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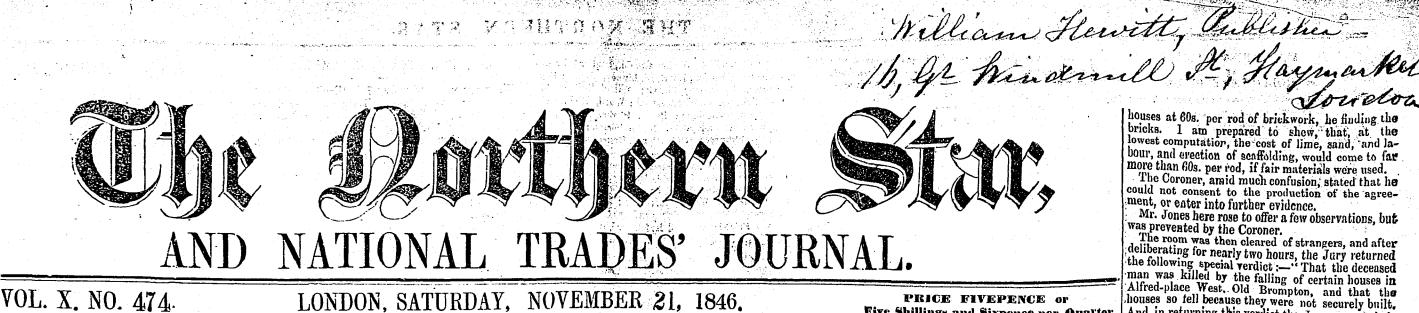
### TO THE BLISTERED HANDS, THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

### My DEAR FRIENDS,

This is the tenth anniversary of the "NORTH-ERN STAR"-the birthday of the only stamped journal in Europe, without one solitary exception, that represents the interests of the LABOURING CLASSES from a sense of justice. I have, through life, attached the greatest importance to the value of the newspaper press, from a knowledge of its power for good or evil, and when I ventured upon the experiment of breaking through all the conventional rules of that most powerful estate, I anticipated reward from a successful skirmish with cor- the physical force principle of Chartism; but the ruption and venality: but I never calculated upon supposed omnipotence as over your own prejudices. I must now remind you of the time I started an open opposition to the present representative system. It was when, after three years' experience, I discounrepresented influence to bear upon represented power in the House of Commons. When I saw a national representation of Ircland, sufficiently strong and powerfuto weigh down all opposition, fade into corruntion before the blighting influence of the worst description of patronage-a patronage which was so dishonourable to the patron and the patronized, to the giver and the receiver, that it was accepted and granted upon the condition that the Ministerial ally should hold a patent for abusing his patrons; presuming, and very naturally, that open support would rather damage than serve their cause, and the result disgusting fast-and-loose policy, making representation a farce, the constitution a mockery, and the law a snare; and so enamoured were the people themselves with the juggle, that they received the juggler as a conqueror, feasted him as a friend, and hailed him as a patriot, while in Halifax, in 1835, they received me suspiciously, and still, full of PARATE THEM FROM THE WHIGS."

Such was the inauspicious time at which I essayed to collect the heterogeneous elements of which pub-NATIONAL MIND; and let us now consider what the result of my labours has been.

At the time to which I refer, no union whatever, or even sympathy, existed between the Scotch and the English people; but, on the contrary, upon my first visit to Scotland, I discovered the elements of antagonism. Lord Durham, Lord Brougham, and Daniel O'Connell, had evidently looked to the calm and calculating mind of Scotland, as a safety-valve against the disappointment created in England by the Reform Bill. Sure of juggling Ireland, they hoped to hem English opinion between an incipient Irish revolution and Scotch calm philosophy. Now, the union between England and Scotland is as complete as between Manchester and Ashton; while I think I may flatter you with the prospect of a not very distant union with your Irish brethren. I have often told you that there are three great stages in a national movement-namely, the creation of public opin on, the organisation of public opinion, and the direction of public opinion; and without vanity I think I may say, that the "Northern Star" has done more in nine years towards creating, organising, and directing a sound public opinion, than any or all the journals that have ever preceded it-I have so recently published a manifesto, referring to the period since the passing of the Reform Bill, that I am spared the labour of recapitulating the several struggles that Chartism has had with its several enemies. But there are some subjects so large, and at the same time so unheeded by you, of which I have not previously treated, and to which I shall now call your attention. It is a very difficult task to point out the triumphs of a movement party struggling for power, their reverses, failures, and defeats, are the 17th of October, 1845, I have written every chronicled as the fun, the ridicule, and the triumph of authority; and many have been puzzled when asked to point out the single good that Chartism had done, while the supposed evils are prominently paraded. Upon the other hand, the two parties struggling for authority may manifest their power in skirmishes where success may be indicative of future triumph, while no such course has been open to us but, on the contrary, our skirmishes with the enemy have always appeared to be on the defensive, no prospect of good presenting itself even as the reward of success. This has always been a sore subject with me, because I have felt the difficulty of combating this every day observation; but now the time is come when you are prepared to receive, what to me appear legitimate indications of the triumph of democracy, and the first to which I shall refer is to what appears to have faded from your memories,-I mean the successful assault that we have made upon society and prejudices by law. Law in all other agitations was a thing only known to the movement ever ready and willing to proclaim the law's legiti- it became almost impossible to get up public meetwas transported, the law was called humane for not | ciple that what a gentleman makes of a political law, and not only defending Chartist prisoners, but der by some. actually advocating Chartist principles. So long as Before I enter upon the consideration of general the discussion of a low principle could be confined | matters, allow me to advert to some particular cirto low minds, authority felt no dread, but when it cumstances of which you appear to have lost sight. Star." From 1831 to 1837 I spent a fortune, a found every law court turned into a Chartist meet- A mere demagogne is compelled to go with the rush- large fortune, which I have not recovered from 1837 ing-house, with a Judge presiding as Chairman and ing stream, not of opinion, but of imagination; and to 1846, and yet in the previous period I could a bar defending the accused, with an audience, if our cause has stood more than once in danger from effect but little by travelling, and talking, and brirot influencing the Jury, at least controlling the this necessity imposed upon the poor gentleman, of bing the press. What I did was local, partial, Judge, then, the principles became dangerous, be- pandering to passion and excitement, while I risked insignificant, but now it has become national and cause an extended legal license was given to their all my popularity upon three several occasions by therefore powerful. discussion. The newspapers, though reluctantly, resisting the hurricane of unnatural elements. were compelled to give a glimpse of our defence, the discussion of physical force principles in the



### LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

difference lies here, the ABOMINATIONS of the great victory I have achieved, as well over its physical force Chartism are paraded to the world, while those of morai force repeal are buried, unhonoured and unheeded. We clamour, we sorrow, and proved the ruin of Chartism. I now turn to a conwe complain, if the most insignificant individual of sideration of the progress we have made in a social our party is oppressed—while in Ireland, sympathy is rered the hopelessness and impossibility of bringing only for the high. The next triumph to which I shall refer is, the unacknowledged influence that the "Northern Star" has had upon the press of the empire, from the highest to the lowest-from the tioneering frenzy, as England is upon similar occa-"Times" to the "Kelso Chronicle." Newspapers | sions ; while, notwithstanding the protection which now-a-day are not what newspapers were; and a republican form of government is supposed to while they will not confess their advance in literature. civilization, and liberality, to be a consequence of inequality as great in America as in the Austrian the" Northern Star,"they must confess that their progress in improvement is a consequence of the public opinion and mind created by the "Northern Star." There is not a paper printed in the British dominions, that does not now more or less feel itself, and acof which has been a twelve years' rule of the most knowledge itself, to be tributary to public opinion, and the "Northern Star" has created that public opinion. Newspapers are established for various purposes and from various motives, but all tending to an individual result-namely, remuneration to the have been the social result of conquest. And, hence, proprietors. Some establish a paper from reliance upon a large advertising connection, some to advocate the principles of a knot or faction, some are esthankfulness for reform, asked me "NOT TO SE- tablished by wealthy communities to advance a remunerating system, some to recommend railways,

some to enable the hypochondriac to kill time and destroy ennui, some to aid governments and some to lic opinion was then composed into one GREAT oppose them, some to build up and some to pull the French people had prepared themselves with the down, but all in the hope of remunerating the speculator; while it is upon record that I made a proposal they destroyed the tyranny that withheld it from to the proprietor of the "Leeds Times," which them.

would have entailed a heavy expense upon me, Now, working men, herein consists the value, before I established the "Northern Star;" and the great value, nay, the only value, of agitation, when I did establish it, it was more with the view namely, that when a system which is too oppressive to encourage some wealthy individual in the belief to live under, is denounced and doomed, that the that a democratic paper could live than with the majority of the thinking mind of the country should hope of pecuniary recompense, or with a notion that be tutored and instructed in the value of a system so democratic a paper could hold its ground. which is proposed as a substitute. The Irish got In the first view I have not been disappointed, emancipation, which substituted tyrants of one sect ecause after all my time and all my exertion, I am for tyrants of another sect. The English won repoorer man now than when I established the form, which in the heat of excitement transferred 'Star;" but in the second view I have been agreepower from the hands of one faction to the hands ably disappointed, because it has nobly held its of another, but where was your triumph ? And if courage to give his name or address. ground; although it has stood in imminent and freyou had gained the Charter when you had gained quent danger from within and without; from with the Reform Bill you would have been as much at out it has been assailed by legal persecution heretothe mercy of your representatives as you are now, fore unknown, or at all events not tolerated since and if disappointment had forced you into a physical the passing of the Reform Bill, and within by parties revolution, you would have been more than ever at that had all but devoured me, presuming that the the mercy of money and class legislation. Every property was theirs, and that I was but an instru- country loses by the triumph of a mere physical us. ment in their hands to gratify their ambition and revolution, unless the conquerors, who are always realize their fortunes. There is this anomaly conthe industrious, are prepared with an instantaneous nected with the" Star," that many have thriven upon substitute; and this brings me to the consideration objection to our interference in their concerns : that of your present position. You are prepared with a is, before we incurred a heavy loss rather than with my industry, while I have been the only sufferer. When the "Star" was wealthy, realising a profit of certain to bring domestic happiness, that in a very of thanks for our previous interference from those nearly £13,000 a year, I was poorer than when the short time, without a blow being struck, the only profit became less-my purse was open to all-I was the milch cow, and, when the udder was dry, those alternative of the landlord class will be, whether who had been nourished would have killed the cow. they will allow the industrious to cultivate their Since the establishment of the "Star" I have been estates FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT at a fair. its editor, others taking credit and establishing fame rent, at a high rent, nay, AT ANY RENT, or been requested to publish communications signed upon my works and their own liberality, by subjectwhether they will surrender them without rent. ing me to heavy costs and penalties for libels. Since Now, my friends, believe me that this is the present position of parties. Machinery has displaced man leader in the "Northern Star," with perhaps one or from his natural position, while I have performed two exceptions, and during the time that I have thus | the Herculean labour of attaching the whole managed my own affairs, I have not heard one single | national industrious mind to the only substitute complaint. I have no hesitation in telling you that the that can be relied upon when the present system is Northern Star" has had many struggles, but it has, destroyed. The science of agriculture was one thank God, survived all. Independently of the law wholly foreign to your minds in the prosperity and my staff, just reflect upon the number of papers produced by infant manufactures; was it nothing to that have been established for the purpose of destroy- have trained the whole mind of the country in one ing the "Northern Star," the number of papers that thought; to have so enamoured it with one project. have tilted against the rock and been smashed in the that it is now acting as a monitor to the usurpers of encounter-"The Charter- the Champion-the the soil? The land plan, in itself embracing thou-Statesman-the Southern Star-the Western Vindi- sands as it does, is but a bubble, but the spray of We said that our comment was to be so read, and

Now all those things are a part of your move- healthful and cheering appearance of their little ment. They were concoctions of weak and cowardly children, and when I am a welcome and honoured minds, but minds that had a controul of the excited guest at every freeman's board, and when, like the than you were always in the habit of using for Mr. imagination of the day, and, if not resisted, must have mestic happiness and say, "THIS, THIS IS MY eward which monarchs could not bestow, and the point of view, and the absence of which from all an-'Northern Star " has done this. tecedent agitations has been the cause of popular failure. America, with its republic, is at this mo-

I remain, ment as much convulsed and excited by the elec-Your ever faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR THE COLLIERS AND THEIR DETRACTORS. give, we find the anomaly of class ascendancy and TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. States of Italy. We find pauperism frightfully upon DEAR SIR,-I hope you will do us the justice to

insert the inclosed resolution in your next paper, and the increase, while the government is mortgaging also give up the name of the person styling himself a and selling the land, the national property, to sustain Chartist collier, who, I can assure you, has been a most unjust war of aggression; and we find palming upon your good nature, and writing the moneymongers fattening upon that war, upon traffic most gross falsehoods respecting our lecturers and other officials for some base purpose. At any rate in the volunteered blood of landless slaves. Now, the seeds of dissension have been sown, and unless why is this? It is because America rose, as a man, something is done to counteract its growth, you will to throw off the galling yoke of British tyranny. be, I must say it, and I say it fearlessly, the main cause of the evil through your credulity in giving without having previously agreed upon what was to publicity to letters calculated to do injury, without making any inquiry as to the facts. Allow me we find the absence of social reliance yielding to therefore, again to request you to give up the name of your correspondent, and also publish my solem angry contest for party ascendancy. Upon the other asseveration that his letter is one continued tissue of hand, see France, with a population of nearly forty malignant falsehood, and slanderous libels upon the officials and lecturers, which I shall be prepared to millions, more satisfied with the representation of a constituency of two hundred thousand, than Eng- prove as soon as I know with whom I have to deal As regards the lecturers striving to injure the land, with a population of thirteen millions, is with Northern Star, I have on a former occasion stated a constituency of one million. And why? Because and I again reiterate the statement-'tis a base lie. Yours respectfully, WM. GROCOTT great social result-the possession of the land, before

Secretary to the miners of Lancashire Copy of resolution passed nem. con. at a meeting of the delegates at Rugby, representing the Lancashire miners, on Monday last, the 16th of November, 1846 :---

"That this county delegate meeting consider the article inserted in the last number of the Northern Star to be a gross and wilful libel upon our lecturers and other officials, and we agree for the officials to answer it if they think proper, as we have the greatest confidence in our lecturers and leaders nor do we thank the Editor of the Star or any other person for interfering with the affairs of the Miners Association, as we consider ourselves fully competent to manage our own business. We also request the Editor of the Star to give up the name of the Chartist collier, who is evidently doing all he can to cause disunion in our ranks, and who is manly enough to stab in the dark, but who has not

"Signed on behalf of the miners of Lanchashire, Wm. Meadow, General Treasurer ; John Hall, General Sccretary ; Robert Marsh, Edmund ness : I have, and had them on this occasion were iron ones also, which were bound over. Kershaw and Wm. Cheetham, Executive Juror : Do you think they are as safe as the old Committee ; Wm. Meadowcroft, County system ?---Witness : Certainly not. Tressurer : and Wm. Grocott, County Se-Coroner : Do you suppose the want of wood in the cretary.' P.S.-We trust you will do us the justice to insert this as publicly as you did the charge against wcod

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter,

Did you think you would please Mr. Holmes by putting less lime ?--Witness : No. Then why did you use less lime for Mr. Holmes

proud Peruvian, I can look around upon that do- | Freek ?- Witness: Don't know. Did Mr. Holmes tell you to put less lime ?- The WORK," then I shall be rich, then I shall receive a of being weak, and withdrew. Witness, when pressed upon the subject, complained

The Coroner said he was sorry he sheltered himself under the plea af weakness, as he (the coroner) was very certain the witness could tell more if he pleased.

Thomas Stockwell, bricklayer : I was employed by Messrs. Emmens in building the house in Alfred place. I have examined the materials used. I think in all its divisions was not exercised by the persons they were quity good enough. I never objected to having authority over it all the time when the houses the bricks or mortar. If I had been building a house | n question were being built."-The inquiry lasted for myself, I should have used similar materials. I everal hours, and excited great interest. did not see the mortar mixed.

Coroner :-- What proportions of lime and sand were used ?- Witness: I believe three barrows of sand to one of lime.

Mr. E. Jones: Do you consider the proportions o to 1 would make good mortar?-Witness: No! It would not be good.

Coroner: It has been sworn here that there were four barrows to one, instead of three. Patrick Morra: Was never told how to mi

mortar. By Mr. Jones: Thinks the proportions he used were four to one.

Mr. E. Jones: Did you ever work on any public works ?--Witness : Yes. On the Great Western Railway.

Mr. E. Jones: Did you mix mortar there ?---Wit ness: Yes.

How much more lime did you use in proportion Witness :--- Dont't know. One bushel. Were you told how to make it by an overlooker

Witness: No. The overlooker sometimes came, but it was left to me. Did you always, while there, make it in the same

proportions ?--- Witness :--- Yes.

Were you long employed on the Great Western -Witness : Yes.

Is it usual for a workman, using his own discretion, who has made mortar in one way during a long period, to make it differently afterwards without a reason ?-Witness: No.

As you had been so long in the habit of using one barrow of lime to three of the sand on the Great Western, why did you use one barrow of sand more at Mr. Holmes's ?-Don't know.

Did you think that you would please your employers by so doing ?---Witness: No.

A juror: Did you ever complain of the houses being run up too fast ?-- Witness: No. It was very wet at first, but still I think sufficient time was allowed.

Coroner: How do you account for the accident -Witness: I cannot form an opinion. The scaffoldchimneys were quite safe. There were eleven labourers engaged on the work.

By a Juror: You have worked at a number of

houses at 60s. per rod of brickwork, he finding the bricks. 1 am prepared to shew, that, at the lowest computation, the cost of lime, sand, and labour, and erection of scaffolding, would come to far more than 60s. per rod, if fair materials were used. The Coroner, amid much confusion, stated that he could not consent to the production of the agreement, or enter into further evidence.

Mr. Jones here rose to offer a few observations, but was prevented by the Coroner.

The room was then cleared of strangers, and after deliberating for nearly two hours, the Jury returned the following special verdict :-- " That the deceased man was killed by the falling of certain houses in Alfred-place West. Old Brompton, and that the houses so fell because they were not securely built. And in returning this verdict the Jury express their conviction (founded upon the evidence produced before them), that the said houses were built more rapidly than they ought to have been, considering the dampness of the weather, the height of the houses, and the directions of the Act of Parliament, which compelled the builder to construct the party-wall without bond timbers. At the same time, the Jury hope, that next year the erection of party-walls, with and without bond timbers, will be made a subject for legislative investigation, through the evidence of practical working ouilders, carpenters, and bricklayers, with a view to ensure safer modes of erceting places chiefly constructed of bricks. The Jury, moreover, cannot separate without stating their con-

viction, that the more effectual revision of the work

## Forthcoming Meetings.

BETHNAL GREEN .- A friend will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, on Sunday evening, November the 22nd, at eight o'clock. Subject—'The Land and Commerce ; their relative capabilities of producing independence.-On Tuesday evening, a special meeting of the Land branch will be held at 8 o'clock.

CITY OF LONDON.—A special general meeting wil be held in the hall, Turnagain Lane, on Sunday evening. Nov. 22 at 6 o'cleck.

Tower HAMLETS .- Dr. M'Douall will lecture. Subject :-- "The Charter and the Land," at the Pewter Platter, White Lion-street, Norton Folgate, on Tuesday evening, November 24th at eight o'clock precisely.

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE.-This body will hold its next meeting at S3, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening next, November 24th, at eight o'clock precisely. The Patriots', Victims', Widows', and Orphan's Relief Committee will also meet at thesame place and same hour, for the transaction of important business.

MARYLEBONE WORKING MAN'S HALL .- A general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Coach Painter's Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next, November 22nd, at seven o'clock precisely.

CHARTIST ASSEMBLY and Reading Rooms, 83, Dean street, Soho .- On Saturday evening next, November the 21st, and two succeeding Saturday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock precisely, a grand harmonic meeting will be held under the direction of the "Whitehorn Family," admission threepence each. On Sunday evening next, November the 22nd, at half-past seven, Mr. John Sewell will lecture .- On Monday evening next, November the 23rd, a plain dress ball will be held under the direction of Messia. Whitmore and Buckley, to commence at half-past

eight precisely-and on Tuesday evening, December ing was built in an ordinary way. I consider the the 8th, a dramatic benefit in aid of the funds, under the patronage of T. S. Duncombe, M. P., will be held at the Royal Marylebone Theatre. Tickets to be obtained at all places of meeting of the Chartist trades, bridings; have you ever seen tie-bonds ?- Wit- | or Land Company's hodies, throughout the metro CITY LOCALITY. - On Sunday morning next, the reading Society will meet and discuss several articles from Cobbett's Cottage Companion, to commence at eleven o'clock. On Sunday evening at six o'clock, wall's caused the fall'? - Witness: I cannot say the National Charter Association will meet, when that; but I think they ought to allow us to use more every member is requested to attend, the meetings will take place in the coffee-room. Mr. Ernest Coroner : Did Mr. Blore ever order you to take Jones' lectures will not take place until further notice in consequence of various alterations in the hall.

cator-the Dundee Chronicle-the Northern Libera- the ocean, while as a question it is becoming the therefore we find nothing to apologise for, while at the as the opinion of every person with whom I have tor the True Scotsman," and a whole host of Glas- all-absorbing topic. Eleven years ago I told you same time, we beg most respectfully to decline fur-nishing the name of our correspondent, which the gow pop-guns, have one and all ventured upon the that if the land was locked up I would not give you requisionists themselves would be the first to censure conflict, but perished in the encounter.

three straws for the Charter, and I now tell you us for; and they should bear in mind that we stopped The next triumph to which I may direct your that the great triumph of Chartism has been, that a correspondence upon the same subject some months attention is, that of having secured a fund for the in the fire of the national mind I have been enabled sion, we beg to assure the requisionists that we have protection of our victims. Tyranny has ever relied to forge the key which will unlock the land, and I received other letters, not intended for publication, more upon the horrible consequences of persecution have created a love for it, which tells the landlords at the more upon the horrible consequences of persecution have created a love for it, which tells the landlords of the innocent than the law's satisfaction upon the that even a physical revolution cannot crush, and been conducted. Honest and straightforward lecguilty, and. by this unjust mode of vengeance has will soon convince them that the land doctrines and turers and managers stand in no danger from critiparty for the vengeance it was sure to inflict. the law been enabled to work the destruction of all principles are becoming so powerful and irre-There was seldom, indeed never, any defence for democratic movements. The starving family of each sistible, that they will have but the option of of SLYLY IN PUBLIC HOUSES .- ED. N.S.] those charged with political offences-the bar, the victim was, as it were, a scarecrow to affright the surrendering all to a revolution which I could highest portion of the bar, was always engaged by sensitive female mind, which was sure to result in not successfully resist, or of yielding them to the faction in power, and the press, as its organ, was its exercise over the husband and father ; and hence the national demand by bringing them into the THE FALL OF THREE HOUSES AT OLD retail market. Here then is the great value of our mate triumph over its UNDEFENDED VICTIM. | ings, lest families should be robbed of their protec- movement-it tells the aristocracy what they are to Legal ingenuity was employed to magnify the tors; until we established a victim fund, and until it expect as the result of longer resistance to the at the Hoop and Toy Tavern, Old Brompton-road, mildest political act into something short of high came into full operation the burthen of this depart- national demand. It has taken me nine years to treason, and the press called the law's vengeance its | ment fell exclusively upon me, and, I may say, legiti- | instruct the nation in this science. I stood alone, clemency; if a poor man who should be applauded mately upon me, for I have ever held to the prin- gibbeted for the jeers of the press, the scoff of fools. and the laughing stock of knaves, not a journal in murdering him. Hence we learn the severe and organ, he is bound to expend to the last farthing in | England, or in the world, to sustain me, but, on the revolting punishment inflicted upon political offen- supporting the political movement. However, the contrary, all hired to proclaim me as a madman ders from 1793 to 1839, when, for the first time, effect of a victim fund was to extract another tooth but now, how changed the scene; even the "Mornby the pence of the poor and my own pounds, we from the viper, and to give confidence to Chartist ing Chronicle" sees in my plan the only protection witnessed the every-day novelty of the flower of the wo aen. True. I have a right to complain of the for society and the state, while all are beginning to opposition bar combating the tyranny of faction's smallness of this national fund, as well as its plun. nibble at it, giving mutilated extracts from my works and writings, as if the pirates were the origi-

nators and pioneers. Well, then, I never could have accomplished this without the "Northern

Firstly,-I denounced and succeeded in stopping sun," but I contend for it that my Land plan is a Four bushels of sand and one of lime.

down any par, of the wall ?-Witness : Yes ; and it We freely give insertion to the above, and only

wish that the Colliers had evinced a more timely was taken down and rebuilt. Coroner: Did you ever see Mr. Donaldson. the district surveyor, at the works giving directions ?hold news from them, which was published ONLY | Witness; I have seen him there, but he never gave social substitute so convincing, so endearing, and so IN THE "STAR." We have received many votes me any directiors. He inspected the houses, but never made any complaint.

Mr. E. Jones: Mr. Donaldson stated on the prevho now command our non-interference, but in reply vious investigation that he did complain.

to this portion of the appeal, we beg to assure the Thomas Staneling, a corpenter, residing at King's parties that we shall still continue to exercise our judgment, and to criticize without further inter-Head Row. Old Brompton, said : I was in the third house on Thursday evening. I was in the kitchen erence upon their part than the right to reply, which at the time. I made my escape as fast as possible. shall be at all times afforded. We have frequently and had scarcely got out of the house before it fell. Coroner : What, in your opinion, caused the acci-'A Working Miner, &c., &c.," and it is rather too hard for those who sought anonymous protection for dent ?-- Witness : I consider in consequence of the themselves, now to chastise us for according it to wet weather that prevailed when they were comothers; it is rather too hard upon the other hand, to menced, that they had been run up too quick. The underwork had not sufficiently set to bear the weight saddle upon our credulity a result which but for our interference, may otherwise have occurred. This of the upper part.

Mr. E. Jones. How long do you consider the mode of dealing with the question, very forcibly rcminds us of Mr. O'Connell's tactics, resorted to, to | houses ought to have taken building ? Witness : two break up the Re; eal movement. and then saddling months.

How long did they +ake ? Witness : Five weeks. it upon the physical force men. In Mr. Grocott's integrity, zeal, and ability, we have the most un-Coroner: Do you suppose the chimneys were too bounded confidence, and instead of bristling up in a heavy, and by their falling the rest of the buildings were forced down ?-Witness : No, I think the party body at our comment, those who have appended their name to the resolution should have borne in mind. wall bulged in the middle, about the second floor; that we referred to private slander more than to the scaffolding was a sufficient support to prevent the public observation, which is justifiable, and that we chimneys from toppling. observed that "one scabby sheep infects a whole Do you consider that there is any deficiency in

We never doubted, as we stated, the the bonds used ?-Witness: I do. We are not sincerity of the lecturers or the managing body. allowed to put wood in the party walls, and iron will not stand so well as wood. This is my own as well ever worked.

Do yo think bond timber would have been more secure ?--- Witness : Most decidedly.

The Coroner here stated, that, as sufficient evidence appeared to have been gone into, the Jury would be prepared to consider their verdict, but was inter upted by the announcement that another witness was ready to be examined. Who is he?

Parish Officer :- A bricklaver's labourer.

Coroner: We need not hear him ; we have heard sufficient evidence from them. Mr. E. Jones: I should wish a competent surveyor

to be appointed to examine the fallen buildings, and to pass his opinion on the materials used.

Coroner: 1 cannot consent to that ; I think the materials may have deteriorated by the fall, and that would be unfair evidence. Mr. E. Jones: The quality of the mortar used

could be ascertained. The Coroner still objected, and was about to call

upon the Jury to consider their verdict, when, amidst much confusion in the body of the hall Mr. Jones insisted upon being permitted to ask a few questions of Mr. Blore, the landlord's surveyor. Coroner: What is the nature of the questions you

would ask ? Mr. E. Jones: Relative to the nature of the

materials. Mr. Blore : I think the mortar was not good.

There ought to have been more lime. Mr. E. Jones : What is your opinion of the sand used ?-Witness : I think it was bad sand. 1 told them not to use it, but I cannot be answerable for what is done behind my back.

What proportion of lime and sand is necessary for making good mortar ?-Witness : 3 to 1. Were those proportions used in this instance ?-

Witness : No ! I fear there was not so much lime. Mr. Holmes's solicitor here asked Mr. Blore wh her Mr. Holmes's hou as were not as good as M. Richardson's.

Mr. Ernest Jones objected to this question being The question was not whose houses were the best, but by whose fault a poor working man met his

The Coroner: Certainly, the question cannot be entertained.

SHOREDITCH .- A lecture will be delivered next Tuesday evening, at 122, Brick-lane, Reilway Engine Coffee House, By J. H. Shepherd Subject : "The Land ;" to commence at six o'clock.

ALLEN DAVENPORT .- A Ball for the benefit of Mr. Davenport will take place next Monday evening, November 23rd, at the Hall of Science, City-road.

DR. P. M. M'DOUALL will lecture on Tuesday evening next, November the 24th, at the Hell of Zethus, Old Pewter Platter Tavern, White Lion. street, Norton Folgate, to commence at eight o'clock. Subject-"The Charter and the Land.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL -Dr. M'Douall will lecture here next Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. Subject-"Existing scarcity, causes, and remedy.

LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE at the Assemblyrooms, S3, Dean-street, on Tuesday evening next, November the 24th., Mr. C. Westerton, of the Golden-square Institute, will deliver a lecture on Richard III., to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

MR. SAMUEL KYDD will lecture at the Chartist Assembly Room, Dean-street, on Sunday evening, the 22nd of November. Subject-" To whom does property belong, and who possess it."

THE VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTEE will meet at the office, S3, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

Bolton.-The Chartists at Bolton inform their friends, that they have taken a large meeting room in Market Street, entrance at the Commercial Inn Yard. Open every Sunday from 10 o'cleck in the forenoon until 9 at night. On Monday evening from alf-past seven o'clock to 10; also on Thursday and Saturday evenings. All letters for the Chartists of Bolton must be directed to William Woodhcad Pick-

vance, 1S, Duncan Street, Bolton. STALY BRIDGE.- A public meeting of the Power Loom weavers will be he held in their meeting room, No. 55 King Street, on Tuesday the 24th of Nov.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY,-MIRACULOUS AND PROVIDENTIAL ES-CAPE.

On Sunday night last, the passengers by the mail train to Manchester had a most miraculous and providential escape-that train leaves Euston-square at a quarter to nine o'clock, and is followed by the Leeds and York which leaves Euston square at uine, or lifteen minutes after the Manchester train, bo h trains stopping at Watford. . On Sunday night, however, the Leeds train passed the Watford station at the rate of forty miles an hour, in twelve minutes after the Manchester train had left and continuing its speed until it arrived at Tring, fourteen miles from Watford, and just two minutes after the Manchester train had left, when it was discovered that the engine was on fire, and that the stoker and engine men were in a state of beastly intoxication. The consequence was that the passengers for Watford were compelled to remain at Tring for the night-the engine sustained damage to the amount of £100, and the train was detained two and-a-half hours beyond its usual hour for arriving. Upon the arrival of the train at Tring, the stoker and enginemen were Ic lgcd in gaol, but we have heard nothing more of a mishap which might have been the cause of fright ful loss of life, as no one can contemplate the amount of injury if the Leeds had run into the Manchester train. Woe to Mr. Hudson, or to the Great Western, if such an accident happened upon their lines.

MURDEROUS OUTRACE AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY NEAR PRESTON.

PRESTON, Wednesday, N.v. 18.

Last night, one of the most daring outrages which ever occurred in this neighbourhood, took place at Broughton, about three miles from this town, at the residence of W. Miller, Esq., surveyor and land enough for town houses. I objected repeatedly to steward. Mr. Miller's house is at some distance from any other residence. About six o'clock in the eveand Mr. Holmes assured me they should not be used. | ning, Mr. Miller and his daughter being in the house,

BROMPTON.

at the manner in which the affairs of the society have

some chimneys. We were about to come down, and had got on the ladder for that purpose, when the whole of the scaffolding gave way, and we were thrown to the ground. I became insensible, and know nothing more until I found myself at home. By the Coroner: Can you assign any reason for the scaffolding giving way ?-Witness : I cannot : 1 am sure it was put up securely, as I assisted to do it. Did you ever notice the bricks that were used in the building ?-Witness : I have, and also the mor-

Have you ever heard persons complain of the quality of the materials used ?--Witness: Never. here were certainly a great many bats among the

necessary ?-Witness : No.

who said he was instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the friends of the deceased, wished to ask witness what he considered the fair proportion

Mr. Ernest Jones, a barrister of the Middle Temple

What sand do you consider most proper to be used

put.

Do you think the houses were run up faster than

We are told "there is nothing new under the of lime and sand for making mortar ?--Witness:

leath

Mr. E. Jones: Did you approve of the bricks used ?-- Witness : The bricks used were not good Mr. Chapple and to the foreman about their use,

on the body of James Casey, whose death was occasioned by the fall of three houses in course of erection in Alfred-place West, Thurlow-square, Old Brompton, on Thursday last. John Collins, labourer, said: I was engaged on Thursday last, with deceased, on a scaffold round

tar. I have seen better, and also worse.

| while the House of Commons itself exercised a the discussion of physical force principles in the       | novelty, and that the "Star" has been the means with sand do you consider most proper to be used?  | They were used notwithstanding. Too many bats and no other person there but a female servant, a  |
|--|--|--|
| wholesome censorship over the cruel and un- convention, at a time when the IDLE GENTLE                 | of nourishing it into nationality-the "Star" has What sand was used on this occasion ?Witness:   | were used Bats were used in the toolings a second burght was already at the found have on which  |
| just judge and the vindictive and partial magis- MEN, beer-shop keepers, and speculators in enthu      | brought you together in Labour Conferences, it has Very good sand.   | Coroner · What do you consider was the immediate LAT Attlan alwayed At It is some constance to a   |
| trate. Here, then, was our first, our greatest, siasm, used it as a means of recommending them         | brought England, Ireland, and Scotland together in come from ?-Witness: From Mr. Holmes's brick-   | cause of the houses falling ?Witness : The rapidity Preston, who wishes to see me on husiness." The with which they were run up-the men running up door was opened by Miss Miller, when six men, |
| our most remarkable and valuable triumph. We selves to the excited mind of the country.                | Lenden of Dirminsham and Manhattania it has fold   | the ladder, which was three stories high must have armed with pistols, made a rush into the  |
|  | London, at Birmingham, and Manchester; it has field.<br>enabled Patrick O'Higgins to disseminate principles - Bo you consider that very good sand?-Witness : | produced oscillation, which caused them to topple house two of them subsequently retreating back   |
| subdued the law, we crushed the law, because au-<br>Secondly,I successfully resisted the dangerous     | chanded a deficit o anoschimate principal f and no inder   | over. There cannot be anything gained in Working and companying in front of the house. His Willow  |
| thority would not now dare to rely upon legal illegal, partial, and unjust ulterior measures of Mr.    | and sentiments which the press of his own country Coroner: Did you make the mortar ?   | un a wall more than 4 or 0 leep at a time as the ust i tourified by the millions, and out (( "Phionon this was ?   |
| tyranny as a means of crushing public opinion. It Lovett and his supporters, which, if carried, would  | had not the courage to publish; it has allowed me the Yes  | part will shrink, causing a crack, which will become making at the same time a rush towa in the work proceeds. Nothing can front of the house, when one of the men outside                       |
| was a novelty to the Judge, to the Jury, to the have made us parties to every act of violence com-     |  | Instity the work being raised higher in any particular i shouted out " (Lugh her " At the same mount of  |
| bar, and to the world, to see a mere pauper defended mitted in the opposition to the payment of rents  | land at the same time preserve their respect of it is with the same time to the same time the same time the same   | I part than one scauolo, and where it comes down the later has the later have the second state the second state  |
| by the ablest counsel. Well, then, was not this a and taxes.   | my pride to boast that I have never heard an unbe- with building matters tell by the look if it is good?   | workmen are certainly answerable for an the evils lowed by the firing of another. Miss Miller than   |
| great and a glorious triumph? Was it not a Thirdly,-At the expense of my popularity, and               | coming obscene indecent or immoral sentence —Witness: Yes.   |  |
| triumph to see Feargus O'Connor and fifty-eight of even danger to my person, I averted all that suf-   | who gave you directions about making the mor-  | ings to be crected according to your order, or stop the<br>works? Withers: No: I connect for the works but I<br>works? Withers: No: I connect for the works but I                                |
| working men, for eight long days, with six able bar- fering and calamity which must have resulted from | of my agitation. Well, then, is not this a triumph? Were you told to make it cheaply?—Witness:   | WOINS y- WIDNESS . I'V . I CAMBUSSIOD DIE WOINS, DUCT I numeronting of wistol of Mu. 31(1)   |
|  |  | can withhold the certificate for the lease.  |
| tisters to defend them, struggling against the law of the observance of the sacred holiday; a question |  |  |
| the faction in power? Is it not something to re- which the poor gentlemen had lived upon for           | position that monarchs may envy? Is it not worth you have made any difference in the materials ?-  |  |
| loice in, to remember, that faction's assault upon some time.  | being poor for? And should I not righteously Witness: Yes, I should cert inly.<br>What difference would you have made?-Witness:                              | the servant, whom the robbers had forced into an   |
| the poorest man was our summons to the legal Fourthly,-Throughout the whole of our agitation           | boast of poverty while I can turn to the richness of Well, I can't say,  | to take them down, and there is a penalty upon to is an about the tothe tothe tothe of the   |
| rescue? In olden times, Frost, Williams and I have saved you from all the horrors of secret asso-      | my works; a patriot should live usefully, frugally, You said you would make a difference, and you  | The surface for not complying with the provisions of home from which there is a communication with the   |
| Jones, and every man connected with the Newport ciations, secret letter writing, and proscription      | and honestly, and should die a namer: but I am not must know what that difference would beWitness:   | for act. I we which for the robbers had forced   |
| affair, would have been hung, and the Queen's which had been carried on to an extent that will         |  | I may binest Jones here requested the Goroner to take attandant At her master's call, the servant  |
| clemency in having been graciously pleased to remit appal you, when the time comes for writing the     |  | order Mr. Holmes to produce his agreement with<br>Messrs. Emmens.  |
|  | Worcester to Hertfordshire, from the two lips of Freeke?-Witness: Yes.   | I the Coroner objected, amilist a general outery among the cool determination evinced by the   |
| pompously paraded by blood-thirsty faction. Again, Fifthly,—And what I am almost proudest of is        | Mr. E. Jones: Would you have used different pro-   | I iron the jurors, among whom wowseveral builders, lands any there can be little doubt that the hyper  |
|  |  | against its production.  |
| mark another triumph. We have been charged as that I have written a book for labour which is un-       | of feudial lords, that press heavily upon population, Ferhaps I might.   | Mr. E. Jones: It is an important point in the it not been for the escape of Miss Miller and the evidence.  |
| the physical force party, while, if we count heads, answered aud unanswerable; I mean my OLL           | and when I reap my reward in the smiling counte- Mr. E. Jones : Would you have put more sand ?   | Coroner: I do not see what it has to do with it. Miller had a few days previously, been receiving  |
| there have been many more innocent victims to ROBIN, or refutation of Chambers' Philosophy, o          | nance of the happy housewild and the contented Mr. E. Jones: Then, how much more line would  | [] Mr. E. Jones: I understand that Mr. Homes certain rents, and the presumption is, that the des   |
| the moral force principle of Mr. O'Connell than to which I am more vain than of any other act.         | peasant, when I receive more than payment in the you have put ?-Witness ; Half a bushel.   | agreed with Mr. Emmens for the building of the linquents were aware of that fact.  |
|  | <b>\$</b>  |  |
|  |  |  |

#### ASTONISHING EFFICACY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Testimeny of a Clergyman vouching to Hieven Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Hevagh, Letter Komy, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.\_I yend you a crude list of some eleven cases, all cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, but this know, some of them bafiled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows :-- Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health ; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy-

ed it so much as since taking your l'ills. (Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. #.\* The above reverend and pious gentleman purchase some pounds' worth o f the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

#### Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-ar Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor. square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long

time, suffering much from a distendedstomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards : during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgrons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid be derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

#### Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprieto of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846.

#### To Professor Holleway.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomacl Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :---

#### To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility Of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in | the nature of the complaint did not render those who sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box time. and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

#### Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greates nes for any of the following discusses

| conjutence je           | or any of the following         | y accuses : —      |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Ague                    | Female Irregulari- Sore Throats |                    |  |
| Asthma                  | ties                            | Scrofula, or King' |  |
| Bilious Complaints      | Fits                            | Evil               |  |
| Blotches on Skin        | Gout                            | Secondary Symp-    |  |
| <b>Bowel Complaints</b> | Headache                        | toms               |  |
| Colics                  | Indigestion                     | Tic Doloreux       |  |
| Constipation of         | Inflammation                    | Tumours            |  |
| Bowels                  | Jauudice                        | Ulcers             |  |
| Consumption             | Liver Complaints                | Venereal Affection |  |
| Debility                | Lumbago                         | Worms, all kinds.  |  |
| Dropsy                  | Piles                           | Weakness, from     |  |
| Dysentery               | Rheumatism                      | whatever cause,    |  |
| Ervsipelas              | <b>Retention of Urine</b>       | &c., &c.           |  |
| Fevers of all kinds     | Stone and Gravel                |                    |  |
|                         |                                 |                    |  |

Eore serious affections are visited upon an innocert wife | York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkand afspring, from a want of these simple precautions. | ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogthan perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; remembered, where the fountain is polluted, 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 canacity, are well known throughout Europe to be gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further pregress.

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 ccupation. 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.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and wery other shopkceper, 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 House in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

#### ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have

been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical apart from the infected atmosphere. In less than three skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us; of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession ; explosion, which, according to his own words, deprived indeed, strong internal medicine should always be him of his hearing, the candle he held in his hand was avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of extinguished, and he was left in total darkness. So Rhode Island, the Brig Gen. Wilson of N. Y., wint the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed powerful, too, was the effect of the vapour that he with ashore in three feet water. The Brig Napoleon, of himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and few minutes he succeeded in groping his way to the shaft hundred dollars. The Bark Frances Watts, from has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of of the pit. Assistance was also rendered from the sur- Havana, for N. Y., was damaged and two masts the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which | face as speedily as possible, and on examining the mine time the same Abernethian prescription has been the the scene which presented itself was appalling. Bodies means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both blackened and burnt were scattered in all directions, 16 n and out of the Froyrietor's circle of friends, most of hich cases had been under medical care, and some of within an hour afterwards, and another is not expected to em for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE survive. An accident so fatal as this may lead to some are ashore on the reef, among them is the barque OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of further inquiry, as to whether the most effectual means many who had been perfectly healed by its application; are in existence to prevent their recurrence, and whether are mostly lost. The current ran 6 miles an hour and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE | nate men was held this day, before Mr. George Hinch-OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a cliff , coroner, at the Talbot 1nn, Oldbury. never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that

appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if

have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napierstreet, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the

\*\*\* Be sure to ask for " Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, half past five o'clock. I saw Troth, Windmill, and the owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," " Paul's Corn Plaster," and "Abcrnethy's Pile Powders," are sold by the follow- ["doggy" of the pit, and under-manager under Holland. ing Agents :- Barclay and Sons, Farringdon.street; He generally went down before Holland in the morning, Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard ; Butler, 4. Cheap. and he went down before him about hilf an hour yesterside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; day morning. Twenty-five men went down the pit on Greek-street. Soho, and 68. Cornhill: that occasion. Mr. Thomas Haines was the ground ston. 16

THE NORTHERN STAR. England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond ;

Sweeting, Knarcsborough ; Pease, Oliver, Darlington : Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, and landed Com. Sloat and Son from the Pacific, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; the most certain and effectual remedy over discovered for Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax ; Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge ; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the

kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

# TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP AT OLD.

BURY.

