surgery of Mr. R. Evans, near the spot, and he bandaged up the wound, and had her forthwith conveyed went into a coffee-house in Mill-street, Hanover-square, in a cab to Guy's Hospital, in which she had been confined as a patient until that day. The prisoner said. She left me on the night in question, to accompany another man to the house, from which I was shut out, and had a knife in my hand. I was much agitated, and smack your face." The prisoner replied, "Do it." I was vexed. I had been eating bread and cheese, and scarcely knew what I did. Mr. Secker committed the CLERKEN WELL,

HEARTLESS CONDUCT .- On Monday, James Mitchell, a

oung man, described as the son of a respectable farmer, of Chippenham, Wiltshire, was charged by Ann M'Ketchie, a poor country girl, about seventeen years of age, with having threatened to dash out her brains. The prosecutrix, who was accompanied by her mother, who and a beautiful babe in her arms, two months old, appeared in the witness-box very much affected. It appeared from her statement that she resided with

ier motiier at Chippenham, where she became acquainted

with the prisoner. He paid his addresses to her, and ar illicit intercourse was carried on between them, the resuit of which was the birth of a child. The prisoner came to London, and a few weeks ago she received a letter from him, proposing that she should come to London with the child, and she was to meet him in the City-road, where he was living with his cousin. She showed the letter to her mother, and subsequently sho left her mother with her child with the intention of walking to Loudon, and seeing the prisoner, but on being her at Mariborough, when they travelled up together to London on foot, and met the prisoner in the City-road. On finding the mother with her he became enraged, and le also denied having sent a letter to her, requesting the prosecutrix to come to London with the child. Mr. Greenwood had no doubt that he had sent the letter to induce the girl to come to London with the child, but on seeing her mother with her he became annoyed and disappointed. The least he could do, as he had been instrumental in bringing them up to London, would be to enable them to go back again by advancing them the means. As the threat had been proved, and as the prosecutrix swore that she was in fear of her life, he must order him to find two resp. stable housekeepers as bail to struck witness a violent blow on the forehead. Shee and afterwards a discussion take place. In the keep the peace. The prisoner was then locked up, but subsequently agreed to give two sovereigns to enable the parties to return to Chippenham, and under an assurance that he had no intention to harm any one, he was CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- On Thursday, Charles Crowley

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

Sovereigns.—On Thursday, James Judd, a young man, MURDEBOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICE CONSTABLE. On taken away. The prisoner had also two boxes in the bought some new dresses for a stylish-looking female, in Theobold's read, a strict watch was kept upon him by him £40, in sovereigns and half sovereigns were found, and amongst the latter was one of a peculiar description, which the prosecutor identified as having been amongst watch was found at his sister's. The prisoner was

having most cruelly beaten one of the horses he was driving in a waggon. He had been sitting on the middle assistant, went into the house with him. Defendant, on horse, which was without reigns, and he struck one of being informed that James was going to gaol, declared the poor animals most desperately about the head with he should not be taken. Witness showed her his warrant, a nuisance to exist in a portion of that parish, calcu- the butt-end of the whip. The horse fell, and the brute but she declared that she would stick a knife in any body struck it even more brutally when down. The Lord who dared to touch her husband (James), and, seizing Mayor expressed his indignation at the conduct of the a strong and sharp-pointed table knife, made a thrust at defendant, and was about to fine him to the utmost the witness's assistant, who stepped on one side, and was extent, when he suddenly learned that the fellow had a unhurt. Witness laid hold of her by the arm and pushed very large family, and that the affliction would inevitably her away, when she turned round upon him with great fall upon the head of his wife and children. The Lord fury, and attempted to stab him at least twenty times in Mayor (to the defendant): You deserve the weightest the stomach. He succeeded in effecting a safe retreat punishment, but I cannot think of punishing your wife and securing the assistance of the police. Committed and children. The sentence of the court is, that you pay | for one month. fine of 10s., or to be confined in the House of Correction for 14 days. The defendant thanked his lordship, and paid the fine.

