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O'CONNELL v. O'CONNOR.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My Dear Friends,

Nickerbocker has an admirable conceit about one Deucallion, a prince that was very tender of the monies of his subjects. He never taxed them until there was an absolute necessity for doing so, and the scantiness of his Exchequer roused the cupidity of a neighbouring prince. This covetous man sent ambassadors to Deucallion's court to discover the state of his finances before making war upon him, for, having heard much of his poverty, his grasping neighbour anticipated an easy triumph. The ambassadors were freely admitted to an inspection of the Treasury, and finding it empty became haughty, and dealt some threats of invasion of Deucallion's territory by their master. Deucallion, with simple good humour, prevailed upon them, however, to stop for the night. He sent his officers amongst his people while the ministers of his jealous and greedy neighbour were asleep. The officers mentioned the danger to which an empty Exchequer was likely to reduce their country and their beloved prince. The answer of one and all was prompt and liberal. They were never called upon to pay taxes except when there was an absolute necessity, and when the ministers of the bad man were about to take a pompous leave of the mild Deucallion, he requested them to take another peep at the Treasury, and which, to their surprise and mortification, they found filled with the sinews of war. Their haughty pride, and insolence, and daring, was, as if by magic, changed into wonder and subserviency, whereupon the good king said to the bad king's tools, "There, go ask your master what chance the invader can have against hearts that are so generous as those of my subjects. Behold the produce of a night!"

Now, my friends, I use this fable as an illustration of my present position. I have not only refused payment for my services, but, as long as I was able to afford it, I refused the repayment of monies expended for you. It would be very idle to recapitulate the amount of money that the independence and valour of high spirited gentlemen has cost me; a scrap of George White's, (for which I do not blame him, but the editor,) cost me nearly £400; while the several other effusions of high spirited gentlemen have cost me a much larger sum. The trial of O'Connell against O'Connor, which came off yesterday (Wednesday), in the Court of Common Pleas, is a model of English justice. I beg of you to read the quibbling, quirking, mean, unjust and damning manner in which the Whig Chief Justice (Sir Thomas Wilde) sent the most ample apology to a special jury. Wilde never forgave me, nor never will forgive me, and I never wish him to forgive me, for the true character I gave of his speech and bloodthirsty bearing at Monmouth, while prosecuting Frost. Observe, I do not come to this conclusion upon his charge delivered on Wednesday, because on Monday night, in consultation with Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Wilde's nephew, who was my junior counsel, and my solicitor, when I was assured of success beyond a doubt, I asked, "Who is likely to be the Judge?" and upon hearing it was Chief Justice Wilde, I exclaimed, "Then, pardon me, Mr. Wilde, but it's all up. Don't be angry, for Judges, like other men, have their feelings and prejudices, and he hates me most religiously."

Now, then, I have no hesitation whatever in saying, that the verdict was the Judge's verdict, against law, against evidence, and against fact. What are the facts? Mr. Hobson, at the time of the libel, was my sub-editor; immediately upon reading the libel, and without a single word of notice from, or communication with, Mr. William John O'Connell, I wrote the following apology;—

"Sir,—I have for some weeks back noticed a kind of running fire about your conduct in the *Northern Star* newspaper. As soon as I saw a very uncalled-for and unprovoked attack upon you in the columns of that paper, I made enquiries as to the source from whence those charges came, and as I employ a reporter, exclusively for communicating the proceedings at repeal meetings, I resolved on discharging my present correspondent from that office, if he had commenced its undertaking by what I considered a very unjustifiable attack upon private character. I learned, however, that he was in no way connected with the slander in question.

"I now think it a duty to my country, to you, and to myself, to state, in confirmation of what I understand you have asserted at a subsequent meeting, that not only was the report in question inserted without my knowledge, but that, further, the moment I perused it, I communicated my strong disapprobation of it to the Editor. I may further add, that what is slanderous and spiteful in the communication I wholly disbelieve, while what may be true is many a good man's case. I trust, Sir, that neither I, nor the *Northern Star*, shall ever be made the instruments of weakening whatever power you may have to organize Irish hatred against English oligarchical misrule, while you must prepare yourself, while engaged in such an undertaking, for the criticism of friends, as well as the unmerited slander of foes. Trusting that this explanation will be the more acceptable, for being a voluntary correction of what I believe to have been a gratuitous and unmerited falsehood,

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Feargus O'Connor."

Instead of inserting the above apology in due course, it was reserved for a week at the office, and accompanied by a note of Mr. Hobson's, which Chief-Justice Wilde, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, sent to the Jury as my apology. However, as I expected, there was a verdict against me, for £50, and the costs of both sides, of course. This fact compels me to ask for my own. You owe me a balance of £225 on the Defence Fund. Like Ducallion, I refused to receive even that until it became indispensably necessary. My accounts are not like Mr. O'Connell's. I have not 73,000 vouchers, but I have an Attorney's Bill of Costs of £569, of which no item is charged in the settlement, which I republish at foot from the *Star* of the 8th of July, 1843. Of the items paid up to that time, but not contained in the Bill of Costs for Cooper's trial, White's trials, and the Lancaster trial, for the professional services of Messrs. Yates and Turner, and with which I was not served until 1844, and therefore could not include the items in my account of July, 1843, my account now stands precisely thus:—

Due to me upon the Defence Fund, settled by the auditors at Manchester, in 1840, ...	£280 0 0	
Paid since settlement of account in July, 1842, ...	351 0 7	
	631 0 7	
Balance in my hands 8th July, 1842 ...	£534 6 11	
Credit taken for cash paid Messrs. Yates and Turner, and making part of the £351 0 7 paid since, ...	71 0 0	
	405 6 11	
Balance due to Feargus O'Connor,	£225 13 8	

Now, my friends, you will say whether it is fair that one man should pay for a nation, or whether a nation should pay its own debt. I want that money, and if it was not my own, I would dig before I would ask for it. I believe I have only to say that it is needed to insure its repayment, and therefore I trust that arrangements will be made for its discharge, as it is hard that the O'Connell paupers should be quartered upon me by Saxon law, when their own exchequer has failed. All sums for the repayment of the above debt, you will please to address to me, *Northern Star* Office, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London. Although my own, it will be gratefully received as a Chartist Christmas box, as I shouldn't wish to give the paupers the trouble of coming a second time for alms, now that their own poor house is shut.

At the foot you will find the balance sheet of the Defence Fund, as published in the *Star* of the 8th of July, 1843, and in which you will not find a single item contained in Messrs. Yates and Turner's Bill, with the exception of £71 paid in cash, and for which I give credit above.

Ever your faithful friend,

Feargus O'Connor.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DEFENCE FUND.

Dr.	£	s	d
To John Cleave	485	0	0
From Mr. Pray, through *Evening Star*, ...	234	0	0
Meeting in the Hall of Science, Manchester	15	0	0
From the Chartists of Preston	4	0	0
Lunn, Lancaster	1	0	0
Birmingham, by Mr. Roberts	2	0	0
Manchester, do.	5	11	0
From two men, at Hall of Science, Manchester	0	8	0
Received at *Northern Star* Office	178	4	5
Received self, from Manchester	4	15	0
Post Office Order sent from Birmingham, and made payable to me	2	0	0
	£931	18	5

Cr.			
By Peplow, Stafford	50	0	0
Do.	10	0	0
Manchester Committee, for Liverpool Special Commission	50	0	0
Shee, for Chester Special Commission ...	20	0	0
Cash paid in fees of office, for removing the trial into Queen's Bench	71	0	0
Returned Campbell	1	1	0
Paid White's Committee	5	0	0
To Peplow, for Cooper's last trial	25	0	0
Paid for do., for two Subpœnas ...	0	12	0
Paid Council, self	16	10	0
To W. P. Roberts, Esq.	310	11	0
Paid on registration of money letters ...	1	8	0
Doyle, at Lancaster	1	0	0
Leach	1	0	0
Turner	1	0	0
Bairstow	1	10	0
Beesley	1	10	0
M'Cartney	1	0	0
Pray, with subpœna to attend trial ...	10	0	0
Ruffy Ridley, for defendants, when in London	1	0	0
Ditto, to bear his own expences to Gloucester	1	0	0
Doyle, when in London	1	10	0
Rolton, ditto	1	10	0
Hanney, ditto	1	0	0
Parkes, ditto, ...	1	0	0
Taylor, ditto	1	0	0
Arran, ditto	1	0	0
Skevington, ditto	1	2	0
Bairstow, ditto	0	15	0
White, ditto	0	7	6
M'Cartney	9	5	0
Fenton	2	15	0
Durham	0	5	0
Mundin and witnesses, per Cleave ...	0	10	0
Peplow, by ditto	2	0	0
Cuffay, by ditto	2	10	0
Total	£597	11	6
Balance in Treasurer's hands, to meet unsettled accounts	334	6	11
	£931	18	5

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Dec. 2.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius in Middlesex, before Chief Justice Wilde and a Special Jury.)

O'CONNELL v. O'CONNOR AND ANOTHER.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Sergeant Dowling and Mr. Percival Banks; for the defendants, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Henry Wilde.

Mr. Banks opened the pleadings. It was an action for libel, in which William John O'Connell was plaintiff, and Feargus O'Connor and Joshua Hobson, the one the registered proprietor, and the other printer and publisher, of the *Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser*, were defendants. The libel was set forth in the declaration, and to this the defendants had pleaded, under the shadow of Lord Campbell's act, an apology, and the payment of money (£5) into court; the plaintiff had replied, under the same statute, to the effect, in common language, both were insufficient, and that he ought not to be barred from farther maintaining his action. On this issue was joined, and so it came before the jury.

There was a question raised as to the right to begin by Sergeant Wilkins, but his lordship decided that clearly the right was in the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. Sergeant Dowling then stated the case, and read the libel, which ran as follows:—"One of the reasons why the London repealers object to the payment (which has called forth the conduct complained of) of W. J. O'Connell is, that he is compelled to be out of the way all the week, fearing an arrest, and can only be seen out on Sundays. He has been living with a lady of the name of Moss, who entrusted him with money to pay bills, to the tune of £200 or £300, and he, instead of paying the bills, otherwise employed the cash. She wishes to arrest him, in the hope that the Association will pay the money to save him from disgrace. All this he publicly acknowledged at the St. George's Ward, and taunted Mr. Dwaine with knowing his embarrassments and wishing to increase them. He also boasted that Mr. O'Connell would pay the sum for him, but he was too proud to ask him. He stated last Sunday that if twelve wards declared against him, he would immediately close them all." The learned sergeant then dwelt with great force upon the peculiar positiveness and circumstantiality of the libel.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins argued that the apology made was sufficient, and so was the £5 paid into court, and that the reparation was complete. The apology was in the following terms:—"Respecting this matter, we have only to say that the reports spoken of in the above communication were forwarded by a party who has long been known as a consistent and truthful advocate of public liberty; that they detailed conduct on the part of Mr. W. J. O'Connell towards his brother associates, which, if true, was utterly indefensible, being an arrogant attempt to stifle discussion, and prevent even the freedom of thought; that we did not view the particular statement complained of in anything like the light in which it has been viewed; that we did not consider that the party making the statement had any intention even to impute improper connection between the parties; that the one other fact complained of had been adduced by W. J. O'Connell himself as a sort of reason for the imputed arbitrary conduct; that we have inserted every word of explanation and justification that has been forwarded; that our intention has not been to cause ill-feeling or division between the parties to the recent dispute, which, it must be borne in mind, arose amongst themselves; that we will never interfere for such a purpose, while we never will witness a violation of all right and all principle on the part of an advocate of liberty, without administering the effective castigation of publicity, and that it has not yet appeared to us that Mr. W. J. O'Connell was justified in depriving 2,000 associated repealers of the rights of associationship on the grounds set forth. If those grounds were not the true ones, we shall be happy to be better informed.—Ed. N.S." It appeared from the record that the libel was published on the 3rd of August, 1844. The action was commenced in the subsequent November, but in consequence of the impossibility of serving Feargus O'Connor, the declaration only bore date on the 7th of January, 1845.