BIRNINGHAM, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. At an early hour yesterday morning another of those mining explosions which have of late been of such frequent occurrence and attended with such fatal results, took place at Rounds' Green New Colliery, situated at Newberry Laue, near Oldham. about five miles from this town. The facts connected with this awful calamity may be briefly stated, and will be found afterwards more minutely detailed in the subjoined report of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest. It appears that between 5 and 6 o'clock of the morning in question some of the men at work in the mine descended into the pit. They were accompanied by the manager and the "doggy," followed by others—in all 25 men and boys. A short time after the descent of the men, the manager (Mr. Holland). discovered that some parts of the mine were filled with sulphur and he cautioned his son not to proceed further in the direction in which the mine "rose." The young man, at that moment, turned into a new gate "road," minutes afterwards he was startled by the report of an difficulty preserved himself from suffocation. After a Boston, dismasted, was condemned and sold for two were immediately removed up the shaft dead, three died and dry, and cannot be got off. There are 4 or t those means are efficiently carried out.

#### THE INQUEST.

An inquest upon the bodies of four of the unfortu-

At the commencement of the inquiry this morning, the coroner expressed the difficulty he experienced in obtaining evidence relating to the cause of the sad accident they were met to investigate. The "butty" and 'doggy" were both killed. Three-and-twenty men went down the pit; of that numbers were already dead; and, of the four surviving, one was severely burnt.

Harriet Latimer -I am a married woman, and live in Oldbury. 1 knew Joseph Troth. He was a miner and worked in Mr. Parker's pit in Newterry-lane. I saw him brought home yesterday morning. His body was dreadfully burnt. I am sure it was the body of Joseph Troth.

Thomas Royle .-- I live at Brown's-green, and am banksman at Mr. Paker's coal pit at Newbery-lane, Oldberry. I was there when the men went down into the pit sesterday morning. The first men went down about two Bodens go down about six o'clock. I saw Holland, the "butty," go down the pit. Joseph Smith was the

DREADFUL STORM IN AMERICA.

### WASHINGTON, October 30, 7 P.M.-The schooner Sarah Churchman, Captain Baymore, from Phila-

via Key Wost, for Brazos Santiago, arrived at the north-east pass, Wednesday morning the 21st inst. and Lieutenant Pease, bearing despatches for Wash

ington. The Picayune of the 23d inst., says it is indebted to Lieut. Pease for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf, of a fury which is unexampled. To begin at Key West. It commenced blowing from the North-East on the morning of the 11th, and the tide rose rapidly. The storm increasing in violence raged to next day it blew a moderate gale. But the hurricane had swept a way every dwelling house save six, in Key West. They were totally destroyed. The Custom House, and the Marine Hospital, were both unroofed. It is supposed that of Government property destroyed the amount is 300,000 dollars. The drowned, and killed by falling buildings, The light house and dwelling house attached were destroyed. and 41 souls perished in these buildings .- The Sand Key lighthouse is gone, and the buildings and people in them

The U.S. Brig Perry ran ashore, but it thought she may be saved. Commander Sloat was on board her ; all the hands were saved. The Perry lies in seven feet water. The Cutter Morris, Waidron, is willingness to become one of the trustees. After ashore three miles from Key West with loss of masts, some defultory discussion the meeting was adanchors, chains, guns, bulwarks, and probably a iourned. total loss. The brig Colorado, of Boston, was probably dismasted and went ashore, but was got off much injured. The schooner Com. Kearney, is ashore in two feet water. The schooner Gov. Bennett, Warfield, was dismasted, is now discharging. and will be condemned. The H. W. Safford of N. Y. for Brazos Santiago came in dismasted, and would probably be condemned. Brig Matamoras from New York for St. Marks was dismasted, but lies high and dry with part of her cargo thrown overhoard. The Brig Waskallow from New York left before the gale ; the schooner Catherine II. Bacon, damaged but not lost; also the Adelia Waldron, of gone. The pilot boats, Lafayette and Louisa sunk in the harbour. The ship Eben Preble, of Boston, went ashore on the north-west bank, and is now high vessels in the vicinity bottom up. About 20 vessels Iris, from New Orleans, for New York. Their cargoes through Key West. As far as ascertained, fifty persons had lost their lives. Stone could not withstand the gale, so violent were the elements. The scene was awful in the extreme.

NORTHAMPTON.-A correspondent who quaintly calls himself "An Act-of-Parliament Vagabond, writes to us that the clergyman of Waddesden, (referred to in the Star of October 24th,) stands not alone in his good works. An equal share of praise is due to the following gentlemen for their humane conduct in obtaining allotments for the poor, viz. people. Shenley Rev. Percival, Calverton; Knapp, Long, Buckingham; S. T. Adams, Great Horwood Walters, Woodford; White F. Clark, Eydon; Maidford ; Waffon, Chipping Warden ; Thorpe Aston Le Walls; J. Spence, Culworth; Harding. Sulgrave; Wethereil, Byfield; J. M. Jackson, Bow Brickhill; Dennison, Woburn Sands; S. Wright, Drayton, Parslow: Turner, Whitchurch: Latimore

Waddesden; Gilby, Kilsby; Swainson, Crick Mosley, Cold, Ashby; J. A. Poole, Welford. FOREIGN CATTLE .- The steam ship Sirius, which with it. was mentioned as having made a first voyage from the Dutch port, Nieu Diepe, to the British metro. polis, with a cargo of cattle, has made a second from the same place, which is especially remarkable on account of having on board one hundred and eighteen branch society for Surrey, in connexion with the Na-cows, being a full complement of horned beasts, and tional Club, established "to maintain the Protestant gold.

### Jublic Meetings.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WARLEY .-- A meeting was eld at the Angel Inn, Islington, on Monday. even ng, to consider what steps ought to be taken by the borough of Finsbury, "to mark their approbation of the great services of the Hon. Gentleman, especially in the late investigation at Hounslow, when his firmness and consideration tended so materially to mitigate the horrors of the flogging system." Dr. Lynch presided. He remarked that as the attendance was rather thin, it might be well to decide upon steps to secure a meeting worthy of the object for which they had been convened. He looked upon Mr. Wakley as an hurricane until midnight, when it abated. The one of the most useful men of his generation, and as one who had conferred great benefits upon the public and upon the medical profession. Mr. Curzon, the Secretary, read letters from Mr. N. II. Collett, M.P., Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Browne, and several other gentlemen, enclosing subscriptions, and expresloss of life is very great. A great many persons were sing their approval of and willingness to co-operate in the object for which the meeting had been convened Mr. Curzon also read a letter from the churchwardens of Kensington, announcing that the subject had been taken into consideration by the vestry of that parish, and that it was the intention to hold a pub lic meeting there. He also announced that Mr. Walter had subscribed £10 to the fund, and had, in conjunction with Mr. Fielden, M.P., expressed his

> OPENING THE PORTS .- A public meeting took place in Hall's Riding-school, Albany-street, Regent'spark, on Monday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures to induce the Lords of the Treasury to open the ports, or, in the language of the placards, 'to give Lord J. Russell the excuse he requires for opening the ports and giving the people cheap bread.' Dr. Bird commenced by stating that Sir B. Hall had been written to. and solicited to take the chair, but had not deigned to reply. (Shame, shame.) Si C. Napier had also been written to, and had written. in r ply, this :- " I very much doubt the policy of holding the present meeting, for Lord John Russell had said, when the last deputation waited upon him, that agitation would not induce him to open the ports." (Oh, oh.) But Sir Charles Napier was now in office, and so was Lord John Russell, and there was a vast difference between the ins and the outs. A very long memorial addressed to the Lords of the Freasury for opening the ports was about being read by Mr. Ramsey, when Captain Archerley interfered. and produced tremendous uproar. The memoria was ultimately read and proposed by Mr. Ramsey, seconded by Mr. Ellis, and unanimously adopted as was subsequently a third resolution, for the formstion of an association to be called "The Anti-Food tax Confederation."

MR. B. ESCOTT, M. P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS .-Mr. B. Escott called a meeting of his friends and of the electors, last week at Winchester. The Hon. Member addressed them at great length. He professed

bimself to be a determined friend to the rights and iberties of the people; and said the recent events had solved a great political problem. Whatever man was Minister-whether Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord George Bentinck, or Sir Robert Peel, he must govern the country, if he governed it at all. in accordance with the opinions and wishes of the

OPENING THE PORTS .- A public meeting was held in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorializing Lord John Russell for the mmediate abolition of all taxes upon human food. The Rev. Mr. Stoddart took the chair. The meeting was adddressed by Messrs. Cochrane, Hellis, Hamilton, Savage, Henley, Ellis, Hughes, Campbell. &c. Resolutions and memorial were agreed to, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Premier

SURREY PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. On Tuesday even the bankers, a "0" having been added to the 8, and ing a meeting of this Society took place at the Horns the letter "y" to the word eight, and the correct-Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of forming 2 ness of the document not being doubted, one of

# Accidents, Offences, & Inquests

NOVEMBER 21, 1846

SUICIDE.-Mr. Alsager, an official assignce, and city correspondent of the Times, died on Sund morning at his residence. Queen-square, Bloom bury, from the effects of the injuries inflicted on his self by his own hand, on the 16th instant, In add tion to a dreadful wound in the throat, the unforth nate gentleman severed one of the arteries of the arm. For two or three days after the dreadful tempt on life, Mr. Alsager was considered by hi medical attendants to be going on favourably; even sanguine hopes were entertained that he might recover. During the early part of the week, howey and up to Thursday last, Mr. Alsager continued in composed state of mind; so much so, indeed, that on Wednesday he executed a will, and affixed his sig nature to the document in a firm hand. On Frid unfavourable symptoms first appeared, iuflammation presenting itself around the principal wound. Every effort was made to arrest its progress, unhappily vain, and after lingering in a state of great torium for many hours, during the greater portion of which time he was in a state of high delivium, expired He had attained his 67th year. He has left a family of eight daughters (one of whom is married to clergyman in the colonies), and one son. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Mills, the deputy-co. roner, on Monday, when evidence as to the preced ing facts was given by the domestic servants of the deceased, the parties in attendance upon him, and the medical gentleman. His daughter stated, that "he strongly condemned suicide when he heard of the death of Mr. Haydon, but seldom alluded to it." When leaving his country seat at Kingston, on the morning previous to his committing the fatal act, he looked depressed, as he had done for a fortnight previous, but said he would most likely return the fol. lowing night. The only evidence as to the cause of the act was that given by Mr. Olenford, relative to and also connected with, the Times from which i appeared that that gentleman attributed it to Mr. Alsager having ceased to be connected with that paper, and also to the recurrence of the first an, niversary of his wife's death, to whom he was ten. derly attached. The Jury came to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. Alsager died from the effects of a wound inflicted in the throat by himself, but that no evidence was adduced as to his state of mind when he committed the act. The result of the ver. dict will be in every respect harmless, as far as the will of the deceased is concerned.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL ASSISTANT .- On Monday an inquest on the body of Mr. Harley, aged 32 years was concluded. The deceased poisoned himself with prussic acid, on the 6th inst., and the delay in bring. ing the inquest to a conclusion, arose from the ne. cessity of a post mortem examination. The Jury returned as their verdict, "That the deceased com. mitted suicide while under the influence of temporary insanity."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY. - Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday last week, a stylishly dressed young man drove up in a horse and gig to the door of Messrs. Early, drapers, in Holborn. On alighting he entered the shop, and desired to be shown some cambric handkerchiefs. After inspecting several, he selected half a dozen, and desired that they might be hommed, and he would call for them on the following morning at the same time paying 10s. as a deposit. He then addressed Mr. Early and asked him if he could oblige him with a check upon his bankers for £8, in exchange for the same number of sovereigns, which he placed on the counter, remarking that he wished to send that amount to a friend in Whitechapel, and that he could easily forward it in a letter. The gentlemanly demeanour of the applicant induced Mr. Early to comply with his request, and he wrote a cheque for £8 on his bankers, Rogers and Co., Clement's-lane. The swindler, of course, acknowledged Mr. Early's kindness, and hoped that he would not be disappointed with his handkerchiefs ; he then entered his gig and drove off. According to subsequent inquiries, the checque, shortly after two o'clock, was presented at

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244. Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines shroughout the civilized world, at the following prices :- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 23s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embrecing 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 less to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable in pression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton ; Brown, Gainsborough ; f ? .st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by fadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontrefact; Dalby,

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 mean of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

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#### THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury. derate indulgence of their passious, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful. .ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, .otal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken fore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in ease known for the benefit of the public. meevent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying chased a box at my shop about the second week in lato the British metropolis from the sister island, up to the diseased harmours of the blood : conveying its activ

Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, bailiff of the works. Mr. Haines went down several Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont- times afterwards. A little before seven o'clock I heard street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, a great noise, as if gunpowder had gone off, and the fire 229, Strand; Hanuay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter showed itself at the top of the pit. In consequence of and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable ; seeing the flames, I made an alarm immediately, and sese, Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of times he did not. Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that

this valuable remedy.

Mr. John Holland .- I am a miner, and worked in the the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly pit at Newbury-lane. My father, Job Holland, was the dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase butty, and lost his life by the explosion. He had been manager for the last two years. Joseph Smith was his their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, manager or "doggy" for the last two years. About a producing an instant and delightful relief from torture : and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradiquarter past 6 o'clock yesterday morning I and my father vent down the pit in the same skip. Most of the men eates the most inverate Corns and Bunions.

had then gone down. All the men and boys had gone Testimonials have been received from upwards of one down except Thomas Morris, and he being too late to go hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest down with the others, the skip was sent up the shaft for eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and him. The "doggy" generally goes down the pit after Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the the men who take care of the horses. Two men go gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of down for that purpose.

Witness,-When my father and I went down, my Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d. ;and to be had, with full father went into the workings and I stopped at the bottom of the shaft. In about ten minutes I went up to the directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton. New Gate-road to put down some rails. My father after-New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail wards came to me with his waistcoat off, ready for work-Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine ing. He said, "John, don't you go up the crop, for there has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. is sulpher in it." The crop is where the mine rises. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corus. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

After he was gone, in about three or four minutes I heard the explosion. It took my hearing away, COUNTRY AGENTS :- Baines and Newsome; Mr and I was all in darkness. I saw no rush of fire. I can Buckton, Times' Office; Venton, Smeeton, Hall, Rein, give no further account, but I thought I should have hardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, been suffocated by the sulphur. The explosion blew my 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, candle out, and I fought, my way in the dark to within Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land 15 or 20 yards of the bottom of the shaft. Thomas Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke' Morris and Thompson came to me and told me that the Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key, skip and the rope had been blown out of the pit. The and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland, first thing I afterwards saw was a lamp brought down the Halifax; Smith, Elland, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Smith-

drawing shaft of the pit. It was then discovered that Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke, several of the men and boys were killed, and amongst in the Lecture-soom, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Loft, them my father, the "butty," end the "doggy," Joseph house. Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Smith. Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Picker'

Coroner .- Now, Holland, is the safety lamp used every ing, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stemorning in this pit ?

Witness .- It is. It is the duty of the "doggy" to use phenson, Weir, Ryder, and Rarker, Hull; Pipes it. There are two lamps in the pit; but I don't know Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson whether the "doggy" used them yesterday morning or Brigham, Beverley; Brookes, Doncaster; Matthews not. The men were at work in the pit the night before. Creaser, Driffield; Case, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Hargrove The Coroner, upon inquiry, understood that the in-Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, quest upon two of the bodies at Dudley had been ad-Robson, Armitage, Ingoldby. Longbottom, Louth ; Wainjourned, and other inquests having been held the same wright, Howden ; Rayner, Smith, Burlington ; Horsby, afternoon at various distances, said he should adjourn Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Snaith; Champ- the present inquiry until to morrow.

ley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, The bodies of the unfortunate sufferers lie in three Furby. Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; counties, so that there will be three separate inquests. Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham;

### THE FAMINE IN IRELAND (!!!)

Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk: Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darling-The importations of provisions into the port of Liveron; Jennett, Stockton; and by all respectable Chepool, from the Irish ports during the week from the 30th mists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town in ult, to the 5th inst, inclusive, comprised of the following list of articles :- 10,179 firkins, 209 half firkins, 1,078 baskets, casks, &c., and 323 boxes of butter; 312 sacks Wholesale Agents-Messrs, Bolton, Blanshard, and Co. and 602 barrels of wheat, 1,952 sacks of flour ; 196 sacks, 800 grs. and 2,256 barrels of oats ; 21 tons weight, 399 sacks, and 436 other packages of oatmeal; 50 barrels of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. barley, 72 sacks of malt, 512 boxes and tierces and 35 other packages of linens and cottons : 50 tons weight and 347 bags of meal, 11 bags and 6 casks of seed, 317 kegs Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. and 8 casks of lard, 44 bags of feathers; 259 barrels, 24 SIE .-- I have the pleasure of forwarding you the parkegs, 42 firkins, and 10 other packages of pork ; 13 pack. ticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU. ages of general provisions, 11 packages of hams, 142 casks of whisky, and 332 bale. of bacon. . The arrivals at the port of Bristol in the same period comprised I10 cwt, and A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by 14 sacks of eatmeal, 4,271 and 300 sacks of oats, 175 her parents, who resido at Watnall, mear this town, called hampers of bacon, 1,624 packages of butter, 24 of upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her pollard, 137 kegs of lard, 64 barrels and 72 other packages of barley, 66 of pork and various other articles : and. It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in according to a second return from the same port, of the October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so arrivals from Ireland up to the 5th instant, 646 barrels of barley, 700 firkins of butter, 445 bales of bacon, 120

of pork, 33 of waste, 197 of middles, 229 of paper, 123 of

whisky, 1,800 boxes of soap, 737 packages of general pro-

much so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her | kegs of lard, 35 tierces and 39 barrels of pork, 50 sacks mother at home; at that time-to make use of the | and 159 barrels of oats, 26 casks of whisky, 31 firkins and mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her and casks of lard, several packages of hams and other mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the articles, which do not require to be more particularly floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father pur- specified. The importation of similar articles of supply

eight hundred and fifty-eight sheep, the largest numresting on that account, conjointly with the consiveral men came from a stone pit adjoining. When they came we got the ropes on as soon as we could, and some men went down. Some of the men who went down to place from Brouwershawen, by the City of London assist the sufferers were brought up insensible. Sixteen arrived at Blackwall, with ninety-seven oxen and men were brought up dead out of the pit; five others cows, and one hundred and twenty-one sheep on were seriously injured, and four escaped unhurt. Three

board, which is, on a similar account, of interest and out of the five seriously injured have died since. I can't worthy of remark. The General Steam Company's say whether or not the "doggy" took down the safety fine steam-ship Trident, which has been placed on lamp yesterday morning. Sometimes he did and some the Hamburgh station, has brought, in addition to a general cargo of butter, vegetables, grain, seed horseradish, pork, &c., the largest quantity of live cattle, and also of fresh meat, which has been brought by the steam ships to the port of London from the llanseatic port mentioned, having thirty baskets and one barrel of fresh beef, and twelve baskets of other descriptions of meat, in a fresh state, and eighty-four oxen. The importation of oxen from

Hamburgh has generally comprised from twenty-five to fifty head of cattle at the most: the present is. therefore, a large proportionate increase upon the average number supplied, the mention of which, in an especial manner, cannot fail to be of interest, as it is undoubtedly of importance to the general public, as well as to those more immediately concerned in such matters.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.-He is a little man, o no dignified, or even prepossessing manner, and is said to be almost a cretin, or, in other words, an idiot. He is said, too, often sadly to perplex his ministers. On an occasion, Prince Metternich was reading to him an important and somewhat lengthy diplomatic paper; and when it was finished, he waited for the emperor's observations. The latter, who had been looking out of the window the whole time, turned sharply round, and observed luminously .-. "What a number of carriages must pass in the street ; I myself have just counted two hundred !"-Dolman's Magazine.-[Such a thing as this the ruler of millions!]

THE PEACE QUESTION .- A public meeting was held week, to receive Elihu Burritt, the American champion of peace. The immense theatre was filled with a respectable audience, consisting of both sexes, and on the platform were ministers of various dissenting denominations, besides members of the corporation, and other gentlemen of great local influence; the for some seconds. When silence was restored, the speaker commenced his address, the delivery of which occpied a considerable time. The Rev. II. Christopherson moved a resolution expressive of grathe meeting to the adoption of the pacific principles which he had advocated. This was carried by acclamation. Mr. Burritt, in responding to the compliment, introduced the pledge which forms the basis of the League, or Bond of Universal Brotherhood, in this country.

THE ANDOVER INQUIRY BLUE BOOKS .- The printer to the House of Commons has just sent forth the report of the Andover inquiry. It occupies two thick volumes, containing 2,034 pages ; 25,619 questions ; and 704 pages of appendices ; the whole, weigh within an ounce of fourteen pounds. We are told by an experienced printer that the mere cost of paper and print cannot be less than from £1,500 to £1,600. This being the lightest item in the expense of the the country has had to pay for the flirtations of Mr. M'Doughall with the Andover paupers; and for the vagaries of Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker during the delegate investigation which they occasioned.

GOSFORT-ROYALTY AT A DISCOUNT.-A master tailor, by the name of Walton, in this town, illuminated the front of his house with crown and P W. on the anniversary of the birth-day of the Queen's eldest boy, because he happened to make him some sailor's suits of clothes. Snip was laughed at for his pains, particularly by the working-classes. Royalty is at a very low ebb here. The game will be up long before the young gentlemen comes to the years of maturity.

men pipemakers in this city, held a meeting at the immediate effect, for I am assured the latest authentic and current returns, consist London Tavern, St. Andrew's, a few evenings since, by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following | the subjoined list in a compendious form, which includes the supplies at the port from the quarter mentioned, from when they determined to stand out for an advance of but she could also move about on crutches. Since that the 30th ult. to the 10th inst., inclusive :- 3,457 quarters | wages, to which the masters have not at present consented. A strike has, therefore, taken place.

Church free from Romish corruption; to refuse ber of that description of cattle which has at any one time being brought in one vessel from the continent of Europe to this country. The fact is doubly inte-education in our schools." Sir Digby Mackworth took ceased, on Saturday afternoon, was in the company the chair. and several clergymen addressed the meet- of a few friends, when she gave way to a hearty deration of the port of supply having but just ing in a style anything but calculated to promote laugh. In a minute after a quantity of blood gushed commenced a traffic, by means of this steam ship, for brotherly love, besides indulging in the usual missuch purpose. A second arrival has likewise taken | statements and exaggerations on such occasions.

> THE PEACE SOCIETY .- The third lecture on the evils and immorality of war was delivered on Tues-day evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedlestreet, by Mr. John Stock, Baptist Minister at Chatham, to a numerous audience. The subject to be discussed was, that the New Testament is in every case the standard of appeal as regarded the lawfulness of every war, and upon this theme the lecturer delivered a long address. It was announced that the fourth and last lecture would be delivered on Monday evening next, by Elihu Burritt.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES .-- At the adjourned annual meeting of the Worcester Corporation on Monday, the Council unanimously agreed to the proposal for establishing baths and wash-houses for Worcester, and a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution.

PUBLIC BATHS .- Three large establishments of public baths are about to be formed in St. Marylebone ; one, on a large scale, at St. Mary's, Paddington; ground has been already secured in Orangestreet, Leicester-square, near the Artesian Wells. for the baths, in St. Martin's; while the works of the great model establishment in Goulston-square, in the eastern metropolis, now completed, will shortly be thrown open for general inspection and public consideration.

HEALTH OF LONDON .- On Monday a deputation from the Health of London Association waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, with a resolution passed at a meeting of the As-ociation. The resolution was, in effect, to invite his Lordship to become President of the Institution. The Lord Mayor received the deputation very courteously, but expressed his regret that the numerous engagements to which he was bound by his office precluded the possibility of his complying with the request of the Association. His Lordship stated that he would be happy to assist the Association in any other way.

LYNN .- ANTI-MALT TAX ASSOCIATION .- EXTRAsuch a scene in Lynn as probably never occurred here Rev. J. Pringle occupied the chair, and introduced leading men in Lynn, including most of the gentry out of eight alive when I was there; and the pro-Mr. Elihu Burritt, who was welcomed most enthu- and the chief of the most opulent farmers residing fessor told me that he had seen horses which had siastically, the assembly continuing their plaudits in the neighbourhood, assembled together for the actually lived out the whole day. It is true that from the total Repeal of the Malt Tax Association, amongst which was a Mr. Latimore, who seemed to be their great gun. As the hour arrived, numbers titude to Mr. Burritt for his exertions, and pledging of persons of all shades of opinions were wending their way to the market room (a public building granted by the mayor, who was present) to hear the great benefit that would accure to the working man as stated in the great posters emblazoned on the walls of the town. Precisely at twelve o'clock the depuwhich, he said, had already been signed by large tation entered the room ; a tenant farmer was called numbers, including some of the most eminent men to the chair, and Mr. Smith, Treasurer to the Society, addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Latimore spoke for upwards of an hour, wearying the patence of the audience quite out, and then the other

two had their turn. At this stage of the proceedings a working man by the name of Bolmand addressed which if it would put a farthing into his pocket man, was all a delusion. He urged upon the autempted to answer him, but stood completely aghast papers and his pens, and left his colleagues to fight those described above ?]

the battle themselves, when the meeting put a PIPEMAKERS' STRIKE AT NORWICH.-The journey- pressed their sentiments upon the question, the the interior of the chapel being entered by means of breaking open the laws front door the under the und

SUDDEN DEATH DURING A HEARTY LAUGH .- On from her mouth. A surgeon of the neighbourhood was sent for, but on his arrival life was extinct. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

INGENIOUS SHUGGLING .- On Monday a seizure of an extraordinary description took place at St. Kathe rine's Dock. A case of live geese, brought over from Harlingen in the Magnet steamer, had been landed from the vessel and was being examined by the officer, when he thought the geese apneared unusully tall. He made a more careful scrutiny, and ascertained that a quantity of hay, forming a false bottom, had been made, on which the geese were standing, and on removing that he discovered

beneath a quantity of very thin deal boards. These were also removed, and a quantity of cigars, weighing 44 lbs., were exposed to view. The case, geese, twenty-eight in number, and the cigars were immediately seized and conveyed to the Queen's Warelouse.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,-On Monday evening the inquest terminated on the body of a porter who was killed last week at Camden fown. The Jury returned the following verdict:-That Enos Lea was crushed to death between the buffers of two of the trucks on the London and North-Western Railway, impelled by a certain locomotive engine which had brought the train of fiftyfour carriages on the previous night from Birmingham, that such train being four hours and three-quarters behind its time, coupled with the fact, that there was a disregard of signals, was the main cause of the occurrence; and the Jury cannot but express their sense of the danger which must always result from such neglect of time signals."

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.-A correspondent of the Times, under the signature of "an Old Horse Masgives the following sickening details of the ter," brutal and disgusting practices carried on in the Veterinary School at Alfort, in France. "A short time ago I happened to be at Alfort on a "dissecting day," and being in the "salle de dissection," about two o'clock in the afternoon, I there saw one of the

most horrible sights that it was possible to witness. The professor told me that the horses for dissection ORDINARY SCENE .- This day (Tuesday) has witnessed | are brought into the "salle" at five o'clock in the morning, and remain there to have operations perbefore. According to public advertisement, the formed on them until they die. There were three purpose of receiving a deputation of four gentlemen | they are bled at the commencement of the day, for each of the six pupils (which is the number allowed to each horse) bleeds him in turn in each jugular vein; but no blood is allowed to flow, as the great object is to keep the poor beast alive, in order, as M. le Professeur told me, "to accustom the pupil's hand to the motions of the animal." The routine of the day is for the pupils to practise the following operations and others of a more delicate nature :bleeding, firing, (which they do almost all over the body,) tying the carotid arteries, opening the windpipe, cutting out sand-cracks, removing portions of the coffin-bone, and others too horrible to mention. 1 am not more chicken hearted than my neighbours, having been pretty well hardened by war and bloodshed; but I defy the boldest man to watch the dis-sections at Alfort without feelings of the deepest the meeting, expressing his surprise and astonish- disgust. If, the argument holds good, "that it is ment at the audacity of the Association, in soliciting | necessary to accustom the operator to the motions of the aid of the working classes to carry a measure the animal" in veterinary practice, ought it not to hold good in the much more important operations on would put a wound into theirs, and proved that their the human subject, for I fancy most men would preinquiry. it affords some means of estimating what pretended object - the benefitting of the working fer to lose their horse's life by a slip of the knife than their own ?- Here is a specimen of the way in dience to stand aloof, and not to be made the stalking | which, on pretence of advancing science, students horse of faction any longer, and concluded a praise- are trained to the infliction of the most cold-blooded worthy address, with a powerful appeal to the work- cruelties, and to witness unmoved the agony of ing classes to hope for nothing from such men as had other animated beings. Such a hardening of human addressed them, but to rely wholly on themselves nature of these persons cannot take place without for a just restitution of those rights of which they affecting their whole moral being in the most injuhad been unjustly deprived. The deputation at- rious manner. The merciful man has been truly described to be merciful to his beast, what then can when the Chairman put the first resolution, being be expected from men who, under the guise of necesnegatived by a majority of two to one in favour of sary practice, coolly commit such disgusting and Balmond. The Chairman then threw down his abominable outrages upon poor dumb animals as

> INCENDIARY FIRE .- An incendiary fire broke out working man by the name of Newhound in the) in Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, on Sunday chair, and after two or three working men had ex- night, In an hour the flames were subdued, and of breaking open the large front door, the pulpit was

principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream ; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the ghiu

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

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and though for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the uni-opy individual in its most dreadful forms of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of head and face, electations and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., Rodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rheumatic or affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- gouty affection ; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to pe attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effoctually re-establishing the health of the association. To persons entering upon the responsibility

day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I and 888 barrels of eats, 1,000 barrels of barley, 4,597 may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was | tierces and hampers of bacon, 29,526 packages (of various kinds) of butter, 703 tierces and other packages of lard,

Wetherby ; Slater, Bedale ; Dixon, Northailerton ; Ward,

in her life, and has been so for some months past. 148 bales of linens, 49 packages of hams, 1,498 packages You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. visions, 361 casks of porter, 60 packages of malt, 24 of RICHARD ALLEN The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND Faring fiour, 1,294 boxes and other packages of eggs, 24 RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of of tongues, 104 of beef, 40 of lemons, some of portable soup, 46 pigs, 41 head of horned cattle, 138 sheep, 107 of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity menualled by any medicine of past or present times. general merchandise, and a variety of other articles, of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to too varied and general a character to be more specifically perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, from Ireland, which are of especial interest, and of equal importance at the present time, we forbear to advance any concluding recase, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has marks, further than that the supply of batter has been astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a of an unusually extensive nature, whilst that of other city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many descriptions of provisions have far exceeded the usual grateful evidences of its benign influence. average arrivals from that country .-- Morniny Paper.

Seld by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London ; and [Is not this horrible! The mere perusal of the above by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, list extorted from a people who are starving for want of ties of matrimony, and who ever and the misfortune Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newthe very provisions they are bereft of by landlord or dur their more youthful days to be affected with any some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner. money-lord made laws is enough to turn one sick. Will dur their more youthful days to be affected with any some, Smeeton, Reinnardt, Tarbottom, and Horaer, money-lord made laws is enough to turn one sick. Will being there nine weeks. From this hopeless state has from of these diseases, a prious coarse of this medicine Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde- anything short of a thorough revolution do the slightest this person been radically cured by Holloway's Ointment a highly essential, and of the greatest importance as hin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove. | good for Ireland !]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—No sooner is a medicine well established in public favour than a host of imitators spring up, who, for the sake of profit not only wrong the Proprietor of the Genuine Medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the unwary purchaser of their base connterfeit trash. These remarks apply to the remedy which is so well known as "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." This excellent remedy for Piles has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy. Purchasers may be able to detect these frauds by asking particularly for "Abernetby's Pile Oint-ment," in covered pots, prices 4s. 6d (which is the lowest enumerated. In giving this list of arrivals at the ports price the proprietor is enabled to sell it, owing to the great expense of the ingredients,) and observe the name of C. King, is on the government stamp, pasted round each pot. Sufferers from Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial.

> A Hand and Arm covered with Wounds, cured by Hol. loway's Ointment and Pills .- Thomas Main injured his hand two years ago in the yard at Northfleet, which in a short time began to swell to an alarming extent, and broke out from the fingers up to the elbow into several broke out from the fingers up to the elbow into several ulcers. Not only was this poor man incapable of doing anything for eighteen months, but what was worse, he had been discharged as incurable from an hospital after and Pills!

cause of labour.

found to be entirely destroyed, the gallery and organ SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS .- A public meeting of the extensively burnt, and the wood floor on which the parishoners of Marylebone, was held on Wednesday pulpit stood, the reading desk, and several pews evening, in the Literary and Scientific Institution, altogether destroyed and reduced to ashes. The Edward-street, Portman-square, to consider the firemen remained in the chapel inspecting all its

for the purpose of cleansing out the gully holes and sewers; that the gully holes be tapped in order to

the indigent poor for the purpose of whitewashing the street, which was locked, a chair had been their rooms; that the water companies be urgently placed, and feet marks upon the wall and on the top water; that a medical officer of inspection be ap- party doing the mischi ef to make his escape; in health ; and that the whole of the sireets, courts, and places, be cleansed daily, and men employed during the day in cleansing the leading thoroughfares, on the system so successfully adopted in the City of injured. What amount of d. mage has been done London."

measures necessary to be adopted to promote the parts, to discover, if possible, the cause of this disbetter sanitary state of the parish. Mr. Bond Cab- aster, supposing all to be safe, when at a quarter bell, M.P., presided. An association was formed to before S a. m. a second fire broke out in a pew in aid in carrying out the views expressed in the follow- the north west corner of the chapel, which had ing resolution :-" That the parochial authorities of evidently been smoldering for hours, the articles the parish of Marylebone be respectfully requested to burning not being of a very combustible nature. remedy the foregoing evils at the expense of the pa- This second fire, however was discovered, and put rish, particularly with regard to imperfect cleansing and sewage; that public cabinets d'aisance and uri-of the building. A most searching inquiry tok nals be formed in the poorer neighbourhoods; that | place as to the cause of this work of destruction. It water be turned on from the mains at proper periods, was discovered that the vestry had been ransacked, nearly a bottle of wine in the cupboard had been drunk, a cash-box broken open, and the vestry door prevent noxious exhalations ; that lime be given to left wide open. Against an outer door leading to of the door were seen, proving the way taken by the short, the whole of the vircumstances proved the fire had been the work of an incendiary. The building is very handsome, e. rected at great cost, and had a fine toned organ in it, which is seriously cannot yet be properly estimated.

November 21, 1846.

### Boetrp.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN DAN ANDHIS SON JOHN.

JOHN.

Dear Father, -- I fear that delusion is gone. That the era of plunder is over and done, Inst and of pure humbug is cover'd with shame. The Hall of pure humbug is cover'd with shame. The faith of firee booty are spoil'd of their game : Its Anita back you know my exertions were great, This unit decision and hinder debate. To crass into a lowed to take place would bring to the light which are no most anxious to bury in night. The deeus is a blind, and th' exertion hast cost he many hard knocks, while my temper I've lost. Ne many in a cause which every day grows worse : Mantaning I mean on old Ireland's scant purse, The oraline scarely enough to afford For non the keep barking a bone from our board.

DAN.

Dear John, I allow there are grounds for your fears, Dest sound, I dissemble, and make what appears Barshan the best in a lucrative way, The noise foes may insult us, and say we betray Thous we berray to be ray the berray the berray the rights of old Erin-the cause of Repeal; The no in the spleen may reveal, But little we care what their spleen may reveal, Bot mongh we're not free like others to tell, Hurpy we feel to have a country to sell. Hoppy to seil. The patronage of Whigs' bribe, pension, and place. The price of our treason is flung in our face ; But no matter-'tis sweet, and Whiggism 's ourfriend, "Repeal" was but started to work the same end. We'll still praise the Whige, base, brutal, and bloody. while up at the Hall we play "Punch and Judy."

#### JOHN.

O! Sire, unequall'd in scheming and cunning. Yea cover unerring, the game you see running-You convert to advantage whatever is borne In the smoothflowing stream or the whirlpool's turn. I know you've secured Whig favour and pelf, Sarg births for your sons, whom you love as yourself. Batcan we keep these, and the people still cheat, The reat gather still and "Young Ireland" defeat ? Or must we submit to make peace with a gang Whom I wish it were possible for me to hang ? DAN.

The young spawn of Ireland, rebellious and vain. Discarded, as felons must ever remain. We could not succeed in our schemes with such case. If thwarted by them and their bothering ways, it was the best plan to get rid of such folksuch daring free spirits would not bear the yoke. They say that the country is leagued on their side : Fat no matter how true, it must be denied. There are those in the country who firm yet remain. The zealously struggle to prop up our reign-Who hoodwink the people and make them believe. Vere bonest and true, and we ne'er deceive.

#### JOHN.

Four tact and invention can wonders produce. A suggestion of mine may be also of use. That 'moral machine' which has done us such good In applling the 'Hall' that fiery young brood Night be work'd 'gainst the people-'twill puzzle their brains.

With influence mesmeric 'twill cast them in chains : Then easily we'll make tham to serve our own ends. Iu collecting the reat and supporting our friends. DAN.

Tour advice is most shrewd and well to be known. I'll use it, I think, in a case of my own. And now that we're talking I'll tell you a fact-I fear that e're long I'll be decently whack'd. Placing, of course, in discussion reliance, Feargus O'Connor has bid me defiance. This stern denouncer to confront I'm afraid, Hell disbonour your daddy and ruin our trade. The 'meral force' engine we'll level 'gainst him, And then there's no doubt but his jacket we'll trim. The apparatus we'll fashion the best in this realm. And engineer Tox shall be plac'd at the helm. Ill fre on the people, and howl till I'm hoarse, Ginst Chartist, torch, dagger, and 'physical force, While Tom plays the engine, and shouts with an eath, Bt at him ye whore-sons-ye're not worth egg-broth, And then there's no doubt but I e'll fiee us of sourse

ing of the leathen in one case than the other makes all and the two former invariably has (if married,) a loaf the difference you complain of, and then when the leather per day for their family, and a half or quartern of flour is relieved from the pressure, it gradually runs to its na- i on Saturday. This is certainly not sufficient for days tural size. The stretching of leather is a favourite and nights of actual toil, whereby every domestic com. theory of the shoemaker, wherewith he comforts his cus- fort, rational amusement, recreation, and even health tomers, and promotes the cultivation of corns and bun- is sacrificed ; working, as they are doomed to be, in a ions. Never believe it ; never trust to the tree as they close unhealthy atmosphere, most frequently under call the stretcher. You may as well trust to the stretch- ground, without any ventilation or free current of air ing of an Indian rubber garter, which will stop the cire, to take off the carbonic gas which is engendered by culation of your blood for ever, before it give way even | fermentation. This he inhales, and the consequence is one quarter of an inch, which it will not recover when he soon becomes a prey to disease, premature old age the force is removed. When your boot is too tight, you creeps on, by the time and often before he has reached get it put on the tree, and it feels much easier, when you the prime of life. You seldom see journeymen bakers try it on again. Away, you walk, quite relieved and of any advanced age about the streets of London. I overjoyed; but in a few hours you are as miserable as have known many instances of healthy young men ever. Perhaps your foot has swelled, says the boot- from the country being obliged to return to their maker, put it on the tree all night. You have it put on , native place, after becoming a victim to this infamous the tree all night, and it comes home comfortable again ; system of slavery, so productive of disease, and but the comfort is of short duration, and you find, to which has eventually carried them from the land of the your sorrow, that though leather will stretch if you force living.

it, it will also unstretch when the force is withdrawn. It is The above is a frightful picture of white slavery. better to trust to the unstretching of leather. The shoe-Why do not the Exeter Hall philanthropists open makers understand this too, Therefore, when the shoe their mouths and their pockets, and raise their voices is too large, they say it will close upon the foot, the and exert their energies, to reform this horrible sysleather will contract. They are right, it does contract, tem of oppression ? They "compass sea and land" more surely than it stretches, and much more comfortto find objects of sympathy, yet they are blind to this ably to the poor feet which it encases. enormous oppression under their very noses, and The ladies are particularly fond of having small feet which even their morning's hot rolls should suffito show, and will endure almost any punishment merely ciently testify to them. We have not room to quote for the imaginary pleasure of being thought to possess Mr. Read's suggestions for the doing away with the them. They will be squeezed, and pinched, and tormented

worst part of slavery-night-work; but there can be for a month, rather than for one second of time an unno doubt that the suggested better system might be shapely figure of a foot should chance to peep out from beneath the drapery in which they are enveloped. Only look at the soles of a woman's shoe, and you may see the rative bakers will arouse themselves, and insist upon reason why she is always, in large towns and cities, and an amelioration of their condition. We recommend in high life, so had a pedestrian. Woman is formed by this little book to our readers. nature to walk as man, and she does walk as well in

land for miles without a sigh or groan, and sits down by THE HAND-BOOK OF GRAMMAR: FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND LEARNERS -Br G. J. HOLYOAKE. London . J. Watson, 31,

Queen's Headpassage, Paternoster-row. We shall best in brief terms explain the nature and object of this work by quoting the author's explanation :---

ing almost a rarity. But bare toes were good toes,-the The Hand Book of Grammar, which is a Sequel to toes that could walk five or six miles to church and back Practical Grammar,' and designed for the 'use of him 3s. for bed, and as much for breakfast, and as again, and think nothing of it. Whereas half a mile is Teachers and Learners,' is founded upon the principle so | soon as he gets home to his companions, and the too much for a shod metropolitan dame, with hard corns on the outside of her toes, and soft corns between them. well laid down by Dr. Borrow :---

'Precepts have no vehement operation upon the fancy There is little doubt that tightness of shoeing has incathe house more !" and do soon fly the memory. But example, like a picture

exposed to sense, having the parts orderly disposed and completely united, contained in a narrow compass The fashion of wearing things to fit close, is a most and perceptible at one glance-easily iasinuates itself incomfortable fashion for all parties. It is a most into the mind and durably rests therein. This is the troublesome fashion for the tailor and the dreasmaker, most facile, familiar, and delightful way of instruction." and it is particularly troublesome to the public, as the The 'Sequel' contains 300 questions deduced from alightest deviation from a good fit is a source of great an Practical Grammar,' to enable teachers to exercise noyance when the clothing is tight. The loose dress that their pupils, or, as the case maybe, the pupils to exercise requires no fit is convenient for all parties, and is by far he most picturesque and dignified. The shoemakers of themselves.