How to Walk London Streets,-Mr. Ellis Bowden Weare, a gentleman who was dressed in rather fantastic by whom the defendant was not employed, being the rtyle, having a small party-coloured lady's handkerchief contractor for the district. The case was proved by a round his neck, with a large purple tye, to which there policeman. The Lord Mayor said it was in his power was a light green border, and with several rings upon to fine the defendant 40s., but he believed that in the is fingers, was charged with an assault. Mr. Shilling- present case the contractor would be satisfied with the ford stated, that as he was walking along Cheapside the | chief magistrate's declaration, that on all future occadefendent roughly pushed against him without the least | sions the fine should be inflicted upoa flying dustmen, provocation, and on being remonstrated with, strucklhim. of whom it was evident the defendant was one, who The defendant subsequently, on being given into the interfered with the business of the contractors. care of a policeman, apologise, and the apology was con- must, Mr. Williams, pay the expenses," added his lordconsidered sufficient atonoment. The Lord Mayor hav. ship. The Flying Dustman: "Don't axe me to pay, ing asked whether the defendent appeared to be under master; s'elp me God I aint got a mag." The Lord the influence of strong drick of any kind? Mr. Weare Mayor: "You certainly shall pay. Consider the hazard said he had had no refreshment except a bowl of soup at you run by this practice. Your eart and horse may be Alderman Birch's, and upon coming out and walking seized for the penalty which can be inflicted. quietly and inoffensively down Cheapside, he was pushed | The Flying Dustman: Consider my wife and three and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, children, please you my lord, they'll be a gaping for the although he strictly kept to his side of the wall. Irri- price of the wittles. I'm blessed if ever I had a mouthtated by such treatment in a great public thoroughfare, I ful of dust afore belongidg to this here gentleman. The he had behaved rudely to the gentleman who complained, | Lord Mayor : I have been obliged to send a man to Newunder the erroncous impression that Mr, Shillingford was gate who has a wife and four children, and you may amongst those who elbowed him about. The Lord consider yourself lucky in getting out of difficulty by pay-Mayor-Which do you consider to be your side of the ing a few shillings. The word "Newgate" struck upon wall? Mr. Weare-I consider that when my left side is the feelings of the flying dustman as if he had been acnext to the wall, I am entitled to the wall. The Lord | quainted with the preuliar arrangement of the building Mayor-You were wrong in your opinion of the generally itself. His wife, too, who was in the crowd, seemed to understeed practice for the public accommodation, which | be alarmed at the mention of the same house of call for is, that those whose right hands are next to the wall are | flying dustmen and their partners, for she bustled up to entitled to the wall. Mr. Weare-Indeed! I had no no. him and said, in an undertone, "Here, Harry, I got the tion of such a thing. I come from the country, and blunt. Dub up, you beggar, and cut this here dangerous ti ere the left hand always goes to the wall. (A laugh.) spot." The expenses paid, the flying dustman and his The Lord Mayor-Such is the necessity in this crowded city for a regulation of the kind, that even ladies are not dity, and disappeared. sanctioned in violating it. Mr. Shillingford said, the assault, as an assault, was not at all worth speaking about. The Lord Mayor-If Mr. Shillingford is satisfied with robbing a gentlemen of a gold watch and chain, with your apology, I see no reason why I should disapprove of it. The defendant then left the bar.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Welsh Loyalty.-On Tuesday, a well-dressed elderly gentleman, who gave his name as Roberts, was placed at

-Mr. Long: What do you say for yourself !- The deneighbourhing was most improper, and he should there- citizens before the magistrate, who had been celebratfore make an order on the defendant to remove the nuiling Lord Mayor's day, that Mr. Long had to be reminded sance within 48 hours; otherwise ulterior proceedings, by the clerk that it was the Prince of Wales birthday.)of a more stringent character, would be taken against The defendant: I had been jolly, and celebrating the day like a loyal Weishman ; but when this man came across me I was at my own door. Your worship the keyslipped Thomas Evans, described as a cheese porter, was brought from my fingers, I couldn't find it, and this constable instead of helping me to open the door, took me to the attempted to murder a young woman, named Louisa station-house. That's all .- Mr. Long: Between loyalty Childs, by cutting her throat. The complainant has and this kind of glorification, it is diffiult to see the connexionf but you may go this time.

CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT .- Edward John Kinnersley still evidently very weak, she was considered sufficiently Baker, Esq., of 52, Park-street, Grosyenor-square, was convalescent to attend the examination yesterday, to summoned before Mr. Hardwick, for having assaulted a give evidence against her assailant. She deposed that young medical gentleman, named William Fenton, living she is a married woman, but had separated from her at 29, Sale-street, Edgeware-road. The complainant husband about ten months ago, and had since been said, he was walking in Burlington-street on Saturday living under the protection of the prisoner, and that last, when the defendant crossed over the street on perwark. On Tuesday, the 3rd instant, she went out struck him on the face and grappled with him. Comhalf of which he authorises them to deduct from his rent the room, the meeting having pledged itself to small den the prisoner to return, expressing his determination and so perservering was he in his violence, that com-

the house, in case of any disturbance. The prisoner then | clandestine correspondence with my sister, and although endeavoured to persuade her not to return to her lodging, all the family are averse to any acquaintance with him, but she expressed her intention to sleep there that night, he will persevere in his clandestine meetings with her. and accordingly parted with him about forty yards from I wish first to ask him who was in his company when I the house. She then walked forward, and just as she assaulted him on Saturday. Complainant: Your sister was about to go up the steps to knock at the door, she was with me; but I deny I keep up a clandestine corres-

> Ashton was brought up for final examination, charged with having stabbed Edward Onslow with a knife. - The Chapel-street. On Saturday afternoon, October 3, he and made his way towards a box in which the prisoner and another person were sitting. He requested the prisoner, who was using a knife, to allow him to pass. The prisoner refused, and pushed him away. Complainant said to the prisoner, "If you don't let me pass, I will Complainant said, "Put down the knife." The prisoner put down the knife, and he (complainant) struck him on the face. The prisoner seized the knife, and came towards him. Complainant retreated until stopped by the stairs, and then the prisoner struck at him with the knife. saying, "You ____, I'll kill you." Complainant felt that he was stabbed, and he called out to those present that he was wounded. The blow was given with force, and was directed to the left side over the heart. Complainant was assisted to several surgeons, but ultimately went to Middlesex Hospital, where he had been confined up to the present time. The prisoner was committed.

> > WESTMINSTER.