G. Fial, a clerk to Yates and Turner, the defendants' solicitors, put in some documents and newspapers; the latter, by the bye, in an utterly loose and illegal way, but which the counsel for the plaintiff did not think it worth their while to persist in objecting to. It was clear that the volume of the *Northern Star* in which the particular papers referred to were inserted was genuine, and had not been printed for the purpose; but the precedent of admitting them in this manner, under such high authority, may peradventure hereafter prove embarrassing.

Thomas Dudley Redding was called to depose to a conversation with Mr. O'Connell, the plaintiff, after O'Connor's apology had been published, and he stated that O'Connell told him that he knew O'Connor would not himself abuse him, as he was too much a gentleman, and that he felt grateful for the ample apology.

Mr. Serjeant Dowling then replied, and his lordship summed up, telling the jury to say if the recantation in the so-called apology was a straightforward, frank, and manly one, and met all the distinct allegations in the libel, or whether it was a sham and equivocating document; and also whether the £5 paid into court as damages were sufficient.

The jury, after a short consultation in the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £50, including the £5 paid into court.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORN LAWS.

On Wednesday afternoon, a deputation from the citizens of London waited, by appointment at the Home-office, on the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of presenting, through the Right Hon. Baronet, a memorial to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the ports to be opened for the admission of foreign corn, duty free, with a view to provide for the distress of the people.

Mr. Charles Cochrane adverted to the letter of Lord John Russell, addressed to the electors of London, in November, last year, in which the abolition of all duties on corn was recommended in most earnest terms. He concluded by expressing the regret and disappointment of the memorialists, that Lord J. Russell thought fit to act now that he was in office entirely in opposition to the opinions he had expressed and the advice he had given when out of office. In consequence of this inconsistency on the part of the noble head of the Administration, the memorialists had lost all confidence in his Lordship, and therefore instead of presenting the memorial to him, they had resolved on presenting it to her most gracious Majesty. Mr. Cochrane then handed the document to Sir George Grey, after making a few apologistic remarks.

Sir George Grey—I assure the deputation that there is not the slightest necessity for any apology for speaking their sentiments freely and frankly. There is not a word in the memorial for which there is any ground to complain. It is worded with the greatest propriety. With regard to what passed between Lord John Russell, and the former deputations, I cannot say anything, not having been present; but I am sure that no minister would have a right to complain of a free and unreserved expression of the sentiments of those who appointed them—it is an undoubted right which the people have.

Mr. Cochrane—We are still left in the dark as to what is meant by an "extraordinary necessity," and therefore Ministers must be responsible for the course which we adopt in endeavouring to make out the "extraordinary necessity" of which the Prime Minister speaks.

Sir George Grey—I cannot undertake to say what Lord John Russell meant by the words, not having been present when they were spoken, but I presume he means, that certain statistical facts respecting the condition of the country would alone constitute the necessity to which he refers. I am quite sure that he would not consider public meetings, however numerously attended they might be, as constituting any such "necessity." I can say for myself, as a Minister of the Crown, that I would not. A certain class of statistical facts, bearing on the condition and the circumstances of the country, would alone, in my view of the matter, justify me, as a Member of the Government, in tendering my advice to her Majesty to throw open the ports. But though I cannot promise to support the prayer of your memorial, I shall have great pleasure in presenting it to her Majesty, as expressive of the feelings and sentiments of that portion of the citizens of London by whom it was adopted.

The deputation then withdrew.

Lynn.—In answer to the appeal of the law-made widow, Mrs. Jones, in the last week's 'Star,' I send the following:—Miss Valentine, 6d; Mr. Smith, 6d; E. Scott, 6d; 15 Friends, 2s. 2d.; Joseph Scott, 6d.; total, 4s. 2d. Subscriptions will continue to be received by me in Lynn, and I call on all my brother sub-secretaries to do likewise.—Joseph Scott, Sub-secretary.

Subscription in behalf of Mrs. Ellis.—At the close of the business of the Glasgow branch of the Land Company, Mrs. Ellis' appeal to the country was read, when it was moved and unanimously agreed to, that we open a subscription in behalf of that unfortunate woman and her family; that the subscription sheets be kept open for three months, and the proceeds regularly forwarded to Mr. O'Connor. George Meikle was appointed secretary, and David Baird treasurer, when the following subscriptions were received, the great part of the meeting having dispersed before the subject was brought on:—Thomas Gordon, 1s.; William Dempster, 3d.; Alexander M'Inty, 6d.; James Smith, 6d.; John Fearguson, 6d.; William Decherty, 6d.; D. Sherrington, 1s.; John Gavin, 6d; John Sinclair, 3d.; George Meikle, 3d.; Thomas Turnbul, 6d; Robert Clark, 6d.; David Gibson, 6d; James Dunn, 4d.; James Hamilton, 3d.; in all 7s. 4d. Deducting 4d. from the above for money orders and postage; net 7s.

Dreadful Fire and Supposed Loss of Life.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, a fire of a most fearful character, by which it is supposed one or two persons lost their lives, broke out at 31, Calcraft-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, known as the Exhibition of Nature and Art, the property of a Mr. Fergusson. From inquiries made during the fire, the reporter learned from the proprietor of the establishment that whilst he and one or two parties were sitting in the front kitchen partaking of a glass of rum and water, they were suddenly alarmed at hearing a loud crackling noise proceeding from the exhibition room. Upon getting to the top of the staircase they found that the exhibition was wrapped in one broad sheet of flame, and numerous figures were blazing away with the greatest impetuosity. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised by Mr. Furgusson, in order to arouse the other inmates of the place; but whilst he was endeavouring to do so, the flames made such progress, that it was with the greatest difficulty that any one could escape. As it was, the persons in the lower floor were severely singed in getting out. In the course of a few minutes, the brigade engine from Waterloo-road was at the scene, followed immediately afterwards by the West of England firemen and engine. At that period the flames had broken through the front window-shutters, and they were rapidly extending themselves to the upper floors. Without delay the engines were set to work, from an abundant supply of water furnished by the Lambeth Company. The exhibition being of so inflammable a character, the figures being composed principally of wax, the flames rose with such rapidity, that before a drop of water could be discharged into the place the building became fired from the ground-floor to the roof. By strenous exertions on the part of the firemen, the flames were got down by half-past one, but not until the exhibition of wax-work figures, the living serpents, and monkeys were destroyed. The cries of the latter animals, on the flames reaching them were of the most agonizing character. The whole of the furniture in the upper floors is likewise consumed. Mr. Fergusson assured the reporter that he was fearful a daughter of his housekeeper had perished in the flames, but he was quite certain that a female dwarf, named Robertson, had been burnt to death. He stated that she was sleeping in the back room third floor, and had not the least possibility of effecting her escape. How the fire originated cannot be ascertained. Mr. Fergusson estimates the loss of his collection alone at upwards of £1,000.

From subsequent inquiries it was correctly ascertained that a young woman, a daughter of Mr. Fergusson's housekeeper, had not perished in the fire, as it was at one time feared. Mary Ann Robertson, the dwarf, however, was found about four o'clock, at the top of the building, burnt almost as black as a coal. Her remains were found by Barrow, the deputy foreman of the West of England firemen, lying on a portion of a bed on which she generally slept. Her head and feet were nearly destroyed, and her trunk was frightfully charred. The exhibition was valued at upwards of £1,000, it contained 400 full-length figures of celebrated characters, from kings to malefactors. In the first floor there was a beautiful self-performing seraphine, valued at £140, an organ that cost £100, two smaller ditto, and a couple of pianofortes. There were 140 sovereigns in the same place, all of which fell a prey to the fury of the fire. It is, however, expected, that the money will be found in the ruins, and up to Wednesday evening the firemen had been successful in recovering between twenty and thirty sovereigns. Besides the destruction of the above property, an Egyptian mummy, 4,000 years in preservation, was consumed, and a large valuable serpent. Whilst the firemen were searching the ruins, they found a large monkey, which, to save his life, had wrapped itself up in a piece of green baize, by that means it escaped suffocation. Mr. Fergusson, who has been such a serious loser, was not insured for a single penny. The adjoining buildings were damaged by fire and water, but not to any great extent.

On Thursday an inquest was held at the Hero of Waterloo Inn, Waterloo-road, on the body of Mary Ann Southey, otherwise Mary Ann Robertson, aged 16, the dwarf, when, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of burning caused by the house having accidentaly taken fire."

TYRANNY OF THE MASTERS OF WARRINGTON; CHARGE OFCONSPIRACY AGAINST 17 MECHANICS, AND COMMITTAL OF THEIR GENERAL SECRETARY.

We stop the press to announce this fact briefly, having received a voluminous report of the proceedings before the Warrington Magistrates, too late, however, for insertion this week; but it shall appear in our next.

Mr. Marsh appeared for the conspirators (the masters), and Mr. W. P. Roberts for the men. Mr. Roberts exhibited his usual legal skill, and succeeded in forcing the bench to take his own bail in £1,200 for his clients; the 'Shallows' committing Alfred Cheeseborough and Henry Selsby. Mr. Roberts' legal points were unanswerable, and unanswered by the conspirators' man, and the mechanics have stoutly resolved upon fighting the Noodles with constitutional law.

Nothing, we learn, can equal the excitement throughout the district, and now is the time for London Mechanics to furnish the sinews of war to their struggling brethren. The charge was against seventeen workmen, for conspiring to prevent persons working with a particular master.

Full particulars will appear in our next number.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY.

Manchester, Thursday.—A collision of a frightful character took place yesterday upon the Bolton division of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, whereby a ballast train, in which were 20 labourers, in the employ of the company, was run against by a luggage-train travelling on the same line of rails, but in an opposite direction. The engine of the ballast-train was seriously damaged, and the carriage containing the work-people thrown off the rails and turned over.

The engineer and foreman of the luggage-train, seeing the opposite train approaching, shut off the steam and had time to jump off and escape uninjured. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and the men, all of whom were more or less injured, were sent to their homes, where some of them at present remain in a very bad state.

The accident appears to have been occasioned by the wilful disobedience of orders by one of the engine drivers, who has since been sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

In the event of any of the injured parties dying, he will be tried upon a charge of manslaughter. The injuries received by some of the men are stated to be of a serious character.

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE NORTH.

(From the *Manchester Courier* of Wednesday.)