'Eight Orders of Graduated Exercises,' are constructed, embracing the Definitions and a brief epitome of the principle of Grammar and Composition. In definitions lie the theory of grammar. The object has been to present these so condensed as to be brief-so classified as to be clear-so enforced as to be indelible. The whole are illustrated-not by the insinid examples peculiar to school books, but by 150 of the most instructive sentences which I have been able to select from the productions of wits, philosophers, moralists, and

poets. We need only add that the "Hand-book of Grammar," which may be had for ten pence, is a very necessary and useful little work, well worthy of universal circulation. Mr. Holyoake is about to introduce Euclid to "the million," having commenced the publication (in threepenny weekly numbers) of a work, intitled "Mathematics no Mystery."

MACKENZIE'S MONTHLY RAILWAY TIME TABLES; ADVERTISER, AND STRAN-GER'S LONDON GUIDE.

The above title explains the leading features of this publication; but we should add that it also contains a list of steamboats; cab fares; railway omnibus offices; theatres; places of amusement; excursions; pasport office; holidays at public offices;

### Varieties.

from absent-tec-ism, but from absent dinnerism.

CURE FOR RATS .- Well, he was down in the coun-

### Teneral Murillycille.

HORSE RADISH FOR THE MILLION .- Among the enor-COST OF THE LEEDS POLICE FORCE.-The cost inmous benefits of free trade is a tremenduous influx of curred in the maintenace of the force, during the horse-radish, which is arriving daily by ship-loads at the Custom-house. Getting the horse-radish is one CAFTAIN WARNER'S "LONG RANGE." — The Post

step towards getting the roast beef to eat with it. | says that a trial of this destructive engine has been This is like a friend of ours, who has got a banker's made. The greatest secrecy as to the locale of the book, and now wants nothing to make it complete experiment was observed, and none but the inventor, but a large balance.—Punch. Good.—'Get up. husband,' said a lady to her liege lord, the other morning, 'daylight is breaking,' 'Let it break,' said he, 'it don't owe me anything.' Colonel Chalmer, and two or three other individuals, were present. It is said the experiment was quite successful.

FUNERAL OF THE AUTHOR OF THE WORD "TEE-CAUSE OF IRISH SUFFERING .- Some one attributed TOTAL."-On Sunday, the remains of Richard Turner the wants of Ireland to absenteeism, a resolute punwere intered at Preston, ground having been purster declared that the misery of the Irish arose not chased for that purpose through the exertions of a few zealous friends of the temperate cause.

DAGUERROTYPE .- A woman's heart is the only true WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the anti-slavery lecplace for a man's likeness. An instant gives the turer, left Liverpool for Boston recently. impression, and an age of change and sorrow cannot

A HISTORICAL CHARACTER.-Died, in August last, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, says the Boston Mail, LIBERALITY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE .- The Canterbury Madame Majocchi, wife of the witness in the famous Journal states that a French brig, lying at Erith, is trial of Queen Caroline, of "nonmirecordo" memory. taking in a cargo of 4,000 barrels of gunpowder, of Majocchi found England too hot for him after the English manufacture. It is, however, the intention trial of the Queen; but it was not known to what of Louis Philippe (a certain event occurring,) only to part of the world he betook himself. By the above borrow the same; as he hopes to be able to return we presume he is still living in the United States. the gunpowder to the English, with the additional A PUBLIC GAIN .- The Law Times calculates that

the profession will lose £80,000 per annum by the operation of the new Small Debts Act. try, and his money ran out; and the landlord of the THE DIAMOND MINES in Brazil, of which so much was said some time ago, turn out to be not

inn charged him 3s. for a damp bed, and 3s. for a poor breakfast, and when he looked at the bill he worth the working. was amazed at it; but he was more amazed still to COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE. know how to pay it. So he called up the landlord, It is rumoured that there is again a probability of an "You've rats in the house," said he. " Oh I'am increase in the royal family.

about ruined by them, from the slaughter-house over EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS .- The linen and woollen "Why don't you banish them ?" "I'l drapers and hosiers of Halifax have commenced closgive you a gold guinea," said he, " if you'll tell me ing their shops at seven o'clock in the evening. how " "Done !" said my father. "You may risk THE GUN COTTON AND THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE. your. existence there won't be one in the neighbour--The Board of Ordnance has rejected the proposal

hood, slaughter-house and all, in a week." The innfor the use of Schonbein's gun cotton in the British keeper was like to go out of his wits with joy. "Then," army The "Oldest Inhabitant" of the town of Knaressaid my father, "nothing like doing business, dis-

charge that bill and give me the balance." He got borough-Mr. Matthew Pearson-breathed his last the 15s. and the innkeeper was all mouth and ears." on Thursday, in the one hundred and fourteenth year "The first rat that comes," said my father, "charge of his age. He could well remember many curious incidents in connexion with the Scottish Rebellion in 1745, and maintained his faculties to the very last. thing gets wind among them, they'll never frequent THE MATOR OF LEEDS .- It is not true that Mr.

Luccock has been re-elected Mayor of Leeds. The THE EARTH BELONGS TO ALL .- "The earth is the new Mayor is Charles Cascoigne Maclea habitation the natural inheritance of all mankind, SHAKSPERE'S DESCENDANTS.-- A Nottingham paper of ages present and to come ; a habitation belonging says :- " There is now living in the village of to no man in particular, but to every man; and one Beeston, the wife of a mechanic, a daughter of the in which all have an equal right to dwell."-John late Mr. William Hart, and sister to Mr. Thomas Hart, of Tewkesbury, lineal decendants of Shake-THE ANCIENT BRITONS, lived in communities, form-

spere. ing villages in the woods, during the summer, for the NOTHING AND NOBODY .-- Last week two lads were purpose of hunting and pasturage, as their chief food carried before the Mayor of Hull, charged with diswas flesh, milk, berries, fruit, and leaves; and in orderly conduct. One of them described himself as winter they moved to more mountainous districts, as | being "nothing," and the other as being employed being healthier and drier. Some writers have thought by "nobody."

the natives ate raw meat, exuding the blood by pres-MISLETOZ. - An experienced agriculturist mentions sure : others, that it was baked amid headed stones. as a caution, that if misletoe, when rejected from its The huts in which the people lived were of a cone place in the house, be thrown, as is a frequent custom, form, and covered with boughs, grass, mud, clay, or into the foul yards, the cows will eat of it, and They had chairs and stools: skins and their the consequences will be that they will slip their mantels served for bed clothing. Wooden bowls, calves.

platters, and articles of common pottery, formed their GREAT PRINTING PRESS. - Messrs. Dryden, the domestic utensils. The dead they buried with their celebrated engineers, are now employed in the conmost appreciated articles, from an idea of their wants struction of a printing machine for the Times, warin a future state': sometimes the body was burnt and ranted to produce twelve thousand impressions per the ashes deposited in urns .- Mackenzie's History of hour, or the almost inconceivable number of upwards of three sheets per second !

ROCKS BLASTED BY EXPLODING COTTON .--- A letter A BROTHERLY DIFFERENCE .- A provincial paper says "There is a sensible difference between the letfrom Stuttgard of the 2nd November says: "On ters of Mr. Grantley Berkeley and his brother." It is the only thing, then, in the difference between and were eminently successful.

QUALIFYING FOR A ROBBER .-- Cartouche, the no-NEW APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.torious French robber, who flourished in 1789, being On Thursday a workman left the Chesterfield station told that a young man was desirous of becoming a in a railway carriage, taking his day's dinner with member of his band, took him under examination him, but on reaching his destination, he left his beef, potatoes, and cabbage in the carriage. [laving comand, asking him where he had served, was answered, "Two years with an attorney, and six months under an inspector of police at Paris." "Then," said Carmunicated his loss to the station clerk, the telegraph was set to work, and the answer quickly obtained. toche, with transport, "I shall consider it the same stating that the dinner was found, and that it would thing as if you had rode all that time in my troop." be sent back by the next train.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .- Extensive alteraions have commenced here. A new entrance, with

' Moin, sir." "What's your name ?" " My name, said the boy. " is the same as father's." "And what is his name ?" said the gentleman. " It is the same

3

as moin." "Then what are both your names ?" "Whoy they are both alike," said the boy. The gentleman turned on his heel, and the boy shouted Anything more, sir ?"

AN OLD DEFAULTER.-Mr. O'Connell has been posted again as a defaulter in the city of Dublin. The twelvemonths' bill he gave for Repeal has be-come due, and been sent back marked "No effects." come due, and been sent back marked This is not the first by many which has been dishonoured in a similar way. The honourable gentle-

man has been endeavouring to renew the bill, but his credit is so shaken, that he has great difficulty in inducing people to accept anything .- Punch.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GARRICK THEATRE .- The most generous sympathy is being exercised towards the performers of the late Garrick Theatre, by their professional brethren at the City theatres. Benefits in aid of the fund collecting for their relief have taken place, while others are about to come off.

THE CHOLERA has extended its ravages from Persia to Bagdad. In that city about one hundred victims to this disease were, by the last accounts, perishing daily. Fourteen hundred persons in all had then been carried off.

FISHING .- The fishing by the long line along the cost of the Cuningham district of Ayrshire and off Arran this season, has been an average one compared with former years.

CANADA IS SHORTLY TO BE ANNEXED to the United States by magnetic telegraph wires, the contract for a line from Buffalo to Toronto being taken at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a mile-4,000 dollars the entire distance.

A STEAM-BOILER burst at Serel in Canada. Several persons were badly scalded, and five, including a fireman and stoker, have since died.

RECENT GALES have done much damage to the shipping in Canada. FATAL ACCIDENT near Hyde Park, on Tuesday

morning, a young lady was knocked down by one of the Brentford omnibuses. She was taken to St. George's Hospital, in the immediate vicinity, but life was found to be already extinct.

SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON .-- On Monday evening, young woman, decently attired, and apparently about 23 years of age, drowned herself by jumping off the pier.

THE ARMY IN CANADA.-Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban will, it is understood, according to the present arrangements, proceed to Canada as commander-in-chief, in the room of the Earl of Catheart.

BAL MASQUE IN A CAVERN .- A Bal Masque took place on Monday evening, in a cavern 180 feet below the surface of Blackheath, supposed to have been constructed by the Danes.

THE "LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS."-The little that was lately seen of the sun has entirely disappeared within the last few days. An alarming rumour pre-vails that he has been totally "used up" by the Da-

guerreotypes.—Punch. GOLD VERSUS STEEL.-The tool which the Emperor Napoleon used to coerce Spain was the sword. Alas it is now-blunt !- Punch.

SUICIDE WITH GUN COTTON,-An account is given in a French journal, of a gentleman committing suicide by cramming his ears full of the cotton and

igniting it with his cigar ! THE Prince of Saltikoff, from Russia, has arrived in town, and purposes to make a tour through the country.

EMPLOYMENT ON THE RIVER.-At a meeting of the coal porters and coal whippers, held on Monday, in the Temperance Hall, Waterloo Road, one of the Thursday last experiments for blasting rocks in the speakers said that there were 2,000 men engaged on tunnel of Laupen were made with exploding cotton, the coal barges along the river, whose wages varied from £2. to £1 15s. a week.

The Duchess of Marlborough's recent game-killing feat at Blenheim is likely to become the subject of an investigation before the Magistrates and Commisiours of Assessed Taxes. It is stated that the Duchess is about to be charged in double duty for killing game without a certificate, and that she is also charged with an offence against the game laws in having killed game, not being authorised by a certificate so to do.

A Young GIANT. - Ifold Frederick of Prussia could at revisit this terrestial vio ranny, he contrived to make so many of his fellow creatures miserable, he would, we doubt not, endeavour to kidnap a certain youth in Kirkby Ireleth. This lad, whose name is John Harrison, and who works at the slate quarries, is only 15 years of age, and yet he weighs 13 stone, and stands six feet two

#### large towns have escaped many of the troubles to which the fitting trade is liable, by making for the shops and not for the customers. The fault lies, not in the workmen, but in the masters or cutters, who, as a body of man, require much instruction, under smart discipline, in the art of boot and shoe making.

#### THE MUSICAL HERALD. Parts 5, 6. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

humble life. She tramps barefooted to church in Scot-

the burnside to wash her feet and put on her stockings

and shoes before she enters the sacred pile. It is then

she begins to limp and halt, then that she shows symp-

It was so once, but fashion is gradually diminshing the

number of such rustic scenes, and bare toes are becom-

toms of pain in walking.

pacitated woman for walking.

This is an excellent companion to the above publi-cation, and all who have "music in their souls" should hasten to purchase the "Musical Herald." Both the "music" and the "musical literature claim our warmest praise.

THE PRACTICAL BAKER London : Cleave, Shoe Lane.

This little sixpenny publication professes to teach the art of managing and manufacturing all sorts of bread: also the method of preventing sour bread. With this portion of Mr. Read's book we shall not meddle, but we feel ourselves bound to give the following extract illustrating the

### WRONGS OF THE OPERATIVE BARRES.

In the first place, the poor operative baker, or rather slave, is obliged to reverse the order of nature, by seekng rest when he should be receiving mental and moral monthly fairs; Post-office regulations; monthly

efface it.

the way."

turf.

England

Journal.

ple's Journal.

terity "

head."

audience before you."

them that is sensible .- Punch.

And the young man took rank accordingly.

cannot have left out one duty great or small.

three mortal quarters of an hour did his homily

one kindly creature in the party, of the tearful class

faces under their leathern vizors (their ferocity being

sermon-hearing, Sabbath-keeping christians; and

yet, if we look at the fact of the matter, these very

men have been out the whole afternoon of this beau-

compliment of lead .- Punch.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

from cool • moral force P. SKITH, Killaloe, Ireland,

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. No. XXVI. OUR CHEER. BY ERNEST JONES. Harrah! for each gallant defender, Who stands like a man for the right,

With--\* The Charter! and never surrender!" While yet there's a foeman to fight. Man-worship let freemen despise,

And leave it for tyrant and slave ; But honour is due to the wise. And glory the right of the brave!

We'd envy not those who inherit The paradise priests never knew.

If justice were rendered to merit, And all men were given their due.

Then, if ye scorn treason and fear, And value faith, courage and honour, Come, Chartists, and join in a cheer, For DUNCOMBE and FEARGUS O'CONNOR

TO MICHELET, ON HIS "PEOPLE." NO. XXVII. Incised thee, Michelet, whom I saw Reason's feast, by Right and Law.

Sust then, when Discord's voice hath ceased, And when the fazgot fails the priest. All present Frenchmen, like all past, try for a lap of blood at last ? WALTER SAVAGE LANDOB.

## Reviews.

THE FAMILY HERALD. Parts 41, 42. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

It is impossible in a mere notice to give our rates anything like an idea of the richistore of Momation and amusement contained in the two Paris before us of the Family Herald. "Let those rednew who never read before," and they will learn for the taluable return a penny a week will bring them. "Martin the Foundling," by Lugine Sue, romances, tales, moral essays, poetry, amiv receipts, science, art, statistics, riddles, wit, turious and clever answers to correspondents, and, "leading articles "such as no one but the Elior of the Family Heraid can write, all combined, ent a distracting variety of instruction and enattainment beyond our ability to describe. We The following extracts from an article by the tottor, on that subject interesting to every one :---

#### BOOTS AND SHOES, AND TENDER FEET.

We have no corns upon our fingers, nor bunions upon " thoulders. We are not afraid to touch a hard subace with our hands, nor even to encounter a justle in Street with our arms. But how vesy cautiously all iderly and most of the young people avoid any colliion with their little toes! "Take care of my corns," "the matron at her needle, when she seesher son or """"""""" about to place a stool or chair close beside her. Tery touch in agony. Why should the foot be refiel to so very low and pitiful a condition, when it is "main support of the body ? It reminds one of the Melliural labourer who stands at the very bottom of <sup>2</sup> Social scale, upon whom all society depends for subtence, and who, notwithstanding all this, is the most

sed and affiicted member of the community. If all parts of the body, the feet have made the small-<sup>te than</sup> half way up to the knee.

improvement: and when the rest of his fellow-mortals retire to receive nature's balmy and restorative cordial, sleep, he has to commence operations for the next day's slavery: surely man was never ordained for this, and that, in a civilised country, professing liberty and freedom. Such a stubborn fact is, however, undeniable, nay, daily practised in this huge metropolis. The clock strikes eleven; the shops are nearly all closed, the lively bustle of the day is over; lights appear in the different chambers, for the purpose of rest; all nature courts repose; but the poor emaciated baker is either demanding admittance at his master's door, or with hurried footsteps endeavouring to reach it, so as to commence his toil

and continued round of slavery, having previously walked perhaps two or three miles, the distance from his residence.

We will suppose the sponge to be ready at the time of time an hour or more, before it has "turn'd the second time," when he has a laborious part to perform, which is termed "making dough; this is in general done by two persons, the second and third hands, whilst the foreman is preparing for another batch.

I have seen two persons make sixteen and eighteen bushels of dough at one time, which is three sacks of flour, and very frequently two sacks or two and a half, this last is very general. To have an idea of this par of the business, a person should picture to himself a man, or two men, being elbow deep in a large thick mass lifting and turning it from side to side, in doing which they are obliged to employ the whole of their strength he may then form some opinion of making dough; this operation lasts from half to threeparts of an hour, when it is past twelve o'clock, at which time, if his circumstances permit, he will partake of a little refresh ment, and then lie on the boards for two or three hours whilst the dough is proving, frequently this is the only rest which a baker obtains for six consecutive nights. Saturday being the only time he can enjoy rest like other men. But the foreman cannot obtain the short rest which his helpmates have on each night. He is obliged, at intervals, to attend to the heating of the oven and prepare it for the batch, and on him rests the responsi-

bility of every thing being in due time, therefore he has constantly to be on the alert, and to awake those under him when the dough, is sufficiently "forward" to be

taken from the trough, which being done, it is weighed off in pieces the required weight, moulded, or made into a square or round form, and placed in regular rotation on the boards. When the whole is disposed of in this manner, the oven is swept out and made ready to receive it, each of those pieces which are previously weighed is again moulded, or shaped to the desired form, and set in the oven where it remains to be baked; during this time he has to make his rolls, cottage bread, twists, &c., and also perhaps make another piece of dough preparatory for the second; the whole of this must be done whilst the bread is baking. The batch is now to be "drawn," that is, taken out of the oven, carried into the shop and duly arranged; the oven is again heated for the rolls, &c., to be baked, nor must they

fail of being in the shop by eight o'clock or a quarter before, or the consequence to the man is, that he is probably discharged at the expiration of his night's slavery without any previous notice. There is no time now for the baker to get his breakfast he must "make time" to get it whilst the batch was baking; he has customers to supply with hot rolls, or else a heavy load of bread is on his head to supply some chandler's shop. By the time he returns from this excursion, there is another lot of dough ready for a second batch, which has to undergo the same process as before. In the interval which follows, he has to fetch, attend, bake, and carry home dinners to their respective owners, when if there is not a third and fourth batch in preparation, he may get a chance of having a comfortable meal; if otherwise, he has scarcely time to swallow one in this case; that is, if there are three or four batches, he may probably leave work by seven

statement principally affects the "underseller's" men, which is the low-priced baker : but with men in the employ of the full-priced baker ; it is somewhat different, for instead of having three or four batches per day,

covered with blue marks, which he evidently intends PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES IN WORCESTER .the day you may see them pacing the streets of Lonthrough the reckless driving of a man named Thos. he richest and the poorest amongstus experience the At an adjourned annual meeting of the Worcester don with a large basket of bread thrown across his us to read. We want old Cobbett again, who used Henry Lankford. On Monday, the 9th instant, the tion in France. es of a leather shoe. Sometimes we are so pinched, GOOD SUGGESTION .- The Westminster Review concorporation, held at the Guildhall, Worcester, on back, and often another hanging on his arm. Amongst deceased, who had been supping with some friends, to admonish his correspondents to learn to write We are fevered all over -we can neither walk nor tends that the penny stamp should be removed from Monday, Mr. Arrowsmith brought before the council the trade persons so employed are termed donkeys, before they began to contribute. An editor of an Isle was standing in the road way, near the railway ter-Even the ladies cannot rest in their pews at divine newspapers, and placed upon a wrapper or envelope. a motion for the establishment of public baths and and Christian ponies, certainly not inappropriate names. of Man paper has some correspondents who take minus. Greenwich, between eleven and twelve o'clock Till for the aching of their corns. Sometimes they franking those required to be sent through the post. They may manage to have finished their rounds by washhoses for that city, which was unanimously at night, conversing with some of the party, when a birds, deep their feet in ink, and make them walk I a slipper shoe, but when they have a boot they NEGRO ASTRONOMY .- " I say, Baz," said a negro to tilted cart, belonging to Mr. T. Henry Lankford, an over the paper, and then dispatch it as an article to four or five o'clock, and in some instances by three. agreed to. "" perfect agony," as they call it, and can neither a compeer, "where do dat comet rise at ?" "Him PALAFOX, the old Saragossa " war to the knife" the responses, say amen to the prayers, nor listen when, after his return, he has to prepare for his next egg-merchant in the Borough, passed along at a the editor. Mr. Broom, we suppose employs one of egg-merchant in the borough, passed along at a competer, where to the prayers, nor listen when, after its return, no has to prepare to the killed rises in do 46th meridian ob de frigid zodiac, as laid leader, has been dismissed from the command of the day's labour, and attend to the dinners of thosefashion-statist shoemaker, who has taken them in once more, through the day, or after he has returned from his effort was made to stop the cart, but the driver, voted great attention to Mr. Broom's MSS., reports do him set, Baz." "Set, you black fool, him don't French ambassador uncomfortable. scilly shoemaker, who has taken them in once more, through the day, or after he has returned from his effort was made to stop the cart, but the driver, voted great attention to Mr. Broom's MSS., reports do him set, Baz." "Set, you black feel, him don't rounds, he has to amuse himself with the manufacture owing to the rate at which the horse was going, was that Mr. B. intends astounding things about next set dowhere. When him get tired ob shining, him <sup>1</sup>persuaded them that the leather would stretch. At PRINCE ALBERT DRUNK .- A country paper states times we are not pinched, but the soles are not enabled to get off. A day or two after, however, spring-the particulars cannot be made out-but we creep into him hole. of a few small goods, when it is likely he may leave that at a late agricultural dinner. Prizee Albert was Forty cut, and they wear to one side. The shoe hereby inform all almanack compilers, that something HIGH TIME FOR WOMEN TO STUDY POLITICS .- BORA- drunk with enthusiasm. ints outward more than the foot; the foot gets twisted work by five o'clock; should be after this wish to see the cart was seen in the neighbourhood of Deptford, excruciating is in contemplation, if hieroglyphics can be trusted. N.B. Mr. Broom will please to observe, witty and beautiful lady, and said very abruptly. KING LEOFOLD has become very unnopular in Bel-\*alking; the great toe has nothing to rest upon, and any friends or have any amusement, he must do so at and identified as the one which caused the accident, the expense of his rest. This is often the case, and many never lie down in a bed but once in a week, Greenwich and Woolwich on the same day with the gium. Various carricatures had been published since te whole foot and ankle are inflamed with the awkwardhis return in ridicule of him, which have greatly anthat no paper from him can in future receive atten-"Madam, I don't like that women should meddle of the position. We then rail against the ignortion, unless plainly written. Ile must take 'six with politics." "You are very right, General," she art of the whole trade : "They don't know even how to sleeping only on the boards. Sunday is no better. vehicle. The deceased, who at the time was the noyed his Majesty. lessons !'-The Reasoner. [We hope some-not a few of our "correspondents" will profit by the above replied, "but in a country where women are be-headed, it is natural they should desire to know the "PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN PRINCES."-The Hull In London, the mass of the people being either too worse for liquor. having been seen by a local surgeon. ALL Sole » Advertiser represents this maxim to be as applicable poor, or being otherwise unable to cook for themselves, was brought to the hospital, where he died the next few of our "correst the weight of duty of roasting meat falls to the baker. day from fracture of the skull. The Coroner having hints.-ED. N. S.] poor, or being otherwise unable to cook for themselves, The shoemaker will warrant anything. He will warto King Hudson as to Louis Philippe. MADAME ARCHARD.—The nurse of the King of t a shoe to fit which will not go on. They have such "HE SAME IN SCOTLAND .- The Americans are so in-quisitive that Dr. Franklin tells us, when he travel-While one part of society is either dashing along in summed, the Jury returned a verdict of "Man-carrisges, or walking to church, and another part is slaughter against Thomas Henry Lankford," who THE WAYS OF WOMEN .- Young girls from fourteen abit of asserting the perfection of every shoe they Rome, the son of Napoleon, died at Lagny on the to seventeen, are fond of aping the woman in their te, that they forget themselves at times. We rememled in America and wished to ask his road, he found dress, and are partial to long shawls, which give the either remaining at home in a comfortable state of was committed to Newgate for trial. in the occasion, using all our strength to no purpose 15th inst. PRESIDENT POLK. - The Baltimore Clipper says, it necessary to save time by prefacing his questions with "My name is Bonjamin Franklin, I am by young things a matronly appearance. When they full on a boot that we had bespoken, and, after bringdomestication, or perhaps taking the air in the parks, EXTENSIVE FORGERIES .- The post master at Barthat President Polk drinks his brandy as regular as become women in reality, they are rather too apt to the poor wretch of a baker is hard at work in his <sup>at</sup> perspiration to the forehead with the useless efnett who has absconded after having committed trade a printer, I am coming from such a place, and go upon the opposite tack, and to assume the dress his coffee. e gaveit up and withdrew ; but the last word that l den. A New Sin .- According to the Rev. R. Montgoforgeries on the Post-office by means of fraudulent am going to such a place ; and now tell me which and airs of the girl. mery, Sunday railway travelling is atmospherical Imaker gave us was, that he had no doubt in his Pretty considerable hot work this. No rest even on Taking it Easy .-- "When a stranger treats me Post-office Orders, is said to have carried off not less is my road. that it was an excellent fit. It was impossible he Sundays, till half the day be done. At four or five than £4000 in this way. with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not fail, there's the measure, what could be more cor- o'clock, he has to set his sponge for the next day's, but blasphemy ! Dolls,-It is said that 17,000 sacks of sawdust are SIR CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS, BART .- The late Perhaps he thought we could swell out at plea- more properly the same night and next day's labour. FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE. - Three men were worthy baronet of Trewithen, who possessed immense annually consumed in London for stuffing dolls. MORISON HELFING MALTHUS. - In ten years Momyself that he slights, but my old shabby coat and ble an ambitious frog. We know not, but he After the statement which is now given, many persons killed last week by the fall of a railway bridge near estates and great borough influence, was well known will naturally say, he is well paid for this excessive toil: Reading, on the Berks and Hants line of the Great for his parsimonious habits; and the following quaint shabby hat, which, to say the truth, have no partirison paid for Government stamps for his pills cular claim to adoration. So if my hat and coat Heldom that you can get two boots alike, one is al- they will however find it the reverse; neither is there Western Railway. A verdict in each case was re- lines, written by some facetious person on the wall of choose to fret it, let them, but it is nothing to me." £800,000. slouger or broader than the other; but the maker any extra pay for the Sunday portion of his labour, turned of "Accidental death," but not without some his demesue, are still remembered in Cornwall :-tou that this is impossible, for they are made on except in some few instances the master allows him a strong remarks from the Jury on the culpable neglect A large park with no deer, the last. He means a pair of lasts made fellows. dinuer. The general rate of wages given is, for a fore- with regard to the erection of bridges on this line, as A large cellar with no beer. this is a mere delasion, you may make a large shoe man, £1 to £1 10s.; second hand, 16s. to £1 1s. : third no less than four lives have been lost, and other acci-A large house with no cheer, asmall one on the same last. A little more stretch. hand, 10s. to 1is, besides what bread they may require, dents occasioned. N.B.-Sir Christopher Hawkins lives here.

whole is printed on a mammoth sheet for ONE PENNY ! What traveller, or visitor to the great metropolis will be without " Mackenzie's Railway Time Tables" after this announcement?

> THOMAS PAINE. From the Manchester (N. II.) Democrat.

TOM PAINE. We perceive that some of our news papers are for making a hero of Tom, and immortalising him. Poor fellow! his immortality, in no sense of the word, is to be envied.

The above paragraph we find in the Exeter News Letter, a paper that professes great sympathy for those under the bonds of oppression. Yet it is ready last. Let me not be irreverent, however :-- there was to sneer at the memory of a man who did more tohis arrival so as he may commence operations, but this wards the universal freedom of his kind than any whom the exhortation entirely succeeded, and who is not always the case, he is often obliged to wait, some- other man that ever lived ! "Tom Paine," that weptherself into something like hysterics. The bride poor fellow !" did more to effect the "glorious | and the bridegroom sate still, and looked, I must say, Revolution" than any other man of those glorious times. Washington led our troops to battle, but larly plain-I say singularly, because I have rarely who prepared the minds of those troops for battle ! Who prepared the minds of the people for the change? Who proved to them that the people were the sovereigns-the source of all power? In one word, what was it that procured that Revolution in Opinion in | together as a picture : an elderly woman, with a clear our country, that preceded the Revolution in Go. vernment? Who, but "Tom Paine?" His works -"Common Sense" and "The Rights of Man"have done more toward liberalising the acts of Government, and disseminating among the people a knowledge of their own rights, than any other works ever written before or after our Revolution. And professional expression of countenance. - People's how much soever we regret his anti-religious works, from the bottom of our heart we pity the man who. in this land of equal laws and equal rights, can deliberately have it in his heart to sneer at the memory of Thomas Paine. True he wrote against our religion and its forms-but still, had it not been for his political writings, we much doubt whether we should have had any religion at the present time, except as it | ness as yonder worthy tiller of the Tewksdury hills, had existence upon the Statute Book of England -Young America.

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.-- A most wanton outrage was perpetrated at the chapel of Broughton on Furnass, last week. Some miscreants smashed seventy panes in the windows of the edifice. The large window just above the altar suffered the most injury. no less than twenty-five squares being broken. Not satisfied with having broken the windows, they next proceeded to attack even the mansions of the dead. and threw down four tombstones and one headstone and, in fact, the chapel and the burial ground attached to it presented much the same appearance as they might be supposed to have done had they been visited by a tornado.

FIRES AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE .- On Wednesday morning, shortly after two o'clock, the premises belonging to Mr. J. H. Munday, oil and colourman, situate at 5. Duke-street, Back-road, St. George's in-the-East, were discovered by the police constable on the beat to be on fire. An immediate alarm was spread, and the inmates having been aroused from their slumbers, they succeded in effecting a safe retreat, when the fire was extinguished. A boy named John Mahony, five years of age, whose parents reside at Vine-street, Millbank, by some means got in contact with the fire in the room, and his clothes speedily became ignited. His screams brought several persons to his assistance, when the flames were found mounting over the child's head. They were extinguished as early as possible, but not before the poor boy was frighfully burnt over the body. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, where he remains

at St. Ecienne lately sold his wife, to whom he had or eleven o'clock, it is often twelve, especially Saturpast month, between a gentleman and his "running DESERTERS .- In a recent number of the Port MANSLAUGHTER FROM RECKLESS DRIVING .- On Progress in the arts of comfort. The stocking is the accounts." The gentleman beat the accounts hollow been very cruel, and then wanting her back, delibedays, when he has the last mentioned number. This Philip Herald, more than two columns are filled with Wednesday evening, an inquest, adjourned from the luxury which distinguishes the modern from the previous Thursday, was resumed and concluded before W. Payne, Esq., City corner, at Guy's Hos-pital, on the body of Thomas Roberts, aged 33, a -so much so, indeed, that he couldn't stop himself rately murdered her purchaser. notices of dessertion from the 99th regiment. Gent foot covering. Even the Greeks and the Romans HYDROPHOBIA.-No death from hydrophebia has again, eventually ran "clean out of sight," and en-TRIAL FOR WHICHCRAFT.-- A Baltimore paper of September, reports the acquittal of Matilda Cordery, charged with practising witchcraft and conjuration been registered in London during the last three tirely disappeared. were a badge of senatorial distinction, and came WANTED AN INTERPRETER .- One W. W. Broom harness-maker in the employ of Mr. Wheatley, the summers. they may occasionally have two, and the remainder of who has often victimised us before, sends us a paper MADEMOISELLE RACHEL has contributed 1,000 frances omnibus proprietor at Greenwich, who was killed in that city. towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inunda

A DUTCH WEDDING .- The party consisted of some twenty or thirty persons-bride and bridegroom both Gothic lodges, a terrace walk 300 feet in length and in deep mourning, the latter In black gloves-little 25 in width, with fountains, statues, &c. children who would not be kept still on their little

AN AGED BIRD.-A magpie died on the 5th of this bench, but lounged up to the knees of the older month, which has been in the possession of Mr. people and gave just as much trouble, as if they had James Hagger, of Great Chesterford, for nineteen been at home-men who sate or stood as they pleased. vears.

with their hats on or off, as seemed good to them. FELONY BY A BANKRUPT .- On Saturday a reward of The civil part of the ceremony had been transacted £50 was offered for apprehension of Francis Syder, a grocer and draper, carrying on business at Wells at Fakenham, in Norfolk, and Hitchin, in Hertfordelsewhere : so we come in but for the exhortation. This was delivered by a comely pastor, who arriving in his cocked hat, hung it up in the pulpit ere he beshire, who is charged with felony, he not having surgan to hold forth ; and realiy to judge from the time rendered to be examined by the Commisssioners under he took, and the energy he bestowed on the subject, a fiat in bankruptcy.

### CREWE has been made a port town.

PUBLIC WORKS .- The number of persons employed on public works in Ireland, for the week ending 8th Nov., was 150,268.

THOMAS MOORE, the celebrated Irish poet, is much recovered-\_L.merick Chronicle.

A RICH ROBBER.-Last week. Charles Donnellan. dogged, rather than submissive. Both were singuwho has been convicted and sentenced by the magistrates of East Ham for stealing cabbages, was disseen so many handsome, well-grown men, and fair charged from Ilford gaol, where were found upon his person 1 bag containing  $\pounds 95$  in gold, another having women, as since I have been in Holland. The servant of the sexton's house, through which you must £21 5s. in gold and silver, and also Bank securities pass into the church, was worth the whole party put for £500.

THE BEY OF TUNIS is on a visit to France.

waxen complexion, deep gray eyes, soft dark eyebrows SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOUR .- Messrs. Bell, and white hair, vory neatly arranged within the wire the proprietors of extensive potteries at Glasgow. stiffened border of a rich lace cap; her clean dimity have consented to shorten the hours of labour from jacket, with a gay calico handkerchief by way of 11 to 10 hours a day. apron, making up a capital painter's figure, as she

FOREIGN POTATOES. | The arrivals of potatoes from stood looking through the screen, and criticising the abroad during the past week, have included French. whole performance, methought, with a shrewd and Russian, and Spanish potatoes in large quantities. THE RAILWAY to Bradford running from Bletchlev. on the London and Birmingham portion of the North

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS,-(By J. G. WHITER the Western Railway opened this week. American poet.)-They look out with honest citizen

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH JOURNAL IN ROME. An English newspaper has just been started at Rome. mostly the work of the tailor and tinker,) and I doubt It is entitled the Roman Advertiser, and apears once not, are at this moment as innocent of blood-thirstia week. The editor is a Mr. Hemans, but the proprietors appear to be all Italians.

who sits quietly in his waggon, dispensing apples and AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRICS .- The diocese of Australia turnips, without so much as giving a glance at the is to be divided into three, by the erection of two new procession. Probably there is not one of them who bishoprics, one at Melbourne, for the district of Port would hesitate to divide his tobacco-quid with his Philip, and the other at Morpeth, for the northern | markets, and on the most extensive scale, so as to worst enemy. Social kind-hearted, psalm-singing. division of New South Wales.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Committee of the Health of London Association are persevering with their inquiries into the sanitary condition of the metropolis.

tiful day, under God's holy sunshine, as usual at THE PRICE OF GIN is likely to be raised. in consework as Satan himself could wish, in learning how to butcher their fellow creatures, and acquire the true quence of the distillers having made three advances. amounting in the whole to one shilling a gallon. scientific method of impaling a poor forlorn Mexican WESTMINSTER BRIDGE is to be re-opened for light on a bayonet, or of sinking a leaden missile in the brain of some unfortunate Briton, urged within its carriages, omnibuses, &c. The present structure will range by the double incentive of sixpence per day in his not be removed until the new bridge is completed. DEATH OF A PUGILIST .- On Sunday morning Edward pocket, and the cat-o'-nine-tails on his back !-- Peo-Neale, the celebrated pugilist, aged 5I years, expired

at his residence, the Rose and Crown Inn, Norwood, A GREAT COMFORT .--- A tremendous fog on the 3rd Surrev.

rendered the Wellington Statue quite invisible. CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD PARRY, the celebrated Polar SPEAKING FOR POSTERITY .- During the delivery o one of those tedious and interminable speeches which voyager, is to succeed Captain Carter, as superintenare sometimes inflicted upon the llouse of Represendent of Haslar Hospital.

tatives in America, as well as in our own House of Don CARLOS is residing at Genoa.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN STEAM-BOAT FARES .- OR Commons, a member, who had occupied the floor for several hours, was called to order, on the ground Tuesday, in consequence of the competition existing that his remarks were not pertinent to the question on the river Thames, the fares of nearly all the steabefore the house. "I know it," said he, "I am not mers underwent a permanent and very extensive respeaking for the benefit of the house, but fur posduction. The fares are now, consequently, between 'Speak a little longer," said John Ran-Gravesend and London, 6d. each person; between Woolwich, Greenwich, and London-bridge, 3d. and dolph, in an under tone, " and you will have your 4d. ; between the latter pier and Chelsea, 3d. ; and HONEY .--- " Why does father call mother honey? between London-bridge and Nine Elms Railway staasked a small boy of his brother. "Can't think, tion, 2d. ; a similar fare is also all that is charged for conveying passengers between Hungerford-market Sam, 'cept its becos she's got sich a large comb in her and Chelsea. Other boats ran during Tuesday NOVEL RACE .- Great excitement prevailed lately between London and Westminster bridges at the extraordinarily low fare of one halfpenny each person. in New York, in consequence of a match "for

speed "---which came off there in the course of the HORRIBLE.-- A French paper states that a butcher

inches high ! There is so much sickness and distress in Liverpool that the payments for the support of the poor are from £70 to £80 a week more than they were at this time last year.

More Explosions .- There has been discovered a kind of explosive paper. The Berkeley Brothers, in the letters they have written to one another, have certainly availed themselves of this discovery.-Punch.

THE CHEAP OMNIBUS SYSTEM .- A number o omnibuses yesterday started from between the Bank and Brompton, at the extremely low fare of 2d., being considerably less than one halfpenny per mile.

A gentleman, complaining of the scarcity and proportionate insolence of female servants in Port Philip, mentioned that eight of these "helps" were married out of his service in the same number of months .- Port Philip Patriot.

AUSTRALIAN SUPERSTITION .- On the demise of one of the tribe, his arms, war instruments, and personal property, are placed, at sun down, on a funeral pile with the body; a circle is then described around the tomb, within which no one is allowed to intrude but the priest; who, when the setting sun proclaims the approach of evening, places a lighted torch in the hand, at the same moment igniting the pile; he waits till its flickering light vanishes; his eyes are then directed to heaven, and on beholding the "first" star in the sky, he exclaims, "There he goes with

his fire-stick !"-Hodgson's Reminiscenses of Australia.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, OR SLAUGHTERING HOUSES .-It is intended to apply during the ensuing session for an Act for the erection of slaughterhouses for cattle, sheep, and pigs, on the north, south, east, and west of London, at such localities as may be contiguous to the existing railways, and adjacant to established afford ample accommodation.

THE POLES .- A grand ball and concert, in aid of the Poles in this country, was held in the Guildhall on the 18th instant.

Mr. TEMPLETON has returned to London after a very successful trip to America.

MRS. LOVER, wife of Mr. Samuel Lover, died on Tuesday morning, in Baker-street, after a short illness, leaving two daughters to lament her loss. Mr. Lover is in America giving his Irish Evenings with great success.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY -- On Wednesday, the cuttings for this line commenced with extraordinary activity at the north end of Barnsbury Park and Islington.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER .- A creature very similar to the ourang-outang, but bigger, bolder, and more manlike, is said to exist in the mountains beyond Westernport, in Australia Felix.

INSURRECTION of Young Scotland .- Fifty-two boys have been expelled from George Heriot's Hospital at Ediburgh for insubordination.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS .- The deaths registered in the metropolitan district during the week ending Nov. 14, were :- Males, 467; females, 449; total 916; being below the average both of the last five years, and five autums. The total number of births during the same period were :-- Males. 769 ; females, 660. THE TRADE WITH AMERICA .- There are now ninety packet-ships trading between New York and Europe; fifty-two of them sail to Liverpool.

LORD TEXNIAM, who is a "Plymouth Brother," preaches when in town in a small chapel in Rawstorn-street. Islington.

### without the last chance of recovery.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

Virgil :---

OF INDUSTRY."

Read the commandments, Trapp, translate no further,

For there you'll find, " thou shalt commit no murder."

Read the Northern Star, Times, give o'er your bother,

THE TIMES AND" "THE ASSOCIATION OF

UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION

For there you'll find we understand each other.

# NOVEMBER 21, 1846. »

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анd Public Worship .... .... ----- Reply to the Bishop of Llandaff, ditte - Discourse to the Society of Theophilan. thropists at Paris - Life, by the Editor of the National ... -Portrait, Proofs .... ••• Ditto, Plain

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ance for years. We know of few things more dramatiintense than the scenes betweer Philipp, Warren cally and Clare .- New Quarterly Review. Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Moltimer-street, Caven-

dihs-square. Orders received by all booksellers.

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Journal. We had, it is true, the presumption to object to, and even expose, the repeated fallacies-nay, we went farther, we showed the inevitable disasters to which reliance upon them must lead.

From our slight knowledge of monetary transactions upon 'Change, and of railway speculations, we have ventured more than once to take the great city bookeeper to task for his unpardonable ignorance in those matters. We have known of ruined fortunes, ing Post. It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beauti-ful, than any poetical work, which has made its appear-ful, than any poetical work, which has made its appear-ful, the man of first things more draws to be a set of the truly of the wild theory or sad forebodings of the great necromancer. But who were we? We rumbled but once a week, while "great Jove" thunders daily. We read of America's incapability of sending us 500,000 quarters of corn a year for a very long period to come. We read the data upon which an ascertained increase of trade had been arrived at; of the wholesome and healthy state to which Free Trade must inevitably bring us, and of course, coming from the leading Journal, it would have been worse than presumption, it would have been ignorance, to doubt, and treason to suspect. Then, after all these fascinating predictions of social equalization, we were disturbed in our halvcon dream by the horrifying figure representing FIVE POUNDS review of the general tendency of the "Times" Surely such a "BLOODY GHOST," such an apparition, standing side by side with the Goddess of

> Plenty, was enough to frighten poor devils like us, and combinations. At the very same time we also who must earn our bread before we can eat it, out found it our duty to expose the suspicious source of our very wits.