DESPERATE AFFRAY .- Michael Newnan, Michael Shee, and William Sheehan, three Irish labourers, were charged with a series of murderous assaults. The disturbances which gave rise to the present proceedings was of so serious a nature as to create considerable alarm. The circumstances which gave rise to it are briefly these :- On Tuesday night some trifling dispute occurred at the bar of the White Hart, Millbank-row, between Newnan and an English labourer, named Smith. missed by her mother she pursued witness, and overtook in the course of which, as alleged by the landlord, although omitted by the rest of the witnesses in their statements. Smith struck the other. Shortly after this. New nan went up stairs to a number of his countrymen, who threatened that he would be revenged and dash her had assembled there for the purpose of having a raile, prains out. The prisoner denied having threatened the and having informed them that he had been much ill prosecutrix as described, or being the father of the child. used, several of the party came down, and a general and desperate conflict was the result, in the course of which Smith and his companions who were with him received injuries of a most serious nature ; indeed, defendants, as well as complainants, bore marks of having been engaged in some serious affray. Thomas Smith, of 8, Johnson-street, stone mason, said, he was standing at the bar of the White Hart, with his wife and some friends, when Newnan applied an offensive epithet to him and went up stairs muttering some threat. In a ing, at eleven o'clock, the Reading Society meet, few minutes he returned, with six or seven more, and then rushed upon witness, and struck him three times upon the arm with a stick, and the limb became useless. Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the eye with the stick and cut it open, and in a moment after. Sunday Evening, November 15th. Subject- The wards he was surrounded by numbers and knocked down; Shee at the same time seizing him by the throat. At that time several others were round North (another of witness's companions) amongst were Newnan, and they were all kicking him. Witness was thrown on the next, November 16th, at the house of Mr. Edmund ground, and whilst there found his hand cut by some sharp instrument.-Mr. Philip James, of No. 24, Vinestreet, Millbank, said that Smith followed Newnan part of the way up stairs, when he was suddenly pushed down by numbers. North went to see what was the matter, when he was surrounded by the three defendants and others. Defendants all struck him, and he fell on the ground. Witness went to his assistance, and was immediately struck by Sheehan, and a general disturbance then occurred, in which fourteen or fifteen took an active part. Shee struck witness whilst he was on the ground with a stick.—John North, of 2, Freeman's cottages, was are requested to attend their place of meeting, 87, of very respectable appearance, was placed at the bar next called. His head was bound up, and he was so se- Church Gate, to nominate a Delegate for the forthverely injured that it was with difficulty that two persons | coming Conference. Chair to be taken precisely at watch for eight sovereigns, and they recommenced play- vereigns, the property of Charles Marlborough. The could place him in a chair to give evidence. He stated is not closely as it is a chair to give evidence. He stated is not closely as the property of Charles Marlborough. The could place him in a chair to give evidence. that he had no sooner got to the foot of the stairs to see escaped with his coat containing the money. They were 3, Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell-green, and occupied what was the matter than he was knocked down, Sheehan subsequently apprehended, and were identified as the the same sleeping-room. He (witness) had £130 in so- and another both striking him on the head at the same | Myourneemp Min Pictures | Myourneemp M moment: and whilst he was down he was laid hold of so tightly by the throat as nearly to be strangled. A number surrounded and kicked him repeatedly with the ing next, November loth inst. Chair to be taken at the money, which he kept in two bags and a purse, greatest violence. He contrived to escape by crawling, half-past six. Monday, John Miller, a very desperate ruffian, a coal- room, both of which were broken open, and a portion Witness was conveyed to the hospital, where his body whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged of the contents of one strewd about the floor. Hearing was bound up, but they had no bed to receive him. He perance Room, 33. Queen-street. Subject—The with having committed a very aggravated assault on that the prisoner had gone out in the evening to a was to return to the hospital immediately after the exa-Thomas Burns, a police constable, in the execution of bis duty. The policeman's jaws were tied up with a prisoner) said, "Oh! I have been robbed myself, the White Hart he found thirty persons engaged in a handkerchief, and he had some difficulty in making him- too; my watch, coat, two waistcoats, and two general fight.—Newnan, in defence, said that Smith self understood. He stated that on Sunnay night he pair of trousers, have been lately taken away by thieves.' struck him first, and it was a fair quarrel between them when others interfered. He denied having kicked North ces, and the witness had supported him for nearly two but he admitted having struck Smith .- Shee said Smith came up to him and challenged him to fight, and North owing to the latter circumstances, and the fact that the said he would fight anybody in the place, and struck him ing. Members who have not paid their levies are (Shee). He admitted having struck James with the stick.—Sheehan denied having taken any part in the can be in the ballot who have not paid the same.

> ATTEMPTING TO STAB .- Sarah Marketer, a middle nged woman, was charged with having attempted to stab Jeremiah Forster. One of the officers of the County Court of Requests, stated on the evening of the 27th ult.. he apprehended Dominique James, against whose person warrant of debt has been issued. As he left the house James requested that officer to allow him to go back to CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- W. Burn was charged with leave a bundle with his wife, and acquaint her that he was going to prison. Witness consented, and, with his

appearance. They were committed in default.

An "irregular" dustman, who stated his name to be Henry Williams, was charged, on Wednesday, with having taken rubbish from a house in the city; Mr. Dodd,

ROBBERY DURING THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION,-A middle aged man, rather shabbily dressed was charged value fifty guineas. Mr. Medley, stockbroker, stated that on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, he was proceeding with a friend from the City to his residence at bridge Street, New Road, to commence at eight the West-end, and when at the bottom of Ludgate bill, o'clock. they were surrounded, as he supposed, by a gang of pickpockets, who refused to allow them to proceed. Pre- mittee will meet at the office, 83, Dean Street, Soho, sently he felt that his watch was gone, and on looking on Tuesday evening next, at nine o'clock. round, both he and his friend distinctly saw the pri- CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this branch of soner hand it to another person, and immediately try to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are remake off. Witness, however, seized and held him in quested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain Lane, on spite of the efforts made by the gang to rescue him, until Sunday evening, November 15th, at six o'clock, to the police came up. When he called out police, the prinominate a delegate for the ensuing Conference. soner's companions tried all they could to prevent his being heard. Alderman Farcombe asked if the watch of the Co-operative Land Company in the diswas entirely lost? Mr. Medley replied that it was. The trict will be held on Sunday, November 15th, prisoner declared his innocence, but was remanded.