The open weather we have experienced during the greater part of last month, but little prepared us for the rigour of winter, which came upon us on Saturday night without any warning. At half-past six o'clock the snow commenced falling, and continued to come down heavily up to a late hour in the evening, a strong frost prevailing at the time. During the whole of that night, Sunday and Monday, it was bitterly cold, and on Monday there was ice on various pools of water in the outskirts of the town quite strong enough to enable the youngsters to enjoy a slide. Though the fall of snow was considerable, the railway traffic has not been impeded to any serious extent, though some few detention have resulted. The snow on the Sheffield line lay so thick on the east side of the tunnel as to be quite up to the station platforms, and the train which left Sheffield at five o'clock was detained between Sheffield and Dunford Bridge about 56 minutes; the train which left Manchester at half-past seven was detained 64 minutes in the same place from this cause. The snow had fallen much heavier there than we had it in Manchester, and drifted so much that the measures commonly adopted proved of no avail. On the Manchester and Leeds line the snow began to fall about six o'clock, and when it had ceased there was a greater depth of it than we had. One of the trains from Hull was brought nearly to a stand-still between Leeds and Normanton, and a train from Manchester had to assist it forward for about three miles. One of the trains on Saturday night was detained about an hour during the period the snow was falling. On the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western the last train from Liverpool on Sunday night was an hour behind time, but all the Manchester trains were regular. The snow did not extend to Birmingham on Saturday night; for there, up to Sunday at noon, none had fallen. The snow appears to have fallen in a calm, as there were no draftings in the cuttings, except on the Sheffield line; and we are happy in being able to say that we can hear of no accident which has happened in consequence. Yesterday the weather was much warmer; towards noon there were evident marks of a thaw in the town, and before evening the greater portion of that in the streets had melted away. The change was not visible in the outskirts so early, but it was confirmed before the evening closed, and a drizzling rain which occasionally descended seems to intimate that we have a decided change in the upper regions of the atmosphere. We hear that several accidents have occurred in the streets in consequence of their slippery state. Numerous cases of sprains, dislocations, wounds and bruises, the result of falls, have been taken to the infirmary; but no fractures, nor have we heard of any. One man had his bottom lip completely cut through by falling with his mouth against some hard substance, and in other instances equally severe injuries were received; but all the patients were able, after the necessary attention had been bestowed by the officers of the Institution, to leave for their own homes.

(From the *Newcastle Advertiser*, Dec. 1.)

Winter has at length set in with all its rigour. On Saturday and the following day we were visited with a heavy storm and fall of snow; and yesterday the frost was very intense. The roads in consequence have been heavy, but not impassable; and the coaches generally, having additional horses, have been pretty regular.

Abolition of Punishment of Death.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, Alderman Sidney in the chair, to adopt measures to secure the total abolition of capital punishments. Messrs. Gilpin, Vincent, and several others having denounced the punishment of death, as a remnant of barbarism, equally opposed to Divine legislation, the law of nature, and the civilization of the present century. A petition to Parliament against its continuance was adopted.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The schooner Rowena, of Jersey, was brought into this port on Wednesday last, by the George Vickery, a Bideford vessel, commanded by Captain Tatham. It appears that the George Vickery fell in with the ill-fated vessel on the coast of Devonshire, finding her a total wreck, dismasted, with the rigging, and some pices of timber floating from the stern, her bulwarks smashed, hatches washed away, the deck completely cleared, and the vessel water-logged. The stiffened corpses of a part of her crew were lying in various parts of the wreck, and one of the first objects that presented itself on the vessel being boarded, was the body of one of the unfortuate sailors, lashed to a fragment of the mainmast, and in a putrid state, which shortly afterwards was carried overboard with a part of the wreck. Captain Tatham having procured the assistance of several Pillgwenlly boatmen, she was grounded in our river, and a hole cut in her side, which considerably reduced the water within, when the cabin was entered, and the bodies of two men were found,—one being thought that of the captain, about five feet five inches high, with pleasing countenance, long dark hair, and large red whiskers, and linen marked J. H.—supposed to be about thirty years of age.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

Sheriffs' Fund.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, when the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Challis. The report recommended the appropriation of £500 from the permanent fund to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge for the relief of Destitute Females, on the principles long advocated by the society. Several members spoke in favour of the recommendation, which, on the proposal of the late Lord Mayor, was agreed to, and the officers and committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

Chartist Land Company.

Scotland.—Mr. Robert Burrell has been elected delegate for Scotland including Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Ayr, Perth, Kilmarnock, Dunfermline, Alva, Paisley, Hamilton, Arbroath, Hawick, and a great number of miner places. The candidates with the number of votes they received, were as follows:—Robert Burrell, Greenock, 313; James M'Intyre, Alexandria, 27; Alexander Brown, New Mills, 73; Robert Kidd, Dundee, 176; Archibald Walker, Edinburgh; 115; John Colquhoun, Glasgow, 113; Alexander Clelland, Tottness, 73.

We have received from Manchester, Kirkcaldy, and Edinburgh, reports of the instructions to their respective delegates. We have no room for the publication of these "instructions" which, of course, will be laid before the Conference by the several delegates.

Halifax.—Mr. C. W. Smith has been elected delegate for this district.

Leeds.—Four gentlemen were nominated to represent this district, in the Conference, viz., Messrs. Brook and Shaw of Leeds, Spurr of Huddersfield, and Frith of Keighley, in consequence of the secretary being nominated, the Leeds section appointed four persons to examine the votes, and see that every thing was properly done. They have done so, and have certified that Mr. Brook is elected by a large majority. Several instructions has been passed which is unnecessary to repeat here.

The Ballot for Metropolitan Delegates to the Chartist Land Conference.—A meeting to scrutinise the returns from the several districts was held at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, December the 2nd, when the following was declared as the result:—Henry Ross, 188; William Cuffay, 165; John Shaw, 159; James Knight, 155; John Gathard, 111; Alfred Pettit, 110; James Grassby, 103; J. Illingsworth, 68; William Hewitt, 56; Messenger, 51; consequently Henry Ross, William Cuffay, and John Shaw, were declared duly elected.

Merthyr Tydvil.—A full meeting of the members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company was held on Sunday evening last, when the programme of the intended businesss to be brought forward by our directors at the next Land Conference, was read and highly approved of excepting the sale of the estates, we recommend mortgage or the establishment of a bank of deposit. We also wish our directors to establish a national benefit society in connection with the land, and we trust that a school-house will be erected in every district for the education of the children.

THE LAND VERSUS TRANSPORTATION.

THE EMIGRATION HUMBUGS IN THE POTTERIES UNMASKED.

Our attention has been drawn to a hand-bill professedly emanating from the Central Committee, but which, in reality, springs from the Editor of the *Examiner*, directing the minds of Potters to the fact that Mr. O'Connor is giving £50 per acre for land. Now this statement is quite consistent with the general tenor of this man's writings. He is a special pleader, and although he has covered himself under the garb of his Committee, it bears all the external marks of his own workmanship. Now let us see what the truth is,—it appears in the first instance Mr. O'Connor has purchased an estate at Herringsgate, for less than £18 per acre:—in the second place he purchased an estate called Carpender's Farm, for a little over £20 per acre; this estate he has since sold for £1359 more than it cost the Company. In the last case of purchase he has given £8,000 for an estate, which we understand is something near £50 per acre. But does this prove the position of the Editor of the *Examiner*, that £50 per acre is the average price of land in this country, certainly not, as he very well knows. There is plenty of land in this country which may be had for less than £18 per acre. Now if an honest man had stated the case, he would have told you what was the average price of the land of the three estates, which have been purchased for the Chartist Co-operative Land Company. Every man of common understanding knows that land is not one uniform price all through the country, and we want land that will suit our purposes, we want the best land in the country; we have got some of it, and we shall have more, so soon as our Directors have finished the other estates they have just purchased; *we do not want swamp and bog land;* such, in our opinion, is dear at any price; we have land into which there is a good road, and markets adjacent, in convenient places; we have no occasion to wade breast-high through water to go to our dwellings, nor to go hundreds of miles in search of customers for our produce; no, we can sell all we want to sell, either on the spot or very near to it. Here are the advantages of Home Colonization. Nor will it take us nearly £100 to go to our allotments—the same that it will take every family who is unfortunate enough to be sent away from his native land by your society. Neither shall we lose four months' wages in crossing the water, besides having to experience all the horrors of emigrating to such a distance. Were your dupes as well acquainted with emigration as some poor fellows we could name, they would at once pronounce it to be *sickening heartless depravity.*

A pretty scheme this to remove surplus labour, when, according to the best calculations that can be made, it would take £10,000 to remove one hundred families, a sum of money that would take you till doomsday to realize; for with all your agitation, and all your deception, all your reasoning, your *machinery dodges*, and all the rest of your juggling, you have realized £1360 from the commencement of your career, and your scheme will have less support in future than it *has* received, because of its deceptive character and well-known impracticability.

You are for ever telling your few readers, that for twenty-one shillings they may have twenty acres of land, a good log hut, and all the blessings and comforts of life. Now you know that there are plenty of men who once were friendly to emigration, who have paid their two and three pounds each, and you have told them that it is their duty to pay even twenty shares if the object cannot be realized without it. These men have left you in disgust, and they are ashamed of even acknowledging the fact that you have juggled them out of so much money, and are willing to sell their shares at a sacrifice of seventy-five per cent., or more, should the purchasers think they are not low enough. Now, Sir, let us tell you and the public another fact, which is as follows:—that we offer to sell to the Emigration Society one hundred acres of land in America, fifty of which are woodland, with a firm title and all the necessary requirements, for £15. The owner declares that he can do infinitely better on four acres in England than on one hundred in America. Now, Mr. Editor, here is something for you to reason upon.

The Home Colonization Company has many advantages over transportation, and has prospered even beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters. The funds increase on all hands. It appears, that besides paying all agitating expenses, that with the sale of cards and rules we have saved a fund of nearly £1000, without a constant drain on the pockets of its members. Our own Committees work for nothing—our Secretaries have no pay—our Land Agent has travelled thousands of miles for nothing—our Directors *have* pay, but their wages is not equal to yours, and we can say with truth, that our National Scheme has been carried on with as little expense as your pigmy scheme has cost its members. It appears from your Balance Sheet, that you have received £6 for going twice to Liverpool, £15 for Agency, besides other things which we could name. Your Secretary received for one journey to Birmingham £1 12s. and 15s. on the same date, for something else you do not name, and a further sum of £16 12s. 8d. Your Committee, too, has cost the society £21 5s. since your last Balance Sheet, and there are plenty of other expenses which swallow up more than a third of your whole receipts. When will working potters see their own interests, and take their affairs in their own hands? Were we connected with you, another week should not elapse before we would ask you some very pointed questions. You are always harping about division, and say it is the Chartists who are for sowing the seeds of discontent amongst our members. Now let me tell you, Sir, that your name has never been mentioned, nor your society either, at any Land Meeting that has been held in Hanley, from first to last, among the Chartists; we are not *one-half* potters, therefore your affairs do not interest us, but our opinion is, from the little knowledge we have of you, there need be no division mongers where you are, for you seem to us to be one of those characters who would create division anywhere to accomplish your own selfish ends. Your cant about your society being a failure is truly laughable. We believe, Sir, as far as you are concerned it is no failure, nor ever will be so long as you can get dupes to replenish your Exchequer.

Yours, &c.,

The Committee of the Hanley Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company.