> from whence the "Times" received its information True, this apparition appeared to us in a renewed upon the questions then in dispute, nor had we stage of the job-work, at a time when Free Traders and feeders, cheap bread men, high wages men, and anticipated further revelations from the great proplenty to do men, were trying to force the further phet upon this subject, but on the contrary, we had "prudent and timely concession" of open ports a right to expect repentance and confession of ignorance upon that head, as we have received it for its from the prime minister. However we must now ignorance precisely at the same period upon the presume that, whether well or ill performed, the job-work has been completed-that the contractor principles of Free Trade and the question of demand

> is his own surveyor, and, having no further. interest and supply. However, the opportunity for a genein the job, will condemn it in the hope of getting | ral thrust at the centralization of all the powers of labour for its protection is too inviting to be thrown another; and hence, to our utter astonishment and surprise, we find the following confession of the away.

> We regret, extremely, that il e d : nand upon our Times" in this (Wednesday) morning's impresspace precludes the possibility of submitting the sion, It is a gem, and should be preserved as a whole article for review; we ze ret our inability relic. Here it is--

> the more from a conviction, hat its perusal would The last advices received from America confirm the strengthen the belief of ever y w rking man in the mpression that was made upon our minds some weeks ago. Combined with the accounts which are almost indispensable necessity of tero aing a member of daily arriving from different parts of Europe, and our the United Trades' Association. As matter of own provincial markets, they remove the extreme alarm course, there is a great deal of mock sentimentality which once prevailed, lest the supply of food during the ensuing year should be insufficient for the wants of this for the poor and dependent, assumed by labour's adcountry. This supply may, indeed, fall below that of our vocate. In the outset the "Thunderer" tells us, that more abundant seasons, but there seems no reason for "Combination, whether of masters or men, to supposing that its contraction will be sensibly or universally f.it. In every market throughout the kingdom e justifiable must be strictly defensive; when they prices have been receding, in obedience to the only law cease to be defensive, then they are no longer justifiwhich can influence them-the law of supply and deable. An active combination is obviously nothing mand. Indeed, at the present moment there is far less less than a conspiracy, whether it he on the part of cause for apprehending that we are on the eve of a general masters to oppress their men, or on the part of men dearth, than that the English farmers, finding themselves to coerce their masters. If wages be too high jostling together thus early in the excitement of an unwhich seldom happens) the individual employer ronted competition, may crowd their produce prematurely into the market, and thus deprive themselves of the admay, of course, lower his own scale; if they be too rantage which a more politic reservation would insure to low, the individual workmen may, of course, refuse them throughout the year. It is the interest no less of to give his labour."

> the public than of the producer that the available supply Now we would ask the reader, if it would be possible for a magician of the highest order to produce a the twelvemonth, and that buyers should not have to comnonsate the cheanness of December or January by an ex travagant dearness in July or August. We shall of course you are," and " there you are," and " where are you ?" be well pleased to find the present prices ruling till the The writer appears to have altogether lost sight of summer; and there seems little reason for supposing that they will hereafter exceed this amount, unless they are the fact, that the power of the individual workman now reduced below their proper standard by the agitation is as nothing to the power of the individual master, of real or pretended alarm. Notwitstanding the quantity and that what may be termed the defensive resistof wheat and flour imported from the United States, we ance of the workman, of which the "Times" recoglearn from correspondents of knowledge and judgment, including the "Genevese Traveller," that there still re nizes the right, provokes the active resistance of mains behind a considerable proportion ready for expor the master which the "Times" terms conspiracy. tation. That there is little cause to fear the effect of high prices on the other side of the Atlantic, or of a 4s. duty on If the wages be too high we are told that the indithis, may be inferred from the fact that, though on the arvidual master may, of course, reduce them, and that rival of the last steamer flour rose from 50 to 75 cents. per the individual workman may himself, of course, barrel, yet it soon afterwards fell 30 cents. A depreciaresist the reduction, but the moment the resistance tion of this kind has only one solution-abundance. And we are confident that although the corn harvests of the becomes active, that is, when the men as a body United States might be insufficient to repair the calamity of a general European dearth, yet that, with the present consider themselves as defendant and unite, that amount of cur home-grown produce, England can derive their union constitutes a conspiracy. more than she absolutely wants, or is likely to want this It does not appear to have struck the ""Times" year, from the western states of North America. That this consummation is very far opposed to that which we that a master and his men, no matter however once anticipated, we readily admit. But if we plead numerous the employed may be, assume the chaguilty to the charge of having conceived unreasonable racter and position of plaintiff and defendant-that fears or uttered false predictions, we may likewise claim the merit of having in some degree brought about the there is but one cause, however numerous the falsification of our apprehensions. For we believe narties to that cause may be, that the master is a that it is in part owing to the representations which we combination in himself, a corporation sole within ourselves put forth, in accordance with fears unfounded indeed, but at the time very general, that we may attrihimself like a monarch, and that the whole strength bute the extraordinary efforts recently made to transmit of the defendants is indispensable to place them grain from the interior of North America to the coast. upon an equal footing with this monarch; so that And to these representations also is in some measure owing the stimulus recently given to the shipping em the argument of the "Times" goes to the destrucployed in the European corn trade. Consequences like tion, to the complete annihilation, of the mere these more than atone for the precedent error, and, to our minds, outweigh a thousand sneers about inconsistency modicum of privilege which, in its clemency, it would extend to its clients. The workmen may, of and vacillation Now how does the above open? Why with an course, says the "Times," meet in their own actual confession that America after all is to be our trades and their own locality for defensive purposes. mainstay, while the writer modestly relies upon the each individual slave has, of course, a right to conpresent prospect TO REMOVE THE EXTREME tend for himself. but the moment they unite actively, ALARM WHICH ONCE PREVAILED. Surely, then they become conspirators. " if the penitent meant to make a clean breast, he Our cotemporary has told us that its lucrubations would have said,"to remove the extreme alarm which of five months ago were produced by the strike in we so ignorantly created; however, as we feel more the building trades, but our cotemporary forgets that than gratified with the confession, it is no part of the very principle of combination now laid down as our duty, nor is it our inclination, to criticise the conspiracy was the very principle resorted to by the amende too minutely. The following passage is masters, though defended by the "Times," and rather amusing, "but if we plead guilty to the which produced the active resistance of the men charge of having conceived unreasonable fears, or now condemned by the "Times." Our cotempouttered false predictions, we may likewise claim the rary is rather in a dilemma in supposing the case of merit of having in some degree brought about the wages being below par, and men combining for the sake falsification of our apprehensions." This is going of enforcing a higher scale, by an universal refusal of the whole hog in justifying the means by the end, labour ;---but then the magician gets out of it thus--while we cannot concede the fact that the means "In such cases it is somewhat difficult to deresorted to by the "Times" has produced other be justified. Apparently they are both acting on than the most disastrous hesitation, speculation, and the offensive, to this extent at least, that they both loss : while the reaction which must necessarily fol. assume the initiative; but it is only in appearance.' low in transactions at all regulated by reliance

their centralized conspiracies and combination, their and greedy imbeciles, whose stay in power only which the penitent cannot subscribe-namely, that centralized capital, their centralized justice, their obstructs the progress of those great and searching he shall write no more rubbish upon subjects which he does not understand, BUT LEAVE THEM TO centralized injustice, power, persecution, cruelty, reforms which the country requires. US. Let us conclude by reminding our cotempotorture, and terror; a combination which requires rary of Dryden's satire upon Trapp's translation of the ordinary law would extend to the weak and de-

fenceless. We hail the National Trades Association because it is the WEDGE that splits up and destroys the local power and local influence of local tyrants; we hail it, because, under the management of our chief,

Some disagreement has recently occurred in Scotland between the master printers and their and supplementary evidence for its clients, with- of this fact, from the rage into which they fall when men, in which the National Typographical Association has seen just cause for interference, and the "Times" newspaper has seized the opportunity hands which we triumphantly gather from the brief offered by this sectional squabble, for a thrust at of plaintiff's counsel. There are several communiall combinations of labouring men, while, from the constrained admission of the "Thunderer" we are tyranny of the men; four have been selected for enabled not only to justify the existence of such bodies, but to prove their actual utility. This we publication, some coming from a private quarter, and three are noticed in a memorial sent to the "Times ;" shall do presently, meantime we must take a cursory the second of which we reprint bodily, and from it A QUARTER for wheat before next August. article. Our contemporary in the outset informs we call for a unanimous verdict of acquittal against us, that about five months ago it was necessary to the exaggerated falsehood of the memorialists, and the present the working classes with a clear and simple ignorant defence of their advocate. Here it is body definition of their duty, as connected with strikes and sleeves-

"The second case occurred in another printing of. fice. In making preparations lately for the publication of a quarterly periodical, the re-making-up of the articles in their prescribed order was intrusted to the most careful and experienced compositor in the es tablishment ; but this also was objected to, as an unreasonable stretch of magisterial power ; and because the objections were not listened to, a similar circular was issued as in the former case, and journeymen forbidden to apply for admission to the office until the matter should be appealed to the executive council, That body, however, having refused to sanction the decision of the Edinburgh branch, the ban has been emoved.

Now, then, can the most prejudiced read the two concluding lines of the above paragraph, coming from the memorialists themselves, without being compelled to confess the indispensable necessity of emoving the discussion of local differences to that unprejudiced tribunal, governed by laws sanctioned by all, and administering those laws impartially and without fear, favour, or affection. Here's what the wedge has done; it has split up the local blockheads that would have damaged centralisation by varied practice, and it has enabled the Executive

to prove the equality of its laws. Here then, is the triumph of justice. Here's the value of combination. Here is protection for labour: a protection against its own madness and folly; a protection of which every man who lives by his industry should instantly avail himself. What is the legitimate, the only conclusion, that we must come to in reasoning upon the exparte evidence relied upon by the "Times" for the defence of its clients? Is it not natural that the several cases were submitted to the Executive, and that the Executive gave judgment unon the entire evidence laid before it, reversing the local decision when justice was opposed to it.

Ah ! they cannot unprint the two last lines :---

In Ireland the position of the chosen ally of the some more power to resist it than the "Times" and Whigs-and he is certainly a most appropriate one -is scarcely less tottering and precarious. The bit. terness and virulence of O'Connell's invectives against the "Young Ireland " party, show that if has taken root, and seriously menaces the destruction of that gigantic system of fraud and imposture. it raises a common standard round which the sons of by which the Irish people have been so long robbed toil may rally, and in their united power resist the and deluded ; and a set of lazy quacks and unprin. aggressive assaults of, and offer active resistance to, | cipled adventurers maintained by the pence wrung the conspiracy of masters. As in the case of the from the scanty incomes of an impoverished people master builders, when the "Times" published its brief It is clear that these fellows themselves are aware holding everything that came from the labourers, so ever the name of "Young Ireland" is mentioned now, as regards the case of the master printers of but, like most people in a passion, they do not mend Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the justice of their their case much by it. Indeed, one of their last dis. plays, in which Mr. "Head Pacificator" Steele and 'Liberator " O'Connell took a prominent part, was cations sent by the masters complaining of the of the most suicidal character that can be imagined £200 was voted out of the Repeal Association Funds towards the erection of a monument to "Thomas Davies," one of the deceased chiefs of the Young Ireland party, and whose early death was regarded. at the time it occurred, as a national calamity. When the vote came under re-consideration a few days since in the finance committee of the associa. tion, "Pacificator" Steele violently opposed its being paid, on the express ground of the separation between the two sections of Repealers, which had taken place since it was voted ; as if that would, in the eyes of an honest man, have made any difference in the claim ! But O'Connell checked his " heloved friend," and refused payment on another and more extraordinary ground-" There were no funds to do so." The association is, as nearly as he can guess. some £600 or £700 in his debt, and, therefore, he coldly advised the committee to " he just before they were generous !" That was a pozer : at least so the finance committee appeared to think, for, instead of making answer or investigation, they adjourned sine die-that is, without fixing any time for another meeting; and, in the meantime, the "Liberator" having thus put the committee to flight, has also reduced the staff of paid officials, and announced that he is off for Derrynane again. All this is very ominous. Humbug thrives as badly with O'Connell as it does with his patron Russell, at the present time. Let all honest men rejoice that it is so.

A word or two, however, about this same debt of £600 or £700. Is it not curious that the "Finance Committee" knew nothing about it until told by O'Connell himself? As we understand the duties of a Finance Committee in this country, it should be intimately acquainted with its assets and liabilities and know, at all events within a few pounds, not only what amount they had at their Banker's, but the number and nature of the claims upon it. Of this routine and common-place knowledge the Finance Committee of the Repeal Association seems to have been totally deficient. And perhaps their ignorance is to be excused, seeing that O'Connell himself is Treasurer, Trustee and Banker, and that

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS application was made on the 22nd September, to A the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Ar. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers imself the sole patentee of the Photographic process 1) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-struct, and 148, Fleet.street, rom taking Photographic Portlans, which he does by a process entirely different from and very

uperior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the cl. rge. His Honour refused the application in toto. No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Égerton in a few lessons at a moderate

sharge. All the Apporatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual at his Depot, I, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

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Further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

#### MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

We have received a long and very interesting account of our tourist's progress, which, however, did not reach us until Thursday's post, and at that period of the week we are literally overrun with matter and correspondence of all kinds.

BALLOT.

It must be distinctly understood that all monies to be paid on account of the next Ballot must be paid on Thursday, December 3, to enable the secretary to make his arrangements.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

economy, and, in order to prove those various predicaffairs of others." By St. Paul! but this comes "Open confession is good for the soul" and indithe meetings of which we have received any rewell from the greatest meddler in all Europe, from the composition of the Ministry was definitely ancates a step in the road of repentance. This maxim tions. we will now set our pupil of Printing-House ports. At Huddersfield, only the clergy and influnounced. It was impossible that Lords Palmerston may hold good in religion, when the clemency of the the ferret that nokes his nose into everything, from Square a sum. Suppose two-thirds of the food of 9 ential mill-lords were not present. In other towns, the running sores of the Queen of Spain into the and Grev could ever cordially co-operate, after the many is charitably conceded for individual injury, millions of a population has failed, suppose that the the assemblies included all classes of the population. charnel-house of the Bastile. Was it an interference | events of last November. The refusal of Earl Grev and when mercy may be inexpensively granted, but same root has failed in England, and suffered partial The reception given to the "old King" has been with the affairs of others when the Free Traders of to take office with Lord Palmerston, was shown by we doubt much that commercial forgiveness can be damage in other countries, that the rye has failed. such as might be expected, and the tone in which 1842 combined and conspired to turn their hands | Macaulay's letter to his Edinburgh correspondent, to calculated upon those easy terms. Our iron-hearted and the peas have failed, and for all of which wheat he has urged this great and most urgent measure, gods must be propitiated by something more than and Indian corn must be the substitute; and supout to carry their object? Is it a conspiracy for be the real cause of Lord John's failure to construct the masters of Lancashire now to conspire to make a Ministry when Peel resigned last year. The has been such as to disarm even the "Leeds Merconfession and repentance, and hence we fear that the pose, without the inducement of free trade to proheir hands live for seven days and pay seven days' totally opposite views which these noble curv" itself." merciful appeal made by our sinning brother to his duce a sufficiency of those crops, and with the defi-1 .... hard hearted judges will fail to insure their forgive. cient harvest all over the world, other nations rent upon four days' labour? Or will it be con- tain, not only on For eign but Home policy, were Co-ordinately with this movement it is gratifying \*\*\* 1 ness. We have asserted from the beginning to the are capable of supplying us, out of less spiracy only when the same hands are driven by not likely to be harmonized by that event which to see a determined and steady current setting in Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all denominaend of the Free Trade agitation, that the "Times" starvation and want into ACTIVE RESISTANCE, added personal bitterness to political disagreement than an average year's crop, with sufficient the direction of sanatory improvement. The dis ... newspaper contained more incoherent and incomprenot against the individual act of an individual mas- And it must be confessed, that the hot water which to make up the deficiency, what is likely ease, death, crime, and pauperism engendered by To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny hensible nonsense upon the subject than could be to be the result when speculation brings ter, but against the conspiracy of a combination of the pugnacious and fire eating Foreign secretary has crowding the labouring population into ill drained Haslam's Letters to the Bishop of Exeter. In I vol. expected from a school-boy, or tolerated, if ventured an increased breadth of land into cultivation, masters. Alas, and alack, the masters read the already contrived to get us into, has fully, justified and unventilated dwellings, have at length fairly ar-26 upon, by a "Rory O'Moore" or even "Sidney "Times," advertize in the "Times," and bribe the Lord Grey's opposition to his re-appointment to an and when the surplus produce of untaxed countries 2 5 rested attention. We never understood before, as "Times," and screw the money out of their de- office in which he did so much mischief when he is placed in competition with our over-taxed pro-To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny | Smith." we understand now, the mutual connection and We analysed the several astrological, astronomical. fenceless hands to pay the "Times;" and hence last held it. In addition to the feud between the duce? Answer.-Stagnation in all agricultural Garlile's Manual of Freemasonry. 3 parts cloth ter-dependence of those physical, economical, and the fume of the advocate and the spleen of the Foreign and Colonial chiefs, there must be reckoned hydrs-statical, and metaphysical signs relied upon overations: destruction of our home manufactures ... 15 boards ... 15 Each part can be had separate at Five Shillings each. moral elements, which collectively constitute the partisan in the horoscope of the magician, and endeavoured ruin of the farmers; protection of the landlords by the inevitable divisions arising from the very princi-The Connection between Geology and the Pentasocial life of a neople, and all of which must be har-In speaking of the Association of United Trades to reduce them to plain and simple figures and plundering the Church and defrauding the national ple on which the Cabinet was constructed. It was lauch, in a Letter to Professor Silliman. By for the protection of Industry, the master's advocate an omnibus Ministry; almost every shade of political moniously developed in order to the attainment of understandable words; and from the best arithmecreditor; and the application of the Land to indivi-Thomas Cooper, M.D. to which is added an Annational wealth. Wages, hours of labour, size and tical calculation that we could make from the obtells us that :--pendix The Right of Free Discussion. By Thomas dual convenience, which can alone save the State opinion was represented in it, and "open questions" "This monster combination is a signal example of were the order of the day. From an Executive thus construction of dwellings, education, domestic mostruse data, figures, and hieroglyphics furnished by from bankruptcy and revolution. the danger of centralization." rality and economy-the relations of these to each our inventive cotemporary, we were left but one composed nothing but internal bickering could be As we predicted, Free Trade is a question which The Three Imposters .... Carebral Physiology and Materialism. By W. C. salve for our ignorance, but one conclusion to come other, and of all of them together to national well-What! Dangerous to whom? Dangerous to expected, and, as a consequence, the business of the the English Parliament could not deal with indepento, and that was that the labourer had undertaken a dently of other nations; and, as a proof, we find what? Has not the "Times" advocated the princi- | nation must be neglected. The task of governing being have become, with increasing distinctness, Engledue, M.D. ... ... ... Modern Slavery By the Abbe de la Mennais heavy amount of job work, which was to be per- that the Zollverein, or confederation of German ple of government centralization, and master centrafamiliarised to the public mind. Every political a veople demands clear heads and united energies. formed within a specified time too limited for its just | speculators, has already met out friendly invitation | lization ; and why assume the mask of justice and In the Whig Cabinet both are absent. Its fall, even question shapes itself ultimately to the improvement Dialogue between a Scholar and a Peasant. By completion. We were not, of course, censorious by a hostile tariff. Upon the whole, however, with philanthrophy, and yet deny the right of centraliza. from internal causes, cannot be a distant event, of the condition of the labour-class; and no matter 0 ... enough to put down anything to the debit side of feelings of true Christian charity, we forgive our tion to those who stand most, nay alone, in need of and we are convinced the country at large will what part may be "out" or "in," the steady, Heywood, Manchester. Love, Glasgow. Shepherd the League, or the credit side of the immaculate entemporary, but we fear only upon terms to it. The masters have their contralized government, heartily rejoice at getting rid of a set of squabbling deep current of opinion which now flows through Liverpool. Robinson, Edinburgh, and all booksellers.

upon the "Times," will lead to further unsettlement, for which, no doubt, our cotemporary will take full and timely credit. There is an old saying in Ireland, "you may a

well kill a man as frighten his life out;" and a but

тнат вору. HOWEVER. HAVING RE FUSED TO SANCTION THE DECISION OF THE EDINBURGH BRANCH. THE BAN HAS REEN REMOVED." Glorious triumph of centralisation ! Glorious victory over local folly ! Glorious testimonial, erected by the "Times" to LABOUR'S WISDOM!

The advocate winds up the case of his clients thus :-

In consequence of these tyrannical proceedings on the part of the combined journeymen, the masters held a meeting and agreed unanimously to the following resolutions :-

1. That no journeymen shall be taken into employment who either leaves or threatens to leave his employer on 'strike.' 2. That no journeyman shall be taken into employ-

ment without producing a certificate from his last employer.

3. That in all cases masters will prefer non-Unionists to Unionists.

We do not see that any objection can in fairness be made to any of these resolutions. They appear to us to be singularly mild and exclusively defensive. With regard to the last of them, it is, indeed, too moderate. Instead of simply giving a preference to non Unionists, we would advise the master printers of Edinburgh to refuse Unionists altoget her. Aye, to be sure, refuse Unionists altogether; to be sure, break up the combination of the weak, and preserve the conspiracy of the strong; to be sure, advocate the cause of the "ADVERTISER" and WEALTHY READER, and crush labour as a feast for the speculator. But, thanks to the "times" we live in-not to the "Times" newspaper-the hour has arrived when the combination of labour will be

too powerful for the conspiracy of masters; when the wedge of industry will split the block of corruption. Thank ve, "Times," for the two last lines we have quoted from your brief.

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Whig Cabinet is stated to be rent by internal dissensions. Divisions and disagreements exist upon important points of administrative policy of so formidable a character as to threaten its existence as at present constituted. The first public intimation of this fact was given by the "Post" and the "Standard," and though the "Chronicle" puts forth a counter-statement, yet, as the "Post" in its rejoinder well observes-"supposing it were quite cide how far the conduct of either party can true that the members of the government are much more in the habit of wrangling with one another than of agreeing upon important points of administrative policy, can any one suppose they would send an account of this to their friend the 'Chronicle ?' Is it not much more likely that the more they disagreed, the more earnest would their statements to find themselves hampered "IT IS SOMEWHAT the 'Chronicle' be of their perfect unanimity?" DIFFICULT TO DECIDE." The reader will at

Besides this the denial of the Ministerial paper is | ter, the Land, and the Ten Hours' Bill. He will once see that the object of the writer is to strengthen cher once recommended us to "kill a sick calf to the hands of the individual master, and to tye up evidently not an authoritative one. It is understood save his life." This has been the system by which find work enough for all his energies, scope enough THE NORTHERN STAR. that there are not only two sections in the Cabinet, for all his means, howevever ample, in forwarding the hands of his men. the "Times" has saved so many broken merchants, which take opposite sides, but that there is a third, these genuine and radical reforms. Further on we are told that, " Nothing is forso many insolvent traders, and so many starved bidden that ought to allowed; but, at the same time, or juste milieu section, to which the Premier bepeasants. We may now, with some hope of reliance The Short Time movement in the West Riding, nothing is permitted that has a tendency to disturb longs, aiming at the reconciliation of the belligerent upon the fulfilment of our predictions, again assume seems so far to have been entirely successful. The the peace of society. The only thing to be abso-**CONFESSION OF "THE TIMES."** parties, and the steering of a middle course. This the office of head master in the school of political lutely avoided is the impertinent interference with utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed at all division was to be expected from the moment that

from his system of never rendering accounts, the Association knows nothing at all about its income and expenditure. The event, however, will cause sundry questions to be put, perhaps easier put than answered. How much has been subscribed to the

"rent" altogether? Where has it all gone? Who has got it? What was the value received ? Miserable old man! at the close of a career which might have been a glorious one, to be thus interrogated, while Ireland, the country you promised to save, is sunk in the deepest distress -- a distress so great that even you and your sycophants, heartless and greedy though they be, dare not ask for that 'tribute" which has yielded you a magnificent and princely income for so many years !

With respect to the state of the country, which has thus been cruelly taxed and deceived, little that is novel can be stated. It must now be evident to the most bigotted or sanguine supporters of the Government measures, that, in their best aspect, hey are palliatives merely, not remedies. Although for the time being public works and drainage may have, to some extent, stilled the cry of distress, and provisions have turned out to be more plentiful than was anticipated, the ordinary condition of the Irish people is one that demands, and must have, an immediate, a bold, and a permanent reform. Justice to them, justice to Great Britain, requires that the causes of that pauperism which constantly presses down one-third of the population to the very lowest depths of human distress shall be swept from existence, no matter at what cost, or by the destruction of what existing interests the thing is effected.

A divided and distracted Cabinet, and a detected distrusted political trickster, are not, however, the channels through which such a reform will flow. Before Ireland can be really improved, we must get rid of the Whigs and O'Connell.

The movement for the opening of the ports continues, but seems to be principally confined to London, in which it makes some little stir, mainly from the disposition of Mr. Cochrane to spend money for the achievement of popularity. It has no heart or reality in it. The people have long outlived such shallow sophisms and mere mockeries as the speeches at such meetings, or the measure they are intended to support. If Mr. Cochrane is really in earnest in his desire to improve the condition of the people, and not seeking merely to convert them into "political capital," which he can afterwards barter for a seat in Parliament, or a ribbon and a title let him abandon all such nambypamby proceedings as those he is now engaged in, and take part in the measures on which the working classes themselves have set their hearts-the Char-

Now, here's a loophole, although the great authority has laid it down that all offensive acts are illegal, yet because a case occurs wherein the masters may the land will realise that improvement, and cleanse the Augean stable of the noxious elements which past ignorance and apathy have suffered to ac rumulate round the wealth creators of the nation.

# Colonial and Foreign Review.

We return to the subject of the contemplated prateful invasion of Japan by our civilizing free traders.

uzuris. Japan was not always closed against Europeans. More than three centuries back the Portuguese were more freely admitted into Japan than the English are into China at the present time. Foreigners were received with the utmost tolerance and kindness, they were permitted to trade with the natires, and even to preach the Christian religion, making thousands of converts. The Portuguese, however, like all other Christian traders, were not slow in Thibiting their grasping ambition. Having conquered Malacca, Macao, and Goa, they aimed at the conquest of Japan. The Japanese Emperar became alarmed, and the Portuguese were driven from the country. Seeing that the Christians had thrown off the cloak of pretended humility which they had at first assumed, openly exhibiting instead that aspiring arrogance so fruitful of evil to the people of all other creeds, the Japanese government embraced the dreadful resolution of extirpating a sect judged to be dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country. Then commenced that fearful persecution which ceased not until the last Christian was destroyed, and the religion of the Cross was utterly extirpated in Japan. Since that period no European nation. excepting the Dutch, has been permitted to enter the country or hold any relation with its inhabitants. The Spainards made an attempt in 1611, but they were repelled. In 1805, the Russians tried to get admssion ; they sent an Ambassador in a line-of-battle ship, with presents.

and no lack of fair speech to induce the Japanese to open their ports. The Japanese replied in terms of the most refined courtesy, but nothing could insigns is well worthy of republication in our columns. itsays much for the prudent judgment, and straightfor sard honesty of the Japanese court :--

In ancient times ships of all nations came freely to Japan, and the Japanese were allowed to visit foreign countries; but about a century and a half ago an Emperor impressed upon his successors no longer to allow their subjects to leave the country, and farther to give the Dutch, the Chinese, the Coreans, and the inhahiants of the Island of Rinkin only, access to Japan. Other nations have repeatedly made attempts to contract relations of friendship and commerce with Japan, but they have been obliged to be refused, in conformity with the ancient orders ; moreover, it would be dangerous to form friendly relations with an unknown power, unless they rested on the bases of equality ; for friendship is like a chain, which to perform a special purpose, must consist of a certain number of links. If one part of the chain is strong, but another weak, those links which are werker will soon break. Thus friendship can only cause hurt to the weaker party. Thirteen years ago a Russian ship, commanded by Lientenant Larman, came to Japan, and now another with an ambassador from the great Em peror of Russia has arrived. The first was not received without mistrust, but the second in a friendly manner, The Emperor of Japan has willingly done all in his power, consistent with the laws of the empire ; he regards the aniral of this second Russian vessel with pleasure, as a

proof of the amity of the Emperor of Russia. T at mighty monarch has sent him an ambassador, and valuable presents. Were these received, the Emperor of Japan must, according to traditions esteemed as highly as laws. slso on his side send an ambassad. r to the Emperor of

we receive luxuries, which are, for the most part, concumed by our idle non-producers. By this sort of trading, our scheming merchants and usurious profitmongers grow rich, but the people are sunken in destitution and misery. Not satisfied with seeing one people in wretchedness, our freebooters would Cheltenham, per J. Leach Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe fain inflict upon Japan, the curse they have inflicted Halifax, per C. W. Smith upon us; for the sake of the Japanese we trust they

Hebden Bridge, per John Smith Norwich, per J. Hurry Newark, per William Walton ... will be foiled. Worcester, per M. Griffiths ... Nottingham, per J. Sweet Trade with Japan will be of no benefit to the people of this country, but rather the reverse; Northampton, per W. Munday while to force that trade by violence and bloodshed, Hudderstield, per John Stead .. Birmingham, per W. Thorn will add another to the damning sins of this nation Arbroath, per John Stephen Barnsley, per John Ward Trowbridge, per G. Eames against our brethren of the human race; the catalogue of which is already far lengthicr than con-Stockport, per T. Woodhouse. Preston, per Jas, Brown sorts with our honour and good name,

Bradford, per J Alderson Even was there no question as to the benefit that Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. 1 Bristol, per J. Rogers Leicester, per Z. Astill Alva, per John Robertson vould accrue to this country from commencing a trade with Japan, we should protest against forcing Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per M. Jude that trade upon the people of that country. When Oldham, per W. Hamer Leeds, per W. Brook ... Aristides was informed of a plan by which Athens Manchester, per J. Murray might have been raised to the supremacy of the

Grecian states, the only question with him was-'Is it just ?" Not being so he rejected it, and to their immortal honour the Athenians followed his Cheltendam. ner J. Leach noble example. " Is it just" should be the test of Markinch. per A. A. Mitchell all our actions, not only as regards the dealings of Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe S. Mills, Mere, Wilts ... Halifax, per C. W. Smith man in his individual character with his fellow-man, bat also as regards the dealings of nations with each Hebden Bridge, per John Smith Retford. other. This Japan scheme is not just, and there-Oldham, per W. Hamer fore we denounce it, and we call on the British peo-Newark, per W. Walton Maidstone, per W. Cogger ple, so far as they have the power, to repudiate it. Worcester, per M. Griffiths The rumour which obtained currency sometime Wigan, per Thos. Pye.. Nottingham, per J. Sweet back of the intended destruction of the "repubback of the intended destruction of the "repub- Birmingham, per W. Thorn lie" of Cracow, and the incorporation of the city Arbroath, per John Stephen Halstead, per W. Hurry Stockton-on-Tees, per T. Potter Barnsley, per John Ward with the Austrian provinces is confirmed. This subject demands comment of greater length than Norwich, per A. Bagshaw we can at present find room for. We purpose in Trowbridge, per G. Eames Robertson Donald, Edinburgh Swindon, per D. Morrison our next to speak at length on many subjects connected with Poland, including the new persecution Chepstow, per C. Walters Newport per Jno. Williams directed against the Polish Emigration by the Preston, per James Brown traitor Louis-Philippe. Atherstone, per Charles Vero .. Pershore, per Wm. Coun, jun... Bradford, per J. Alderson

While the Citizen King is conspiring with the Russian miscreant, Nicholas, against the Poles, he Devizes, per J. Stowe .. Birmingham (Ship 1nn), duce them to break through the traditionary policy is, it appears, equally busy in conspiring with that Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Bristol, per J. Rogers Leicester, per Z. Astill of their fathers. The reply delivered to the Rus- arch-butcher Metternich against the Swiss. The sins this old hypocrite is accumulating on his own head must sink him to the lowest depths of in-Clackmannan, per Geo. Paterson Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude famy. Leeds, per W. Brook

Manchester, per J. Murray The Mexican war turns out, as we have all along Manchester, Mottram, per Dom Dom predicted it would do, a costly affair. When the war commenced there was in the Washington treasury John Meredith, New Radmer., 12,000,000 dols. unemployed, with a tariff in operation tion producing at least half a million of dollars per month more than all the demands upon the Treasury in Time of Peace. In addition to which Congress authorised the issuing 10,000,000 of Treasury notes, Sowerby Elm bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or 10,000,000 of 6 Wigton -Butterley per cent. stock. It is not yet six months since the Westminster war expenditures commenced and the 12,000,000 Rochdale -James Smith of surplus is expended-the whole of the revenue Camberwell collected since May is gone-about 3,000,000 of Trea-Braintree, Mr. Knapp Do., Samuel Le sury notes have been issued — and a war debt of at least 20,000,000 dols. has been contracted and re-Bean mains unpaid, to meet which the government has a little short of 3,000,000 dols. ; thus showing an actual expenditure of 40,000,000 dols. in less than six Finnieston months. "Glory" is no doubt a fine thing, but the Jos. Brice Friend, Earlslaurel is rather an expensive plant to cultivate. heaton Portsea

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL. Since the above was in type, an express from Lisbon, per Smack Mary, has reached Falmouth, bringTHE NORTHERN STAR.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE THE CHARTER -- AND

0 13

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2 2

11

LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

STABES.

ohson

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION No. 1.

-070

-060

- - 4 14 6

Spolsks, - 5 4 6

. G. Holland

Baron

M.D. -

Edinburgh

- 1 9

0 0 . 1

1 4

SECTION, No. 2.

2

- - 2 1 6 Bradford (Wilts),

SHARES.

Colne, (No. 1)-

Warrington,

Leamington

Bromsgrove -W. Sladden -

Mr. W. Chapman

Oxford -

Brown

Boulogne

M. N. -

Isham .

Rochdale

G. Brooks

Camberwell

Colne (No. 1)

Hall -

Littleborough, W.

- 5 4

Clitheroe

Hindley

# **NO SURRENDER!**

GREAT MEETING AT GREENWICH TO £ s. d 0 9 0 8 15 6 ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Wednesday evening, November 18, that magni ficent amphitheatre known as the Lecture Hall Royal Hill, and said to be capable of holding 1,400 persons, was densely crowded by a meeting composed of all classes, called together for the purpose of con-sidering the propriety of adopting the National Petition. We were much pleased to observe the presence

of a great number of our hardy veterans who-'Sail'd with Duncan, Howe, and Jervis, And along with gallant Nelson sung, • Yo heave ho !'"

These brave old tars, now residents of Greenwich llospital. seemed to take an earnest interest in the proceedings, many of them heartily cheering the several speakers, notwithstanding that these speakers were not at all backward in denouncing the trade of war, and the physical force oppression of class governments. At eight o'clock Mr. Booth, operative engineer,

10 11 0 £78 9 opened the proceedings. He read a letter from Mr. Dundas, one of the members for the borough, in

which he excused himself from attending on the ground of absence from London-said he did not know how far the People's Charter went, and advised those who had votes, to register, as himself and

Mr. Barnard had generally to pay agents to look after the registering of electors. 6 15 Mr. Samuel Kydd moved the adoption of the fol-

lowing resolution :--That whereas the present representative system excludes six-sevenths of the male adult population from the

rights of citizenship, and whereas such exclusion is unjust in principle, and injurious to the best interest of the community, this meeting considers that a Radical Reform is 19 13 imperatively demanded, and hereby resolves to Petition Parliament for the enactment of the Jeople's Charter-1 17 embodying, "Universal Suffrage"-" Annual Parliaments"-"Vote by Ballot"-"No Property Qualification"-"Equal Representation," and "Payment of Members," and thus afford the People the means of correcting all grievances, and enacting all necessary measures of reform. Mr. Kypp said he had listened to the reading of the letter of Admiral Dundas with considerable interest. He could not conceive that, because the present electoral body neglected their duty, it was any argument against the working classes being en-franchised, on the contrary, if the electors neglected their trust it should be restored to those for whom they were said to hold it, and thus allow the people to exercise the franchise for themselves. (Lond) Cheers.) Mr. Dundas did not understand the People's Charter very well; then, where was he when Mr. Duncombe brought his motion concerning the Charter before the House of Commons (Cheers.) Mr. Kydd entered into a masterly exposition of the evils of the present system, showing from 0 1 statistical tables the enormous wealth of the aristocracy and middle-class, and the proportionate po-£241 5 0 verty of the people. Mr. Kydd was loudly cheered Mr. O'CONNOR, who was received with loud cheer ing, seconded the resolution. He said Mr. Dunda had told them that he was not aware of the principles of the Charter; he (Mr. O'Connor) was not 0 3 aware that any member of Parliament was obliged - 1 10 6 to be "aware" of any principle at all. (Cheers.) Mr. Dundas had voted on a much more intricate question-that of Free Trade. This reminded him 0 10 Mr. O'Connor) of the Scotch member, who, when asked whether he had heard the convincing speech 1 18 of Mr. Wilmot, replied, Yes, he had; he also had heard many convincing speeches, that had frequently altered his opinion; but had never once altered his vote. (Loud laughter and great applause.) He £21 17 11 would ask those gentlemen in Greenwich who took so much trouble for Free Trade, where was now their triumph? where the glory of their achieve-- 1 0 ment? Their Free Trade had deceived the people - 20 0 -instead of cheap bread, plenty to do, and high wages, we have dear bread, little to do, and low wages. (Great cheering.) The Charter was much . 0 5 - 19 0

this, they would enjoy peace and competency, but | in the choosing of the representatives who are to go without it they would never be but as they are now, vern the nation. (Cheers.) Is there a single mem miserable serfs on the one hand, and haughty tyrants ber who objects to the People's Charter ? I tell such on the other. (Cheers.) He begged to propose that a man that he is not willing to do unto others as he the resolution be adopted. Mr. JAMES DUCKWORTH begged to second the motion.

Mr. CLARR, one of the deputation, then rose to would be without protection. He was the more he had discovered that all others in the state are represented, and that consequently they are protected.

interest, the army and navy, and the church, had was simply that labour, the greatest interest in the country, was without representation, and consequently without protection. That labour should have its representation and protection appeared It was not the middle classes who wished to do away to him so simple and just a proposition that he was astonished the working classess of this coun-

was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly try had not long since compelled its enforcement in law. Nay, it accorded so entirely with the pure principles of Christianity, that he was astonished none of their reverend brethren was here to-night to

urge them on in their good course. There was no just reason why the working classes should not have their due share in the representation of the country, seeing they were the most numerous class, and the producers of the wealth consumed by all other

classes. Were they represented, there would be no necessity for the stringent laws that now exist ; there would be no necessity for the present Poor Law, nor would they have to incur the expense of a standing army in the time of peace. The only purpose he found standing armies in a time of peace subserve, not in England alone, but all over the world, was to crush the spirit of liberty, everywhere expanding to life with the rising generation; and were the working classes allowed a fair share of government, and just opportunities of acquiring property, they would always be ready to risk their lives in defence of their privileges and property. He hoped they should all live to see the English standing army disbanded, and our soldiers sent to their homes to apply their skill If the working classes were represented in Parlia that they should not longer be taxed to the tune of thirty millions a year for the purpose of paying the interest of the debt contracted by the aristocracy of the country, but that the parties for the protection of whose property alone the debt was contracted. should be made to pay it. He knew that many objections were urged against their claim for representation. Many objected on the ground of their ignorance. Well, he was not here to say they were as intelligent as they ought to be, or as they might make themselves; but, nevertheless, it could not be justly argued that the people were too ignorant to be admitted within the pale of the constitution, were yet not so ignorant but that they were to be called upon to pay taxes in support of that constitution. If they were too ignorant to share in the representation, surely they were too ignorant to There was no moral link whatever pav taxes. between the people of England and the government. The country was ruled by brute force alone. They ought to have a government based on the living genius and in the affection of the people. He did not agree with Mr. Marsden's proposition that it mattered not what kind of government we had, were the people only protected; they ought to be satisfied with no constitution but one that was right; and no constitution could be right unless based on the suffrages of the male adults of the empire. He hoped the meeting understood him;

he proposed not to exclude the pristocracy or the middle classes from government; he sought that all should have a share, and would say to the former, "If you exclude us from the franchise, then exclude us from the payment of taxes." And rely upon it there was a feeling abroad in their order that would never rest till their enfranchisement be secured. (Ilear.) If it was objected, as he had already shown it was, that they were too ignorant for the franchise. at must be thought of the system under which

would have others to do unto him. (Cheers.) On the present system of choosing our representatives, one-seventh of the population are freemen, and the other six-sevenths slaves. speak to the resolution. He had great pleasure, he Mr. M'Grath then went on to combat the argument said, in supporting the resolution, moved with such that the working classes were not fit to be entrusted an able and philosophic speech by Mr. Marsden. He with the franchise on the ground of immorality, and quite agreed in the sentiment, that so long as the instanced the frauds of tradesmen in deteriorating working classes were without representation they various articles in which they dealt, to show that even those who possessed the franchise were, after strongly inclined to this opinion from the fact that all, not very moral men. As regards intelligence, he contended that the working classes were far more enlightened than their oppressors. Who was it that The landed interest, the funded interest, the factory opposed the passing of the Corn Bill in 1815 but the working cl sses; and subsequent events had proved each their representation, and consequently their that what the working classes taught in 1815 were protection. And what this resolution contended for adopted by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel in 1846, thus proving themselves thirty years in advance of the two Premiers. (Cheers.) It was the working classes who urged on every good movement.

> with the gallows and the cat-o'-nine-tails, or the oppressions of the factory child. No; it was the working classes who were the main promoters of these movements. (Cheers.) The motion was agreed

> On the motion of Mr. H. AUDLAM which was duly seconded, thanks were voted to Messrs. Clark and M'Grath.

Mr. CLARK returned thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown for his able conduct in the chair, which was also agreed to. The meeting was then dissolved.

### BURNLEY.

It having been announced that a public meeting would be held in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of adopting the National petition for the Charter, at the appointed hour, notwithstanding a meeting at the Mechanics Institute, and other attractions, a large assemblage were congregated in the hall. Mr. Crockford was appointed to the chair, who made an able speech in support of the object of the meeting. The adoption of the petition was then moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Tattersall, and supported by Mr. M'Grath, in an address replete with eloquence, fact, and argument. Judging from the hearty res and labour to our land or our looms. (Hear, hear.) ponses of the meeting, the sentiments of speakers and auditors were identical. The motion for the adopment, more attention would be paid to their inte- tion of the petition having been carried una voce, and rests. If the people were represented, he believed three vociferous cheers having been given for the Charter, the meeting separated, appearing pleased. with consciousness of having discharged an important duty to the cause of universal justice.