wife bowled down the back stairs with professional rapi

BOW STREET.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER .- On Friday, a young man, named Daniel Davies, a carman, was charged with causing the death of a poor man, named Martin Caulfield, by running over him with his cart. Inspector Lund, A division, stated that about one o'clock he was standing at the corner of Scotland yard, when he saw Movement in America. the defendant drive a gingerbeer cart from the direction of Charing Cross, and when opposite the Duke of Clarence public-house, the deceased, in attempting to cross the street, was struck by the shaft in the temple, and felled to the ground. Witness had him immediately removed to the shop of Mr. Jones, the surgeon, who advised him to be conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, but he died in the course of a few minutes. In answer to the charge, the d-fendant said that he made every effort to pull up when he got sight of the deceased, and he could not believe that the shaft of the cart had touched him, and the witnesses could testify that he rendered every assistance in his power. Mr. Jardine ordered him to put in bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to answer were out at the public house, she alluded to the subject ! Hardwick asked the defendant to explain his conduct were in attendance, and the defendant was discharged.

Forthcoming Meetings.

UNITED PATRIOTS AND PATRIARCHS BENEFIT So. CIETY. Tour of the General Secretary, Mr. D. W. Ruffy, for the following week:—Monday, Finching. field; Tuesday, Levenham; Wednesday, Sudbury; Thursday, Clare; Friday, Heverell; Saturday, Castle Hedingham.

WHITECHAPEL.—At the Brass Founders Arms, Mr. Shaw was nominated delegate to the Land Con-STABBING AT A COFFEE-SHOP .- On Thursday, James

WESTMINSTER.—A special meeting of the members of this district will take place at 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six 'clock, to nominate a delegate to the Land Conference.-Mr. E. Jones will lecture at eight o'clock. Subject-Government and its Seven Ages, BIRMINGHAM.—A general meeting of the members

of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will be held on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock to nominate a delegate to the Conference, to meet at the office, 111, Rea Street. Notice.—The Secretary of the Manchester Observation Committee [will feel obliged] by receiving the

addresses of some of the used-to-be active friends, in the following places :- Bolton, Bury, Lamberheadgreen, Wigan, Warrington, and Eccles; as it is intended to rouse those districts once more in favour of the National Petition. All correspondence to be forwarded to John O'Hea, 76, Hardman-street, off Deansgate, Manchester. BETHNAL GREEN. - A general meeting will be held

on Sunday Evening, November the 15th, at 6 o'clock precisely, at the Whittington and Cat. At 7 o'clock precisely, Mr. A. Hunniball will lecture on the subject of "The Wars of Ignorance and the War of Philosophy."

BRADFORD .- The Chartists of Bradford will hold a meeting in their room, Butterworth Buildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet at Mr.

Hirst's, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. MANCHESTER, People's Institute, Heyrod Street, Ancoats.—On Wednesday, November 18th, Frederic Warren, Esq., will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on "Health, Disease, and Mental Improvement," to be continued each succeeding Wednesday until completed.

Dr. P. M. M'Douall will lecture at the Railway

Coffee House. 122, Brick Lane, near Church Street, on Tuesday Evening next, November 17th, at eight clock. Subject, "The Charter and the Land." CITY CHARTIST HALL, Skinner Street .- On Sunday November 22nd, Ernest Jones will commence a series of lectures on the Insurrections of the Work. ing Classes, from the Crusades to the present time. Lecture First-'Germany, the Burger Krieg, or War of the Peasants.'-Second-' France, the Taqquesic, or War of the Serfs.' Third- Belgium, the Genses, or War of the Outcasts.' On Sunday Mornwhen 'Cobbett's Cottage Companion' will be read. evening, at six o'clock, the City Chartists will meet. BURNLEY .- A Discoussion will take place at Frankland's Temperance Hotel, Low Street, Burnley, on practicability of the Land Plan as propounded by F.