The Fugitive clerk, Cowap, who absconded from Wingate Colliery with nearly £600 belonging to his employers, Lord Howden and partners, and who was apprehended at Ghent, is said to be again at liberty. The whole of the money, with the exception of his "travelling expenses," and the cost of his "gentlemanly" outfit—his gold watch, ring, wig, imperial, and moustaches—having been recovered, it has not been thought worth while to bring him to this country for prosecution.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

An application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himself the *sole patentee* of the Photographic process) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, from taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from, and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

His Honour refused the application in *toto*.

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate charge.

All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE.

PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVERIDGE.
LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

Re-engagement of Messrs. Coney and Blanchard with, their wonderful Dogs, for two nights only; to appear at half-price.

On MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY to commence with The "Stranger." The "Stranger," on Monday; Mr. J. Rayner, on Wednesday Mr. Cowle;

ASTONISHING EFFICACY
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Seven Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I send 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 baffled 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. Prier gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR.

*** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no 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., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach 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 sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throats
Asthma	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on Skin	Headache	Tic Doloreux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds.
Debility	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Dropsy	Piles	&c., &c.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

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

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

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

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on *Human Frailty*.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 18, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and viewed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favorable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*

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

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the 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 as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

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

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 often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, sores, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune in their more youthful days to be affected with any of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as before serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions (less perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

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 exposure.

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 the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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

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 skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy,—was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application: 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 OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a 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 the nature of the complaint did not render those who 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, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a time.

*** 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, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster," and "Aberne hy's Pile Powders," are sold by the following Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

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 Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

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

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d. and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.

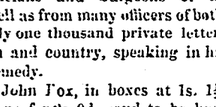
Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—Baines and Newsome; Mr Buckton, Times Office; Heaton, Smeeton, Hall, Rein, hardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Eland, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Smith, Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke, and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Lofthouse, Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Meison, Freeman, Pickering, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson, Weir, Ryder, and Barker, Hull; Pipes, Kenningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes, Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingoldby, Longbottom, Louth; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith, Burlington; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Smaith; Champley, Brownhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham; Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton; Brown, Gainsborough; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestley, Fox, Pontrefact; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett, Stockton; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town in England.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH,

Price 2s. 6d.



Patronized by Her Majesty, the Queen,
Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,
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And nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops and the Clergy.

THOMAS & HOWARD'S SUCCEDANEUM.

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use this SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by THOMAS & HOWARD, Surgeon Dentists, 64, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, who will send the Succedaneum free by Post to any part in the Kingdom. Price 2s. 6d. Observe: the Succedaneum is Sold in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, by the following Agents:—Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Yarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrave, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judion, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Smaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestly, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Barker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalbo, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Sold Wholesale by BARCLAY and SONS, Mr. EDWARDS, SUTTON and Co., and NEWBERY and SON, London.—J. and R. RAIMES and Co., Edinburgh. Dr. BUTLER, Medical Hall, Sackville Street, Dublin.

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. HOWARD & THOMAS continue to supply the Loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of Self Adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians and Surgeons, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They adopt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the painful operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth, where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate charges.

Messrs. Howard and Thomas, Surgeon Dentists, 64, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London. At home from ten till four.

Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth, has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent Physicians and Surgeons:—

Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty,
Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty,
Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty,
The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty,
Sir David Davies, Physician to her Majesty the Queen Dowager,
Dr. Merriman, Physician to her R. H. the Duchess of Kent,
Dr. Chambers,
And numerous other Members of the Medical Profession.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

MEETING AT BARNSLEY.

A meeting was held at Barnsley, on Wednesday, in the Odd-Fellows Hall, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, was numerously attended by the operatives of both sexes. Mr. Oastler met with a most cordial reception as he entered the town, and was escorted to the place of meeting by a band of music. None of the clergy or manufacturers were present. The placard announcing the meeting was headed with the following quotation from Lord John Russell's speech on the Ten Hours' Bill:—"Let the trade of England perish, it it can only be sustained by the groans of women and infants." The placard also contained the following eulogium on Mr. Oastler:—"Mr. Oastler has unceasingly struggled for more than seventeen years to obtain a legislative enactment whereby the emaciated factory slave might be protected from the relentless iron grasp of the unfeeling portion of millowners of this country; this noble and disinterested conduct has won for him the esteem of all the great and good in the land, and the eternal gratitude of the poor factory children. Whenever and in whatever form oppression has shown its hideous deformity, Oastler has always been ready to give the monster a blow, therefore,

With a thousand welcomes meet him,
And with ten thousand welcomes greet him."

Mr. GEORGE UTLEY, hand-loom weaver, having been called to the chair, read the placard convening the meeting, and requested that if any one present preferred an Eleven Hours' Bill to a Ten Hours' Bill, he would come forward and state his reasons. (Hear.)

Mr. ROBERT GARNETT, a hand-loom weaver, in moving the first resolution, remarked that the use of machinery and the factory system generally had greatly deteriorated the condition of the working classes. The atmosphere of the generality of spinning rooms was from seventy to eighty degrees, and impregnated with so much water, that it fell like rain from the top of the room. Emerging from such a place on a frosty winter's morning was frequently the cause of a diseased state of the lungs. (Hear.) The speaker having read some statistical tables, showing the number of deaths to be very numerous in manufacturing towns as compared with agricultural, concluded by moving:—

"That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the great increase and high perfection of machinery, whose use is to lessen, and not augment human labour; that long hours, though at first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found to be very injurious both to the person and pecuniary interests of the parties employed."

Mr. FRANK MURFIELD a hand-loom weaver, seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MICHAEL SEGRAVE, weaver, then moved:—

"That the recent and present Factories' Regulation Acts were forced upon the country in opposition to those proposed by Michael Thomas Sadler and Lord Ashley; and while the object of these Acts, according to their promoters, was to give greater advantage to the employers by relays of children, still even those measures have proved a great blessing by the greater equalisation of labour throughout the factories, the prevention of night working, and the opportunities, though small, given to the children for instruction and recreation."

He should like to see some of those gentlemen who had advocated the cause of the black slaves endeavouring to do something for the white slaves in the factory. (Hear.) It had been said that a reduction of wages would result from a reduction of the hours of labour, and that we should also lose our foreign trade. He would say, if the manufacturers could not compete with foreigners without reducing wages, then away with manufactures and the foreign trade altogether. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN CLARKE, a weaver, seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, a shopkeeper, then moved—

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

Mr. FRANK MUDFIELD seconded the motion.

Mr. OASTLER, on rising to support the motion was hailed with three hearty cheers. He said, Mr. Chairman; working men of Barnsley, accept the sincere and grateful thanks of—your old King if you will—(Cheers)—for the kind and enthusiastic reception which you have given, in his person, to the Ten Hours' Bill this evening. It is gratifying to me to find on my return to Barnsley after many years absence—some of them years of real affliction—it is gratifying and enlivening to me to find, that after all the various agitations which this country has passed through since we first began to ask that the groans and tears of women and children might not be the cement of the trade of England—that after all those questions which had so torn and rent this empire are closed and ended, it is still pleasing to find that the Ten Hours' Bill men have come out of the furnace refined. (Cheers.) We can now go through the manufacturing districts and discuss like rational beings this great question, a question which is as deeply important—whether it be as interesting I cannot tell—to the employers as to the unemployed; a question which is as deeply important to the clergy of this country as to the people. We can now meet and have no angry passions stirring in our breasts, while we lay before the people our reasons for a Ten Hours' Bill. It would have been more gratifying to me if we had seen, as we ought to have seen, all the professed friends, of whatever sect and party, represented by their leaders and heads on this platform. (Hear, hear, hear.) I deeply regret that those of your community who move in a higher sphere, should, by their absence from you this night, prove either that they are careless of your interests, or that they have not thought as they ought to have done, of the importance of this question. The masters are not here. The question we are about deciding is one of real interest to them. It is their interest that the trade of England shall be founded on a just and righteous principle. It is their interest that the working people employed by them should look up to them as their guardians and friends, rather than as their tyrants and oppressors. (Cheers.) I come here as their friend, because I know I shall be able to demonstrate to you that at present the trade of England is built on rottenness, and believing as I do in the Word of God, I am constrained to believe that the curse of the God of justice rests on that trade which is manifestly founded on oppression, robbery, and wrong. (Cheers.) Mr. Oastler proceeded to comment on the evils of the factory system, and added, what right had the manufacturers to build fraud houses, to keep carriages, and set themselves up as nabobs, unless the working classes had plenty—had the first share—had a sufficiency, for he did not mean a niggardly portion which could only keep body and soul together. If the manufacturers wanted to have parks, and carriages, and all the grand paraphernalia of state, let them have those things; but let them not be procured out of that portion of the reward of labour which God himself had given to the labourer. Let there be justice first and then luxuries if you will. (Cheers.) After some observations on the Poor Law, Mr. Oastler resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

A petition to Parliament founded on the resolutions having been adopted,

On the motion of Mr. U. Smart, seconded by Alfred Haughton,

Three cheers were then respectively given for Richard Oastler, John Fielden, Feargus O'Connor, T. S. Duncombe, and other friends to the Ten Hours' Bill.

MEETING AT HOLMFIRTH.

On Friday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in the town hall, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to diminish the hours of factory labour, the attendance was numerous. Near the chair, which was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Fearne, we observed the Rev. Mr. Woodland, Joseph Charlsworth, Esq. J. P.; Mr. James Charlsworth, banker; Mr. David Charlsworth; Mr. John Hill, Methodist preacher; Mr. J. Matkin, surgeon; Mr. J. Farrar, manufacturer and dyer, Mr. W. Hinchcliff, manufacturer; Mr. J. Hinchcliff, manufacturer; Mr. R. Hamsden, manufacturer; Mr. John Hinchcliff, of Scholes, manufacturer, Mr. Joseph Crossland, manufacturer, and Mr. John Crawshaw, manufacturer.

The Rev. Mr. WOODLAND, in an eloquent address, moved, "That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the great increase and high perfection of machinery, whose use is to lessen, and not to augment human labour:—that long hours, though at first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found to be very injurious both to the personal and pecuniary interests of the parties employed."