#### TODMORDEN.

On Friday evening, the Assembly Room of the Red Lion Hotel was crowded with a most attentive audience, convened to adopt the National Petition, and for the enactment of the People's Charter. Mr. Witham presided. Resolutions condemnatory the present state of the representation and the Nr. tional Petition for its thorough reform, were brough forward and supported by Messrs. Stansfield, Brook, Money, Clark, and M'Grath, in speeches which judging from the cordial responses evoked, seemed to flash the conviction on every mind present, that the principles of democracy are the only foundation upon which the real glory and true happiness of a nation can rest. Every one present seemed imbued with the

resolve to do his duty in the coming struggle of right against might. We think from the spirit formerly evinced by the Chartists of Todmorden, that we may safely venture to predict, that if every town in the country act as we shall, that our National Petition will be inscribed with four millions of bona fide signatures.

#### MACCLESFIELD.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last, a very large meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, in pursuance of publis notice, to hear an address from Mr. Thomas Clark of the Executive Committee, on the subject of "The People's Rights, and their fitness for their proper exercise ?" Joseph Allen, an able and valued friend to the popular causes, was unanimously chosen so preside.

Mr. Clark entered into an examination of the various causes, which were conjointly at work to produce the ignorance and degration of the labouring classes. He then proceeded to shew tho benefits which would result from puting the people in possession of the vote, and concluded an argumentative speech by inviting discussion, but as there were no objections offered, the meeting quietly separated. ROCHDALE.

Russia, with presents of at least equal value. But every inhabitant and every ship of the empire is expressly forhidden to leave the same. Moreover. Japon is so poor that it can offer nothing comparable to objects of such The Emperor can thus decidedly receive neither the ambassador nor the presents. Japan has but few wants, and the productions of other countries are of little use to it. If its soil denies to it a small number of really useful productions, and if custom has made it ac quanted with a few other wants, these are supplied to i in sufficient quantity by its trade with the Chinese and the Dutch. Besides, luxury must not be countenanced, There are great difficulties in the way of introducing an entensive trade here, because all intercourse between the people and foreign sailors is expressly forbidden by 121.

Enraged at their failure, the Russians [or Ruffians ?] shortly afterwards attacked the island of Sachalia. This attack did not vield the Russians any foothold in the country, but, on the contrary. did much to impress the Japanese with a wholesome dislike of the Ruffians, who, affecting to be messengers of peace, nevertheless showed that their secret intentions were violent and aggressive. In 1808, England being then at war with Holland, Captain Pellew, in the English ship of war Phaeton, hoisting Dutch colours treacherously entered the port of Nangasıki. The Dutch agents thinking the Phaeton was one of the Netherlands fleet went to meet her, and were taken prisoners by Capitain Pelew. 'Ine Japanese Governor, who is reponsible for the safety of the Dutch permitted to live on the coast, was reduced to such despair by the event, that he assembled his family and servants, and, as is the custom of the counting, ripped open his belly in their presence. The other officers followed his example, and the Viceroy of the province, although at the time at Jeddo, was cast into prison, because the officer appointed by him had not

been attentive enough. Besides this, the family of the Governor was obliged to pay a 'year's salary of about £1.200 sterling. This event is still remembered, and causes the English to be much disliked in Japan. In 1837 the Americans made a "friendly" attempt to break through the regulations regarding foreigners, but with no better success. It must, therefore, be evident that the selfish and rascally designs of our merchants are not likely to be called out without violence on our part. The Japanese are not unmindful of the part played by the English in India. Not a century ago, all that the English owned in India was a miserable fort on the Hooghly, but that fort was the foothold, from whence went forth the modern conquerors of llindostan. The Chronicle instances the "moderation" of the English in the late Chinese war as a proof of the good faith intended towards Japan. But We have not yet seen the end of our aggressive stroggles in China. Our merchant free-booters have always affected great moderation at the outset of their aggressions. In the late Sikh war the English have been loud in their vauntings of their own moderation, yet no one possessed of common sense has from the beginning doubted that the entire Punjaub is to be swallowed, as soon as the victimized mass is reduced

ing, December 2nd, to scrutinize the above votes. Resolved-That we agree to petition parliament for his address before we can venture to notice his state. Why should we seek to impose " our trade" upon N.B. Each members can vote for two candithe same number of members as the village of Hardle classes. universal suffrage and its inseparable adjuncts, the balment. wich with its 181 electors. (Hear, hear.) dates. the Japanese against their desire ? It cannot be THE VICTIMS .- Mr. J. Shaw has sent us a touching aplot, annual parliaments, no property qualifications, equal Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary. They proposed to do away with such a system 'The for their benefit, for even the Chronicle admits that peal in behalf of the aged patriots, and eriles widows electoral districts, and payment of members,---it being charter proposes that the country shall be divided APPROACHING LAND CONFERENCE---Having ascer the opinion of this meeting that till government is thus and orphans, which shall appear in our next number into electoral districts. Each district would return to the working classes. The meeting was subsethey are (without "our trade") a flourishing and tained that in several instances the persons appointed In the meantime we may state that the relief fund is constituted, the working community, who form the great the same number of members, and thus every man happy people. "The numerous ports and harbours as district secretaries or returning officers have since bulk of society, will never enjoy their due share of proquently addressed by Messrs, Clark, dried up, and the Committee is paralysed for want of would have an equal voice in appointing those who been nominated as candidates for the office of deleof Japan are thronged by the native coasting vessels means to aid those who are really in a state of destitutection. are to make the laws and impose our taxes. Next gate; I hereby authorise them to call in the aid of tion, Will the Chartists see to this ! -the islands, of which the empire is composed, are In supporting this resolution, Mr. Marsden said it they demand the ballot. Power and influence exerthe local committe, resident in the place, to assist did not signify what might be the form of govern- | cised a crushing sway over the working man who is covered with large and well-populated towns and them in scrutinizing the return of the votes for the ment, be it an absolute monarchy, an aristocracy, or an elector. The lord exercises an influence over the THE SHORT TIME QUESTION. several candidates, that all suspicion of unfair dealing cities, in many of which fairs are annually held, a democracy, if only all classes and individuals were merchant, the merchant over the middle-class man, may be obviated. similar to those of Leipsic, Frankfort, and other properly protected. Thousands perished through and the lord, merchant, and middle-class man over Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary. GREAT MEETING AT KEIGHLEY. the working man. (Cheers.) A House of Commons Clark and Wild, the meeting separated, fully satisfied Continental cities, to which merchants resold from misgovernment, and the miscry it thereby and other-N.B. Persons both in town and country who wise inflicted, if seen in the aggregate, would be elected by such means can never be a fair represenall parts of the empire, and at which large quantities have paid, or who are paying for their shares to On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the with the evening's proceedings. found far to exceed any pre-conceived idea of its tation of the people. If we get the ballot, then the either the secretary or the treasurer, are requested Working Men's Hall, the largest room that could of goods are bought and sold. The soil is so fertile STOCKPORT. extent. But he did not imagine this misery was workman can go manfully to the ballot-box and not then be precured, for the purpose of petitioning to send their address, trade, &c., and C Parliament to grant a Ten Hours' Bill. The build. Directors to me. inflicted through any delight experienced in its inthat grain and other food is raised in ample suffi be afraid of meeting the eye of his master. (Cheers.) Ciency for the wants of its teeming population, withing being inadequate to accommodate the numbers ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE LAND CONFERENCE seeking admission, was dangerously crowded, a full out the necessity of importation, while its mineral hour before the appoin ed time for taking the chair. tiches are almost unrivalled." What does a people so happily situated want with a foreign trade ? of the friends of Short Time could not gain admission, 25th. for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the circumstances were moderate, and his raiment tolethe Short Time Committee were anxious to pass the ensuing Conterence, considering the revision of the rably fine and good. No Irishman in his wretched resolution which had been prepared, and afterwards Rules, &c. The Election will take place at the nud cabin, or any Englishman in his poverty-stricken But it is argued that the English will be benefitted by the projected trade. What English ? A few merhold a torch-light meeting. The airangements, however, for such a project were not sufficiently complete, and it was found impossible to carry out chant profit-mongers. The English people will reap above Rooms on Wednesday, December 2nd. cottage, would be accounted "respectable," how-THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. no berefit from the trade. That they reap no beneever upright and unimpeachable his conduct and Secretary. character might be. (Hear, hear.) No man could It from their trade with other nations, warrants us, the project. aspire to a seat in the legislature unless he was pos-Mr. WEATHERHEAD, a grocer, took the chair, and in asserting that they will reap no benefit from the read a letter of applogy from Mr. Ferrand, M.P., intended trade with Japan. The Japanese, with all ing last, Mr. Ernest Jones delivered a Lecture in the except he lived in a house of £10 yearly rent. Now German Language, on "The Charter and the Land." a system like this naturally poisoned all society. It who was unavoidably absent. their burbarism, understand the principles of just Resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. trading better than we do. They consume within The room was crowded to overflowing, and the Lec- led one class of men to despise and look down un-Emmett, Pickles, and Firth. their disapproval, in order to secure his re-election. Mr. OASTLER. who was received with great enthutheir own territory the productions raised by them, iasm, delivereu one c'his usual excellent speeches, and which nature has supplied them with ; any superwhich elicited the most unbounded applause. abunuance they exchange for Dutch and Obinese All the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was also resolved to petition Parliament. goods. On the other hand, we highly civilized En-The thanks of the meeting were then given to Mr.

ng the important intelligence, that Lisbon was in a Lynn state of great confusion and excitement when the W. Butchart G. Bishop Smack sailed on the 11th. It was generally ru-Warrington moured that the Queen's troops had been beaten by Galop Truro the patriots. The British squadron was in a state Bath, per J. Penny of instant preparation for receiving and protecting the Queen and family, if deemed necessary, and no Collumpton Mr. Fowler sailors or marines had landed. The America frigate Butterly which had sailed for Oporto, was not only not al-Thomas Vowel lowed to enter, but had been fired upon by the batteries and totally dismasted, and had been towed into Jas. Hill a neighbouring port. Business was completely at stand-still when the Mary left.

Wm. Davies -James Hall -P. S — Thursday's Paris papers announce that the Thomas Barrett unnexation of the Republic of Cracow to the domi-Westminster Lambeth nions of Austria had been officially notified to the Johnson, Liverpool Marquis of Normanby by the Prussian Minister on Bridgewater . Tuesday, and to M. Guizot, by the Austrian Minister Square Buckley - 0 on Wednesday. That announcement had produced an extraordinary sensation in Paris, and created a

panic on the Bourse.

With much satisfaction we can announce that the British Government is not likely to connive at Gen. Flores's piratical expedition against the South American republics. On Thursday evening the ship Glenelg was seized off Gravesend by the Customs' authorities, and on Friday morning the Monarch and Neptune steam-vessels, lying in the East India Docks, were also seized. All three vessels were engaged to form part of General Flores's expedition. The Glenelg had 250 men on board, pretended emigrants, but really intended to serve as mercenaries in the projected expedition. The vessels have been seized under the Foreign Enlistment and Equipment Act, and will no doubt be forteited to the Crown.

## To Readers & Corresponden is.

JOHN AENOTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of One Shilling from Mr. John Farrow, Somers-town, for the Veterans, Orphans, and Victims Committee. E. MESE, Egremont.-His father is not liable if he is (

age. We really cannot undertake the risk of advising upon law cases, and our time is too much occupied to read and advise upon wills and legal documents They should be sent to Mr. Roberts, Manchester, GAMPBELL .- Mr. O'Connor never received the communi cation to which his letter of the 5th, refers.

Г. R. SMART.-Received. M. JUDE.-Received.

TNN,-A letter addressed to the care of Mr. Wheeler 83. Dean-street, Soho, London, will reach Mr. Jones An extraordinary press of matter compels us t withhold several communications.

TIST LAND CONFERENCE .--- We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. W. Tanner, of Totness Devon, which we should have had much pleasure in inserting, had we received it earlier in the week. Mr. Tanner strongly enforces the necessity of the member. of the Land Company selecting for their delegates, none but thorough back-bone Chartists, men of whose prudence, judgment, and integrity, there can be no question, On the acts of the ensuing Conference, will mainly depend the success of the Company; the utmost discretion, therefore, is necessary, in selecting honest and able men.

J. Gordon -Do., A. Blackmore 0 Oxford -Oxford - - - 0 Stockton-on-Tees- 0 Edinburgh Calais Do., A. Fudge - 5 4 Franklin - 12 0 Bridgewater Hindley -Wolf Moss -Somers Town Stalybridge -Derby -Leamington . 2 17 Newton Abbott Mr. Barton - - 0 10 James Elphinstone 0 10 Littleteton Parnel 3 5 10 8 Leicester, per Bar-Jas. Hill - - 0 Charles Tinham - 0 row Timothy Roach - 0 1 16 Boulogne Ashburton Teignmouth - 4 12 Bromsgrove -**F.** Sherman - 2 12 Greenwich Finsbury - 3 11 34

Mr. St Cullen Stephenson - - 0 2 Monekton Deverell 1 3 0 £162 14 (

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ... 78 9

21 17 11 Mr. Wheeler >> £100 7 7 Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 241 5 ...

Mr. Wheeler, £403 19 9

> FOR WIILLAMS AND JONES. PER MR. O'CONNOB.

Rochdale, per Mr. O'Connor VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND. 0 6 Birmingham, (Ship Inn) 0 10 RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY, City of London - 0 4 1 Lambeth -

Greenwich -SHARES FOR VICTIMS. S. C. City - 0 1 0

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. A Chartist, Tower Lambeth Council - 0 2 1 0 Liverpool profits 1 0 on sale of "Star" 0 10 6 Hamlets - - 0 1 J. M. Kennilworth 0 1 T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

ERBATUM.—The sum of £3 5s. 4d., acknowledged in the Star of November 10th from Ashburton, should have been £8, from Buckfastleigh, and 5s. 4d. from Ashburton.

#### NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

From whom two delegates are to be elected to represent the metropolis in the ensuing Land Conterence

Ross, Hammersmith, Kensington and Henry Greenwich. James Illingworth, Whittington and Cat. John Shaw, Brassfounders' Arms. James Knight, Lambeth, City of London, Camberwell, Grassby, Westminster. Finsbury, Messenger.

before the people in anything but a pleasant light by the press. and hence a portion of the people ha been delighted with the persecution and prosecution of its advocates. But Chartism should never be put down whilst he lived. (Great cheering.) He had been considered a madman for advocating the small farm system, and was told that it was impossible that a tailor should understand how to plant a cabbage (Laughter.) The Times, the Chronicle, and other papers were now advocating his system. How would they compensate him for the sixteen months' imprisonment he had suffered (Hear, hear.) There would in York Castle? peace in Ireland until the people rebe no gained their right to live on the soil. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then alluded to the 'Ten Hours' Bill agitation, the famine in Ireland, and in conclusion. bricfly narrated the progress of the Land movement Although the Land Company had been little bet ter than a year fairly in existence, they had accumulated a fund of £18,000, they had purchased an estate in Hertfordshire of one hundred and four acres, that they had built thirty-six cottages, and a school for the ignorant thereon. (Loud cheers, They were now in possession of a second estate of

easier to be understood than the complicated ques-

tion of Free Trade. The Charter had been placed

one hundred and sixty acres, the very cream of Worcestershire, and in the course of three years he would have sixteen thousand located on their own land, noble freemen who would have substantial reason for rallying with alderity to the cry of "my cottage in danger," Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering. JULIAN HARNEY supported the resolution. His re

marks showing the evils of the present system, and the ustice of the Charter, were warmly applauded. 162 14 9 Mr. ERNEST JONES also supported the resolution. His eloquent illustration of the several points of the Charter were much cheered.

The resolution was then put, and carried unani mously. Mr. John Gathard read and moved the adoption

of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, and adopted by acclamation. Mr. Kydd moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Stallwood. and carried by acclamation, succeeded by three hearty cheers.

The Chairman suitably responded, and the meet ing was dissolved.

[A much lengthier report of the above meeting supplied by our reporter, was received, but press of

matter compelled curtailment.] MESSRS, CLARK AND M'GRATH'S TOUR.

PRESTON.

PUBLIC MEETING TO PETITION FOR THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

On Wednesday evening last a public meeting of the operatives of Preston was held in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses from lessrs. M'Grath and Clark, a deputation from the Central Committee formed in London to advance propriety of petitioning parliament for the same.

Mr. JAMES BROWN being called to the chair, opened the meeting by the remark that it was curious that in a town like Preston, which boasted of its patriotism so much, no wealthy and influential individual had appeared to take the chair on this occasion. Nevertheleas there was an advantage in this, for it enabled the working classes to take up that strong position to which the late Premier, Sir R. Peel lirected their attention when he advised them to

own hands. (Cheers.) Mr. RICHARD MARSDEN moved the following reso-

they had grown up in ignorance? In fact the very objection was the strongest argument against the objectors' own system. Why had they not educated the neonle? They had had ten or twelve years of " enlightened legislation" since the passing of the Reform Bill, yet what had the enlightened legislature done for the education of the people? Why | £70,000 for stables for her Majesty's horses ! Was that justice ? It ought to be known to every working man, that the people are taxed ten or eleven of an established Church. Eighteen thousand parsons were yearly paid out of the people's purse, and if the people were ignorant, what had these been doing ? Had they not been paid to educate them ? pretences. It would be recollected that when Mr. ciple he meant to conduct the government, his lordprinciple, but if Mr. Duncombe thought he (his lordfranchise would lead to the physical and moral elevation of the people, he was, nevertheless, prepared a recognition of the justice of their claim-(hear,

once I had the protectionists acknowledge the justice when that principle should be embodied in law.' They ought to ground their claim to enfranchisement on their existence as men, and, in acquiring it ought to use no other than moral means. Mr. Clark the wretched condition of Ireland at this moment, which he ascribed to bad government, and called upon the people to overturn this bad system, and re-

(Cheers ) The resolution was then put to the meeting, and

igreed to.

Mr. BAXTER then moved the following :-

"Resolved .- That this meeting hereby agrees to sup port the Central Committee already formed in London, for the purpose of securing the return of twelve memberto the House of Commons pledged to the principles of the People's Charter."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nixon, and agreed to.

Mr. JAMES DAVIS said, that after the eloquent address which they had heard from Mr. Clark, he would simply read the petition. Mr. D. concluded by proposing the adoption of the petition.

Mr. HUMPHREY AUDLAM seconded the resolution in a lengthy and energetic speech, in which he showed up the wickedness of the present system, the necess ty for the working classes being protected, and the the principles of the Charter, and of considering the value of the Charter as the means to enforce that protection.

The hall was well filled. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CHAR Mr. M'GRATH said, if the principles of the People's John Gathard, Greenwich. William Cuffay, West-minster, Camberwell and Greenwich. Alfred Petit, Charter were enacted, then the House of Commons would be an exact representation of the people, and Somers Town. William Hewitt, Lambeth. James chairman, the meeting separated. a correct index of their thoughts and wants. Some STALEY-BRIDGE, said their principles were not founded in justice. A list of the above candidates has been sent to the Now let them take up the last principle-that of various localities and the sub-secretaries are requested electoral districts, and then ask if a change was not to call meetings or otherwise enable the members to necessary. There was a little village in Harwich. record their votes which must be sent to me at the which contained a population of 4,000, and an elec-Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on or before Wednes-day, the 2nd day of December, in order that the toral body of 181 persons; and these 181 persons. take the management of their own affairs into their or a majority of them, returned two members to the same may be announced in the ensuing Star. Each House of Commons, Then, let them take Livernool locality is also requested to elect one person to meet with a population of 400,000, and an electora body of at the office 83, Dean-street, on Wednesday evento a fit state for our very "moderate" digestion. lution :— A CONSTANT READEB, Manchester, must furnish us with 15.000; and yet that large constituency only returned

It is delightful to the few whose devotion to the cause of political justice has lived through the calm they had given £30,000 a year for that object, and of the agitation, to witness the revival that is evidently taking place. The obtainment of the town halls in so many important places for the meetings of Messrs, Clark and M'Grath, evidences the promillions a year for the support and aggrandisement | gression of our principles, as well as the dispelling of hose prejudices which regarded Chartism as too vulgar to be advocated within the respectable precincts of civic edifices. We are taking the necessary steps to obtain our town hall for a meeting to adopt the If the people, then, were ignorant, they must have National Petition. We hope for a meeting as the been incompetent to teach, or they must have been re-ult of our labours which, while it redounds to the dishonest and receiving the people's money on false honour of the Ruchdale Democracy, will give an impe us to the cause of Britain's emancipation. It Duncombe asked Lord John Rus-ell on what prin- being announced that Mr. M'Grath would address a meeting in the Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, ship replied he meant to conduct it on the liberal that building was thronged with a most attentive audience. At the usual hour for commencing, Mr. ship) meant the five points of the Charter he was Mitchell was chosen to preside. He opened the bumuch mistaken, and that, though he admitted the siness with a few excellent observations relevant to those topics, which, at the present time engage so much of public attention. One of our soul-stirring to oppose it. But having pinned Lord John down to | Chartist anthems having been executed in good style, the chairman called upon Mr. M'Grath to adhear)-they might say of him, as Richard Cobden dress the meeting. He said, that among the various said, in like case, of the protectionists-" When signs of progress which characterised the age in which we live, must be placed the possession of halls of my principle, I knew it was only a question of time | like this by the people for their instruction. How laudable, how cheering, it was to see men and women thus congregating to obtain a knowledge of their rights and wrongs, in order to the enforcement of the one, and the redress of the other. Knowthen briefly turned the attention of his hearers to | ledge was the lever to elevate humanity the sword to exterminate despotism its direst enemy. Halls like this were excelient media for amassing the treasure of knowledge, and therefore, he hoped that this hall place it by a better. He then concluded by return- would receive encouragement and support from the ing thanks for the hearing that they had given him, | working men of Rochdale. He regarded every Chartist hall in the country as a fortress for defending the cause, as an entrenchment whence the champions of liberty can hurl the projectiles of truth against the minions of usurped power. He looked on them as fanes consecrated to the divinity of freedom, and he hoped always to find them filled with ardent and zealous worshippers. Mr. M'Grath then dwelt on the Irish famine, proving it to be the production, not of infinite benevolence a. blasphemiously alleged, but of the conjoint misrule of rent-lords, profit-lords, and fund-lords. Mr. M'Grath then adverted to the subject of the land, and showed how the Government, by reclaiming the Irish waste lands and allotting them to the people upon equitable conditions, might hush for ever the wail of despairing misery, which is heard in every part of that unfortunate country. He called attention to the present prosperous condition of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company and its future bright prospects, and

concluded a lengthy and able address with a strong recommendation to join the Land Company. Some questions were put and satisfactorily answered, Upwards of £20 were received for the Land. Votes of thanks having been given to the lecture r and

The services of Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, having been secured by the branch of the Co-operative Land Company, established here, the Town Hall was obtained for the delivery of public addresses, explanatory of the rules, principles, and objects of that noble institution, the Chartist Co-operative Land Company. At eight o'clock the spacious hall was filled with an audience, among which we observed a somewhat numerous sprinkling of the mid-

Mr. Walker by unanimous consent officiated as chairman. He opened the business of the evening with a few sound observations upon the value of land Wild and M'Grath, who exhibited the constitution of the Land Company, the praticability of its projects, and the value of its aims in a light so clear, that we anticipated a considerable addition to our numbers. Se veral members were enrolled and many copies of the rules purchased. Votes of thanks having been passed to the chairman, and to Messrs. M'Grath,

E AN

CHARTISM THROWING OFF ITS SLUGGISHNESS,-THE fliction ; it had, he believed, a different origin, which Another principle in the People's Charter is annual NORTH BECOMING ITSELF AGAIN. - The Chartist he might make plain in a few words. A man was parliaments. Seven years we consider too long a Council having determined that if possible the men -The members of the Land Company paying at the called a lord or a squire because he happened to post term for any parliament to exist. Men elected for of Stoekport should not be backward in the great office, 83, Dean Street, are requested to meet at the sess extensive domains or immense wealth; on no seven years, instead of serving the people serve them. National effort about to be made for labour's emancihour before the appoint of the property are requested to meet at the Most of those present were females. As one-tourth of the friends of Short Time could not gain admission, the Short Time could not gain admission to pass the solution will the short the Short Time could not gain admission to pass the solution will the short the Short Time could not the Short Time could not gain admission to pass the sol third to the colonics, and the most stupid of the lot quest of the council. The meeting was convened gets a station in the church. (Cheers.) Now, if we by placard for Tuesday evening, and long before the had annual parliaments all these things would be put an end to, and the dishonest man would be compelled and during the proceedings hundreds of anxious sessed of large landed estates, or be qualified to to become an honest one. For instance, if one of working men had to depart unable to gain admission. GERMAN DEMOCRATIC Society .- On Tuesday even- judge of the fitness of another man to such a seat your representatives knew he had to meet his con- A half.past seven, Mr. Tarkington was voted to the stituents at the end of twelve months, he would take chair. His opening speech was concise, sensible, especial care to do nothing that would meet with and well received by the meeting. Resolutions in favour of the Charter and the National Petition for turer, who spake the langaage with perfect fluency, was enthusing the course of his address, and sat down amid loud and prolonged ap-plause. Our German brethren are thoroughly im-bued with the Charist spirit, and determined not to relax in their encleavours, until their courty shall glish export our home productions for the benefit fother nations, leaving our producers to perish for the necessaries raised by them; in return, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the mathed is a main; and the necessaries raised by them; in return, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the mathed is a main; and the necessaries raised by them; in return, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the necessaries raised by them; in return, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the necessaries raised by them; in return, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the proceedings of the evening. We contend, the proceedings of the evening. We contend the proceedings of the evening. We contend the proceedings of the evening. We contend the proceedings of the evening.

#### TO THE NORTH OF ENGLAND MINERS.

#### TO CHARLES CABB, ESQ., SEGHILL.

Sir,-It appears that the government commission have published a report on the strike of the miners of evidence being taken from the masters of the above named districts, amongst whom figures yourself. He pretends to prove that the leaders of the Union and Mr. unprejudiced person will easily form an idea of the veracity of evidence coming from such a quarter, therefore, I will say nothing of it in general, but confine mybe able to refute some of it as you shall speedily see. You state-"There is a library of 600 or 700 volumes at Seghill, adjoining the School ; we established it in 1837, it has, however, now no subscribers, and is entirely neglested. The strike knocked it all up. When it was first set ou foot a considerable number of the pitmen read the books or got them read to them. The use of the library fell off at least twelve months before the strike of 1844, when the men's minds got filled with what they were told by their readers. They then read nothing but 'Miner's Journal,' 'Miner's Advocate,' and the Chartist papers, such as the 'Northern Star.' The library remains still but is little used now. Half the men in the employ are new hands since the strike." Now. sir. you say, "the library fell off, at least, twelve months more than that time before the strike, and it was not an act of tyranny that you have probably not forgotten, therefore, brought the men together in a manner delight. ful to behold. Instead of the evidence given as to the cause of the strike, if you had given something like the following you would have been nearer the point. "Under the Band made by us, and for us, we had the power to take every farthing of the earnings of the men, as they were not able to keep the coals free of the quan. tity of the refuse specified in the band, but we could not take anything more; therefore, it was necessary to have the power to take what they earned and a little more, so that they might be in debt to us after their day's work. so we framed our monthly Bond accordingly, not that we would absolutely enforce it, but to have the power was a great thing. We also could filch the desired amount by additional fines, while the number of forfeited corves could be reduced which would look rather better in the eves of the public."

Now, sir, you might have said that and a great deal cash. Now this is false, for as lateas 1813 we gave notice that we would have our money paid separately, or rather. that as two men worked together that two be paid together, however, when the usual pay day arrived the men were refused their money, except in cheques as be fore. and it was not till I went into the office and demanded my money in cash that your officers would give way. They even had the policeman in the office, because Isaid, I would not go without my wages. I was told that I was the worst man that ever had been on the calling, but there was a time coming, &c. It did come, and I got the "sack." Shortly after that I was one of a deputation, of four, that were sent to you to ask you to pay us up the "lying week's" wages that you kept every pay, you refused, and I told you that I believed we could compel you, when you said, "you believed we could, but you were determined to bringit to a trial before you would submit, but you would pay me mine if I would leave the colliery," I told you that I was not prepared to come to such terms, but I would publish the fact to the world, chance of settling the dispute, if they were so disthat you would pay me my wages full up if I would leave posed. the work, but if not, not; now with the permission of the proprietor of "such Chartist papers as the 'Northern Star'" I fulfill my promise.

In conclusion I might tell you, that although for a long that although I had not the benefit of your library, an am consequently very "ignorant," that I have written nothing but truth, and I wish some of my wealthy acquaintances would suck to the same rule.

turers have shown some signs of giving way, by requesting an interview with the men last week, but the only satisfactory result was the appointment of another interview to day (Tuesday) to endeavour to come to some explanation.

Nearly all the factories are running only "dayspeech, that "if the struggle has done no other chapel, Birmingham, on the 31st of October, 1832. Northumberland and Durham, in 1844, the whole of the good, it has at least made the manufacturers act We cheerfully comply with the request, omitting only upon that part of Christianity, which says, "work such portions of the proceedings of the meeting at while it is day, for when the night cometh no man which the lecture was delivered as are no longer of can work." Another great result is the establish-Roberts were the sole cause of the strike. Now, any ment of a sanatory committee to examine into the condition of the dwellings of the poor. The necessity of this measure has been long felt, more especially you at length at the great Meeting of Monday last. It is quence, the Wellington Administration went out and the amongst the combers; the manufacturers having well known to most of you, that within the last fifteen self to a portion of that given by yourself, as I happen to gradually taken away their workshops to save expenses, and thus driven them to the necessity of with no common share of opprobrium attached to it, beworking at their own homes. The effects of this cause, it was said, I had opposed the Reform Bill. Now upon the health and comforts of the poor fellows and I will briefly state to you what my conduct has been with their families is terrible. Let any one picture to regard to that measure; first observing, however, that I himself the bed-room of a family, with a large combpot in the middle, and the heat arising from the pot have against me, because I know it is the public press and the slates over-head in summer time, ranging from eighty to one hundred degrees, with scarcely any ventilation. The consequence is, that during the day the inmates are nearly baked, and at night nearly suffocated and worried with vermin, which are nourished and kept alive during winter with the heat of the pot. The only person who could form anything like a correct opinion of the dwellings of many of the combers, would be one who had resided before the strike." Now the union did not exist much in some of the swamps of the West Indies, worried with musquitoes and vervim, and even he could until May, 1843, that it was anything like general at hardly do it justice, if he took the land and sea Seghill, thanks to the state of the weather, and your breezes of that country into consideration. Yet this kindness in preventing the publicans allowing us a place is the condition of hundreds of men who are now to meet in. But you played a wrong card at that time in submitting to almost total starvation to procure from their employers the miserable pittance of ten shiland which never will, which caused a partial strike and, lings and nine pence per week, a sum they almost deserve for enduring the sufferings of one summer. We must not forget to mention an act of benevolence performed to these men last night by the power £40, raised by one penny per week each, as a fund for the protection of their wages, and last night, at a public meeting, they voted thirty pounds of it as a gift to the combers. They are now about entering the United Trades, and being in no pressing or immediate want of the money, thought it could not be better applied.

WEDNESDAY -The manufacturers having intimated that if a deputation of the combers waited tered in July. Thousands have been disfranchised by upon them something might be done towards a settle- | the present Bill, which does not require the payment of ment, two of them were appointed yesterday to rent, and gives a much longer time between the payment attend upon them, at one of their weekly meetings. of taxes and rates, and the registration ; but how many

The deputation carried the following propositions to their employers. First,—If they resumed their work more. The commissioner says, that, previous to your | would the manufacturers give the advance required, coming to Seghill, the men were paid in lots of twenty or | of a farthing per pound ; if not, would they give it thirty, and had to go to the bublic houses for cash, but for ten weeks, that being the time three have already the Poor Man's Guardian, the editor of which (Mr. you put a stop to that by paying them separately, and in given it; and if they would not do that, would they Hetherington) sits here at my right hand; he never give it till the first day of January next, reserving failed, amid the whole clamour, to speak of me correctly to themselves the power of then pulling it off again, providing they could then make it appear that the state of the markets would not enable them to give it any longer? The deputation was informed by one with me, gave a description of this Bill, and of the clause of the manufacturers that they might resume their I have been speaking of, in particular ; after which I put work at the wages they had when they were turned the question honestly and fairly to them, whether they off, but that they were determined to give no advance. The deputation then wanted to know if the manufacturers would allow one or two of the combers committee to meet them in argument on the subject. This was also refused in a peremptory man-ner; the manufacturers remarking, that all further interviews on the subject would be useless. The arrogance of the manufacturers appeared to proceed from a belief that, because the combers waited upon them they were begging for employment. They were however quite deceived in this, as the combers had no such intention, and only did it to give them a

### LEICESTER STOCKING MAKERS.

A portion of the hands working under Mr. Hopkins, of Albion-street, having been offered a reduc time after the strike I had to go about the country with | tion of 3d. a dozen on mens' stocking legs, and 2d. but little in my pocket, yet I have so much work now on womens', a public meeting was held in the mar- to rain the country. For fifteen years they had been or forty years. (Hear, hear.) I am really, gentlemen, some- do in other trades, and not leave off as is the custom in that I have to write this on the Sunday. I trust that ket place, on Tuesday, to solicit the opinion of the fortelling the poverty and distress which would come you will use the half of your men that are "new hands" trade, whether they were agreeable to submit to the better than you did those that have left. I trust also, same, when the following resolutions were unani-particular had they opposed that most infamous of Pitt's in order that you may be informed correctly of what has better than you did those that have left. I trust also, same, when the following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted :— That this meeting is of opinion the reductions offered by Mr. Hopkins is contrary to the recognized principles of the trade, therefore we do hereby agree to pay 3d. each per week for the support of the men out on strike against the said Mr. Hopkins; and, that the same be

HENRY HUNT, M.P., FOR PRESTON. We have been requested by several of our Barnsley

readers to republish the celebrated lecture on "The Conduct of the Whigs to the working classes, delivered light." and as one of the combers observed in his by the late Henry Hunt, M.P., at Lawrence-street interest to present readers :---

Gentlemen :-- I have requested your attendance this evening, because I had not an opportunity of addressing months, my name has been made use of in Birmingham, feel no ill will towards you for having taken the part you

that has misled you. (Hear, hear.) Ever since I was capable of thinking and reflecting, I have contended for a full Radical Reform in the Commons House of Parliament ;---such a Reform as should include in the suffrage every male inhabitant in the community, of full age, and unstained with crime, (Cheers.) On the night after the Reform Bill was first introduced into the House by Lord John Russell, I addressed the House at length, and stated my great surprize at so large a measure having been brought forward by the Whigs, for never did I anticipate that they would have consented to lop off so many rotten boroughs. With regard, however, to the Ten double the sum given to the President of the United Pound Franchise, I said it would exclude seven out of States, for performing his very arduous and onerous eight of the male adults in the kingdom, and that the people would not, and ought not to be content with such duties. (Hear, hear.) I therefore proposed that the civil list should be reduced by the amount which the a measure. (Cheers.) I voted for the disfranchisement committee had reported might be saved, and on this of all the rotten boroughs, for the enfranchisement of question I divided the House, determined that it should all the large town, and I was anxious to vote even for be put upon record. (Loud cheers.) Only four or five more, but I could not justify myself in voting for a measure which I felt convinced would make all England a members voted with me, and the consequence is, that loom weavers. This body had accumulated about | rotten borough. (Hear.) Now you all know that soon | the civil list of William IV, is upon the same scale as the after this Bill was introduced, a cry was raised throughmost profligate monarch that ever sat on the British out the kingdom, of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and Throne, and that, too, by the retrenching Whigs. The nothing but the Bill," and the man who would not join same night, the Pension List came under consideration. in that cry was deemed an enemy to Reform. I will now Now, thought we, we shall, at any rate, have a little remind you of one of the provisions of the First Bill which I opposed. One of the clauses made it imperapractical reform. The Whigs have said so much and so often about the enormity of paying pensions to people tive on the elector to pay up his rent, taxes and rates, to who never rendered one iota of service to the country, the 24th of June in each year, before he could be regis- that we shall certainly lop off a considerable part of this £175,000. (Laughter.) Several of the members objected to the subject being gone into that night, and were for having a committee appointed to inquire into how many cases were really deserving of pensions. But no, this would have been enfranchised if the First Bill had be would not do; it was not the Ministers' will that any come law? (Hear, hear.) For opposing this clause I reduction should be made; and Lord Althorp said he was denounced by the whole press of England, with the thought it very hard to take away the pensions from these exception of only two newspapers, the Leeds Patriot and poor people, many of whom were getting very old, the Duke of Wellington's mother, for instance. (Laughter.) Hetherington) sits here at my right hand; he never His lordship wound up his speech by moving that the Pension List should remain as before, though he had so and justly. (Loud applause.) About this time I was often railed against it. (Shame.) I divided the House passing through this town, and by invitation went to on the question, but was left as usual in a paltry minority, so that the country has the honour to maintain the Darlaston; at that place, I and the gentlemen who wer avourites and mistresses of George the Fourth, besides a niee little bit which may have been added since. (Hear, hear.) After this had been disposed of, I took an opporthought the Bill would do the working classes any unity of drawing the attention of Sir James Graham to good, or was ever intended to do them any ? which was another little matter about which he had made so much decided unhesitating in the negative; and the same was star a short time previously ; I mean the £600,000 a-year

done at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston. When, therefore, I got back to the House, I said, that since the working classes had understood more correctly what the Bill was, they were determined not to receive it as a final measure. Was it right or wrong ? (A uni versal shout, " right." Gentlemen, I will now proceed to the more immediate object of the meeting this evening, which is to give you a brief history of the Whig Ministry. The press ought to

have done this, but has not, and therefore I will attempt to supply the deficiency. (Bravo.) I purpose to begin with a very short narration of what they did when last they were in power in the year 1806-7. When 1 was a

young man, I was a great admirer of Fox, Sheridan, and the Whig leaders of the day, who were always denouncing and properly so too, the measures of Pitt, as calculated

THE WIIIGS EXPOSED BY THE LATE | this, now thought we, this is the time to set things right, particularly as they tell us we have got a modern Alfred come to the throne. (Laughter and cheers.) We found, however, that the Wellington Ministry proposed that the same civil list should be granted to William the Fourth, as to the late King; but still there were our friends, the Whigs, like watch dogs on the alert. They loudly declaimed against such extravagance-declared that it was infamous to take so much money from the pockets of the people for the service of a King, and that something like half the sum would be quite sufficient. In this way they blustered through five or six hours debate, when at last they came to a division, and actually beat the Ministers. We all know what was the conse-Whigs came in. They direcily proposed, that the civil list should be referred to a Committee of their own aomination, who should report the sum which might be saved to the country. This Committee sat for some time, with Lord Althorp as its Chairman, and at length they reported to the house, that a saving of £12,000 per annum, out of the million, might be effected. (Loud

laughter.)

When, however, Lord Althorp came to propose the an answer, claiming a law to protect their children from civil list for the sanction of the House, he said, that 13 to 21 being worked more than 10 hours a-day, and really this sum was so very trifling and unimportant, proposing to leave the price of labour to be regulated by that he was convinced no man would desire to curtail the supply and demand. King of it; and he therefore proposed that the amount About 8 o'clock the chair was taken by of the civil list should be the same as before. No one BENJAMIN RUSHTON, a hand-loom weaver, who briefly except myself rose in that house to protest against so opened the business of the evening, remarking that ten flagrant a measure. I said I certainly concurred with hours were enough-he believed eight were-for the lathe noble lord that the sum of £12,000 was insignificant, when compared with the million, but still it was an im-

bour of either man or beast. portant sum to be taken from the pockets of the starv-ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, a working man, moved the first ing people of England, and was, moreover, more than resolution :---

"That the advocacy of the shortening of the hours of labour has been incalculably a benefit to society at large, has produced a better understanding between masters and men, and taught the operatives that it is useless to war against machinery, but rather to struggle for the regulation of the hours of labour, as a means of comfort and happiness to themselves and families."

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

GREAT MEETING AT HALIFAX.