O'Connor, Esq Chair taken at seven o'clock. Lancashire Miners.—The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday Turner, Grapes Inn, Ringley, near Bolton. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting which will be addressed by several of the accredited agents of the Miner's Association. Chair to be taken at three o'clock. LEEDS.—The members of the Land Society are requested to meet on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock,

in the back room of the Bazaar, for the purpose of nominating two delegates to the Conference to be holden in Birmingham, on Monday, December 7th. LEICESTER.—The members of the Land Society ioined with Leicester for the electing of a Delega to the forthcoming Conference, are requested to ad-

Manchester.-Mr. Richard Marsden, of Preston, will lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday even-

Sheffield. - On Sunday evening, November 15, a discussion will take place in the Democratic Temoriginal state of man, as he was and as he ought to The following persons will take part-Messrs. Holmes, Briggs, Tayler, Seward, Royston and others. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. On Monday evening, November 16, a general meeting of the Land Company will be held in the above rooms to nominate candidates for the ensuing conference, likewise the last quarterly balance sheet will be read to the meetrespectfully requested to do so forthwith, as none according to rule. Chair to be taken at eight affray.—Mr. Burrell said, he wished to be well informed

o'clock. as to the nature of the injuries received by North, and HANLEY AND SHELTON.—The shareholders of the for that and other reasons he should remand the priabove branch of the Chastist Co-operative Land soners until Saturday, but he would take bail for their Company, are requested to attend a general meeting on Sunday evening, November 15th, at seven o'clock, at Mr. Yates, Miles Bank, to put in nomination a delegate for the forthcoming conference, to be held

in Birmingham. December 7. CHARTIST ASSEMBLY and Reading Room, \$3, Deanstreet, Soho.—On Sunday evening next, November 15th, at half-past seven precisely—Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a Public Lecture. Subject "Government and its seven ages."

On Tuesday evening next, November the 17th. the Central Registration and Election Committee will meet for the transaction of business, at eight o'clock precisely.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE will meet at the same time, and place. On Saturday Evening next, November the 21st, at

half-past eight o'clock precisely, the rooms will be opened for a concert, under the able management of the Whitehorn Family. Admission threepence each. On Monday evening, November the 23rd, a select ball will be held under the direction of Messrs. Whit-

more and Buckley. On Taesday evening, December the Sth. an evenng's dramatic amusements will be given at the Royal Marylebone Theatre, for the benefit of these

Tower HAMLETS .- Dr. M'Douall will deliver & public lecture at the Brass Founder's Arms, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday evening next, November the 15th, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject "Sear-

Bordugh of Greenwich.-A public meeting will be held in the magnificent Amphitheatre, known as the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, to adopt the National Petition, in favour of the People's Charter, on Wednesday evening next, November the 18th. The following popular advocates of the People's cause, will attend, Feorgus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Julian Haruey, T. M. Wheeler, Ernest Jones, Dr. M'Douall and Edmund Stallwood. The borough members are

also invited and expected to attend,
Sourn London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars. road.—The Debating Club continues its sittings every Wednesday evening, commencing at eight South London Chartist Hall.-Mr. Samuel Kydd will lecture (to-morrow), Sunday evening, November 15th, subject, "Government in principle and action,"—to commence at eight o'clock precisely. A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chartist Land Company will be held, on Sunday evening next, November 15th, at six o'clock, to no-

minate a delegate to the ensuing Conference. HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the office, 2. Little Va'e place, Hammersmith rd. on Sut. day morning next, November the 15th, at ten o'clock precisely, the attendance of all the members is particularly requested.

MESSRS CLARK AND M'GRATH'S ROUTE for the ensuing week. - Monday, Staleybridge; Tuesday, Stockport; Wednesday, Ashton; Thursday, Bury; Friday, Heywood.

Somers Town.-Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms Ton-

THE VETERANS' ORPHANS' and Victims' Com-

DEWSBURY .- A special meeting of the members in the Chartist Room, Bond-street, Dewsbury, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of importance,

when all are requested to attend. THE LAND MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.—The Fraiernal Democrats will assemble, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at their usual place of meeting, the White Hart, Drury-lane, three doors from Holborn. Subject for discussion—"The Agrarian

A BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALLEN DAVENPORT will take place at the Hall of Science, City Road, on Monday evening, November 23. Tickets may be had at the hall, and of Mr. Watson, publisher, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

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Westminster. Sararday, November 14, 1846