Mr. WM. HINCHLEY, one of the largest worsted manufacturers in this neighbourhood, rose to second the motion, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He (Mr. Hinchley) had from the first supported this measure as one called for on the principles of humanity and justice, and which, if carried into effect, would be likely to prove beneficial both to the employer and the employed, and he had not heard any arguments advanced against the cause sufficient to change his opinion. One of the principal objections to the measure was, that if carried, a reduction of wages must ensue. That argument was merely put forward as a bugbear to frighten the advocates of the measure. (Hear, hear.) He had been tauntingly asked, "Would you give the operatives the same wages for five days that you give them for six." Now, if he really thought that the passing of the measure would have the effect of reducing wages, he should be sitate in giving the measure his continuous support, for he did not think the wages were quite sufficient at present, but he firmly believed that a reduction of the time of labour would have the contrary effect. (Hear, hear.) We were sometimes told that the price of labour was regulated by the demand for it. Now, the demand was not altogether independent of the supply, and we might have an excess of time as well as of hands. By working "long hours," the supply of labour was made to exceed the demand, goods were produced in a quantity disproportioned to the demand for them, the markets became glutted, and both masters and operatives were made to suffer, (Cheers.) It had been said that the manufacturers would increase their machinery if the time of labour were reduced. Be it so. Would they not require more hands to work the additional machinery? He trusted, however, that henceforth machinery would not be used merely as a means to enable a few individuals to amass wealth, but as a benefit to the community at large. He had heard some ask, "Are the operatives prepared for such a change? Will they employ their spare time in a proper manner? Will they not spend it in the beer-shop?" He had no great opinion of beer shops; he considered them the pest of the country, and regretted to think that many young men spent their time in such places to their own shame and disgrace, and to the grief of their parents hearts. (Hear, hear.) But he had not so bad an opinion of his fellow men as to think that they would spend their precious time in the beer house. Besides, the larger portion of factory workers were children and females. The latter, instead of going to the beer house, would learn to clean the house, make the shirt, knit the stockings, make the bread, brew the beer, and make themselves acquainted with all those things which tend to the comfort and well-being of a family. (Cheers.) But he thought it was taking too low a view of this question to make it a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Besides meat and drink, a man was bound to give his family moral and religious instruction—to capacitate them not only for their well being in society, but for eternal happiness hereafter. (Cheers.) When he saw little children sitting at the door steps before five o'clock in the morning, he could not help saying within himself, "This is what I would not let my children do;" and was he not taught to love his neighbour as himself?—(Cheers.)—and to do unto others as he would they should do unto him? What availed their halls and their mechanics' institutions, if, on account of protracted and excessive toil, the operatives could not attend them. They were now debarred from such institutions by long hours of labour. They were so protrasted by labour they could not avail themselves of the advantages those institutions were designed to confer. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. SAMUEL CLENDENNING of Huddersfield, manufacturer and local methodist preacher, moved "That the recent and present Factories Regulation Acts, were forced upon the country in opposition to those proposed by Michael Thomas Sadler, and Lord Ashley; and while the objects of these Acts, according to their promoters, was to give greater advantages to the employers by relays of children, still even those measures have proved of considerable blessing by the greater equalisation of labour throughout the factories, the prevention of night working, and the opportunities, though small, given to children for instruction and recreation.

Mr. R. RAMSDEN, manufacturer seconded the motion.

Mr. OASTLER rose to support the resolution, and was loudly cheered on his appearance in front of the platform. Mr. Oastler spoke at great length, in his usual eloquent and feeling manner, and was much applauded.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On the motion of GEORGE LOCK, a weaver, seconded by GEORGE IVES, it was resolved that a petition should be presented to Parliament in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

GREAT MEETING AT LEEDS.

On Monday evening a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, convened by the Mayor, C. I. Medca, Esq., on the presentation of a requisition numerously and respectably signed, was held in the saloon of the Music Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of limiting the hours of labour for women and children in factories to ten hours per day. The meeting was fixed to take place at half-past seven, and at that time the room was crowded in every part, upwards of 1,000 persons being present.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar, took the chair, and among those present on the platform were W. B. Ferrand, Esq. M.P., Richard Oastler, Esq., and a great number of the clergy and influential persons engaged in trade.

Mr. Fielden, M.P., was expected to be present, but was prevented by indisposition.

The requisition convening the meeting having been read,

The REV. CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings.

Mr. J. PARKIN moved the first resolution:—

That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the great increase and high perfection of machinery, whose use is to lessen and not to augment human labour;—that long hours, though at first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found to be very injurious both to the personal and pecuniary interests of the parties employed.

Mr. JAMES STANSFIELD, another operative, seconded the resolution.

Dr. LEES supported the resolution in an excellent speech.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. DALTON moved the second resolution in a neat speech, for which we regret we have not room.

Mr. SYKES seconded the resolution, which was as follows:—

That the advocacy of the shortening of the hours of labour has been of incalculable benefit to society at large, having diffused sounder notions of political economy amongst all classes—produced a better understanding between masters and men—corrected many of the errors of theorists—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.

RICHARD OASTLER, Esq., in supporting the resolution, after some preliminary remarks, in which he denounced the factory system as degrading alike both to the masters and men, proceeded to show, that a reduction of the hours of labour would not necessarily bring down wages. Some time ago, in Leeds, it was the custom for hard-raisers to work ten hours a day, and in Huddersfield they worked twelve hours. Now, according to the principles of political economy, wages ought to have been one-twelfth more in Huddersfield than in Leeds. But what was the fact? Why, that for many years operatives who had wives and families residing in Huddersfield, came to Leeds, preferring to work there in order that they might carry home two shillings a-week more than they could have obtained at the former place; and he, Mr. Oastler contended, that the only way to obtain a just reward for labour was to bring the hours to that exact level which would bring into occupation every labourer in the community. The speaker then alluded to the declaration of Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Phillips, that the working classes were not in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill, because they did not strike. Why, it had been the object of those who advocated the Ten Hours' Bill, from the first movement of the question to the present time, to prevent the masters and the men from coming into collision, and the latter had found that it would not be to their interest to enter into any such combination, and therefore there was no proof whatever that they were not favourable to the measure because they did not strike. (Hear, hear.) He had attended meetings in various parts of the country, some of them attended by 50,000 persons, and when the proposition was put in favour of a reduction to ten hours, he had never seen more than five hands held up against it. He strongly urged the working classes not to listen to any advice, come from whatever quarter it might, to enter into a strike for the purpose of attaining this object; because such a step could only produce a reduction of wages, and the misery of themselves and their families. How would the working people stand under such circumstances? The relieving officers would give them no relief; and if they had no employment and no means by which to live, he asked, how it would be possible that the hundreds and thousands of persons thus congregated together could be kept in a state of order? Whether, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Bright, or any other millowner thought proper to say that because the working classes did not strike that they were indifferent to the question, he (Mr. Oastler) begged that the meeting would take it as no proof whatever that the working classes were not determined to have a Ten Hours' Bill by peaceable means. (Cheers.) He had been told by a Lancashire mill-owner what the object of astr ke meant. He was told that there was an immense quantity of goods in the hands of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester, and that there was no means of selling them but by stopping the production of them; and, therefore, they were desirous that the working men should strike, that they, the manufacturers, should be saved a loss on those goods. A great deal had been said about the importance of their foreign trade, and the injury that would follow the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill. What did they want to export? Corn they had none. Then did they wish to export cloth? Had every working man in Leeds got a good suit of clothes and a top coat for this inclement weather? (Cries of "No.") Then if it was absurd to export corn when they had none to spare, was it not equally absurd to talk about exporting cloth when the makers of it had none to wear themselves? (Cheers.) The real trade for their woollen cloth was at home. Let every man be well clothed, and then they might talk of exporting; but it was the greatest folly in the world to talk about sending the produce of their labour abroad, and leave themselves naked at home. He had been desired by Mr. Fielden, M.P., to thank them for the invitation given to him to attend the meeting, but which the state of his health prevented him doing, and to ask them whether or not they were in favour of an Eleven Hours' Bill? (Shouts of "No, no; ten hours is enough.") They might depend upon it that no set of millowners could long bolster up a Government against the righteous demands of the people; for they being backed by the clergy, the middle classes, and the most valuable portion of the community, their claims in the end must become irresistible; but if, after all, the millowners should induce the Government to refuse the prayers of the people, which they themselves acknowledge to be right in principle, God would maintain the cause of the afflicted and the rights of the poor. (Loud cheers)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. HILLS moved the fourth resolution, as follows:—

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

It was seconded by Mr. HAYWOOD, a town-councillor.

Mr. FERRAND, who was received with the most enthusiastic c

Poetry.

SONNETS ON THE DEATH OF ALLEN DAVENPORT.

BY A BROTHER BARD AND SHOEMAKER.

Glory! O glory to the truly great,
Who when death comes, can die as all should die;
A conscience pure—their crowning victory!
And none who knew bestowing blame or hate:
These are they who deserve our homage high,
Heroes—how low so e'er have been their state—
On whom the best encomiums should await,
So noble 'tis to die right manfully!
And like a MAN has Davenport not died?
Some kind friends min'string to his last few needs,
And he so calm—so inward fortified—
His last thread drawn—his labour gone through quite—
While the fine finish all the past exceeds,
For nothing yet appears to cause the least affright.

Yes, he of whom I speak, my humble friend,
A poet, too, philosopher—and more;
Thus to the last courageously him bore,
And made the honest always be his end.
What he had thought, and taught of, heretofore,
Was now his turn to practise—to commend
By's own example. "See! if you'll attend,"
So might he say, "I go the road before!"
And now they'll take him where he wished to be—*
Even by to-morrow's mid-day, where the flowers
Will grow, as comes the Spring time, lovingly,
And charming all, who wandering near, may know
The dust imprisoned there, had once the power—
Mute as it is—the boldest truths to show

* The reader will remember some verses of the now departed Davenport, which were printed in the *Star* a few weeks ago, expressive of his wish to be buried in Kensal Green Cemetry; in which he speaks (as descriptive of the scene) of

"The groups of flowers that sweet, yet gaudy, wave,
And breathing rich perfume from every grave."

Perhaps it is needless to say, that the allusion here made is to this circumstance.

ALLEN DAVENPORT.

Allen Davenport is dead. His death for some time expected by himself and friends took place on Sunday last, November 29th.

As the great mass of our readers can only have known Allen Davenport by name, or rather by his poetical and prose writings in the democratic journals, some account of his life will be interesting. Fortunately the materials are at hand, Mr. Davenport having about eighteen months ago published an autobiography, from which we extract the following narrative:—

I was born May 1st, 1775, in the small and obscure village of Ewen, which is on the boundary line which separates the county of Wilts from that of Glo'ster; about three miles from Cirencester, and somewhat more than a mile from the source of the Thames, on the banks of which stream stands the cottage in which I was born. That famous river, which is only a mill stream from its source to Cricklade, in Wiltshire, is called the *Tems*, from Cricklade, to Oxford the *Isis*, and from Oxford to London the Thames, where it becomes a mighty and majestic river, bearing the wealth of all the nations of the earth, on its proud and ample bosom. Consequently I came into existence, while the revolutionary war of America was raging in all its maddening fury, and which terminated, after seven years glorious struggle, in the independence, and final separation from the mother country; and would now be, if not for that plague spot, her black slaves, the envy of Europe and the admiration of the world! * * *

I never was in any school, for the purpose of instruction, in all my life. I had to get the very alphabet by catching a letter at a time as I best could from other children, who had learnt them at school of some old village dame, although my father, with the exception of the parson and the squire, was allowed to be the best scholar in the village; but his whole time was occupied in one continued struggle, having had nothing but the products of his daily labour to provide for himself and his numerous family, six boys and four girls; and who instead of devoting what little time he had, after his daily labour was done, to the education of his children, was obliged to mend their shoes, or card wool for my mother to spin on the following day, for at that time the spinning jenxies had made but little progress; but as they advanced every vestige of that beneficial domestic manufacture which had been a little mine of wealth to the poor cottager, was for ever annihilated; the loss of which he has never ceased to deplore. Thus has the invention of machinery sunk both the agricultural, and manufactural labourer to a state of abject slavery and hopeless misery. But let me not here be misunderstood; I do not consider machinery itself an evil, it is like water, a supreme good, if rightly directed, but in its present state it is a life destroying scourge! Whereas, were all the manufacturing machinery made public property, and made to work *for*, instead of *against* the working classes, it would be one of the greatest blessings that genius ever bestowed!

In my early childhood I took great delight in making little implements of husbandry; such as ploughs, harrows, spades, rakes, wind mills, water-mills, &c., &c., all capable of being put into action, and performing their different operations; so much so that the wheelwright of the village stood by and saw with astonishment my little plough turn over the mould as completely as those which he himself had made.