JOSEPH KERSHAW, a comber, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the benefits which had flowed to the working classes from the interference of the Legislature. Mr. FIELDEN, M.P., being called upon to support the resolution, was received with loud cheers and hurrahs. He said, I have attended here at the special request of the supporters of the Ten Hours' Bill in Yorkshire, and I have come to ascertain whether your opinions are unchanged, and whether you are as strenuous as ever in your advocacy of a Ten Hours' Bill. ("We are.") Do with twelve hours ? (Hear, hear.) I say they cannot. you want a Ten Hours' Bill, or do you want an Eleven | unless something is done to correct the evils that prevail; Hours' Bill? ("A Ten-a Ten.") If there are any I do not think they know what that is, but they will find Eleven Hours' Bill men in this meeting, I should be very it out by and bye. (Hear, hear.) I hear that in Stockglad if one of them would step forward and assign a port alone, the diminution in the consumption of cotton reason for the preference of eleven to ten. [The Chair-] within a few weeks amounts to 500 bags a week. man .--- "Come forward to the platform, Eleven Hours' through working four days a week instead of men."] (Laughter and cheers.) I am old enough to six. They would not do that if they were not know that factory labour was much longer before the losing ; they would want you all for full time agitation for a Ten Hours' Bill commenced than it has if business paid. I believe it is the same in Yorkshire, been since. I remember the time when it was the pre- and that they are not all working full time. Yet there vailing practice in the factories in most parts of Lanca- were houses in Yorkshire with hundreds of horse power shire and Yorkshire, to work 12, 13, some 14, some as and of hands standing still, who sent up to Sir R. Peel much as 15 hours in the day; and therefore I bear my and Sir J. Graham to frighten them ag inst giving a Ten testi nony to the fact stated in the resolution, that the Hours' Bill; as if a Ten Hours' Bill could be objected to agitation for the Ten Honrs' Bill has been productive of by men who were working only four days a week! great good. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it was 31 years (Hear.) But, gentlemen, you have a great many friends last June since Sir R. Peel, the father of the late Premier, in Parliament; and if Ministerial influence, in opposition introduced into the House of Commons a bill, which to you, shall cease to be exercised (and I believe this will passed through committee, and was reported by Mr. now be an open question), you will carry the bill the first Brogden, but was afterwards shelved in some way or | time it is brought forward. (Cheers.) Besides, here is among the Privy Councillors; but oh, no, they would other-s bill to fix 122 hours a day for labour, meals, an election close at hand; and if the bill is not carried near nothing about it. (Laughter.) And although I and education-One hour and a half for meals, half an | before, I hope you will oppose every candidate that will have mentioned the subject several times since, 1 declare hour for education, and 101 for actual work; and it em- not vote for it. (Hear, hear.) Do that by Lord Morcan never persuade Sir James to look me in the face ; braced the mills engaged in working up cotton, flax, peth; he richly deserves it. (Hear, hear) I have a he always looked askance, like a cow at a bastard calf, woollen, and slik. Now, if you have been struggling 31 great respect for that nobleman, but he ought not to take Loud laughter.) Every one knows how the Whigs used years, and have not yet accomplished your object, there part against the poor working children. I regret that to rave away at the standing army, yet no sooner had must be some formidable obstacle in the way somewhere, he made such a mistake, but I hope he will do so no they stepped into office than they increased it by an adfor it is admitted on all hands that what you ask is rea- more ; and we should always forgive when people repent. dition of 10,000 men. (Hear, hear.) Then came the Queen's sonable that you ought not to be called upon to work The hon. gentleman retired amidat loud and hearty business, it was, of course, necessary that we should more than 10 hours a day, that children between 13 and cheering. make some provision for this beloved German Princess, in case her husband died first. (Laughter.) It was 18 (or rather I would say between 18 and 21), ought not proposed to settle upon her £100,000 a.year, and as the to be required to work more than 10 hours, a period, inworking men,

King is an old man, and the Queen is comparatively deed, which becomes 124 with the time for meals and young, it is not at all probable but they may have the going to and fro; and, besides, why should those who pleasure of paying this immense sum of money for thirty work in factories be called upon to work longer than they

what concerned at being obliged to intrude my conduct almost all other trades when 10 hours labour has been But still I come here to give you encouragement and

and a spectral states of November 21, 1846,

I tria the wages were is,, the hours seventy-two to eighty in the Tyrol the wages 3s. 9d., the hours eighty; in Sar. ony 3s. 6d. for seventy-two hours; in parts of Prussia RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION 2s, 6d, for seventy-two to ninety hours; and he said that OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FAC TORIES, we could not bear up under this competition. Why  $M_{r_e}$ Greg himself proved on that eccasion that the consumption of cotton had risen from 163,000,000 lbs. in 1826. to 230,000,000 lbs. in 1832, and it has since reached 532,000,000 lbs. So that we are not swallowed up by On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Odd Frenchmen and Swiss-(a laugh)-we seem rather to Fellows' Hall, which will probably hold 2,000 persons, have got too much work to do still. If we were to lose and which, on this occasion, was thronged to excess. A foreign trade by reducing the hours of work, the last considerable number went away, unable to obtain adthirteen years, ought to have given us some experience mission. The meeting was of the more interest from the of it. (Hear, hear.) But there was another gentleman circumstance of the principal mill-owner here, Mr. brought before that committee, an American, who was Akroyd, chairman of the Mill-owners' Association. to crush the Ten Bours' Bill in a different way; and he having recently issued a document, stating that, after proved, that the wages in America, in parts where the several meetings, the masters had resolved that they cotton manufacture is carried on, are 14s. or 15s. a-week, would reduce the hours of labour from 12 to 11, with a the hours of work being seventy-two in the week. Then, proportionate reduction of wages, unless two-thirds of if the argument had been good, the French would have their hands would sign a declaration of their desire to continue to work 12 hours with the present rate of been able to eclipse us, though the Americans would not have made much advance upon us. (Laughter and wages; those above 15 years old were required to answer cheers.) Yet we, with our medium wages and our for themselves, and the parents for those who were belowest hours of work, have increased our manufacturers tween 13 and 15. The Short-Time Committee had issued more than either the French or the Americans. (Hear, hear.) But why should these men thus repeat arguments ten thousand times answered, whenever you bestir yourselves to obtain a Ten Hours' Bill ? I believe they are more to be pitied than blamed, for it is evident they do not understand what foreign trade is; it is only the interchange of one commodity for another, the quantity varying according to the quantity of that article in the market. The interchange of these commodities regulates itself without the interference of man, and the manufacturers have no control over it except when they make too much, as they have done in Yorkshire now. (Hear, hear.) Neither is it regulated by wages. Though the French have had such low wages to help them, we have increased our manufactures in the last thirteen years sixty-four per cent., while the Americans have only increased theirs forty-eight per cent., and the French theirs still less. (Hear.) The Americans, how. ever, paying 15s. wages to our 10s., can undersell us often. It is not done by low wages, but by getting returns suitable to the consumption; and all the talk about our losing our foreign trade, if we worked shorter time or paid higher wages, is a fallacy and a deception. I challenge any millowner to make it out; I have as dcep an interest in it as they, and I do not want to to ruin my. self, or you, but there is no necessity for wages to fall, (Hear. hear.) But are the millowners of Halifax quite certain they can continue the wages they now pay, even The resolution having been carried unanimously, two Joseph Crossland and Thomas Hawkyard moved and

econded a resolution to the same effect as the third and fourth resolutions passed at the Huddersfield meeting Mr. R. OASTLER, on standing forward to support the motion, was received with great applause. He felt that he was looking on a singular sight; men who had been

#### I remain. One of your many victims, ROBERT TUBNBULL.

#### November 8th, 1846.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

GREENOCK.-Monday-A public meeting of the trades of this town was held at the Buck Head, Hull, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, the Association commisionary. The Hall was filled with a most orderly and attentive audience. A master nailer was called to the chair, who introduced the lecturer with a sensible and feeling speech on the numerous reductions that had taken place within his time. The missionary commenced by noticeing the griev-ances of the working class generally, he contended that they had produced all the wealth of Brittain. and had a claim thereon were entitled to a better reward, after dwelling upon the nature and failure of former remedies. He set forth the new plans of the association, which he said had already been tested by the businesses the bard of directors had started, he then showed, from several estimates, that the trades could accumulate vast wealth, by and Tattersall. From the shoe makers, 12s. 6d.; from their subscription to the general fund, and taking the weavers, 5s.; from the public-house, 11s. 6d.; per would accrue by its use in mines, manufacture, and plasterers, 1s. 2d.; per James Crockbon, 11s. 41d.; per | sand a year. All the salaries of all the officers of the agriculture. The meeting seemed to testify their approval of the instructive lecture by their cheers. At the conclusion several questions were asked and readily answered, a vote approving the association was carried, and a committee of one from each trade elected to organise the Trades on the Association. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer and the meeting separated.

GLASGOW.-Tuesday-Mr. Jacobs lectured to the brushmakers, in Nelson-street Chapel, who immediately joined the association.

Wednesday-Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture to the handloom weavers in Suffolk-street Chapel, who also joined the association.

Thursday-Mr. Jacobs lectured to the Dyers of Paisely in Methodist Chapel, who have since agreed to juin the association and take shares in the Employment Fund.

GLASGOW.-Friday-The missionary lectured to the upholdsterers in Leigh Kirk Session-house, who agreed to decide on joining, and the purchase of share at their general meeting on Monday next.

N.B.-The Strike at Camelon ended the third day, the whole of the employers gave the rise.

#### THE OPERATIVE BASKET MAKERS.

The Manchester union of the above trade now on strike made application to their metropolitan brethren for support, and at a special meeting of their trade, held at the White Hart, Gillspur-street, on Monday evening last, £20 was voted with a view to the "selt employment," of the men on strike. We understand that "Hires" will be forthwith opened at Birminghan, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Leicester, and other towns, for the sale of the goods manufactured.

#### SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE .- On Saturday night, at the meeting of the Broad-silk Handloom Weavers' Union of Spitalfields, held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green, the subject of the reference to the depressed state of the silk trade, arising from the repeal of the protective duties, was chair. Mr. Sherrard said, that he had been instructed to draw up a statement to be presented to the Board of Trade, in which he was to show the state of the trade from its earliest establishment in that neighbourhood, how it had prospered under protection, and what had been the effect of the relaxation of the Prohibition Laws. He had prepared would show that the trade had flourished when it loss of that protection, was the consequent depression of the trade and the impoverishment of the weaver. (Hear.) He now wished to know what course the union was willing to adopt in reference to the memorial. It was evident that their trade was in need of protection. Prohibition he thought they need never expect. But, while that might not be con-Those subjects he thought they ought to suggest to the Board of Trade, when, if they showed the incon-sistencies and coutradictions in the books upon political economy of porter, M'Culloch, Baines, &c. he had little doubt but that they would be successful (Hear.) After speeches from Mr. Berry and Mr. Ferdinando, showing the injurious results of Free Trade, the latter speaker concluded by moving-"That the subject of the memorial to the Board of Trade be taken into consideration that day three weeks." Mr. Gurnall seconded the motion which was agreed to and the meeting broke up.

transmitted to the Barkby Arms, Upper George-street, between 5 and 10 o'clock on Saturday next. That it is the opinion of this meeting it would be advis. ble, and for the benefit of all, to join the National Association for the Protection of Labour : and that the com-

mittee be empowered to enrol them. Further that 8s. be the average of the Straight-down Hose and Straight Shirt branches.

The committee trust, that as the manufacturers show signs of lowering the price of labour, the men will assist those on strike, and "enrol themselves in the association. For further particulars inquire of the secretary. A general meeting of the branches will be held at the Barkby Arms, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock in the evening, when all are requested to attend. Signed, on behalf of the branches, John Squire, John Sarsons, Edward Muggleton, John Weston, John Brown, committee-Daniel Lucas, secretary. Committee Room, Barkby Arms, Leicester, November 17th.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED AT BUBNLEY, IN BEHALF John Ward, 4s. 41d. ; per John Gray, jun., 8s. ; per Geo. State were raised one-third, upon the plea of the high Hudson, 8s. 4d. : per John Gray, san, 1s. 6d.; per Parker price of provisions, and the necessaries of life, in conse-Tattersall, at Clitheroe, 2s. 9d.—Total, £4 2s. 7.

THE TANNERS of Edinburgh appeal to their English brethren to aid them in getting a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The Edinburgh tanners have enrolled themselves in union, and the tanners of Haddington and Musselburgh are about to join them. All communications to be addressed to James Gossert, 8, Lanston-street, Edinburgh,

NATIONAL TRADE'S UNION ASSOCIATION .- The usual for the poor man was paying 10s. per barrel more for his veekly meeting of the Central Committee of this beer than the rich man. Every gentleman, farmer, or body was held on Monday, at the office of the As- tradesman who could afford to buy mait and hops and sociation. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. T. S. Dun- brew himself, escaped a tax of 10s. per barrel which was combe, Esq., M. P., in the chair. A great number of letters were read, from various parts of the coun- man. (Shame.) It was contemplated to put this duty try, with reference to the business of the Associa- on malt, so that every one should pay alike. At this tion, and among others a letter containing the in- time I was introduced to Mr. Fox, being then a very con-Power-loom Weavers, Kimberley Miners, Barrhead the difficulties complained of might be got rid of. Mr. £104 from the Maidstone Papermakers, and £50 authorised to enter every private house in the kingdom. from the Needle-stampers of Redditch. In conse- But this was too bad even for the House of Commons, sequence of some misunderstanding between the me- and knowing that such a measure would affect them-

cussed. A report from the directors of the twin and returned loaded with disgrace. A second expedition tion have now at work horse-nail-makers, at Lye, The third expedition was that of General Whitelock, to Worcestershire, and silk glove-makers, at Duffield, near Derby, being parties who have struck, and ful affair that turned out. (Loud cries of hear, bear.) who, in the failure of mediation between them and so much for their naval and military fame. I will now their employers, have been put to reproductive em- go to another matter about which the Whigs always ployment, instead of being supported in idleness made a great stir, I mean Catholic Emancipation. from the funds of the Association, as is the case in They certainly did bring in a bill to relieve his Majesty's numerous details from official documents, which ordinary strikes. The directors of this Association Catholic subjects, at which, however, old George the Third was protected by the Legislature, and that in the sing a portion of the tramework-knitters of Notting- he would sanction such a measure, he would dismiss them ham, now on strike, to work in the same way. The from office. Now this was the unkindest cut of all-week's receipt of this "Monster Association" could (laughter)-they promised the King that if he would not be less than £300.

> CAPMAKING AND STARVATION, -On Monday an inby capmaking when she could get it to do. In Feb-ruary last she fell down and hurt one of her legs, causing a bad wound, from which she suffered most | severely. She did not apply to the parish surgeon death, and had lived very badly. The Coroner-Why They exposed this abuse, and the other abuse, and could not get an answer when I spoke to the deceased I got a light, and found her dead and cold. Some Graham, now first Lord of the Admiralty, brought up a

measures, the income tax, which was a tax of 5 per cent., been done. (Hear.) There was not a man in the afterwards increased to 10 per cent. on every man's in-House of Commons except myself who opposed this hope, and to exhort you to persevere. Let every indivi-the still standing there by hundreds, calm and steady, to come that amounted to £50 and upwards. I mytelf grant. (A voice, " they're a bad lot.") I argued that dual in the manufacturing districts make it an especial listen in that bot and crowded room. In reference to heard Tierney in this place in the House of Commons, Queen Caroline was allowed only £50,000, in paper object to do all that he can to promote the passing of the Mr. Akroyd's document, Mr. Oastler said the millowners, declare that "this tax was so inquisiterial and unjust money, and that £100,000, in gold was at least equal to Ten Hours' Bill in the next session. (Hear, hear.) I perhaps, thought the reduction to 11 hours would really that the people would be justified in taking up arms to £150,000 is paper, (Loud cries of hear, hear.) It was have already given notice, that early in the next session reduce wages ; he (Mr. Oastler) thought differently. resist it." (Hear, hear.) Well, at length the Whigs all of no use, however for the grant was voted. Well, I will introduce the bill, and I come here to obtain your His opinion was that if the hours were reduced, the came into office in 1806, and now observe their consistency then came the Princess Victoria; this little damsel had support. ("You shall have it.") I want every man, and political honesty. The first thing they did was to already been allowed £6,000 a year, but she was now pass a high eulogium on the character of Pitt, and put us about thirteen years of age, and it was necessary that our to the expense of a grand national monument. Not future Queen should learn to dance and sing, &c, Lord satisfied with this, they proposed that Pitt's debts, Althorp, therefore, came forward and proposed an amounting to £46,000, should be paid out of the taxes, addition to her former grant of £10,000 a year, m-king a as has been suggested, I am sorry to say, by the Chanfor being so clever and honest a man. (Laughter and total of £16,000 a year: more then treble the sum recheers.) They then brought in and passed a bill, which ceived by the President of the United States of America. cost the country £84, to enable Lord Grenville to hold (Hear, hear.) I exclaimed against this as monstrous. two offices in the Government at the same time, viz. First and in order to try the character of the house, I moved Lord of the Treasury at £6,000 a year, and an Auditor of that the grant be only £5,000 in addition. Sir Francis the Exchequer, at £4,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) Then Burdett got up, on that occasion, and declared that he came the consideration of the income tax about which believed the member for Preston was the only man in or they had complained so often. Pitt had raised this tax out of the house that would object to the grant;-(cries legislature to hold out to thousands of men an induce. from five to six and a quarter par cent., but the Whigs of oh ! oh !) --- which was followed up by the entreaties of several of the hon, members around me "not to take up had not been in office many weeks, ere they rose it to ten per cent. taking care to insert a clause in the Act, exempt time by dividing the house," "'twas a pity I should ing the King's private property, which then amounted push it to a division," and so forth. (Laughter.)

to about two millions, from the operation of the tax. I, however, was determined as a matter of principle to although it was levied upon the widow or orphan's £50 persist, and a division accordingly took place, when there OF THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUTS .- By Messrs. Crockbon per annum. (Shame, shame.) The next thing they did appeared 340 against me, and not a single man of them was to bring in a bill to raise the annual grants to all the who voted with me. (Loud cries of hear, and cheers.) Princes of the blood from twelve to eighteen thousand Thus then whilst the Princess Charlotte, who was the shares in the Employment Fund and the profits that Ruben Bland, 13s. 7d.; ditto from the Painters and a year, and those of the Princesses from six to ten thou- King's daughter, was allowed £15,000 a year in paper money, this little damsel has got £16,000 in gold. after this will say, that the Whigs are better than the Tories? But I think I hear some one of the Council Parker, 10d. ; per Robert Holgate, 1s. 8d.; per Thomas queuce of which they were not able to maintain their of the Birmingham Union say, Oh! but this Hunt is dignities forsooth. (Laughter.) There was at that time hired, and paid by the Tories, to come here and state no man in the House of Commons bold enough to ask these things. So that if a man takes the trouble to whether those increased salaries were not to come out of point out the hypocrisy and villany of the Whigs, or does the pockets of a people who had themselves to pay the his best to serve the cause of the working classes, he is same high price of provisions; and it also happened that at once to be denounced as an enemy to the people, and a friend to the tories. (Hear, hear.) Now I think no no reduction had ever been made in their salaries, although provision had come down one-half, (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) At this time there was a general cry for an equalization of the malt, hop, and beer duties, but I also say on the other hand, the Whigs are like

dexterous pick-pockets. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the Tories I know has been most infamous, they have brought the country in such a state, that no man knows, for a week together, what may happen. They are now, imposed on malt liquor when brewed for sale to the poor however, out of office, and let us now occupy our time in railing at those out, whilst we overlook the treacherous conduct of those who are in, and who pretend to be reformers of abuses. (Loud cheers.) Only let the Tories telligence of the formal accession of the. Clitheroe siderable farmer, and explained to him a plan by which again come into place, and attempt to continue the same system of misrule, and I will be one of the loudest in Block-Printers, Manchester Power-loom Weavers, For expressed himself so well pleased with it, that he my opposition to them ; but let any set of men, whether Oldham Cord-Gridders and Strippers, and Leeds said he would carry it into execution. In a short time Whig or Tory, bring forward measures for the benefit of frightened; they seem like men that have not good con- a commodity for him; on this principle a home trade Tailors. The contributions for the week amounted afterwards, however, to my great surprise, they brought the working classes, and they shall have my warmest sciences, and are doing wrong; and they know it is to a considerable sum, and included two items of in a bill on this subject, by which the exciseman was support. (Applause.) But I have yet to notice two or three other matters, relative to the conduct of these Whigs, since they have been in office. You will remember that in Castlereagh's time, there was a grant from tropolitan acting members of the Central Committee | selves, they refused to entertain it, and kicked it out. | Parliament of £300,000 to repair the beautiful Windsor and the Manchester District Committee as to the (Loud cries of hear, and laughter.) Another thing about Castle, which it was said had got delapidated, and that construction to be put on a vote of the Conference which the Whigs used to be very indignant when out of the King wished to reside there. It was objected to at as good a right to judge what is proper to be done as any of our existing capital was abstracted from home circulaheld in May last, by which a levy was made to assist office was Hanover. The connection of this country with the time, but upon a distinct and specific pledge being the building trades then on strike, it was resolved to Hanover, they said, they must be got rid of ; it was always given, that the sun should include all contingences, and is it that frighteus them ? Why, there is a gentleman in ral fund, excepting in the event of all members of the convene a meeting of all members of the Central injuring us in our wars. No sooner, however, did they that not a shilling more would be required, it was al. this town, Mr. Akreyd-I should have liked to meet him home community being well off, or kept in employment Committee, including its provincial members, for get into power, when Fox declared that Hanover ought lowed. Notwithstanding this solemn pledge, however, Tuesday fortnight. At the same meeting, the pro- to be as dear to us as Hampshire. (Laughter.) During various grants have been made year after year, until the cannot meet me when I come to Halifax. I should like priety of the Association petitioning Parliament in their administration they sent out three military and sum is swelled from £300,000 to £700,000. (Loud cries to discuss the question. (Cheers.) Mr. Akroyd says, in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill will be taken into con-naval expeditions, all of which failed. One was sent to of "hear, hear," "shame, shame," &c.) On every the letter he wrote to the Halifar Guardian, that the tions. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Oastler, having then urged sideration, and several other important matters dis- Constantinople, was defeated through bad management, occasion of these grants being made by the house, the spinners and the combers, and all classes of the operapresentation of a memorial to the Board of Trade, in Association for the employment of labour, gave the consisting of 8,000 men, was sent out to conquer Egypt, gance, "what a shame it is," (said they,) "to spend of frightening you, for all our experience gives the lie to information, that in addition to the boot and shoe after Napoleon Buonaparte had made an unsuccessful such enormous sums in the repair of a King's resishop established by the Association in London, the attempt with 30,000 men. Four thousand out of the dence." (Hear.) Of course, then say you, they have shall lose our foreign trade and our home trade. That passed. taken into consideration, Mr. G. Ferdinando, in the business of which is rapidly increasing, the Associa- eight thousand were killed, and four thousand came back. stopped the supplies to Windsor Castle. Oh! no; on is going a step further than any one I ever heard of. I the contrary, they had not been in office long, ere the suppose you will want clothing from somewhere, and if South America, and you all remember what a disgracehave also purchased frames for the purpose of set- was very much displeased, and declared that sooner than further grant, when only Mr. Hume, myself, and about transferred to them, and you have the ease for the rest (laughter)-they promised the King that if he would forgive them, and retain them in office, they would never mention the subject again as long as they lived. But the King had got tired of them, and kicked them out, no ! nor likely to be; the job will last just as long as the The arrangement vanishes into air; it would apply to great, that immigrants of this class are likely to amid the universal executions of the people. (Laughter | contractor can induce the Ministers to get grants of the introduction of corn, and they are all for Corn Law

quest was held on the body of Mary Ann Ryan, aged hind them, in the shape of a Bill, which was found by tion another littleaffair ;- There is a Society for propo- supply of corn, If we are to send out gold to purchase paid any attention to the nature of the extensive ceded, if they had local boards of trade, it was his forty-three. The body lay at a most miserable place of the source of the body lay at a most miserable place their successors in Mr. Grattau's office, making it an gating the Gospel in the Colonics, with one or two of the middle of which runs a ditch about two offence transportable for seven years, for any Irishman might have sufficient protection for their labour. (Hear, hear.) When they which is already sufficiently great to prevent any ap-

woman, and child above 13, to petition the Legislature not to delay the passing of the Tcn Hours' Bill next sesand I want you to exercise it. I do not want you to do cellor, of the exchequer, who now represents you, or ought to do so; I do not want you to have recourse to Mr. M. Philips, "Why don't they turn out for short matter of course receive only 10d. if the hours were retime? They can turn out for an advance of wages; why don't they turn out for short time? If they do they will obtain it." Nothing can be more false; and for a ment to do that which might lead to anarchy and con-Do not you take such advice. (Hear, hear.) I caution you against being led by any man that advises you to have recourse to violence in any way ; if you do that, you will lose your object; but if you will be peaceable and must be admitted that you cannot go from twelve hours in the arrangements which now exist, and, therefore, perhaps, it might be more wise, besides disarming members of the League who object,-and many of whom I have known to say, that when the Corn Laws were re-

and ten hours afterwards, it might be wise to adopt those terms in order to settle the question. I would rather have ten hours at once ; but this plan might be prudent, if we can thus meet those who are always ready to head honest reflecting man will accuse me of having any liking | the Minister and frighten him almost out of his wits, for the Tories, I say they are like a set of highwaymen ; and if we can compel the members of the League to perform their pledge. (Hear.) But I would not commence with eleven hours in this way, without your concurrence ; I come here to consult you and advise with you, and if you tell me you will not be satisfied with that, I will not be satisfied either. (Hear, hear.) With your concurrence, however, that is what I should propose -eleven hours at first, and ten in the spring of 1849, when the Corn Law repeal comes into complete operation ; would have not a blanket upon our beds."] Then they were that be agreeable to you, gentlemen ? ("Yes, yes, we robbed. (Hear, hear,) The theory of home and foreign will submilt to that.") What is it, after all, that is the trade was the following :- The proper employment of labugbear that frightens these mill-owners, these lords of the spinning-jenny and the loom ? They are very easily for another, and this other man should produce in return wrong to insist upon children of thirteen or fourteen mand of home produced commodities, and thus the conkeeping at work thirteen hours a day. It is contrary to sumption and enjoyment of the necessities and comforts the laws of nature and of God, and I am here to de- of life were secured to the labouring population of the nounce them for it. (Hear, hear.) I have a right to country. Foreign trade should be indulged in only for do it; there are not many that employ more than me and my partner, or work up more raw materials, and I have the necessary comfort of our own people ; by it a portion manufacturer in Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) But what tion, which could not be safely extracted from the genehere. (Hear, hear.) I wonder why these mill owners

Whigs, as usual, protested loudly against the extrava- | tives, will have one-sixth less wages; but that is by way

annual grant for Windsor Castle was made, and what you are not to make it for yourselves in England, whence think you was the amount? No less 1 assure you than is it to come? If the manufacturers in other countries £84,000 to go on with the repairs. On the motion being could send you all these things, would they let you have proposed, Mr. Hume and myself called for the papers, them for nothing? If they would, the sooner we by which we found there had been £750,000 granted already, for the repairs only; and £250,000 more for fur- slaves of Germans, the French, the Russians, and the niture. The house was divided on the question of this Americans for a long time; suppose the slavery was six others voted against it. (Hear, hear.) The very of your life. (Laughter.) But Mr. Akroyd does not same night another grant was proposed of £6,000 for seem to have considered the subject at all; for if we are furniture, for one of the rooms in the same castle, al- to be supplied from other countries with what we now though £250,000 had been already expended in furniture. | produce among ourselves, we must give something for it, ("Shame," and a voice "ls it finished now.") Finished, and where can we find property to hand over to them ? and the universal excertations of the proper (Zaughter contractor can induce the animetrie to get grants of Repeal, and letting us depend upon foreigners for the sure of distress increases in Ireland. Those who have

n their factories before the sun rose that morning were wages would be increased in amount, the reason why they were so low being that the men worked too long; but there being a doubt upon the subject, it was impersion. It has been said that you have 'a giant's strength,' | tinent, oruel, and dishonest, for the masters to require the workmen to bind themselves to the worst side of that doubt. If wages would fall the masters wanted no document to compel the men to the lower sum; the men could not prevent a fall. (Hear, hear.) As for saying that if "turn-outs." The question was asked, both by him and a man now got Is. for 12 hours' wages, he must as a duced to 10, that was disproved by the fact that there had been no such reduction in the case of children who now worked six hours where they used to work 16. (Hear, hear.) But it was shown by the "philosophers" themselves, in 1832, in their Penny Magazine, p. 47, that the fusion in the country is a thing almost unparalelled. fall of wages was produced by supernumerary hands competing for employment, and that a diminution of the number of hands ready for employment produced an equal effect in the opposite direction; and so long as factory labour was not made to agree with the number of persevere, the bill cannot be withheld from you, I hands that sought factory employment, it could never be believe, many months. (Cheers.) At the same time it said that a man received 12 or 10 hours' wages for 12 or 10 hours' work. While they were working 12 hours a at once to ten, without creating some little disturbance day, had they never found that there were supernumerary operatives ? (" Plenty.") Then, till the hours of work were reduced so as to bring those labourers into employment, the employed men might be sure of not getting full wages for their time; and if the reduction of hours to pealed they would vote a Ten Hours' Bill,-if I could 10 should have the effect of bringing in those supernuget eleven hours fixed, for two years from next February, meraries, wages would not, and could not, be reduced. (Hear, hear.) How dare the masters, then, say that a reduction of the hours of labour necessarily involved a reduction of the wages ? (Hear, hear.) But Mr. Akroyd, who was said to be a very good man, and of whom he must try to make a convert, thought we should loose our foreign trade. No one could make out how that could be if the wages were to be reduced. (Hear, hear.) But we had no right to have foreign trade-it was dishonest and unsound-until those at home were supplied. We talked about "our roaring foreign trade;" yes, we were giving three pieces where we used to give one; did they vear three pieces at home where they used to wear one ? ["No, nor one where we used to wear three;" "We bour was, that one man should produce a commodity that portion of our products which was not required for with good wages; the surplus of the general or national capital might then, and then only, be fairly applied to the purchase and for the enjoyment of foreign producthe working men to be united and persevere, sat down amidst much applause.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Oastler, Lord Ashley, Mr. Fielden, and other members of Parliament, was then

The meeting closed at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE IMMIGRATION OF IRISH PAUPERS has of late excited considerable attention in Lancashire. On particular days the roads leading from Liverpool to Manchester and other populous parts of the country, are covered with Irish families, consisting of men, women, and children, of ail ages, from the grandsire to the infant in arms. From the greatly increasing numbers in which these poor creatures are now arriving, there is reason to fear that they will, before long, produce a considerable effect both on wages and poor rates in the country. The facilities for getting across to England and Scotland are now so come in constantly-increasing numbers, as the pres-

#### THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17 .- The contest betwixt the manufacturers and woolcombers still continues without any material change from last week's report. The men continue firm and the masters obstinate, and it now remains to be seen whether the bellies of the men or the purses of the manufacturers can hold longest out. Thirteen weeks have now elapsed since they were turned from their work, and although they have suffered the extremes of want, not one has

committed to Bodmin gaol at hard labour, from are;" "These are the men we want," &c. (Laughter.) either gone in or talked of going. Lund's weavers three to five months, for plundering from the brig and mill hands remain out on behalf of the combers, Samaritan and her cago washed in by the sea, dur-and they appear equally as firm. The manufac- ing the late gales. civil list and pension list are at an end; and knowing

opinion that, with a duty of Loo per cenv., they down the middle of which runs a ditch about two offence transportable for seven years, for any finantian bishops at the field with a duty of Loo per cenv., they down the middle of which runs a ditch about two offence transportable for seven years, for any finantian bishops at the field with a duty of the bank of England, you feet wide. The room was so small the Jury could be found out of his own house between sun set and very few thousands a year, and induces the government have exhausted the coffers of the Bank of England, you parent increase of population in a country, in which use for the bank of England, you only enter it three at a time. Elizabeth Simmons, sun rise. (Shame.) I, who was such an admirer of to give them a subscription of £16,000 a year. (Loud perhaps, instead of being cooped up in factories, you try in Europe, must be aware that it consists of the only enter it consists of the only of the on be sold the room in which the body lay, for which be sure, very much disappointed and cut up by their this grant, and in 1829, Lord Althorp moved, and Lord might be spread out over the land, and make it produce kinds of emigrants—the emigrants of hope and the she paid Is. 6d. per week rent. She got her living short and inglorious career, and from that time to the Howick, who is the son of Earl Grey, seconded a motion, double what it does; and I do not think you would lose emigrants of despair. The class which emigrants present moment, I have always maintained that, so far as that the sum should be only £8,000 that year, and that much by that, for I say agriculture should be the base in from Ireland, not from sheer necessity, but from the the people go, there is no essential difference between the next year it should cease altogether. No sooker, all countries. [A voice: "They should be man and hope of improving its condition, consists principally Whig and Tory. (Loud cheers.) The Whigs were so however, did they come into power, than these very men wife."]-manufacture should be its handmaid; I say of small farmers possessed of some capital, say from however, did they come into power, than these very men white frame and the says Mr. Akroyd, they £20 to £100 each, who go to seek the means of imseverely. She did not apply to the parton suggest for assistance, but got a pennyworth of salve when she had the means. The deceased had no bed to lie upon, but used to sit on a bundle of rags and lay her to almost any length, in oppression and tyranizing over to almost any length, in oppression and tyranizing over the Whigs rallied sion when Lord Althorp moved the reduction of the bare to competition he ought most to comunpopular with the people after they left office, that they (Hear, hear.) Whilst a conversation was taking place work longer hours and for less wages abroad, and they proving tueir condition in Canada and the States; on the subject, I went to the library, and fetched the would drive us out of the market by their com- whilst the second class, the emigrants of despair, head on a box when she went to sleep. She had not had any work to do for four or five days before her death and had lived your bedr the geople placed confidence in them. grant. I returned, and made exactly the same motion have to do for four or five days before her death and had lived your bedr to competition the protecting which consists of the poorest of the poorest of the poorest of the poorest of the poor have to do for four or five days before her death and had lived your bedr to competition the protecting which to the protecting which the poor of the have to do for four or five days before her have to do for four or five days before her have to do for the protecting which is necesmade by his lordship in 1829, and yet not a single plain of is the home competition-(hear)-it is from the sary to bring them over to this country. For the de you not go into the house ? Witness-They won't in opposition to the Tories, that the people Whig voted with me. (Hear, hear.) Again ;- the Lord manutacturers in blaulots, and analysis is created such an opposition to the Tories, that the people began to think them good fellows after all. (Laughter.) Chancellor's salary is £14,000 per annum, and the retire and so on, trying to gain some advantage over one anocreated such an opposition to the Tories, that the ptople Whig voted with me. (Hear, hear.) Again ;- the Lord manufacturers in Bradford, and Leeds, and Manchester, last twenty years this class has been increasing, with would not admit me, I don't know why. About half past two on Monday morning I awoke, and as I amount of the Civil List, the Pension List, and other pro-Et,000 per annum, which the retrenching Whigs have the retrenching Whigs have foreign competition. Let me tell you what was said in quarter has been formed in London, Liverpool, Manfligate waste of the public money. In 1830, Sir James raised for my Lord Brougham, to £5,000, although 1833, before a committee of the House of Commons, by chester, Glasgow, Leeds, and most other large towns every body knows that £3,000 in gold now, is equal to Mr. W. Greg, who wrote a pamphlet in favour of a Ten in England and Scotland. discussion then took place among the Jury, and a statement to the flouse, showing the £600,000 a year of verdict of "Found dead, caused by starvation," was the taxes was distributed among the Privy Councillors. much more than the £4,000 in paper, received by the Hours' Bill, and then altered his opinion-though I be- ROBBERY. - Mdlle, Malvina Florentine de former Chancellors. (Hear, bear.) Had this been done lieve he said, not long ago, that if the Corn Law were re- Saumerez, the young French lady, who was appre-This exposure resounded throughout the country, and by the Tories, we need not have been surprised; but for pealed he would still advocate a Ten Hours' Bill. Re hended on an extraordinary charge of Robbing Mr.

WRECKING.-More than twenty persons have been every one was crying, "What excellent fellows these men who came into office expressly pledged to retrench- stated in 1833 that, in Manchester the average rate of Purkes, a ship-builder residing at Fareham, Hants, three to five months, for plundering from the brig [Well, at length, George the Fourth died, and the present | "away with them.")

(To be concluded in our next.)

consists of the poorest of the poor, who cannot live

ment, it is most atrocious. (Loud cheers, and clies of wages was about 10s. a-week, whereas in France it was of a cash box containing a large sum of sovereigns 55.8d.; and the hours of labour in France seventy-two and a cheque, was last week examined before Mir. to eighty-four; that in Switzerland the wages were Thresher, a magistrate at Farcham, and committed 48. 5d., the hours seventy-eight to eighty-four; in Aus- to Winchester gaol for trial at the quarter sessions. November 21. 1846.

# Foreign Mobements.

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

### I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYRON.

THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS

We lately stated that an occasional libellous para graph in the London daily journals, was all the provice which the press of this country, with the exception of the Northern Star, had taken of the Anti-ception of the Northern Star, had taken of the Anti-Rent Movement; but a movement of a still more important character has not met even with that notice. So far as we know, up to this time not a single English newspaper save the Northern Star has even noticed the existence of the American Agraeren northan Reformers. Thus, so far as our great "public instructors" are concerned, the people of this country have been left in total ignorance of a of this contract destined, in all probability, to give birth to results the most important, affecting the welfare and happiness of the human race.

Our newspapers expend many thousands of pounds annually in paying for foreign correspondence, and foreign expresses, often the bearers of no more important intelligence than some diplomatic juggle, or court intrigue. Entire columns furnished by "specal reporters," are devoted to the prosy rubbish of "free trade" and " protectionist" harangues ; often may be seen whole columns occupied with accounts of the inanities of royal, aristocratical, and fashionable life ; even the doings of murderers, ruffiians. and prize fighters, are reported at length; but a subject as important as was the question at issue between the Plebians and Patricians in the days of the GRACHII, is silently passed over-burked. The Oregon question, and the Spanish Marriages question, have claimed the pens of the editors of our daily and weekly journals for many menths; while the National Reform Movement in America has been utterly neglected, and but for this paper would be altogether mknown on this side of the Atlantic.

The editors of the daily journals, their correspondents, and compilers of foreign news, are well aware of the existence and progress of the new party in the States, but hating the new party, because that party aims at the destruction of class inequalities, our precious " public instructors " have recourse to " the conspiracy of silence," to prevent the very existence of the new party being known. The assassin journalists of this country know very well that if their columns faithfully reported the proceedings of the American Agrarians, the principles of that party would fly like wild-fire through this country, to the great danger of "our time honoured institutions;" therefore, our American friends are for the present burked. We say for the present, for in the event either of the American Reformers becoming so numerons as to legislate for their country, or, that social convulsions arise in consequence of the rich violently opposing the reforms demanded by the Agrarians, in either case the English press will then make up for past silence, by brutal and lying abuse of the men they can no longer burke. This always has been the case, this always will be the case, while aristocracies exist to pay for the vile rascality of literary hirelings.

It is only fair to observe that our English journalists are not one whit worse than their American comrogues. The great mass of American editors have never mentioned the English Chartists, but to scoff at and abuse them. Even their own countrymen. the American Reformers, are no better treated. Rescals in the United States impudently calling treaties of bondage with their oppressors, to pay a price themselves Republicans, dare to write such stuff as this:-

Not a syllable have -we written which justifies theinference that we are in favour of social equility, and op- begins to exist, that is, the soil of the State; it then lays "to classes of masters and servants." So far from our advocating or entertaining such ridiculous no- your description in all countries, now suffer. He who tions, we have ever ridiculed them as irreligious, danger- | receives more than would fall to his share by an equal ons and disorganizing. The Almighty himself instituted allotment, becomes, by that very act, and not by any a state of society in which such "classes" were recog- merit of his own, the rich man; he who receives less, or pized, and the Redeemer of mankind inculcated upon all a respect for such institutions.

"Secial equality" is, in our opinion, an utter impossibility; them I Raise for me, says the rich man, two bushels of better food than meagre soup, coarse bread, and Republic at the hazard of our lives, extended its limits, but, were it otherwise, we should oppose it as at war with wheat, and you shall have one. Make two fires for me, our tastes and feelings and one shall be yours. Prepare two garments for me, The above is wrote by a fellow named Webb, and one thall clothe you. Erect two dwellings, and one fuse provision of the common eating houses, which by men without merit, whose pernicious designs only tend editor of a paper called the New York Courier and shall protect you from the inclemency of the seasons, and is purchased by an old hag, a sort of chigonier to our degradation." Notwithstanding the eloquence of Enquirer, who by doing the dirty work of the ma- be to you a home. These, and such as these, are the for the stomach, who retails it out in small quan- Siccius, the law was again postponed, and shortly after mon cracy, is enabled to live like a lord, inhabit a terms, on which, only, it is possible for the poor to proprincely mansion, and have four servants to wait on vide for their wants. It is thus that the same wants are rible mess, which a respectable American dog would turn tisans of the people, was not well adapted to conciliate Of course he does not believe in "social equa-the allies and strong friends of the rich; it is thus also, "The only way," said Marat, "to make that, if things are now on their right basis, they are the that, if things are now on their right basis, they are the that, if things are now on their right basis, they are the that, if things are now on their right basis, they are the stantly witnessed in a country which maintains a useless needed, but in the end did themselves instice. The lity." enemies of the poor, since they will compel them to sell good sans culottes of the rich is to leave them nothemselves slaves to their oppressors. For he, in all thing to cover their ----." Marat's system of conversion would very soon bring Mr. Webb to his countries is a slave, who must work more for another senses, and speedily make " social equality" accord than that other must work for him. It does not matter how this state of things is brought with his "tastes and feelings." Although innumerable columns of the Northern about; whether the sword of victory hew down the Star have been devoted to the republication of the liberty of the captive, and thus compel him to labor for proceedings of the American Agrarians, neverthe- his conqueror; or whether the sword of want extort our consent, as it were, to a voluntary slavery, through a less a brief sketch of the principles, origin, and progress of the party may be useful. The sketch we denial to us of the materials of nature, which are the recently gave of the Anti-Renters, will make all fu- common and equal right of all, and are indispensable t ture reports of the proceedings of that party "plain our happiness and even existence. Nor, although your Committee have applied their rea sailing" to our readers; the sketch we now purpose soning to the condition of England, is it less applicable to giving will be equally useful as regards the the origin of property in this State. Whoever consults Agrarians. From time to time, some most appalling accounts its history, will find the first appropriatiou of its soil to have been as enormously unjust and unequal as it was in of the misery existing in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the Union, have appeared in England near 800 years ago. The ancestors of the Van Renssellaers, the De Lancys, the Schuylers, the Cuyiers, this paper. Miserable homes, low wages, trades the Cortlandts, the Stuyvesants, the Tenbrooks, the combinations, strikes, starvation, ignorance, drunk-Beckmans, the Living-tones, &c., &c., were those who enness prostitution, and the wide-spread commisengrossed a very great part of this State, to the almost sion of suicide alarmingly abound in those huge brick and morter babels, where knaves and fools, schemers entire exclusion of the remainder of the population and slaves, "most do congregate." If the above-And that your Committee may not seem to exaggerate samed results of the present system of civilization, they will state that the first named of these gentlement do not yet in New York and Philadelphia rival in received at the hands of the government more than three extent the like results so notorious in Liverpool and hundred thousand acres, of the best soil which the State Glasgow, they are already sufficiently enormous. afforded, being a tract of twenty-four miles long by The e evils are continually growing, and, unless twenty four miles broad; and of which Albany was and stayed by a social revolution, will continue to in- is the centre. crease and multiply, until the "model republic" be-At this time no practical means of r storing the comes as foul a spectacle of combined luxury and soil to the people had been proposed; an agitation misery, tyranny and slavery, as is this "great and was, however, got up against the sale of the public free" England. We have now before us copies of lands to speculators. In 1832, President Jackson in Young America of October 10th and 17th, containing a message to Congress, delivered the following opi most frightinl disclosures of the state of things'in nion on this question :---New York. As in this country women are specially To afford every American Citizen of enterprise, th We have not room to transfer to our opportunity of securing an INDEPENDENT FREEthe sufferers. columns the long list of cases showing the wretched HOLD, it seems to me, best to abandon the idea of wages of dress-makers, female tailors, shirt-makers, raising a future revenue out of the Public Lands. Surface reforms at this period much agitated the , enough that New York, as well as London, con tains hundreds-perhaps thosands-whose condition public mind; but the far-seeing portion of the working men kept their eyes fixed upon the land, and the Hood has described in words all too true. subject was brought under the consideration of a Work-work-work! great Convention of delegates from the Trades' Till the brain begins to swim, Unions, held in the City Hall, New York, in 1834 Work-work-work, From a report and resolutions adopted by that body Till the eyes are heavy and dim ! we give the following extracts:---Band and gusset, and seam, 'Resolved, That this Convention deprecate the sys Seam and gusset, and band, Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumb'd, tem now practised in the disposal of the Public Lands because of its violating the inherent rights of the citizen

While the public lands were yet comparatively free from the grasp of speculators, and while those hives of industry," the great cities, were not yet over-populated, "the system" was not much felt. If at that time, in the infancy of the Republic, the American people had set about using their political privileges for the correction of social wrongs, the value of the palitical organization established by the founders of the republic would have been seen, and Universal Suffrage would have been found every way adequate for the establishment of a system of social justice without any appeal to violent means. The

same power yet exists, but with these drawbacks, that the evils to be combatted have now attained a giant rowth, and the working masses, from their numbers and the enormous extent of country over which they are scattered, are difficult to move ; even the attempt to enlighten them through the medium of voice and press propaganda is an enterprise truly herculaneum. One of the most withering influences opposed to the cause of progress in the United States has been the folly of the working millions ranging themselves under the banner of "party," and struggling not for themselves but against each other, and for the triumph of factions who have differed in little but the name. Two great factions, until recently, divided the American public-the Whigs and Democrats,these answering to our Tories and Liberals, (i. e., Whigs and Sham-Radicals). In one respect only have the so-called Democrats shown themselves better than the Whigs, namely, in opposing the paper-money swindlers. During the presidency of lackson, some well-directed blows were struck at the bank-schemers; but excepting this good service, the 'Democrats" have but few claims upon the gratitude of the people; indeed of late that party has so far degenerated, that it is questionable if some sec. tions of the Whigs are not more democratic than the s-called Democrats. The Liberty party is the name assumed by the abolitionists who have heretofore made the emancipation of the black population their object, as it appears to have been their one idea. The Native Americans are a new party, aiming at placing the government and official situations entirely in the hands of native-born citizens, and, further, desiring to add to the present suffrage restrictions. These parties, but principally the two first, have notil recently appropriated the energies of

the "ins" and the "outs." The people have worked, shouted, and voted to return one set of place-hunters and public plunderers in lieu of another set, with no benefit to themselves, affording another proof of the great truth that " party is the madness of the many for the gain of the few."