But as I grew older, my greatest ambition was to acquire the art of reading and writing; and the method which I employed to attain that favourite object is hardly worth relating, only that it shows what ingenious devices an active mind, endowed with some sparks of nature's fire, will have recourse to, in order to facilitate its progress in the pursuit of knowledge, when instruction of every kind is so denied. The plan pursued in the first instance, was this; I learnt, as most children do, a number of songs by heart, and having acquired, as best I could, a knowledge of all the letters in the alphabet, I saved all my halfpence and bought up all the printed songs that I could sing, and began with those that appeared the most easy; my new process of education. I proceeded to match all the works in my printed songs, with those I had previously stored in my mind, and by remembering the words thus learnt, by comparing notes, I knew them again whenever they met my eye. By this method the eye became the pupil of the ear, and with both faculties combined, I made such rapid progress, that I often surprised and astonished my young companions, who could not comprehend how I obtained knowledge.

He acquired the art of penmanship by similar means. He next attempted the composition of a song. Having succeeded and annexed to it the name of a popular tune, he stuck it up against a tree in the middle of the village, and in a day or two had the supreme delight to hear it sung by many a lad and lass.

When about twelve years old he went to live with a "gentleman farmer," in the character of a groom, and in that occupation achieved considerable skill in horsemanship. Subsequently he was employed by a Mr. Lawrence, a veterinary surgeon, of Cirencester, and, while in that employment, he acquired a good deal of local fame as a clever "rough rider" and breaker-in of young horses.

But Allen wanted to see the world, and sighed for liberty; one morning, therefore, he stole away from his employer's house and betook himself to the road, towards Bristol, with the intention of becoming a sailor and helping to fight "the battles of his country" on the ocean. Allen was, at that time, a "patriot" of the "old school," "and thought, at that time, that everything that was undertaken by England was right, just, and proper; and that every other nation that opposed her was wrong and deserved chastisement. And that France who had just killed her king, exiled her nobles, and reviled and desecrated the Christian religion, was very wicked indeed; and I shouted "Church and King" as loud and as long as any priest or lord in the kingdom. And believed that England was not only justified, but that it was her bounden duty to put down, and if possible to exterminate such a desperate nation of levellers, blasphemers, and regicides! And that was the feeling of nine tenths of the people of England at the period of 1794."

Fate, however, would not permit Allen to be a sailor. He was accosted by a recruiting party who expatiated on the delightful life of a light dragoon, at the same time proffering the significant shilling. Allen accepted and became one of a regiment of light cavalry called "Windsor Forresters," a sort of poetical name which had its due weight with our hero. He did not, however, find things quite so poetical as he had expected, and he narrates several annoyances which caused him no small amount of misery. He spent a winter with his regiment in Stamford. In the spring of 1795 the regiment was removed to Edinburgh, a place which afforded him abundance of materials for poetry. In the spring of 1796 the regiment was encamped in tents by the seashore, near Dunbar, and here the soldiers spent a most wretched existence—literally starving. In the autumn the regiment marched to Perth and remained there till the Spring of 1797, when Stirling became the place of location, the assistance of the soldiery being required to overawe the people of that part who were disposed to resist the drawings for the militia. Subsequently the regiment marched to Aberdeen. In the spring of 1799.

I was one of a party appointed to escort a number of state prisoners, who had been tried for high treason, having been concerned in the Irish rebellion of 1798. There were fifteen in all, and occupied five coaches. Among whom were the celebrated Arthur O'Connor and General Hoit. The former, uncle to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist leader and proprietor of the *Northern Star*.

The destination of these prisoners was fort George, a strong fortress in the very heart of the Highlands. During our march we had an extensive view of the celebrated Culloden hills. And when we arrived at the fortress, I think we could faintly discern the city of Inverness. The fortress, as we approached it, had somewhat the appearance of a green hill, and seemed quite harmless; but when the drawbridge was drawn up, and we entered the ponderous gates, the interior presented a little town, with most formidable fortifications. Our prisoners were conducted along the ramparts, till they came opposite their place of confinement, where a temporary bridge was suspended from the rampart to the second floor of the building over which they were carried, where we lost sight of them for ever.

At Aberdeen, while soldiering, he learned himself the trade of shoemaking, with some assistance from two generous working men who kindly afforded him instruction in the "craft." He subsequently settled down to the trade, and continued to work at it until within a short time of his decease.

In the year 1800 the regiment was marched to Warwick, and there disbanded, peace having been made with the French government.

Allen was now cast upon the world, his whole fortune but five pounds, at a time when the quartern loaf was one shilling and tenpence halfpenny, and every other necessary of life in like proportion. After some time Allen got job work from a master shoemaker at Cirencester, but at starvation prices. In 1804 he came to London, and got work of a Mr. Harding, in the Edgeware-road. Allen tell's a sad story of the misfortunes of this worthy man and his family, whose afflictions, though undeserved, appear to be of the most poignant character. For one of his subsequent employers, Mr. Bainbridge, he worked for the term of eighteen years.

In 1805 Allen was converted to the democratic faith, as expounded in the "*Spencean System.*" "This was the title of a work by the honest and indomitable Thomas Spence, containing a new administration of the landed property of the kingdom; his trial in Westminster Hall for sedition, and a great number of letters on various subjects, all calculated to improve the condition of mankind, and if reduced to practice would comparatively make the world a paradise! I read the book, and immediately became an out and out Spencean. I preached the doctrine to my shopmates, and to everybody else, wherever, and whenever I could find an opportunity. I had been a sort of Whig reformer before; but I now saw clearly, that all Whig, Tory, or even Radical Reformers, were as rushlights to the meridian sun, in comparison with that proposed by the clear headed, and honest hearted Thomas Spence. And I told all the reformers that I met with, that no other reform was worth fighting for, but they generally laughed at me, and called me a visionary."

At the annual meeting of the Polish Democrats on Sunday last, November 29th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"It was not till the 14th of August, 1814, that I made my debût in the character of a poet. I then wrote a poem on the grand fete in the parks, in celebration of the general peace; and sent it to the Sunday Paper, the *News*. And on the following Sunday, I had the extreme gratification to behold the poor little bantling—my first born, clad in a robe of typographical splendour, I immediately sent another poem, entitled the "Congress" but that was rejected. This again cooled down a little of my poetic enthusiasm; and it was not till 1818, that I made another attempt to figure in print. I had now become a desperate politician, and in the January of that year I sent a little poem entitled the "Topic" to Sherwin's Register, a very fiery political publication; it was immediately inserted, and a succession of other articles followed; but it was gently hinted that pieces in prose would be preferred. I took the hint, and tried my hand in that department; and if the promptness with which all my articles were printed, be any proof of success, I was eminently successful. Sometimes I occupied half the space of the Register; and the signature of "A. D." became very popular. I attended all the great political meetings in Spa-fields, in Smithfield, and wherever and whenever any such meetings took place, whether within doors or in the open air. During the perilous years of 1818 and 1819, I strained every nerve, and called every faculty into action, to inspire the people with the spirit of Reform; and to expose the deceit, the treachery, and the base doings of the higher powers, with the Lords and Commons, under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. I was not content with writing to periodicals alone, I printed and published in 1819, a sort of dramatic poem, entitled, 'Kings;' or 'Legitimacy Unmasked,' at my own expense. The booksellers thought it too strong, and refused to sell it in their shops; and whenever it was exposed it was suppressed by the police."

In 1819 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Hunt, Dr. Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and all the out-and-out radicals of that radical period; but the Spenceans were his favourite party. This party, under the guidance of the two Evans's (who were imprisoned in Horsemonger Lane gaol for preaching the doctrines now proclaimed on every Chartist platform), held their meetings in Arthur-street, Princes-street; Allen joined their society and became one of its regular speakers.

Allen also took an interest in trade matters, and speedily acquired the confidence and respect of his "shopmates," a portion of whom he for a long time represented as their delegate in the Trades' organization.

In 1820 Allen warmly espoused the cause of the persecuted Queen Caroline, and some songs he wrote in her behalf were extremely popular.

He continued writing on subjects interesting to the working classes in several popular periodicals. In 1827 he published a small volume of poems under the title of the "Muses Wreath." This is now out of print. In 1830—31—32, when co-operative projects were largely engaging popular attention, he was engaged in some of these, and took a warm interest in Mr. Owen's celebrated labour exchange scheme, which was at the outset attended with such seeming prospects of success. As is well known, however, the scheme failed, and Allen's hopes were withered. Subsequently he occupied his leisure time in writing a sketch of the "Life of Thomas Spence," and various poems. In 1836 he completed his "Life of Spence," which he subsequently published. A few copies of this work are, we believe, still to be had; the reader will find therein an outline of the Spencean system; "which" say's Allen in his autobiography, "is that all the land, rivers, mines, coal-pits, &c., be made public property, and be administered on the principle of *Agrarian equality*! To abolish all sorts of taxes, whether imposed by the church or the state; to pay all church and state expenses out of the rental of the land, &c., and to return the surplus, whatever it may be, in equal shares, to every man, woman, and child, in the kingdom. This plan of holding and administering the landed property of this country, is not now thought near so wild and visionary as it was forty years ago, when poor, but honest Thomas Spence, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty pounds to our lord the King!"

About this time, Allen Davenport was elected a member of the "Tower-street Mutual Instruction Society." In 1838, he commenced publishing a volume of his poems in two-penny numbers under the title of *Urania*; notwithstanding many discouraging difficulties this publication extended to ten numbers, when the author was compelled to cease from his labours, not for the want of matter, but through the want of means to proceed. He subsequently published a little poem, called the "*English Institutions.*"

The Chartist Agitation found Allen Davenport too far advanced in the vale of years to take a very active part therein, nevertheless there was scarcely any meeting of importance that he did not attend; one of the last of such meetings was the celebration by the Greenwich, Deptford, and Lewisham Chartists of Thomas Paine's birth-day, when at the public supper held on that occasion at Blackheath, Allen Davenport presided.

One of the last of his poetical compositions was a ballad, entitled "*O'Connorville*" in praise of the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan, which was published in the *Star* of the 29th of August last. Within a week or two of his death, he published a little work, entitled the "*Origin of Man, and the Progress of Society,*" which we have not seen.

We should have stated in an other part of this sketch that Allen Davenport like most other men, had in his youth-time his love-fits; his passion, however, appears to have been always under the guidance of his stronger reason, the philosophy of which is unquestionable, but —— but no matter. In the year 1806, he married an industrious and amiable woman. His wife died in 1816, she does not appear to have borne him any children.

The illness which brought him to the grave was occasioned by an internal disease of a very painful nature, although wasted to a mere skeleton many weeks before he died, and utterly prostrate in body, his mind was strong and unclouded by doubt or fear to the last moment of his existence. His peace of mind in his last hours signally refuted the fudge so often manufactured concerning the "death-beds" of those who have had the sense and courage to cast off the influences of priestcraft.

"The mind's calm sunshine, and the heart's felt joy,
Is virtues' prize;"

And was Allen Davenport's stay in the hour of dissolution.

From the time he took to his bed a number of friends rallied round him, and by their kind assistance and appeals to the public, the means were procured by which subsistence was ensured to him during the remainder of his career. Like the great men of old, Allen Davenport has departed so poor as probably not to leave sufficient of the glittering dust to meet his funeral expenses; should this prove to be so, doubtless the democratic public will immediately furnish the means to liquidate the unavoidable cost of his obsequies.

If, in the list of poets, we cannot rank Allen Davenport very high, we may at least award to him the high praise that his simple strains were always devoted to the advance of virtue, intellect, and freedom. As a man and a patriot, he well earned the esteem of his contemporaries, and his name deserves to be gratefully and proudly remembered by the people, as the name of another of the great nobles of nature, who, with Shakespeare and Burns, Paine and Spence, have sprung from the ranks of labour.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have received the *Reasoner*, from which we extract the following:—

DEATH OF MR. DAVENPORT.

Mr. Bendall observed a change in Mr. Davenport on Saturday, and on Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, he died. He preserved his serenity to the last. Dr. Viettinghoff, Mr. Macdonnell, and other medical gentlemen, frequently saw him—and he continued to receive the attention of his friends. The recent Ball for Mr. D.'s benefit was unsuccessful, and the expenses of the burial will have to be born by friends, who will please to forward to the *Reasoner* Office, Hall of Science, City-road, Finsbury Hall, Bunhill-row, Gould Square Mechanics' Institute, such contributions as they can afford—as besides the burial of some mark of esteem is due to Mr. Davenport's constant attendant. Received—W. D. Saull, 10s; W. Bendall, 10s.; collection on Mr. Holyoake's announcement on Sunday evening, Hall of Science, City-road, 11s. 3d.

At the same time that the *Reasoner* came to hand we received the following

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

On last Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, the long expected death of Allen Davenport took place under as little suffering as possibly could be supposed. The writer of this saw him about the same hour on the Saturday evening previous, and then he expressed himself as if conscious that life could not remain with him long—his appetite was fast failing—he could not allow himself to be held up in bed even to take any nourishment, and death, he said, would be welcome. His mind was still as clear as ever; and speaking of the small work of his "On the Origin of Man, and Progress of Society;" which had just been printed for him, he seemed much gratified it had thus been got before the world. He also spoke with marked satisfaction of the friendly notice of the same which had then, also, just appeared in the *Reasoner*, and said Mr. Holyoake had been very kind altogether. Mr. Harney had called on him many times; indeed, it may be said, to the credit of the London Liberals, and likewise those in the country, much timely assistance had been afforded him, and wanting which he must have closed his old eyes in some dreary receptacle for the pauper!

THE FUNERAL of Allen Davenport will take place on Sunday (to-morrow), at Kensal-green. The funeral procession will start from the Hall of Science, City-road, at one o'clock precisely. Mr. Devonshire Saull, as was his last request, will speak over his grave, and Mr. Holyoake will deliver a discourse upon his death, at the Hall of Science, in the evening.

MICHELET.—Michelet is no more; the stubborn foe of the Jesuits, the eloquent and erudite, though somewhat mystic historian, the revered professor of the *Collége de France*. In his recent work, *Le Peuple*, Michelet recounted the circumstances of his early life. He was born in 1798, in the choir of a Parisian nunnery, which, he tells us, "was occupied, not profaned," by the types and workmen of his father's printing establishment. The printers, however, met the same fate as the nuns; if the revolution routed the one, Napoleon proscribed the other. And at last the Emperor limited the number of printers to sixty, obliging them to obtain the authorisation of the government in the shape of a *brevet*. This mingled tyranny and monopoly of the press still continues. Michelet's father, unable to employ workmen, set the whole family to compose, and the boy thus learned to put words together before he had ideas. Sufficient time was still found amidst the labour of a printing office, for those of juvenile education. It may be here remarked, that several of the eminent French writers of the time were originally compositors in a printing office. Leroux, editor of *Le Globe*, and celebrated as a Saint Simonian, was one. Young Michelet, though pinched by hunger, and scarcely clad, was able to enter the College of Charlemagne, and partake of the advantages of a Parisian university education. Such were the facilities of education, from which poverty was not excluded. In 1821, Michelet became professor himself. In 1827 he publise his *Précis d'Histoire Moderne*, which, as well as his *Précis d'Histoire Romaine*, is an admirable school book. A translation of Vico, with a preface, published the same year, showed how ardently his studies were turned toward's philosophy: and this procured him the post of professor of the *Ecole Normale*. In 1837 he quitted this school, when the "eclectic spirit became dominant there." He then obtained a place in the *Archives*, and in 1838 was elected Professor of History in the College of France. This position he preserved till his death, which took place a few days back.—*Daily News.*

THE EFFECTS OF SHOT ON IRON VESSELS.—A very alarming account has been brought by the officers of the Gorgon steam vessel of the effect produced on the hulls of the Harpy and Lizard iron steam-vessels by the shot from the batteries of Rosas, in the River La Plata, the result being quite different from that expected. Instead of a clean fracture, large splinters of iron flew about in all directions on the hull being struck, rendered the danger from this cause tenfold more imminent than that produced by the shot itself. Several splinters of this kind struck from the hull of the Harpy, have been brought home by the officers of the Gorgon, and, amongst the rest, the splinter from the angle iron, which caused the death of Mr. Barnes, the clerk in charge. The results constitute a drawback against the use of iron for vessels of war.

PROFESSOR SCHONBEIN'S GUN-COTTON.—The legal representative of Professor Schonbein has written a letter to state that the Messrs. Hall, of Lombard-street, and Faversham, Kent, a leading house in the powder trade, have arranged with Dr. Schonbein for manufacture of this invention under the patents he has secured. The firm in question, which carries on extensive operations for the public and foreign countries as also contracts with Government, have tried and tested the new substance severely, and they have been induced to undertake the manufacture of it conjointly with gunpowder. In order to carry out the agreement, extensive arrangements are being rapidly matured for the manufacture of the cotton by the firm; and to meet the objections, "that the substance may be mistaken for unprepared cotton," it has been determined, in compliance with Dr. Schonbein's suggestion, it shall be issued to the public in a dyed state, variety in the colours serving to indicate the different uses for which it will be intended.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF FREE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* calculates on the United States driving the British out of their own provision market. It says:—"An English merchant, who is here buying bread stuffs, says that American flour barrels are effecting a great revolution in the trade there. The practice from time immemorial, has been to sell flour in very large and inconvenient bags, and the trade has been confined to the millers and the mealmen. But the great beauty and convenience of the American flour barrels has brought grocers to buy up the business: and he says that now he has orders for fifty barrels a week from dealers who never before sold flour at all. The English cannot counteract this; for they have no free splitting ash or other timber from which to make these beautiful barrels. So we think the repeal of the English Corn Laws will be something to us—yes, everything to us—a home market for the supply of 18 000,000 mouths.

THE REPEAL RENT.—Throughout Ireland the collection of the repeal rent has been suspended. The wards of of Dublin send only a few shillings each. The London wards do not contribute enough to pay the salary of Mr. W. J. O'Connell, the Inspector of Wardens; and in Cork, Limerick, and the great towns throughout the country there is a distinct determination to contribute no more till the repeal agitation be resumed, and place-hunting abandoned. *The Nation.*

AMERICAN TRAGEDY.—The late high life tragedy at Richmond is drawing down plentiful comment on the "Lynch law, of which it is such a striking exemplification. The young and pretty wife of a very wealthy young man (Mr. Myers) was detected by her own father in a culpable correspondence with a gentleman by the name of Hoyt. The husband was informed of it, the lady remonstrated with, and the lover warned; but the intimacy was persisted in; and though no proof of positive guilt had come to light, the injured man resolved to take retribution in his own hands. Accompanied by his brother and another gentleman, all armed, Mr. Myers entered the bed-room of Mr. Hoyt early in the morning, and, with pistol in hand, demanded of him that he should sign a bond to leave the town never to return. This Mr. Hoyt (though abed and unarmed) refused, and Mr. Myers then shot him through the head, as he lay on his pillow. The three delivered themselves up to justice, and the trial came off, *resulting in their acquittal*! The *Richmond Times* concludes its report of the trial with a declaration that "the result was an irresistible impulse of public opinion," and that, "when it was ascertained, such a burst of applause took place as we never heard in a court of justice."

DARING ROBBERY AT GATESHEAD.—On Saturday last, two persons having the appearance and address of gentlemen, went into the Half Moon Inn, Gateshead, and ordered dinner, but being told that the usual ordinary would be ready at two, they consented to wait, and after drinking a glass of whiskey went out. In half an hour they returned, each bringing with him a top coat, which they left down stairs to dry. They afterwards joined the regular customers at the ordinary, seemed quite at home, and drank and talked with all around. In a short time one of them went to Miss Murray, and with great politeness requested that lady to oblige him with twenty pounds in notes in exchange for that amount in gold. Miss Murray consented, and proceeded to her room for that purpose. On her return she said she could only favour him with two five-pound notes, which were accepted. Both almost immediately afterwards left the house, and in about a quarter of an hour Miss Murray, having occasion to go to her room, discovered one of her drawers open, and that it had been robbed of upwards of thirty-five pounds in gold Information of the robbery was given to the police, and on Monday morning the men, who are named Shaw and Wood, were apprehended.

Varieties.

NEW WAY OF PUTTING ON A STAMP.—The other day, a little girl presented a letter at the Cuckney Post Office. There being no stamp upon it, the postmaster inquired whether she had not brought a penny. "No," she replied, "Father has put the stamp inside."

TRAIT OF HANDEL.—Dr. Morrell, who furnished Handel, with the poetry of many of his oratories related to Mr. Taylor, that one fine summer morning, he (Dr. Morrell) was aroused out of bed at five o'clock by Handel, who came in his carriage a short distance from London. The doctor went to the window, and spoke to Handel, who would not leave his carriage; Handel was at that time composing an oratorio. When the Doctor asked him what he wanted, he said: "What is de meaning of de vord billow?" (which was in the oratorio the Doctor had written for him). The Doctor, after laughing at so ludicrous a season for disturbing him, told him that billow meant a wave—a wave of the sea. "Oh, de vave!" said Handel, and bade his coachman return without addressing another word to the Doctor.

WELTHIE, HELTHIE, AND HAPPINESSE.

A RYGHTE MERRIE CONCEITTE.