Nothwithstanding all difficulties, for many years past a small but heroic band have struggled to bring before the American masses the causes of the deterioration of their condition, and the remedies for the evil. They have shown that the foundation and root of all other usurpations and monopolies is that monster wrong the usurpation and monopoly of the soil; and that the first step in the great social revolution demanded by justice, and the wants of the masses, must be the restoration to the people of their right to the land.

So far back as the year 1829, a meeting was held in the Military Hall, New York, when resolutions and an address were adopted by three thousand citi zens, from which we give the following extracts :---Your committee cannot forbear to say, that whereve government is organized upon such unjust and unequal principles as were established in England by William the Conqueror, and as have prevailed there ever since, that the Almighty, in vain for the poor, has made the water to gush from its fountain, vegetation to flourish on the surface of the earth, and created the treasures of the quarry and the mine, since, before any of these can be applied to the benefit of the poor, these latter must enter into for that which the Supreme created alike for all.

Your committee see that when government appropri and avaricious Shylocks of the country, is but a ates unequally, the only property which it has, when it the foundation of oppression such as you, and men of cone at all, the poor man. If now the latter require food, fire, clothing, or dwelling, how is he to obtain

### Foreign and Colonial Antelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The price of bread at Paris was, on Friday, advanced to forty-six centimes the killogram. In Normandy formidable bands of peasantry are scouring the country by night, and threaten the inhabitants who r fuse to assist them. At St. Valery and Beauvais armed mendicants, some of the women dressed in men's clothing, were extorting alms. The Duke de Bordeaux has addressed a letter to the Marquis de Pastoret, authorising the latter to open charitable establishments for labour at Chambord and the neighbourhood. The National draws a gloomy picture of the state of the country, it says :--France, which has lately experienced such cruel calamities, sees this unfortunate year draw slowly to its close in the midst of a financial crisis which reacts upon commerce and manufactures. For some weeks past affairs are embarrassed, money appears to the keys of the city, the symbol of taking possession be withdrawn from circulation, credit is restrained and diminished, all the securities quoted at the Stock Exchange are undergoing a progressive depreciation, and the Bank of France perceives its coffers diminishing in an alarming degree, and it is contemplated to raise the rate of discount, and at the same time to diminish the period at which commercial bills are at present discounted. All those causes united have profoundly affected public credit. and it is precisely at this moment that the railroad companies come forward and call on the shareholders for 100,000,000. What can we think of a Government so improvident as to abandon to the egotism of private interes on action so influential on the affairs of the country?

Forty-seven Spanish Carlist refugees were arrested by the French authorities, on the 11th instant. at arrested on the same day at Narbonne.

## OF THE PEOPLE.

The following is from the pen of an American residing in Paris :-

To be an elector, it is requisite that a citizen pay direct property tax of two hundred francs, or forty dol- | for an attack, took to their boats, in great confusion. lars per annum. To be a deputy, the payment of a tax of on the appearance of the Americans. Nauvoo is five hundred francs, or one hundred dollars, is necs. still in trouble. The Mormons have all left, except of five millions, and only seventeen thousand in Paris, with a population of nearly a million and a quarter: When it is considered that the government holds at its disposal a greater number of lucrative offices than the entire electoral body is composed of persons, one may easily imagine the little chance that a Chamber of Deputies can ever be chosen in opposition to "the powers that be," or possessing the spirit of independent freemen. Every means is taken to keep down the number of voters to the smallest possible limit, and so far is this carried. that taxes were reduced upon certain descriptions of property previous to the late election, for the sole purpose of depriving men of their votes. And this sort of con- chiefs had made overtures of peace. temptible financial gerrymandering was not without its effect, for the person who formerly voted upon the payment of a forty dollar tax upon having it reduced to thirty-eight dollars, lost his privilege. A gentleman informed me that twenty individuals among his acquint. ance lost their votes by this single operation. But the restriction of the elective franchise, and the corruption so easily practised upon a body of voters em bracing in its ranks all the grasping capitalists

ridden France. The taxes are enormous, particularly

and reminds the Romans of their former municipal cowardice had abandoned their generous defenders, re- not get employment, recommendations being given by franchises, is more political than religious. The covered from their terror, and more violently hated their the larger farmers to get rid of those characters who Diario di Roma published on that day the nominaiion tyrants, who had made them tremble. The rostrum, of three committees, composed of prelater and lay- and the Campus Martius, which until the murder of the distress, when we are told the labourers have not wheremen. The first, including the most distinguished Gracchii, had never witnessed bloodshed, were them. magistrates and lawyers in the country, is charged selves inundated with gore, and Rome became a slaughter with the reform of the code of criminal and civil house. It must be seen with what readiness the people only the gunmakers, but the hardware shops in this town, jurisprudence. The two others, composed of Roman reduced to despair would deliver themselves to the first princes and men possessing great influence by their 'one of their rank, who dared to lift the standard of re. fortune and talent, are to devise a plan of amelio- | volt. or the first patrician who would take them under rating the municipal system and repressing vagrancy, one of the greatest curses of Italy. In the morning, moreover, an edict was published relative to railroads. All those measures were received with unanimous satisfaction by the population which congregat d in multitudes at the foot of the capitol, under the triumphal arch of the forum, along the ruins of the Coliseum, and in all the streets and squares through which the cortege of the Sovereign Pontiff was to pass. The Pope was everywhere cheered with the loudest acclamations. On reaching the whom the people favoured. According to its maxim, gate of St. John of Lateran, the oldest church in the friend of the people was the enemy of the state. It was Rome, the Pope was presented by the Senator with of the sovereignty. He then entered the Lodge of another yoke than its own, but its restless and cruel St. John of Lateran and bestowed his benediction on pride accelerated its own fall instead of retarding it. the people, who received it with the utmost piety

and an enthusiasm impossible to describe. POLAND.

A letter from the frontiers of Gallicia, of November 9, announces the annihilation of the last remnant of Polish nationality. The "protecting" Powers having resolved to make an end of the independence of the republic of Cracow, and to sanction its incorporation with the Austrian dominions. The Augs butg Gazette confirms the intelligence.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Liverrbanya, in the district of Prades. On the 7th, the little news from Mexico. The principal priests in the city of Mexico have raised five hundred thousand dollars, and paid it over to the Government an equal amount within the next fifteen days, besides

> most infamous. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have come to hand trom the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th of September, and from the Eastern Province to the 10th of September. The almost as succesfully as ever, having driven off immense flocks of sheep, and a large number of cattle. The English troops having penetrated some distance into the Kaffir country the respective commanders were attempting to draw a sort of cordon around their slippery foes, and it is said that some of the

# THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

### " For me, for thee, for all !" CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN COMMONWEALTH.

(Concluded from our last number.) A plebeian named L. Siccus Dentatus spoke therein

small portion of the evils that press upon king- favour of the people with the eloquence of facts. He showed that he had been in military service forty years. those upon the necessaries of life, and press with ter- During this time he had been present in one hundred rific weight upon the labouring poor. Not a particle of and twenty-one battles. He enumerated the wounds food can enter the city of Paris without first paying a which he had received, and the honourable distinction heavy tax in the shape of what is called an "atroi duty," with which he had been charged, "If it were not known and the consequence is, that meat bears such an exhor- at Rome," said he, "what my fortune is, would it not bitant price that the poor seldom eat it from one year's be believed that it is proportionable to my protracted | employed on the public works, he was stopped by an end to the other. They labour hard and long, with no toils ! My companions, and myself, have defended the a depository where is carried in large bags, the re- the smallest portion, and which are unlawfully possessed titles to starving wretches, who eagerly devour the hor- he was assassinated ! This plan of getting rid of parstanding army of three hundred and fifty thousand men, of the Decemvirs ought to have startled the senate. This at an annual expenditure of seventy millions of dollars, body saw its despotism destroying itself, day by day. It and whose government expends millions more, in re- saw that each new injustice impaired its authority. It pairing and adorning every old relic of despotism and was on the point of losing the right of decreeing the superstion, that time and revolutionary vengeance have triumph which it had refused to two consuls who were ot quite succeeded in crumbling into dust. It is fortu- friends of the people—but its arrogance was incorrigible. nate that the Bastile was totally demolished, or I am | To subdue this arrogance the people employed a violent convinced that the government would, ere this, have remedy.\* They demanded that the Patricians should be allowed to intermarry with the plebian order, and that plebeans, who were worthy should be admitted to the consulship. The senate was shocked at these demandsmost stupid looking set they are. The Parisian Con- | declared, at first, that they would proceed to the last extremities sooner than consent to them. Yet they finally consented, and allowed everything to be shared between them and the people except usea'th. This proves that they ware more influenced by avarice than pride. But of some four thousand troops, chosen from the ranks of to flatter the people for a moment, was not to the regular army, and whose especial business it is "to remove their sufferings, the two causes of which. Usurv keep the people in or'er." One thing is evident, that and Poverty, did not cease to afflict them. They again demanded a division of the LANDS OF THE REPUBLIC. Caof a popular revolution, he does not mean to lose it by millus opposed himself to this and was banished as Coriothe same means, if it is possible to prevent it. Every lanus had been. His exile allowed the Gauls an opportunity where you go you may meet soldiers, and they swarm to lay Rome in ashes. These troubles deprived the state about every place of public resort, as if danger was con- of its best support-of those valiant and bold men whe stantly to be apprehended to the throne of his " Most | being too independent to serve one party (the senate) often became the scapegoats and victims of the other (the people). It was thus that Manlius was destroyed of Rome after the fall of Carthage, and Numantia-the boundless luxury, which the grandees displayed in their not a particle of political liberty. Neither is there any free- palaces, their gardens, and at their tables. rendered the oppression under which the people groaned, more inpartment of business is fettered by the most ridiculous tolerable. To remove some of the most odious fea. government regulations. - A man cannot mine upon his | tures of this monstrous inequality the tribune Tiberius own land, for mining is a government monopoly, and Gracchus attempted to renew the law for the division letter of the Lord-Lieutenant, the peasantry of Clare even the poor peasants upon the sea coast cannot filter a of the public lands. Motives of revenge have been attrilittle of the oce n water through a rag, to supply one of buted to this tribune, who is, at the same time, acknow. the prime necessaries of life, because salt is a government ledged to have been one of the most virtuous of men, but monopoly. But I must stop, for the subject is prolific, it will soon be seen whether he was moved by this passion. By the law of consul Cassius, no citizen could they had been ordered in consequence of an apprehended possibly hold more than 500 arpents of the PUBLIC lands. | meeting of the peasantry, together with the company of Gracchus demanded that this law should be put in exe- the 73d Regiment at present stationed here, and a numflict had taken place on the 7th between a body of rich, considered as citizens, but Gracchus, to give more ped for Limerick. This military escort was deemed placed on the bench next to Mr. O'Connell. troops and the insurgents near Cintra. The firing authority to his proposed law, had the precastion to promen in the Republic-such as Aggripius Clodius, his father-in-law, Mutius Scavelo the lawyer, the sovereign by Mr. Russell, of Limerick, that he sends much more Pontiff Crossus-persons who were revered at Rome. He | meal and flour to this town than the corn he takes from did more, and without availing himself of the influence it would produce; and as Mr. Russell refuses to send in of their suffrages, he observed in his edict a spirit of gen tleness and moderation which ought to have appeased the rich, if avarice ever could be appeased. He announ. ced that those who had contravened the laws should not to restore the revenue, which they had drawn from the persevere in their lawless conduct; so much so, indeed, fact he confined himself merely to a demand, in the name of the people, that justice should be done them for the future : leaving to those who held the public lands, the with the backs of their swords, in order to force them they could not hold consistent with the terms of the law. But nothing could satisfy the avidity of the rich. They unchained (dechianerent) themselves against Gracchustreated him as a seditious person, and a disturber o their peace, which they termed the "public peace." was then that he delivered that celebrated address of which I shall quote some extracts. "The most ferocious beasts," said he, " have their couches, and their dens whilst men, who are soldiers and Roman citizens, are compelled to wander to and fro, with their wives and children, without finding a resting place. Is it right that division of the 85th Regiment was passing through the such a number of valiant men should combat with unnumbered perils and fatigues, for the luxury, the wealth, the gewgaws of their fellow citizens! How can the generals who command them-Low can they say, that they'll lead them on, to fight for their domestic altars, and the tombs of their fathers, since not a single one of them has a house, a domestic altar, nor even owns the soil where his father had the right of sepulture ! They term you," said he, addressing the people, "the owners of the soil : what owners You do not possess the smallest portion which you can go on, he replied that he did not care for any of them, or use, or on which you would, even, be allowed to erect a the Doctor either-Those who heard this grew furious, hue, or on which you would, even, be allowed to erect a hut still this, while others, without fatigue, and without and but for the interference of Dr. Kidd would have torn to pay-We hear daily of public meetings and the deliber

his protection. Hence so many civil wars, which were district" (vide Treasury minute), are weekly buying guns kin led, as if from the ashes of these men, until the senate and the people wore the same yoke. It has been said that the Roman people were not worthy of freedom but it is plain that the senate was unworthy to rele them. Its pride, which cast it down, followed it in its degradation, and, after having shaken the foundation, of the republic, finished the work of its ruin. In proportion as the senate became more odious to the people it became more eager to persecute those of its own order not without reason, that the senate distrusted powerful coming more abundant, and, greatly to the satisfacand popular men. It compelled the people to desire

IRELAND.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY. DESTITUTION IN GALWAY .- The Rev. F. Kenny

parish priest of Spendal, county of Galway, make the following statement in a letter to the Freeman' Journal :-A poor man of the name of Thomas Mollone, who had

been working on the new line of road from Costello hav The British and North American Royal Mail to Oughterard, was, on his way home from work on Fri day evening last, so exhausted from the effects of hunger pool from Boston, on Sunday last. There is but and fatigue that he laid down and died within eighty perches of his cabin. After a long search on the follow "gendarmerie" of Cariapone were in pursuit of delegated to represent the Mexican priesthood, have ing morning, he was found a lifeless corpse beside a rick ano her hand, most of whom had already crossed the consented to raise two millions of dollars towards of turf on the top of a mountain above his house. I have Coursan Bridge. Eight had been seized. Twenty- defraying the expenses of the war, by mortgaging inquired most minutely into the circumstances of his seven more refugees, including several officers, were their estates and other property. The merchants death, and from what has been told me regarding it, my firm conviction is that he has fallen a victim to the causes already assigned. He was working for the last four weeks the American people. It has been the old game of THE MONEY-MONGERS DESPOTISM .- CONDITION for the purpose of carrying on the war, and promised on the abova-named road, striving to earn a miserable subsistence for himself, wife, and ix helpless children agreeing to keep up a contribution of the same to accomplish which, he should each morning walk a disamount once every month. The Americans had tance of six Irish miles, through a wet pathless mountain. captured the brig of war, Malek Adhel. The officers and the same dreary journey back in the evening, after and crew on board the brig being totally unprepared carrying dripping sand on his back during the day, with have been obtained, under the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. only one meal, and that same a scanty one. I have stated 107. But the following conditions must be complied that he was labouring for the last four weeks on this with :- The loans are to be made on the baronies on the road-aye, and in cold, and wet, and hunger; and yet, sary. There are but two hundred thousand voters in a tew who are too sick and feeble. The city is under cruel to relate, he had not received one penny of wages for France, although the number of male adults is upwards the sway of a lawless set of rioters, whose conduct is these four weeks' work up to the moment of his death. through which the railway is to pass, or must give secu-He had neither cow, nor calf, nor sheep, nor lamb, nor any means of subsistence for himself and family, but his daily labour, which he was enabled to perform through the charity of his compassionate neighbours, who lent him a few stones of oats, which his poor wife ground with Kaffirs were robbing as actively, and, we fear too, a hand-quern into meal. On the morning of his death, his wife requested of him to take a little crust of bread with him, which, as she said, might keep the life in him extent. till he returned. But the tender-hearted father, who felt more for the wants of his little children than his own, refused the bread, saying, "Give it to them little ones, I

can do without it better than they." PLUNDER OF FLOUR .-- On Monday night between nine and ten o'clock, as Thomas Byrne was bringing two dravs loaded with flour, the property of Mr. Kennedy, of Trim, to Dublin, he was attacked by upwards of forty men at the Cross Keys, seven miles from Trim, who feloniously stole five sacks of flour, which they carefully emptied into sacks and bags of their own, and having impartially divided the contents between them, they departed, and permitted Byrne to resume his journey. - Cork Examiner. PARSONSTOWN, Nov. 12 .- This county still con-

tinues in a disturbed state, and outrage is becoming more frequent every day. If matters progress as they are doing, neither life nor property will be sccure. In the middle of the noon-day another outrage has been perpetrated on the public road, by an armed party. As Mr. Richard Woods was this day proceeding on a car towards Borrisokane, to pay the men armed party, about five miles from this town. One of the fellows seized the horse, while the others laced the driver on his fac threatening him instant death if he moved. They then dragged Mr. Woods off the car, and searched his pockets, carrying off all the money they could find, which fortunately consisted of half notes only, Mr. Woods having used the precaution of sending the first halves by yesterday evening's post. They then fired a shot or two, and gave him some severe blows on the head and face. He was conveyed to town a few minutes since, but his wounds are not considered of a dangerous nature. EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.-The following ex. tract of a letter from the west of the county of Limerick suggests some rather unpleasant reflections respecting the practicability of the Board of Works being enabled to find employment, even at the present enormous cost to the country, sufficiently permanent to overcome the threatened perils of the present winter :---There are in this barony nearly 4.000 men at work, and the payments amount to about £800 a week. How this system is to be carried on. I do not see, for even already the engineer is beginning to experience great difficulty in finding work for the immense numbers he has employed. It may go on for a few months, say two or three. but the idea of keeping up working at roads, new or old, for the time that will inevitably be required is preposterous. They speak of calling a new sessions here for reproductive works, but the gentry in the country are not in a position to burden themselves individually with the sums which would be necessarily made chargeable on their properties in that way. There is not a labourer employed in the county, except on public works; and there is every prospect of the lands remaining untilled and unsown for next year. The labourers can earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day at task-work, and from the number employed there ought and, in the sequel, the Gracchi. The excessive opulence to be no one in want in this barony. But, unfortunately, the relief committees put many persons on their lists who are not in absolute need of it: and the consequence is, that there are many families entirely without work, while others are saving money to a considerable extent.

are most troublesome. In the midst of all this apparent withal to purchase sustenance, the sale of firearms of all descriptions has increased to an alarming extent ; not are driving a brisk trade in the commonest description of guns and pistols. Farmers' boys, who are now working on the roads at " 2d, less than the average wages of the at £15s. each, and pistols at 10s. I have known, within the last few days, a labouring man to make a purchase of four guns; in fact, the entire population is now armed, and we may expect a winter of robbery and violence,

DUBLIN, Nov. 15 .- There is but little intelligence of any interest to be gleaned from the few provincial napers which reached this day. The scant information they furnish is, however, upon the whole satisfactory, as evidencing the gradual subsistence of the panic. Corn and provisions of all kinds are besion of all parties, save one, the speculators and hoarders are likely to be the sufferers in the combination to uphold the market prices of food beyond their natural level.

The public works are progressing so rapidly, that new presentment sessions must speedily be held to afford other means of employment ; and the gentry. becoming alarmed at the heavy taxation, are exerting themselves very strenuously to make arrangements for drainage and other productive works, on such a scale as to absorb all the destitute persons reauiring employment.

Still there are some very painful reports of destitution ; and, even in this severe season, emigration is in progress from some western ports. Those who have the means of paying their passage across the Atlantic, prefer even a winter voyage to the prospect of remaining in their native country at such a period of unprecedented distress.

THE PUBLIC WORKS .--- It appears by the latest rearns, that the persons employed under the Board of Works now amount to 150,000, and that they are distributed amongst one hundred and fifty different localities.

IRISH RAILWAYS .- The Anglo Celt, a Cavan paper, contains the following :----

We have received an important Treasury memorandum o the effect, that the Treasury will, on the recommendation of the Board of Works, sanction loans for the earth works (only) of railways, for which Acts of Parliament security of their presentments, and not to the company. The company must be in actual possession of the land rity that they will be so before the works begin. The company must give security to the barony for the halfyearly repayment of the advances, with interest. No work to be presented for which cannot be completed by August next.

These conditions are considered so stringent that it is probable that they will not be complied with to any great

STATE OF THE REPEAL FUND .- Some very instructive revelations respecting the state of the Repeal exchequer have made their way into the Evening Mail. They are substantially correct, and being so, are especially recommended to the perusal of the impertinent clamourers for a publication "of the disbursements of the enormous sums of money swallowed up between the years 1843 and 1846 :---

At the meeting of the finance committee of the Repeal Association on Wednesday last, the sum of £200, being the subscription of the association to the monument intended to be erected to the late Mr. Thomas Daviswas submitted for final auditing, in order to its discharge.

Mr. Steele, head pacificator, &c., opposed its payment, The Young Ireland party (thought this immaculate patrio:) had disentitled the memory . f their appostle to any lestimony of esteem from a great moral force party such as that association.

The Liberator (after some altercation on both sides), rose and made the following remarkable observations, which we will not venture to comment upon, as commentary would be in the last degree impertinent:-----

The Liberator .--- I disagree with my beloved friend, Steele, in suggesting political considerations on a ques ion of this kind. It is purely financial, and so treated, and, for that reason alone, I suggest with very great humility that its consideration be postponed for a few days, until my accounts, as the trustee and tressurer of the association, be wound up. They are very nearly completed, and although I cannot speak with certainty, as to one hundred or two, still I have no doubt that I shall be able to satisfy you that the Repeal Association is in my debt to the extent of £600 to £700 on a general balance. I think, under such circumstances. ou ought to be just before you are generous.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

As well as the weary hand. The editor of Young America relates the fol

lowing instance of " City life :"--"We have a painful circumstance to relate, which will throw a gl-am of light upon some of the snares

which are set for young and friendless females who are driven by want to the city, or allured thisher from the paternal roof by the vain prospect of bettering their conlition. An innocent young girl left the roof of her poor and humble parents in the town of ----, Pairfield county, Conn., last April, and came to the city to seek employment. As is customary, the girl applied to an intelligence office-which office was in the service of prostitute houses. She was artless in her manners, comely in ber appearence, graceful in form, and beautiful in feature; a rare prize for these emissaries of crime. She was immediately engaged at large wages, and sent as a servant into an assignation house at No. 1, Bensonstreet. Six weeks after this, she was found in the lic lands were left open to actual settlers." streets, at near midnight, weeping bitterly an outcast, disgraced, ruined, lost. This is but an intriots, yet nothing of moment appears to have furstance of a multitude of similar cases. Hundred: of ther transpired until the year 1837, when, at a very Poor, defenceless females are by our oppressive sytem of large meeting held in the park, New York, resolu-Wages slavery compelled to give up in despair, and hide themselves from the tender mercies of a Christian city in give the following extracts :--foul dens of shame."

But enough ; the evil of the many's degradation and misery in the cities of "free America," is "as notorous as the sun at noon-day." To what cause must the evil be ascribed ?

In answer to this question, volumes might be written, and should be to do justice to the subject, but we must answer it in a few words. The cause these social evils is the existence of social inequality in spite of the nominal political equality acknowledged by the political institutions of the States. The revolution of '76 was only a half re-

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repaired it, as a safe asylum for those of its subjects guilty of political offences. The garrison of Paris consists of fifty thousand men, all from the provinces, and a

scripts are sent to Algiers, or as far as possible. The reason is obvious, they would not fire upon the people. There are also about eighteen hundred policemen constantly parading the streets, and a "municipal guard' though Louis Philippe obtained his throne in consequence Gracious Majesty." Personal rights are not protected in France. A person may be arrested by the police, thrown into prison, and detained perhaps a year without being brought to trial, or informed of the nature of the com plaints against him. There is plenty of sociat license, but

dem of trade, either foreign or domestic, but every de-

and I shall weary your patience. PORTUGAL.

### THE INSURRECTION.

Letters from Lisbon of the 10th, state that a conlasted for some hours. - A number were killed on both sides. The column of troops first saw the insurgents about a mile this side of Cintra, in quintas or gardens that commanded the road. The Com-

mander attempted to dislodge them by discharging seeing that the whole of the unseated lands belong unto some grape-shot from a field-piece. Not succeeding. the people, and should not be disposed of to the prejuhe attacked the position with his infantry. The lice of any class of society, each and every citizen havpeople retreated after a slight resistance. A furious ing a just claim to an equitable portion thereof, a locatempe-t, accompanied with lightning and thunder, tion upon which being the olny just title thereunto.

prevented the troops from brisk pursuit. The "Resolved, That this Convention would the more troops continued their march to San Pedro, a village especially reprobate the sale of the public lands, because on the steep hill that must be descended to reach the of its injurious tendency as it affects the interests and invillage of Cintra. Here the people awaited their dependence of the labouring classes, inasmuch as it deapproach in a naturally strong position, to which bars them from the occupation of any portion of the they had added some defences. The people at this same, unless provided with an amount of capital which point were about four hundred and fifty. One hunthe greater portion of them, who would avail themselves dred and fifty were regularly armed. The rest had of this aid to arrive at personal independence, cannot fowling pieces and swords ; the infantry were ordered hope to attain, owing the many encroachments made forward. They carried the position, but not until upon them through the reduction in the wages of labour they lost one man killed, and five wounded. It consequent upon its surplus quantity in the market. seems a very small number for the time that the which surplus would be drained off, and a demand for firing lasted, five hours and a half. The people skirthe produce of mechanical labour increased, if these pubmished as they retreated up the motntain, and were Although the question was kept alive by a few pa

pursued by the troops. They ultimately dispersed in various directions. The Municipal Cavalry charged a part of the people down the steep hill through Cintra, and on to the Marquis of Marialva' palace. The exact number lost by the people in tions. &c., were unanimously adopted, from which we killed and wounded is not known. No mention is made of prisoners. It is told by persons who came "The practice of reserving the PUBLIC LANDS for from Cintra, that the people desisted from firing only

the benefit of SPECULATORS and WILD BEASTS, when their ammunition was exhausted. The progress of the army that left Lisbon, under while thousands of God's children have not where to lay Saldanha, was slow. Conde das Antas was at their heads ; and the practice of "stripping every poor Batalha. The leaders of the insurgents are determan's child of his natural, inalienable right to a share mined to fight obstinately, The Conde das Antas, of the bounties of our common Father," that he may be compelled to wear out a shortened and degraded exison receiving the account that the Queen had taken his title and honours, appeared before the troops and people, and said that he stood amongst them as a private individual, but even so was resolved to carry tence in the service of sloth and luxury, are subjects that should at this time be considered with serious attention and acted upon with deliberate caution by our whole them to victory, and that he would lose his life in \* "Resolved. That the PUBLIC DOMAIN should be the cause of liberty. The enthusiasm of the soldiers

FOOD RIOTS .- Notwithstanding the admonitory continue their lawless proceedings with unabated vigour.

On Tuesday last a troop of the 8th Hussars, who had arrived in this town on Saturday, from Tulla, whither cution. The cause of the people was that of justice, of ber of constabulary, escorted a few loads of corn from humanity, and of the country. It was even that of the this town to the village of Clare, in order to have it shipcure the approval of the most enlightened and upright been manifested by the people around that village to the obeisance, and humbly kissed his hand !! shipment of grain : although they have been informed meal and flour at present in consequence of their imped ing the course of his trade, the evil effects of their illjudged policy must fall on the people themselves. Notwithstanding that they have been reasoned with on the only be unpunished, but that they should not be obliged | subject, we regret to find that they still seem disposed to | to Mr. O'Connell and his peace-acting principles. land, during their possession of it. He added, that what that even the presence of this military force did not deter as essentially " infidel," and denounced the Young ever the law might retrench from their possession should the mob from rushing upon the carts laden with grain, Irelanders with great emphasis. be reimbursed to them out of the public treasury; in and endeavouring to stop their progress. Captain Leyne read the Riot Act, after which the police found it necessary to strike some of the most determined of the mob | Elphin, which were given accordingly. peaceable possession during their lifetimes, of all which | from the cars; this was at last accomplished, and the | from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and loads of grain allowed to make their way to the quay, eighty-two of his clergy. (More cheering.) when it was discovored that there was no boats to receive it, and they were consequently obliged to convey it back you a secret, and there's enough of you there' to again to this town .- Ennis Paper.

The Limerick Examiner has an account of an outrage of a similar character :----

On Wednesday morning a crowd of people, numbering about 500, collected at Clonrala, to stop Mr. Deniston's meal car on its way to Limerick ; at this time the grand village, and the bugle had sounded a halt, yet notwith standing so mighty a show of military power, the peoplactually drove the meal back through the ranks of the soldiers. Dr. Kidd interferred and addressed the people, who as soon as they could hear him cried out unanimously that they would do whatever he desired them ; of course the Doctor advised them to let the corn go on which they immediately complied with, Mr. Deniston's man in charge of the car was very violent, and being told by several that he might thank Dr. Kidd that he was le

The finance committee have adjourned sine die. ANOTHER JOURNEY TO DARRYNANE. - According to the present arrangement, Mr. O'Connell-by the

advice of his medical advisers, it is said-will leave Dublin for Darrynane in the course of ten days or a fortnight-further abstinence from political excitement being deemed indispensable in the present state of the honourable and learned gentleman's health. No time can be fixed for his probable return to town.

Further reductions take place from this date in the staff of Conciliation Hall, the services of several clerks being no longer deemed necessary. What else could be expected when the Association is indebted to Mr. O'Connell to the tune of "say" £600. :

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- At the usual weekly meeting of this body, on Monday last, Mr. O'Connell entered into a long defence of himself as a landlord, against a certain false and libellous paragraph which and appeared in the Times newspaper, copied, he believed, from the Cork Examiner and Dublin Pucket, in which his tenantry at Cahirciveen were represented as in a state at once of starvation and mutiny. This, he (Mr. O'Connell) altogether denied . it was utterly untrue. The learned gentleman then entered into a long add boastful detail of his numerous generous and charitable acts towards his dependants. He had expended between three and four hundred pounds within the last fortnight, in contributing to the relief of his Cahirciveen tenants ; and he expected to be able to carry them all over the pending difficulties without any great sacrifices.

Mr. STEELE made a long oration directed entirely against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Young Ireland party. He now questioned Mr. O'Brien's descent from Boirhome. Mr. O'Connell was, in his view, the Newton of political science. George the Fourth was a "royal reptile."

At this period of the proceedings, the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, entered the Hall, and was loudly cheered. He was

AMERICAN MONEY.

Mr. O'CONNELL announced subscriptions from America, the chief of which was one of £200 from the repealers of Boston. (Great cheering.) The Right Rev. Dr. BROWNE was deputed, he

said, by a preponderating majority of the Catholic prelates and of the priesthood generally, to express his and their unaltered and unalterable attachment The Doctor covertly attacked the Nation newspaper

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. O'Connell proposed three vast "hurrahs" for the Bishop of

Mr. CURTIS, barrister, announced a sum of £83 Mr. O'Connell (to the upper galleries)-I will tell

keep it-"I do not care twopence for the Young Irelanders," (Laughter.)

After some more of the same wretched stuff, the rent for the week was announced to be £372 3s. 2d. including, of course, the £200 from America, and the proceedings terminated.

County ARMAGH .- The Rev. John M'Causland, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Armagh Guardian, states that on going up to his church (Killilea) on Sunday morning, he found the following notice posted on one of the pillars of the churchyard gate. He expresses his belief that the document did not emanate from any of the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood :---

ATTEND TO THIS.

"Fellow Countrymen-Every thing that the farmer was wont to call his own is now perished under the clod -The chrisis has come when the would be mighty ones of the earth must know the are but men they need not they dare not attempt to ask what the people are unable

| a first state of the second | commonwealth of freemen, found themselves too few<br>in comparison with the disguised aristocrats and po-<br>lifical adventures who formed the majority of the re-<br>volutionary leaders and legislators. The legislators<br>of the Jefferson stamp being in the minority with<br>no public opinion to back up their far-seeing policy,<br>were compelled to agree to a compromise, which,  | eighty to two hundred acres each, as Congress in its<br>wisdom might regulate, and 'that provision should be<br>made against its going into the possession of any but<br>actual settlers:' it being evident a greater revenue      | nary and tedious.<br>SWITZERLAND.<br>The Grand Council of Geneva has, after a short<br>discussion, voted in favour of the proposal of the<br>Provisional Government, for the immediate disso-<br>lution of the concordat of the Seven Cantons.<br>Nothing, therefore, remains but to communicate<br>this resolution to the Vorort.  | The security of possessions. The hope of enlarging<br>them, if those who alone could guard them were not<br>allowed to perish. Every means were brought into<br>operation by this courageous citizen. What was the re-<br>sult of his zcal ? A few days after this address he was<br>knocked on the head in the capitol, under the eyes of the<br>senate, and by its order—when Sciplo Nasica, the sore-<br>reign Portiff means due the state of the | The Evening Mail reports that the last accounts<br>from the west of the county of Limerick are of a<br>more favourable nature, and adds :<br>The men employed on the public works are taking<br>more freely to taskwork, and the decline in prices has had<br>its effect in showing them the actual madness of their  | Let landlords, if they deserve the name, come forward<br>like men and save the country from ruin the people if they<br>keep anything to save them from starvation can only pay<br>one third of the rent they paid in former years—Let them<br>rack renters (and I call all by that name who ask other-<br>wise than as stated above) Remember that he that Withe   |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|
|   | the evil has grown to such a height, as to<br>threaten the Southern States with a servile war,<br>and the union itself with dissolution; the system of<br>private property in land, with the conservation to<br>the landlords of their wholesale usurpations, and the<br>power to exact rent was permitted, giving birth to<br>landjubbing, anti-rentism, competition of the la-<br>bourer against the labourer, and the consequent mi-<br>tery existing in large towns; and lastly, nothing was<br>done to check the thousand means of fraud and<br>tyranny which usurers, lawyers, and other vampires, | (To be continued.)<br>ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE GREEN PARE.—On<br>Wednesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock,<br>a female, respectably attired. about twenty years of<br>age, attempted to commit suicide in the basin in the | ITALY.<br>A letter from Leghorn of the 7th, in the Consti-<br>tutionnel, says : "From letters which we receive<br>from the Roman States, it appears that the popula-<br>tion of Fano (delegation of Pesaro and Urbino) had<br>risen against the Jesuits of the town. A demonstra-<br>tion has also, it is said, taken place against the Je-<br>suits at Perusa.<br>A letter from Rome, dated the 8th inst., contains<br>some account of there ceremony of the possesso,<br>which was celebrated on that day. That ceremony. | the wants of the poor. Cains Gracchus, the brother of<br>Tiberlus, as virtuous, and still more eloquent, was, like<br>him, the victim of his zeal for the people and of the hatred<br>of the great. Before his death, he had erected the Tribunal<br>of the Equestrian order to judge and punish the crimes of<br>the senators—a terrible blow to the power and dignity of<br>the senate. The people, who by an inconceivable act of                 | A letter from Clonmel, thus describes the state of<br>affairs in that part of Tipperary :<br>"In this vicinity," says the writer, "the small far-<br>mers have universally left their holdings, and are em-<br>ployed as stewards over the road gangs in distant parts<br>of the county; the consequence is, no land is being pre-<br>pared for the reception of wheat, and if the present fa-<br>vourable season be allowed to pass by without sowing<br>that crop, what will be our prospects this time next year ? | rattling, and supposing it to have been a fetfered<br>horse, which had fallen into a drain, they went to<br>render assistance, and startled a party of robbers who<br>were ripping corn from a stack belonging to Mr.<br>Holland, of Armaghbrague, county Armagh, and who<br>immediately decamped.<br>COUNTY CLARE.—Last week another horse was shot<br>at Carahan, within a short distance of the police bar- |

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## THE NORTHERN NTAR

returning home leaving some wheat at Ennis mill to be ground into flour for the use of his family. Ano ther poor man named Whelan, who had also brought in an ass load of wheat for the same purpose, had his ass shot at Cranoher, when returning home. What is peculiarly distressing with regard to such outrages is the confidence with which these lawles ruffians perform their deeds of violence.-- Clarc Journal.

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#### PROSPECTS OF THE SMALL FARMERS.

A parish criest in Down draws a very gloomy picture of the condition to which the small farmers are likely to be reduced by the failure of the petato crop, even in the county of Down, which may be called the garden of Irish agriculture. The reverend gentleman also points out the absurdity of expecting per-manent, or indeed any materil benefit, to result from the undoubted sacrifices made by some proprietors in the diminution of their annual incomes. Speaking of the baronies of Ncagh, he thus writes :--

"This portion of country is not an unfavourable specimen of an agricultural population ; there is in it much wealth, great industry, unquestionable morality, general sobriety, and strict honesty. The lan! for the most part is good, and comparatively well cultivated. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that if the small farmer is verging upon ruin here, he cannot be better off elsewhere throughout the kingdom. Yet it is an undeniable fact that this class struggled through last year, after paying their rent, by obtaining meal and other necessaries, upon the credit which their habitual honesty had earned for them with the shopkeepers; but more frequently they were compelled to have recourse to the unfecling usurer ; and, owing to the failure of the potato crop, this second year, they are unable to meet their demands. Their credit, too, is annihilated, and they are to be left without resource. It may be said that they have their cattle stock to fall back upon; ay, but what will seed their land ? Would it be for the interests of the landlords, or society, to permit this most useful and industrious class to sink into the mass of pauperism, to which 4,000,000 of our people are already reduced ?"

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN ULSTER .- The government have consented to endow four additional professors of theology, for the education of candidates for the ministry, in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, at a salary of £250 a year each. Two professors have also been appointed for the Unitarian body; to teach, of course, Unitarian theology : the stude ts of the latter seldom exceed seven or eight each year.

REPRODUCTIVE WORKS .- At a late presentment sessions held in Ennis, for the barony of Island, a memorial was forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant praying that his Excellency would issue a proclamation for holding a second sessions for the consideration of new and reproductive works for the employment of the destitute labouring poor of the district. The answer was unfavourable, his Lordship thought barony would be found sufficient to meet the distress of the winter months.

KERRY.-The practice of killing sheep by night, and taking away the carcases, is becoming very general in parts of this county-more particularly at the Kenmare side of the county. In two or three cases the police have discovered mutton well salted, concealed in old dry ditches .-- Kerry Evening Post.

ALLEGED MILITARY OUTRAGE.-The Cork Examiner has the following, in reference to a most disgusting outrage alleged to have been committed upon a female of light character by two officers of the 67th Regiment :--

"An application was made on Saturday evening him until he came near the railroad, at which spot it is last, and that in a very peremptory manner, by darker than in any other part of the street. Policeman Colonel Beresford, on the part of Lieutenant-General 71 M, stated that hearing the cry of "Stop thief," and Turner, Commander of the District, to his worship seeing three men running with great speed up Tooleythe Mayor, for a copy of the informations sworn in street, he succeeded in securing the prisoner, who exthe case of 'Mary Anne Waterman v. two gentlemen bearing Her Majesty's Commission in the 67th Regiment of the line.' His worship, after consulting some of his brother magistrates, granted the application. an ! by this time the informations are on their way to

the Horse Guards."

Bolice Antelligence.

#### MONDAY.

MANSION-HOUSE .- " MAGSMEN." -Three men, who looked like farmers, but have been long known as victimisers of country people, alias "magsmen," were charged with having robbed a countryman of seventeen £10 notes. inspector Woodruffe stated, that a countryman named Smith, who is at present in Edinburgh, was, on the 13th where the late Mr. Templeman was murdered, and at the of October, robbed of £170, which he had just received at northern extremity of the road. Every arrangement the Bank, and there was good reason for believing that having been made, the prisoner was brought in, and the prisoners, who were known to be constantly assoplaced at the foot of the bedstcad, where he had a clear ciated together, were concerned in the robbery, which view of Mrs. Haines, who viewed him with evident terror, took place in Barnard's Inn coffee house, immediately whilst he seemed to shun her and turn aside. Mr. Greenafter the return of the countryman from the City, to and wood inquired whether she knew the name of the prifrom which he had been accompanied by one of the felsoner? Mr. Haines (faintly): I believe his name is lows at the bar. Two policemen had followed Wilmot. In answer to further questions, she repliedthe prisoners from Cheapside to London Bridge, in the He formerly kept this house. On Saturday evening last, expectation that others of the gang to which the prisonbetween five and six o'clock, I was alone in the parlour ers notoriously be onged would join them. No other part of the gang, however, appeared, and the witness took the the window. The door was fastened. It was very dark, three men into custody, and conveyed them to the sta-I want to the window, and inquired, "Who is there?" The prisoner replied, "It is me," I said, "Hallo, tion-house, whereupon one of them was found several counterfeit sovereigns, and upon another some humbug master, is it you ; is anybody with you ?" He said, "No, bank notes, which had the appearance of being the issue 1 am alone," I opened the door. He entered and placed of the Brank of England, but were manufactured in the his back against it. He said, I want a bit of paint if your mint of the Bank of Elegance ; and a pack of cards was husband has got a bit to give me. 1 said he has got none, also found, which had no doubt been played off on many and asked him to sit down. I asked him to have some a poor countryman. A lad, who had been potboy at the obacco. He took some. There was an iron candlestick Barnard's Inn Coffee house at the time the countryman on the table with a lighted candle. He smoked about five was robbed, stated that two of the prisoners had been minutes. He said, you will be too late with your hussitting with the countryman, while the third was at the band's supper. Igot up to put the meat in the saucepan. bar, and that a stamp was sent for, and the prisoners sud turned round and was going towards the fireplace denly disappeared all together leaving the countryman when I heard the prisoner's footstep behind me. I turned without his money. The prisoners were remanded. round and he looked very pale. I felt very much Billington, who is 62 years of age, is very clever at imirightened when suddenly the light disappeared, and I tating provincial dialects, so that he is considered a sure felt a tremendous blow on my head. I screamed card with a countryman, Murder." and he struck me with some instrument on

DABING ROBERBY AT A JEWELLER'S .- Henry Gibbs the head, which cut me six or seven times. He struck and John Ireland were charged with burglary. The shopme repeatedly on the head. I must have received man to Mr. Mott, of Cheapside, jeweller, stated that between three and four on Saturday he heard a knocking and smashing at the window, and saw the glass broken. and beat me on the head; he caught me by the Gibbs put his hand into the window, and took out one of throat. and I thought he would have killed me. the three gold watches produced. The witness ran out The prisoner, who seemed quite perturbed and agiand seized Ireland in the act of taking his hand from the tated, here turned pale, walked about, exclaiming, "Oh, dear! oh, dear;" at length he scated himself on a window. Gibbs was stopped by another person, and was seen throwing a watch, value £12 15s., with great violence trunk in the room, and hid his face in his hat, stoopupon the pavement, and a watch dropped from Ireland, ing down-Witness : I struggled with him, and got his value £10 5s. 1mmediately afterwards a third watch was head under my arm, and I had strength enough left to picked up by a gentleman in the gutter on the spot where drag him to the door, and opened it. I cried "Murder" Ireland was apprehended. The value of the third watch as well as I could, when he ran off, leaving me insensible.

was £13 16s. Committed for trial. SOUTHWARK .- DABING STREET ROBBERY .-- COL. nelius Collins, a stout young fellow, with the gunpowder about you !-- Witness : On Friday night he called and he the complainant positively refused to pardon his erring marks between his forefinger and thumb denoting that asked how we thought we should pass our Christmas. I he belonged to a gang infesting the south side of the told him my husband had resolved on going into the water, called the "forty thieves," was charged with havng been concerned in a highway robbery attended with him £5. About a month ago my cousin was robbed. He said he was surprised we had not been robbed. I told violence. William Everett, the captain of a steam vessel, the £17,000 already granted for public works in that stated that on Sunday night he and his wife were walkhim there was no fear of that, as I always carried my ing up Tooley-street together, when they arrived at that money in my pockets. I occasionally lent the prisoner part of the street near the wall of the Dover railway his money, a sovereign at a time, because we thought he had

met with misfortunes .- Mr. Greenwood : Did he say anywife walked on a little in advance, and she had scarcely left his arm when the prisoner and two other men rushed thing while he was beating you ?-- Witness: He never said a word from the first to the last, My shoulders, upon him from behind. He attempted to defend himself. my stays, and all my clothes were soaked with blood. but the prisoner rushed upon him in front and struck My nose bled very much. Mr. Greenwood inquired if him a blow in the mouth that knocked him down, and while he was falling a snatch was made at his watch, he prisoner wished to ask the witness any questions ?---Prisoner (tremulously) : Ask her if she said anything to away, and left the Court with his children. which was torn away from the guard chain with the viome about any man that used to call here .--- Witness: I lence of the pull, and at that moment his assailants ran never did say anything about any man .-- Prisoner : Ask away. Previously, however, to the attack, he observed her if she never said she would give information to the the prisoner and his two associates pass in a contrary direction, and they must have turned round and followed parish officers that I deserted my wife, and cause my arrest ?--- Witness: I never did anything of the kind .---Prisoner : Ask her if she did not seize me by the throat. -Mr. Mould (to Mrs. Haines) : I suppose you considered it a death struggle to save your life ?--- Mrs. Haines : I did so. She added, the first blow he struck her was on claimed "that they were only running for a lark, and the front of the head. She here became very weak and implored him to let him go." The magistrate committed her examination was closed. The prisoner was then conveyed to the House of Correction, under the commitment the prisoner for trial. of the magistrate. The prisoner is said to have been

GUILDHALL .--- SUSPICIOUS MASQUEBADERS --- Two performerly a lieutenant in the navy; he is about five feet sons who had been masquerading in female attire, were harged with stealing a pin from Frederick Newhurst, o

SOUTHWARK .- ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ISLINGTON. | see if they would not do something for her, but all they -The dangercus state of Mrs. Haines, the woman whose had done was to take her to a shop and give her a pair of life was recently attempted by George Wilmot, in shoes. He had, therefore, brought her before his worship to see if he could enable him to gether into some asylum the magistrate of the Clerkenweil Court to visit her on

Monday for the purpose of taking her depositions. At where she would be taken care of and putout in the world. The poor girl appeared an intelligent child, but quite six o'clock in the evening Mr. Greenwood arrived at the broken down by the calamity which had befallen her in cottage of Mrs. Haines, who was found lying in a most deplorable condition. The cottage is situated in a most the death of her only earthly protector. Mr. Paynter

solitary place, a long, and dismal alley leading from the commented on the kindness of the woman Bryan, who Liverpool Road to Pocock's Fields, adjacent to the spot | was present, and advised Mr. Madden to try Manor-house establishment, Fulham, which he promised to do. The worthy magistrate also ordered Mrs. Bryan 5s. from the court poor-box, which, he said, was in reality a "poorbox, being at the present moment, empty.

#### FRIDAY.

liam Snell, a tradesman at Ipswich, made application to and assistance under the following peculiar circumstances. The applicant stated, that about twelvemonths ago Jones for his able and eloquent address. The like getting my husband's supper ready, when I heard a tap at he received as a temporary lodger in his house at Ipswich | compliment was paid to the chairman. a man named Charles Elson, who suddenly took his departure after a short residence, on the pretence that he was called upon urgent business to London. During the period of his stay he had never observed any act of familiarity between the lodger and his wife, to whom he had been married and lived on the most affectionate terms more than 20 years, but on his returning after a short absence, a few days subsequently he found that she had absconded, with her 3 children, and had carried off the whole of the furniture in the place. He had been since engaged in incessant efforts to discover her retreat but without success until the preceding evening, when he at length traced her to a house in Castle-street, Shoreditch, man Elson, in apartments stocked with his (applicant's) and enrol members. own furniture. On remonstrating with them upon their perfidious conduct towards him, they both answered him with derision and defiance, and having pertinacieusly refused to restore either his children or his property, he found it necessary to solicit the magistrate's intervention. Mr. Bingham immediately directed Holland, the warrant officer, to accompany the applicant to the house to adopt such measures as appeared most expedient under the circumstances of the case .---The officer soon afterwards returned and reported to the Bench that, on reaching the house, he found that he had arrived too late, as the woman and her paramour had again absconded, delivering up the key of the place to the landlord, and removing the whole of the furniture; but, after considerable difficulty, he had traced them to a lodging-house in Whitechapel, where he discovered the wife and children, with all the property, but

-Mr. Greenwood: Did he ever talk to you of money, as her accomplice had effected his escape. He had left if he wished to fish out of you whether you carried money the property under the care of another officer, but as wife, who was now abandoned by her paramour and had no place of shelter, he had brought her and the children country to see his father and mother, and it would cost to the Court to ascertain how they were to be disposed of. Mr. Bingham said, that the husband was clearly entitled to exercise an absolute control over the children and all the furniture in the place that he could identify as his own; but with regard to the wife, as the immoral conduct she had pursued had reduced her to the condition of a pauper and absolved her husband from all legal liability for her future support, the only course now open to her was to apply to the parish for admission into the workhouse. The misguided woman, whose appearance was rather attractive, made an imploring appeal to her husband for forgiveness; but he turned contemptuously

THAMES STREET,-Assault,--William Kiffin, residing in Brick Lane, Spitalfields, a well-known associate of thieves, was brought up by police-constable Kelly, 119 H, charged under the following circumstances :---Kelly saw the prisoner with a crowd of prostitutes and bad characters near Church Lanc, in the Commercial Road. Knowing what they were, he cautioned them to move on, upon which the prisoner struck him a heavy blow. On attempting to arrest him the prisoner's hat came off, and two handkerchiefs fell out of it. The prisoner then snatched a parcel of silk handkerchiefs out of his pocket, and threw them amongst the crowd of vagabonds, when they were quickly made away with. A desperate struggle then ensued, during which the prisoner kicked at the constable and attempted to bite him. Another constable came up, but the crowd pressing in onthem, whilst the prisoner threw himself on his back, and tion was passed :kicked out furiously, they would have been soon overgentlemen come to their assistance. Kelly subsequently one of the Representatives for the Borough of Lambeth stated, that while on duty in High Street the preceding ascertained that the prisoner and another had stolen a at the next election, quantity of boots and shoes from the house of a Mr. Baines, No. 23, Cannon-street, but having been pursued, was fully proved against the prisoner. The fellow was

# Chartist Intelligence.

### CHARTIST ASSEMBLY ROOM.

This room was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening last, with a truly respectable audience to hear a lecture from Mr. Ernest Jones, on " the Seven Ages of Government." Mr. Edmund Stallwood occupied the chair. Mr. Jones delivered a brilliant and most powerful oration, occupying one hour and a half in its delivery. He traced the origin hour and a half in its delivery. He traced the origin of Governments from their pristine state down to the present period, commencing his seven ages with both questions was delayed until it should the patriarchical or family form, and proceeding down to the present mongrel system, which he denominated the sixth age, the seventh age being that which will speedily, and surely come, the purely po-Mr. Bingham, in great mental distress, for his advice pular, democratic, or Chartist form of Government. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Mr.

#### ROCHDALE.

On Sunday afternoon, the discussion was resumed on the various instructions for the Delegate of this district to lay before the forthcoming Conference. It was the most numerous meeting ever held in McGrath was the most numerous meeting ever held in On Sunday afternoon, the discussion was resumed Rochdale on the Land question. Mr. M'Grath was in attendance and gave great satisfaction; several avoid the awkwardness of this, it was suggested that in attendance and gave great satisfaction, several the secretary of the soirce committee should, in name shares were taken up, and many members paid up of the secretary of the soirce committee should, in name their shares. The meeting stands adjourned to Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, 'when all members are requested to attend. to elect their Delegate. The Secretary will be in attendance every Sunday where he found her living under the protection of the afternoon, at two o'clock, to receive subscriptions

#### CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COM-PANY.

At a meeting of the members of the Westminster district, held at 83, Dean-street. Soho, on Sunday evening, November 15, Mr. Hitchen in the chair, Messrs. James Grassby and William Cuffay were duly nominated for the office of delegate to the ensuing Land Conference.

The members expressed a desire to have a public meeting at which all the candidates might attend and express their opinions, previous to the day of election.

HAMMERSMITH DISTRICT .- At a meeting of members, held at the district office, on Sunday morning, November 15, Mr. Henry Ross was nominated as

delegate to the ensuing conference. KENSINGTON.—At the meeting of the Land Company, held at the Duke of Sussex, High-street, Kensington, on Monday evening, November 16, Mr. Henry Ross was nominated as delegate to the ensuing Land Conference.

CITY OF LONBON .- At a meeting of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, on Sunday, November 15, the balance sheet was read and approved of. and James Knight. of Lambeth, was nominated delegate to the ensuing Conference.

KIRRALDY .- The members of the Kirkaldy branch f the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, met on the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the ensuing Conference, also to hear the Balance Sheet read. After some discussion, as to the instructions to be given to the delegate. it was moved and seconded, that Mr. James Smith of Glasgow, be nominated as a candidate for the

### office of delegate, carried unanimously.

BETHNAL GREEN. Mr. A. Hunniball lectured at the Whittington and Cat. Church-row, on Sunday evening, November 15, on the Wars of Ignorance and the War of Philosophy, to a crowded room, and made a good impression. Mr. James Illing worth was nominated as delegate to the ensuing Conference.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

At a meeting held at the Montpelier Tavern, Wal. worth, on Monday, November 16th, Mr. John Simpson resigned the sub-secretaryship of the National Charter Association. Mr. J. Knight having taken

other matters of less importance, the committee to whom had been intrusted the arrangements for a meeting to launch the National Petition delivered their report. A committee was also named to arrange the preliminaries of the annual soiree of the Associa to an announcement in the Star intimating by both questions was delayed until it should be as certained whether or not "the lion of freedom" could make it convenient to look in upon us on his way to or from the western metropolis. Should the appli-cation which has been made to Mr. O'Connor, be successful, the soirce which it was intended to confine as usual to members and friends will he conducted on a scale that will embrace the general public; and from Mr. O'Connor's popularity in this district, the state of public feeling, and other circumstances, the only difficulty, and that not altogether an unsurhowever, a translation of the French words. To of the association, represent to Mr. Ernest Jones the desirableness of a gathering song which British democrats might connect with the hallowed and son inspiring music of the Marseilles Ilymn, and as the assistance of our Chartist bard for that end This has also been done. Among other improve.

NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

At the ordinary weekly meeting of the Dumfries and Maxweltown Working Men's Association, on Monday evening last, after the settlement of the

DUMFRIES.

ments a set of maps has been ordered, which when mounted and varnished, secundum artem, will be hung up in the reading rooms of the association, and prove alike ornamental and useful.

> THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE. PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVERIDGE. LESSEE, MR: JOHN DOUGLASS.

**O**<sup>N</sup> MONDAY, and during the week, (Tuesday et. cepted), to commence with "The Coiner's Dog for, the Old Toll House;" in which the celebrated Dog, Her, tor, will appear. Principal characters by Messrs. Coner, Blanchard, T. Lee, Pennett, Lickfold, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Mertin Miss Martin.

To be followed, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thurs. day, by the "Widow Machree," supported by Mr. T. Lee and Miss Martin.

and Miss Martin. On Friday and Saturday, by a favourite Farce, in which Mr. T. Lee and Miss Martin will appear. To conclude all the week (Tuesday excepted) with "Captain Hawk, the Highwayman;" in consequence of its extraordinary success. Supported by Messrs. Cowle, J. Rayner, Gates, Pennett, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Martin.

On Tuesday, a variety of entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Loveridge, proprietor. Boxes 23.; Pit 1s. ; Gallery 6d.

Doors open at half-past Six-Commence at Seven A cting manager, Mr. T. Lee.

# Public Amusements

## SADLERS WELLS.

Shakespeare's play of "The Merchant of Venice" was revived at this theatre on Thursday evening, We are compelled by an extraordinary press of mat. ter to postpone all comments beyond the simple announcement that Shylock, Bassanio, Antonio, and Portia, were admirably represented by Phelps, Marston. Bennett, and Miss Addison. The minor characters were also well sustained ; and the scenery and appointments were in every way excellent. house crowded to suffocation rewarded the performance with unanimous and enthusiastic applause.



GOVERNMENT AID .- SEED RTE. - The Belfast Newcastle-street, Strand. One of them appeared at the Chronicle says :--

"At the request of a number of respectable farmers in the lower part of the county of Antrim, Mr. George Macartney, of Lissanoure Castle, applied to the authorities at Dublin Castle, to know whether it was their intention to supply seed rye, at cost price, to small farmers in the north of Ireland. The reply, we understand, was to the effect that Government intended to limit their supply of rye seed to the sowers in the south and west of Ireland, thereby leaving the poor occupiers of the north altogether to their own resources."

FIBE.-The extensive farm of Mr. Palmer, near Salisbury, was discovered on fire on Monday morning; the wind was brisk, and the whole of the ricks and barns were consumed. The origin of the fire was accidental, and arose from one of the carters placing an unprotected candle too close to a wooden partition that separated the stable from a large barn containing upwards of 30 tons of straw. The wind being brisk, a current of air attracted the flame through an aperture, and instantly ignited the whole heap.

SHORT HOURS .- The hours of business have been considerably shortened in most of the principal merchants and factors warehouses in Wolverhampton.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS .- A meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without, was held on Wednesday, at the New Court, Old Bailey, for the purpose of taking into consideration and protesting against the recently proposed enormous outlay of the corporation funds in the formation of a new street, whilst the conservation of the health of out speaking to any one, when the gentleman accosted the citizens generally, and of the poorer fellow citizens especially, demanded the adoption of the be-t to be convinced the whole was a joke, but he was appromeans for securing such sanitary regulations as the present painful exigencies of the case required. Re- | haunts, under the pretence of being women, for some solutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, as was also a memorial to the decency and feeling must be checked in time, and he Common Council, which was ordered to be entrusted to Dr. Lynch for presentation.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BATH .--- It is contemplated | to bring forward Lord Ashley, as a Conservative candidate for Bath at the next election.

LAUNCH OF THE NIGER STEAM SLOOP .-- On Wednesday morning, the Niger, steam sloop, designed and built by Mr. Lang. master shipwright, was launched from Woolwieh Do. kyard.

REVOLT IN THEBOSNIAN DISTRICTS .- We find the following in the Agram Gazette of the 3rd :- "The neighbouring Bosnian districts are in full revolt against their governor. The soul of the rebellion is the Cadi of Bihac, Mchemed Bey Rustaubegowitz, who has before been at the head of a revolt, and whom the Pasha had vainly endeavoured to remove from Bihac. Lately the party in opposition to him had assembled at Casin, and summoned the Cadi to lay down his office, and go to the Pasha at Trawnick. But the Cadi suddenly appeared among the Bosniacs, and convinced them that they were in the wrong, They thereupon abandoned their leader, who surrendered at discretion. On October 12, the Cadi marched, with a great number of his partisans, towards Otoka and Zezersko, and ordered each proprietor to send an armed man to join him. On October 15 he arrived at Novi with numerous followers, and on the 20th had under his command from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Several Turks who attempted to make resistance, were taken and thrown into prison, and their houses burnt to the ground. The Turks of Banyaluka, it is said, made common cause with the Cadi, but his real intentions are not yet known. At all events this state of things interrupts the course of commerce on the frontiers."

dington station, was, that he was fearful, if he stayed METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS .- The Commissioners Wm. Payne held an inquest at Mr. Cross's, the coffee house at Ratcliff-highway. The complainant whose on subjects calculated to promote the welfare of the any longer, he should have been unable to have walked of Woods and Forests have given notice that applica-Kent. jaws were tied up, and who appeared to have sustained a Company and on agriculture, should take place on George, Bcech-street, Barbican, on the body of Mr. tion will be made in the next session of Parliament Mr. Tuffnel, fishmonger, No. 4. Town-pier, house home, as prosecutor seemed to care not a pin as to what very serious injury, stated that on the evening of the 9th Benjamin Henry Croot, aged fifty-nine, lately re-siding at No. 11, Bridgewater-square. City Police inst., several pages of glass in the front of his house were every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Several he expinded. The prisoner was remanded till Satur. for powers to make new streets in various parts of the in the Kent, contents not insured. persons then took shares, making our number of Mr. Sayward, agent, No. 5, house insured in the day. metropolis, and also for the construction of a new wantonly smashed, he went out to see the offender, and Constable, No. 15, said that on the evening of Sunday shareholders seventy-five holding one hundred shares. THURSDAY. Kent office, contents not insured. bridge over the Thames, in lieu of the present Westa young man was pointed out to him as the person who last, about eight o'clock, he was sent for to the house Messrs. M'Grath and Clark's visit has added twenty-Messrs. Roe and Co., clothiers, No. 6, house in the minster bridge. Commencing with the westward MARYLEBONE,-John Lester, clerk to Messrs, Deahad done the mischief, he asked him for payment, and three to our number already. The members are parin which the deceased resided, and found him lying Kent, contents Atlas (supposed). part of the metropolis, it is the intention of the Comcon and Co., White Horse, Cripplegate, and who, as the man refused to make any compensation, and swore on the floor of his bed-room, with blood flowing from ticularly requested to attend on Monday next, to carriers, have extensive warehouses at the Camden-town missioners to construct a new street from the south-The three houses above are gutted, the side and elect a delegate and consider the programme of the front walls only remaining standing. at him; a mob collected, who behaved in a very disorhis body. A sword was lying near him, and also a station of the London and North-Western Railway Com east end of Charing-cross to the north bank of the derly manner, and the man who had broken the windows knife, both of which were besmeared with blood. business to be brought before the next Conference. pany, was placed at the bar before Mr. Long, on the Thames, near the end of Whitehall-place. From Mr. Lovell, Pier Hotel, corner of West-street, retreated into a house in a narrow alley called Blue An-William Lovell said that he had been in the service charge of having committed numerous robberics. The this point the new bridge is to be erected, and a new MANCHESTER. chor-court, Ratcliff; he was about to follow him and the of the deceased about nine years. Whilst he was in the room adjoining his master's sleeping apartment prisoner intercepted him and stopped him, and asked prisoner, who was a night clerk, was, at 7 o'clock in the street, formed to the York-road, near Sutton-street, On last Sunday evening, Nov. 15, Mr. Richard morning of the 12th instant, met in the Hampstead-road, and continued to the Westminster bridge road, into the Kent. him who he was; an old woman, who was present, and he heard a heavy fall, and upon going into the bed-Marsden of Preston, delivered a very eloquent and room he found deceased on the floor. He lifted him, who knew complainant, said "Its only the tallyman." at which time he was coming in the direction from the which place it will come out nearly opposite Mason-Mr. Crowhurst, 37, West-street, greengrocer, instructive lecture on "The Present Dearth and its burned down-house in the Kent; contents insured and held him up until the police and two surgeons The prisoner looked minutely into complainant's face, station, and had with him a brown paper parcel; infor- street. The next improvement is the construction of and after scanning over his features drew himself up, and mation was given to the foreman, and on the prisoner a new street from the west end of Long-acre to King. jected over the elbow. Mr. John Bellingham Great struck him a tremendous blow on the face with his being spoken to he denied having carried away any par- street. Covent-garden, coming out into that street was on a chair, and the point proclenched fist, and said, "take that for a tallyman," His cel at all. It was at length decided that he should be opposite Bedford-street; it will cross Rese and Hart CITY OF LONDON. Cambridge-street, II: ggerstone, said deceased lately mouth was severely cut, and his under lip divided by the given into custody, and he was accordingly conveyed street, and destroy a great many small courts and On Sunday evening, the usual weekly meeting of entered into partnership with him, having left the service of Messrs. Harmers and Pearsons for that purpose. He considered that the leaving his situa-tion and entering into business had preyed on his the City Locality, was held at the hall, Turnagain Lane, Mr. George Cooper, in the chair. The reports from the delegates were given in, dislocated it; the prisoner then ran away; he remained of Norwich manufacture, and also a new hat. of infamy lying between Tothill and Orchard-streets. when it was announced that the Committee for the in the Kent Fire-office. DIGAMY.—A very respectably-dressed female, the wife of Mr. John Tyson, the proprietor of an exten-sive shoe-shop, in Liverpool, was last week brought before Mr. Rushton, on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner wore her black veil so much over her face, there are a warrant against him. The defendent h innkeeper)-house insured in the Atlas. prisoner wore her black veil so much over her face, that it was with difficulty that a glimpse of her feawhich at the period in question he had in his possession. Sunday, the 22nd. in the Atlas office. improvement in that part of the town has reference The property was identified as having been sent from That we the Chartists of the City of London, consider to the approaches to Victoria Park. On the south tures could be gained. She seemed to be about forty | struck hins ? and he replied in the affirmative. The comthe suggestion held out by Mr. Deyle, at John-street, side of the Park a new street is to be formed from various houses in the city to customers in different parts years of age, and remarkably well-looking. Mr. plainant added that he had been very ill ever since he should be carried out as regards the Registration Fund. of the country, and it was stated that some persons to the East India Docks, at Poplar, to Bow Common, James Tyson deposed that he was present when she was struck, and had great difficulty in eating anything; whom the goods were consigned had missed numerous A notice of motion was also given by Mr. W. Saland from thence passing by the East London Ceme the Kent. was married to his brother John, on the 30th of he was obliged to feed himself with liquids for several October, 1327, at St. Mary's Church, Edge-hill, by days afterwards by means of a spoon. The prisoner the Rev. Mr. Swainson. The prisoner continued to said he was not the man who struck the tallyman, and articles from the packages. The prisoner was committed try, across the Mile End-road, and form a junction for trial on three distinct charges of robberv. with Grove-road, which is to be widened to the south That we the City Chartists, recommend to the Charentrance of the Park. From the western entrance | tists generally, the necessity of having a National Sublive with his brother until within the last four or had two witnesses to provo it. Mr. Broderip sa'd, as the HAMMERSMITH .- THE FALL OF HOUSES AT BROMP. a new street will be formed across Bishon Bonner's scription for the Veteran Patriots, and Widow, and Or. TON .- Mr. Madden introduced to the notice of the mafive years, when they separated. In cross examina- | case would be one of mistaken identity he should send it gistrate, a young girl, neatly dressed in mourning. who. Fields and Old Ford-road to the Bethnal Green and phans Fund, on Christmas day next, in order that a pertion, the witness stated that the prisoner had not to the sessions. Mr. Browning said he was a collector manent fund may be raised to alleviate their sufferings. Cambridge Heath Roads, near the new church at he said, was Catherine Cassey, aged twelve years, only had a family to keep. J. Simpson, clerk at St. for a linendraper and was called a tallyman : he wished The meeting adjourned to Sunday evening, the child of James Cassey, who was killed by the fall of three Betimal Green. Another road is to be formed from Martin's church, stated that he had not known the the case to be disposed of summarily; he had a witness the Hackney-road, near the junction with the Camhouses in Alfred-place, West Thurloe-square, Old 22nd inst, at 6 o'clock. prisoner prior to the morning of the 10th instant, in attendance who would prove M'Fadden was the perbridge Heath-road. to the Bishop's-road, and, crosswhen she called at the church and was married to son who struck him : he had no time to attend the ses- Brompton, on Thursday, the 12th instant. The girl was **IPSWICH** ing the Regent's Canal, communicate with a road a person of the name of Thomas Holmes, by the sions. Mr. Broderip said, if the defendant had been previously motherless, and by the unfortunate accident, ling the Regent's Canal, communicate with a road gave her maiden name. Lydia serious a character to be disposed of summarily; more. the world. Since her father's death, she had been lane, lackney. [All this is very well in its way, The Land members have passed a resolution highly approving of the course pursued by the Direc. but what is to become of the inhabitants of the coaves | tors, and approving of Mr. O'Connor having ful Martin. Witness produced a copy of the second over, the defendant stoutly denied he was the person who taken care of by Mrs. Bryan, a poor woman, living in marriage certificate. The prisoner, who declined to struck the blows, for these reasons he should send the Jenning's-buildings, who was herself a recipient of paro- and alleys it is intended to deprive of dwellings? Power to purchase and sell lands, and that ten per say a word in her defence, was committed for trial,- case to a Jury; the defendant was then held to beil him- chial relief. He had advised her to take the girl to Messrs. | liave the Commissioners made any provision for cent. be allowed Mr. O'Connor on the profits of such Westminster. Saturday, Novembe 21, 1846 Liverpool Chronicle. Emmens, the builders, in whose employ her father was, to them ?] self in £20, and two sureties of £10 each, urchases and sales.

our inches high, thin, pale, and fifty five years of age.

SINGULAR CASE OF THEEATENED SUICIDE,-William bar in walking costume, and the other had thrown away Jones, a man about thirty years of age, was charged on his own confession with having stolen a half-pint measure the false curls, and torn up the bonnet and dress, and appeared in a shirt, but still he had the shawl to protect having threatened to destroy himself. Policeman 196 M, him from the cold, and from the waist he was still clothed like a woman. Among the articles they had cast off in the cell were a pair of stays. The one who still wore the afternoon, the prisoner walked up to him and said that complete dress, and who gave the name of Emma he had stolen a half-pint measure out of the tap-room of John Anderson, and Jane Wilson became Edward Sulli van. The latter was recognised as a strolling tumbler. taken into custody, and threatened that if he was not A City policeman, stated that he saw the two prisoners standing on Holborn-hill with a gentleman about halftaken to the station-house, he should certainly lay fully committed for trial. past twelve on Sunday night. After walking a few yards up the hill, Sullivan stopped for a couple of minutes and then overtook her companion again. They immediately left the gentlemen, crossed the street, and turned up Shoe-lane. From their leaving the street he suspected they had robbed the gentleman. In a few minutes a constable came up with the gentleman and said he had been

robbed of a pin, and the prisoners were overtaken in Shoe-lane. The pin was not found. One of them wore silk stockings, and had long black hair, and their true sex not being suspected, a female was directed to search them thoroughly. The searcher very soon cried out, officer, come in-they are both men," and she was relieved from further trouble. The gentlemen did not appear that morning to support his charge. Mr. Alderman Musgrove asked the prisoners why they had assumed this disguise ? Anderson, who has rather a feminine voice,

said it was altogether a false charge preferred by the gentleman, because, knowing they were not women, they would not let him pull them about. They dressed as females by way of a joke, to prove that they would dare to walk to the Angel, at Islington, in that dress. They had been as far as that place, and were returning, withthem. Mr. Alderman Musgrove said, he should be happy hensive that they really intended to lure men to their dreadful purpose. Such gross outrages upon the public should remand them till Friday that the police might make a full inquiry into their past lives and habits. They were conveyed to gaol in a cab, amidst the jeers of a crowd.

On Friday the prisoners were again brought up, and committed for trial on the charge of stealing a gold pin from Win, Parry of Houghton-street, Clare market.

#### TUESDAY.

MARLBOROUGH.STREET .--- BRUTAL ASSAULT ON AN brutally kicked Rebecca Martin, an infirm woman upwards of seventy years of age. The complainant said she was standing in Little Earl-street, Seven Dials, the previous evening, when the prisoner, who was a perfect what's the matter now ?" She replied that he must know best ; and this answer having given offence to the priher person. He was about to repeat his unmanly assault when a soldier, who was passing, came to her assistance, and protected her. Her cries having attracted the attention of the police, two constables now made their appearance. The prisoner immediately attacked them, and it required the united efforts of three or four of the force before the prisoner could be overpowered and on the aged complainant was most cruel and unmanly in its character, and for this he should inflict the full fine of £5, or two months' imprisonment. It had also one constable and had actually struck another. For the latter assault he should send the prisoner to prison for one month without fine.

THAMES-STREET,-Assault,-Daniel M'Fadden, that was suitable for the company, the resolution sured Thursday a fire broke out at a pot loft, which occatherefore unable to produce him at present. His only a powerful man, was brought before Mr. Broderin on a was put and carried unanimously. reason for leaving the house, which was near the Padsioned some damage. Mr. Benjamin Rackstraw, back premises supcharge of assaulting Mr. Arthur Browning, who keeps a FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE. - On Tuesday evening Mr. It was then agreed that readings and discussions

upwards of a dozen blows. I had my bonnet on at the

time. He got me into the corner of the room,

at the Elephant and Castle, at Newington, and also with powered, and most probably murdered, had not some Anderson at the station, now said his proper name was the Elephant and Castle, at the same time producing the and Mr. Baines recovering his property, he refused to aparticle. and added that he committed the offence for the pear against him. Mr. Ballantine ordered a summons for purpose of being sent to gaol. He then insisted on being his appearance, upon which he attended, and the case

> violeut hands upon himself, and that he had prepared to do the deed with a knife which he had sharpened for the purpose, if he was not apprehended for the former nison Cuffe, the Minister of Carlisle Chapel, in Kenning- CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION offence. The prisoner appeared to be perfectly sober at ton-lane, applied for a warrant against Captain .Wills, the station house he complained of being in the depth of for baving made use of threatining and offensive landistress, in fact, starving, and he took the measure with guage to him. From the statement of the Rev. Gentlethe view of procuring the shelter of a gaol in preference man it appeared that he had been sent for to attend to wandering about the streets, and sleeping in the miserable receptacles for the casual poor in the workhouses. congregation, who was in a dying state. On going to In answer to Mr. Secker, the prisoner said he was the house he found Mrs. Wills very ill, and while readbrought up to no profession or trade, that he was a ing some passages of scripture to her, four young native of Bristol, in which city his father, who was well ladies, her daughters, behaved themselves in what known and respected, resided up to the period of his he considered to be a very improper manner. decease. He came up from Bristol in the expectation of so that he had to remonstrate with them on the imfinding something to do in London, but having com- propriety of the conduct while their parent was in pletely failed in all his applications, he was reduced to a dying state. He soon discovered that their conduct such a state of distress, that he adopted the alternative arose from their being Roman Catholics. and from their of committing a felony, in order to be sent to prison. He having an aversion to him as a Protestant clergyman admitted that he meditated self-destruction if he had not attending their parent. On the following day (Thurssucceeded in being taken into custody. He was adjudged day) he again called to see the dying lady, on seeing the to find bail, himself in 40L, and two surcties of 20L each niece of Mrs. Wills, who was a Protestant, he was told for three months, for threatening to commit suicide. there was no use in his going up stairs again to the dying evening, it was resolved :--Prisoner expressed his gratitude, saying that he would lady, as a Catholic priest had been called in since he had have shelter, and not be compelled to apply for admission been there the day before ; he, however was anxious to requested to abstain from holding meetings on Tuesday into the workhouse.

#### WEDNESDAY.

MARYLEBONE. - John Graves was charged with having stolen nearly £40, the property of Mr. James Hawkins, a grocer, residing at Burfield, Berks. The prosecutor stated that, on Tuesday, he came up from Peterborough by railway, and reached the Eustonsquare terminus about noon. He was a perfect strauger to Loudon, and on making his egress through the gates he saw the prisoner, of whom he inquired the way to the Paddington station. He (prisoner) volunteered to show him, and they proceeded on together; they at length went into a public-house, and he paid prisoner 1s. 6d. for his trouble, and they had something to drink. While in the room, prosecutor fell OLD WOMAN.-David Cleary was charged with baving asleep, and on awaking, he found that his money-bag, which contained 39 sovereigns, a half-sovereign, and silver, had been stolen from the side pocket of his coat the prisoner had also left the place. Prosecutor added that when paying for the drink, he took some silver stranger to her, come up and said, "Well, old woman, from the bag, and the prisoner had therefore an opportunity of noticing that there was a great deal of money in it. Curtis, 43 S, stated that, from information which soner, he deliberately kicked her on the lower part of he had received relative to the robbery, he felt satisfied that the prisoner was the man who was " wanted," and on going to his lodgings, found him in bed ; witness took him into custody, and while he was dressing, he found between the bed and the sacking a bag in which were 33 sovereigns and a half. The amount in question was produced by the officer, and prosecutor ion looking at the ag, said it was not his; he, however, was quite certain lodged in the station-house. Mr. Long said the assault that the prisoner was the man by whom he was plundered. It was further shown that the prisoner had, upon a former occasion, been convicted, and that he had been also charged at this Court with robbing a saibeen proved that the prisoner had attempted to strike | lor, under circumstance nearly similar to the preceding. The prisoner's answer to the charge was, that the noney was all his own, and that he had received it from a friend who wished him to pay for a quantity of patatoes. His friend was now in the country, and he was

LAMBETH .--- RELIGIOUS DEATHBEDS .--- The Rev. Ten-

Mrs. Wills, an aged lady, who had been a member of his

hand, abused him, and asked him who had Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Assembly and Reading sent for him, and told him that if he Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, attempted to go up stairs he should fling him down--Rev. Mr. Cuffe : Not at all, Sir, but he made use of the "National Petition." very violent language and threats .--- Mr. Elliott: Were ; the threats made use of in the house, or were any of them made outside the door ?- Rev. Mr. Cuffe : They were made in the house .- Mr. Elliott ; Had the threats consolation" would not be tolerated for a day.]

gines in front were of great service. A great many

completely gutted.

up his card, was unanimously elected secretary. After considerable discussion the following resolu-

That this meeting deem Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., a fit and proper person to be placed in nomination as

A meeting of the members of the Chartist Land Company of this district, was held on the same evening at the above house, when Messrs, William Cuffay and James Knight were nominated as delegates to the ensuing Conference, and the following persons recommended as trustces for the ensuing year :-T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., John Sewell, Esq., T.

Allsop, Esq , and Mr. James Rhodes. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening, November 17th, at the Assembly and Reading Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Milne in the chair. The forms of Claims to be Rated, prior to the registration as Parliamentary Electors, together | ironmongery establishment of Mrs. Troughton, in with all necessary instructions for the same, being the High-street. Shortly afterwards the valuable now ready. it was resolved, that the same be issued range of building, called the City-pier-row, at the at the rate of 2s. 6d. per hundred ; and all persons bottom of and in a line with the High-street, consistdesirous of extending the Elective Franchise can be | ing of houses in the occupation of Messrs. Rac and Co. supplied with the same by forwarding an order, prepaid. to the secretary, Mr. J. Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark Court, Stangate, Lambeth ; or at the meeting house, 83, Dean-street. The Committee at its rising adjourned until Tuesday, December the 1st.

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE. At the usual meeting of this body on Tuesday

That the several Metropolitan Localities be hereby see the lady, and was about to proceed up stairs, when evening, December the 8th, and to give all their support Captain Willis made his appearance with a stick in his to the Benefit to be held at the Royal Marylebone

That all Localities be hereby requested to take prompt Mr. Elliott: Did the captain strike or assault you at all ? and efficient steps for the obtainment of signatures to

#### SOMERS-TOWN.

On Sunday evening last a crowded audience met the flames were somewhat stayed, but up to at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. William Perry in the chair; Mr. T. M. extinguished. Not the slightest vestige of West-On Sunday evening last a crowded audience met been made use of in the streets, or out of doors, I could road, Mr. William Perry in the chair; Mr. T. M. grant you a summons; but having been used in the Wheeler delivered a spirited and able Lecture, on house, the law does not allow me to interfere in the "The comparative condition of the American Slave matter. [Were it not that custom has dulled our per- and the ' free and independent' English Labourer." ceptions, such an abominable system of domestic intru- The Lecture gave great satisfaction, and elicited sion as that which exists under the name of "religious the rapturous applause of an intelligent and attentive assembly.

BRIS'COL.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company in this city, held for the FIRE AT SOUTHAMPTON -At half-past eight on purpose of nominating a delegate to the ensuing Thursday evening a fire broke out in the extensive Conference, and to consider Mr. O'Connor's proposi carriage factory of Mr. W. Jones, almost close to the ancient bargate in this town. The premises extend tion of being allowed to buy and sell estates, Mr. Pitman was called to the chair. The following reso-

from the High-street to Spa-road, and in a short time the whole were a mass of fire., Fortunately lution was moved by Mr. VALENTINE-"That our secretary, Charles Rebbeck, be nomithere was scarcely any wind, or nothing could have

nated as delegate to represent this division in the saved a great portion of the above street from being ensuing Conference." destroyed. A scanty supply of water in Spa-road Mr. Ford seconded the resolution, which was prevented any operations in that quarter, but the en-

carried unanimously. Mr. VALENTINE, after commenting on the well valuable carriages and all the expensive wares of the

known honour, bonesty and integrity of Mr. O'Conshopkeepers were destroyed in removing. The loss nor, concluded by moving the following resolution :--to the poor people who resided in Spa-road is dis-"That Mr. O'Connor be allowed full power in tressing. By eight o'clock 10 small cottages were

buying and selling estates" Mr. CLARK seconded the resolution. After which several shareholders addressed the meeting in approval of the resolution, and giving it as their opi-nion that Mr. O'Connor would never sell au estate down, house insured in the Kent, furniture not in

Yesterday (Friday) morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, Gravesend, which has of late years suffered severely from frequent fires, was again the scene of another calamity, far greater in magnitude, as re-gards the destruction of property, than any of the former, consuming no less than thirty-five houses and numerous other buildings to a great extent. Its locality is the same as the former fires, West-street, The fire commenced at Mr. Pettit's, eating-house keeper, West-street. Notwithstanding the arrival of several engines, aided by the police, and the military from Tilbury Fort, all efforts to stay the progress of the fire were for a long time of no avail The scene by four o'clock was most awful. The flames had crossed the street, and seven or eight houses were on fire. At the same time the work of destruction was progressing westward, the Joint. stock Bank, kept by Messrs. Hills and Co., being on fire from the bottom to the top, while the large hotel, in the occupation of Mr. Lovell, and known as the Pier Hotel, was enveloped in flames, the fire having also communicated by the roof with the large clothiers, No. 6, Mr. Saward, general agent (5), and Mr. Tufnell, fishmonger (4), were on fire, and the flames revelled in the midst of them until they were entirely burned through from the first floor to the roofs.

During the whole of this time the utmost consternation prevailed. Persons in the neighbourhood of the fire, and indeed those at some considerable distance therefrom, began as with one accord, to move every article of portable furniture to some place distant. while the poor creatures residing in the many courts and alleys in the vicinity, ran about in a most deplorable state of fright and destitution. Hundreds of chairs, tables and other articles of furniture, were desposited for safety in the church, while the iron chest and valuables of the bank were sent to the Talbot inn. Onward, however, despite all opposing power, the flames progressed, roaring with indescribable fury, and illuminating the hemisphere for so many miles, that in London in consequence the engines were called out. At length, about nine o'clock, street remains beyond the rubbish of the burned houses. The precise origin of the fire is not known ; it is, however, supposed to have been caused by the

overheating of a flue upon the premises of Mr. Pettitt. LATEST PARTICULARS. The following is a statement of the names, resi-

lences, and damage sustained by the sufferers :--Mrs. Troughton, ironmonger, 57, High street, house and stock considerably damaged; insured in

the Alliance. Messrs. Hills and Co., bank, insured in the Kent, burned down.

Mr. Richard Taylor, baker, burned down ; insured in the Kent.

Mr. R. Goodsall, hairdresser, house in the Kent, contents in Sur.

Mr. W. H. Owen, surgeon, No. 4, West-street, burned down': furniture and stock not insured; house in the Kent office.

Mr. Richard Pettitt, eating-house, burned down, No. 5, West-street, furniture not insured, house in the Kent office.

Mr. George Beard, butcher, No. 6, burned down, house and furniture in the Kent office. Mr. W. Edwards. grocer, No. 7, burned down,

house in Atlas, furniture not insured.

posed in the Phonix, contents supposed in the

contents and building destroyed; stock and furniture insured in the Licensed Victuallers' office, house in

causes," in the People's Institute, to a large and re- to the amount of £25 only, in the Atlas. Mr. Garrett, 36, grocer, burned down; contents and building insured in the Norwich. Mr. Pettitt, 35, eating-house-kceper, burned down -not insured. Mr. Gould. 34, licensed victualler (Pope's Hest house not known ; contents, Tavern), burned down-house, not known ; contents, Mr. Dixon, 33, general dealer, burned down-building insured in the Atlas; contents not insured. 32, empty house (lately occupied by Mr. Lambert, Mr. H. Eversfield, corn-merchant, large ware houses burned down-buildings and contents insured Mr. W. Carlin, hatter, 31, West Street, burned down-insured in the Kent. Mr. B. Rackstraw, (back) warehouse-insured in Mr. James Parfit, (Beehive,) burned down, as is also Mr. Clewitt, victualler, and Mr. Fellum, cooper. The insurance in their cases is not known. Besides these, there are not less than seven cottages, and three small warehouses destroyed. Printed by DODGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmill Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windminster, Haymarkei, in the City of Westminster at the Oflice, in the same Street and Parish, for the Provider, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILDAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New Ingtot in the County of Surrey, at the Oflice, No. 16, Grean, Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the Cit. of Westminster.

FIRES AT SUNDERLAND .-- On Wednesday, a fire broke out at a glass manufactory which occasioned destruction of property to the amount of £ 300. On