(From the *Comic Almanack.*)

In Inglande's fam'd Metropolis
There dwelte inne dayes of yore,
A wondrous greate Philosopher,
Uppe inne a seconde flore.
His lerninge was prodigious,
And ofte myghte he be sene,
Wasting ye mydnyghte rushlyghte, o'er
Ye Penny Magazene.
Eftsoons his fame came to ye cares
Of one steept to hys chinne,
Inne sickneese and inne miserie,
And shockinge short of tinne.
He had been jilted by ye mayde
Who sholde have been hys spouse,
He'd ye Lumbagoe inne hys loynes,
Ye Sheriffe in his house.
So he soughte out ye sage's celle,
Resolved to take advise,
And didde for ye Philosopher
Ye myddel belle ringe twyce.
Ye sage came down immediatelie
Ye soundes felle onne hys eare,
Inne trothe ye great Philosopher
Didde thghke it was hys beere.
But whenne he saw ye Invalede,
And lernt whatte he didde lacke,
Ye sage he kindlie asked hym
Uppe to his two paire backe.
For, like a nutte, ye sage was kinde
Atte hearte tho' roughe inne huske,
And to afflixion kepte hys eares
Open from tenne tille duske.
So he ye sorrie Invalede
With everie kindnesse treted,
He drewe a trunke from neathe hys bedde,
And begg'd he wolde be seated.
"Now lette me beare from thee," he sedde,
"Thy sorrowfulle reporte:
Tho' yffe 'tis longe," observed the sage,
"Be plees'd to cutte itte shorte."
Thenne brieflie spoke ye Invalede,
"Ye wretche who to thee comes
Is sufferinge bytterlie from Love,
Lumbagoe, and ye Bummes."
"Butte," said ye great Philosopher,
"Whatte seekest thou of mee?
Thou arte a manne withe whom I feare,
Itt's nearlie alle U—P."
"Oh no!" exclaim'd ye Invalede,
"You'll clere me from this messe,
Yffe you'll tell me ye Way to Welthe,
And Helthe, and Happinesse."
"I feare," sedde ye Philosopher,
"That's more thanne I canne doo;
To solve so deep a problemme, boye,
Requires a pype or two."
He fill'd hys bowle, thenne puffe and thought,
And mutter'd "No! that's notte itte!
Ye waye to Welthe!—Yes! lette mee see!
I' feckins! boye, I,ve got itte!"
"Marke welle ma wordes;" then sedde ye sage,
"Yffe thou dost longe for rytches,
A quack Lyfe Pille withe golde wille fille
Ye Pockettes of your britches."
"Moste sureile," cried ye Invalede,
"Thatte is ye ways to Welthe;
Butte oh! thou greate Philosopher!
Whiche is ye waye to Helthe."
"Thatte's quicklie tolde," returned ye sage,
"Ye Quacke Pille, whenne you make itte,
Lette others swallowe!—butte be sure,
Neverre yourselfe to take itte."
"Oh lerned sage!" ye youthe exclaim'd,
"Thy words I'll live to bless!
Butte one more question stille remanes,
Ye waye to Happinesse."
"Yffe that you'd know," replied the sage,
"Withe thee this maximme carrie;
As you wolde lede a happy lyfe,
Take my advise—Do'nt marrie!"
Ye Invalede returned home,
And liv'd to be four score,
Amasst ne ende of golde, and died
A happie batchelore.

A NEW TRADE.—A man is doing a smashing business by letting post coaches run over him, and then commencing suits for damages. He has cleared 1,172 dollars in the last nine months.—*American Paper.*

CONGRESS OF EQUESRIAN ABOMINATIONS.—As the Wellington Statue is to come down, and to take its stand on the parade of the Horse Guards, it strikes us that it would be a good arrangement to collect on the same spot all the equestrian statues now disfiguring different parts of the metropolis, and to put the Wellington Grenadier at the head of the awkward squad. They would make a rare troop, "some in rags, some in bags, and some in velvet gowns;" some bareheaded with flowing curls, some in cocked hats, some coated and booted, some in toga and sandals, looking in their dingy drapery like some ragamuffin riding a gentleman's horse in default of a groom.—*Examiner.*

NEW VOCABULARY.—When a Yankee meets a Mexican on the borders of the two countries, and blows the Mexican's brains out, it is called signalising himself. If he chances to get his own brains blown out he then immortalizes himself.

IT'S ALL THE SAME.—"I want a ticket for William Rica," bawled out an honest son of Erin, as he presented himself at the ticket office of the Lowell depot. "Well, William Rica," responded the ticket vender, "where do you wish a ticket for?" "Och," replied Pat, "that's not my name, sure; it's to William Rica I want to go." He was told there was no such place on the like. Pat gazed with a look of surprise for one moment and drew his greasy bundle still closer under his arm. At this critical moment one of his countrymen, who had listened to this dialogue at a distance, pushed his way up to his confused brother, and whispered in his ear that the place was *Billerica*. "Och," says Pat, discovering his blunder, and again addressing the ticket master, "It's all the same, Bill Rica I am for, bad luck to your nick names."

RATHER DOUBTFUL.—An old woman was asked what she thought of one of her neighbours of the name of Jones, and with a knowing look, replied:—"Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbours, but, as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then again I don't know—but after all I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man as I take him to be!"

THE RECTOR AND HIS STICK.—The Rev. William Albermarle Cator, Rector of Carshalton, have been fined £4 for cruelly beating a boy of fourteen, whose crime was this—he played at "hockey" before the good man's door! "The boy's clothes," says the papers, "were taken off in Court, and his back exhibited several large bruises, evidently caused by violent beating." In the holden day the wand of the priest burst into sweet smelling blossoms, but the stick of Parson Cator bears, as gardeners would say, a very different sort of "blow."—*Punch.*

THE RAILWAY KING ON HORSEBACK.—A correspondent of a conservative contemporary narrates an amusing anecdote, in which Mr. Hudson, M.P., figures in a new character—to wit, as a second John Gilpin. The world has no doubt heard that the honourable member has been on a visit to the Duke of Cleveland, at Ruby Castle. During his stay there, he accompanied his grace's pack of hounds, mounted on a full-bred hunter. In the midst of the chase an "outcry wild" was raised, and the writer of the paragraph, on looking round, discovered Mr. Hudson, mounted on his steed, which was going at a break-neck pace. He was "without his hat"—"evidently very uncomfortable"—with too much steam up," but "apparently on very affectionate terms with his horse," in plain language, we suppose, clasping its neck most lovingly to save him from a fall! John Gilpin acted to perfection! How long could Mr. Hudson have sustained the character, and with what safety to his bones, is unfortunately still undetermined, as one of the gentlemen present "rushed forward, and with some difficulty succeeded in stopping him in his flight," and, we may add, saved the monarch the humiliation of an overthrow, —*Newcastle Advertiser.*

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—When England sees Austria running off with Cracow, and will not trouble itself to run after the offender, we think the least it could do would be to cry "Stop thief!"

CARROLL, MAYOR.—Whereas it is thought expedient, for the more commodious passing and repassing of passengers within the boundaries of the City, to institute a more rigorous watchfulness on the part of the Police; they—the Police—are directed to take up all parties who shall be found TOSSING in the public streets. But—the Police are to understand—that this Order applies only to vagrant men and boys, and not in any way to Bullocks.

(Signed) Mirewether, Clerk.
Guildhall, December 2, 1846.

General Intelligence.

GROCERIES FOR THE MILLION.—An association has been formed in Boston to supply groceries at wholesale price. It is styled "The Working Men's Protective Union."

A "TEMPLAR" has written to the *Times* to state that the reader of the Lessons for the day in the Temple Church omits all such passages as seem to him indelicate.

MOST IMPORTANT.—The Queen and Prince Albert continue to take their accustomed early walks in the gardens and pleasure-grounds attached to the palace.—*Court Gazette.*

THE CALUMNIATOR OF THE CHARTISTS.—Mr. T. B. Macaulay, M. P., is said to be employed in writing a new History of England.

WHY NOT SEIZE THE LAWYERS.—No less than 40,000 leeches have been seized in Paris as unfit for medical use.

HONEY.—The supply of honey is unprecedentedly abundant. In Woodlands, Shropshire, fifteen hives produced 1,680 lbs.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A young man and a boy residing at Llangrigg, Cumberland, died a few days ago, from the bite of a mad cat.

MISS HAWES, the celebrated contralto singer, is about to be married to a gentleman of fortune, who holds the position of one of the Tithe Commisioners.

DANGERS OF GUN-COTTON.—On the 9th, at Koenigsberg, six ounces of explosive cotton having become heated to sixty degrees centigrade (140 Fahrenheit), spontaneously exploded in the laboratory of Dr. Keich, and blew out the whole of the window-frame and glass.

MR. ROWLAND HILL.—Mr. Rowland Hill has been appointed Secretary to the Postmaster General at a salary of £1,200 a-year. The appointment is a permanent one, but Colonel Maberley still continues to be Secretary to the Post-office.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—As Mrs. ———, of Wem, in this county, was lacing her stays on Wednesday morning last, the lace broke, when a severe shock was experienced by the lady bruising her back and sides as though gunpowder had exploded near her On examination, it was found the lace was made from the material now so much the subject of conversation, "gun cotton," and had been sent by some *friend*, in an envelope, to the lady in question, as a new invention for which a patent had been obtained.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR £20.—On Monday the quarter of a mile race between Johnson of Holloway, and Mills of London, came off in the North-road, Islington. At the start, Mills got the lead, which he kept for 100 yards. His opponent then came up, and both men made a struggle for the goal, which Johnson reached first, and won the match.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFENCE.—Some time ago, a denizen of the good town of Kendal who was rather addicted to Bacchanalian revelries, on returning late to his home found his wife seated by the fire, anxiously awaiting his arrival. As is too often the case under such circumstances, the intemperate husband at first assailed his wife with hard words and then proceeded to harder blows. On the good woman mildly remonstrating with him, and alleging that she had said nothing to provoke his anger, he retorted, "Nea. I knaw thou's sed nowt, but thou's a thinkin' devil!"

KERSALL MOOR.—This spot, which for nearly 100 years, has been used as a racecourse, is about to be adapted to other uses.

STOPPAGE OF FACTORIES AT PRESTON.—During last week no less than 13 cotton mills have been closed at Preston, in consequence of water having been let off from the canal, from which several mills are supplied with water.

THE GAME LAWS.—During the past week no less than thirteen prisoners were committed to the House of Correction in this town by the Buckinghamshire magistrates, charged with poaching and trespassing in search of game, viz., two for one month, five for two months, two for three months, and four for six weeks.

CURIOUS RELIC.—An old quern has been found at Beverley supposed to have been one of the domestic utensils used by the ancient Britions for grinding, or rather powdering their corn to seperate it from the husks or chaff. It is of rude and simple construction, the centre being hollowed out, of a circular shape, and somewhat resembling an inverted punch bowl. It is conjectured to be nearly 2,000 years old.

A CRACK SHOT.—On Friday last, while Mr. Gunsod, of Penrith, was out shooting, nine birds rose all at one time, and out of the nine he brought six to the ground with a single barrel.

LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—Some doubts are entertained that this branch of our national wealth and resources is, in this district, on the decline. Most of the mines are flooded with water, and others are to a great degree exhausted.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—A requisition to Lord Lincoln to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate was put forth on Monday, which received in a few hours the signatures of a large number of the most respectable individuals and firms in the town.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.—At the Stafford Sessions Mr. Neale, the barrister, having lost a cause, and with the cause, his temper, indulged in a violent attack upon the Bench, during which he denounced its decision as absurd, unjust, monstrous, and outrageous.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—Bristol, Nov. 28.—There seems to be now no hope, from the intelligence which reached this city last night, of the Great Britain being got off from her present position on the sands in Dundrum Bay.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY GENTS.—Mr. Commissioner Burge has suspended for eighte n months the certificate of Mr. W. H. Tempest, late of Leeds, Sharebroker, who had engaged in railway transactions without adequate capital.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The preparations are now completed for the ensuing show, which takes place next week. The last day for receiving stock will be next Monday; the award of the judges will be made on Tuesday, and the show will be open for the remainder of the week.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—The *German Journal of Frankfort* states that the soldiers of the garrison of Warsaw are in the habit of assisting organised bands of robbers in plundering travellers on the high road from Warsaw to St. Petersburgh. Some time back, says this journal, some Cossacks entered the house of an aged gentleman near Warsaw, and, after binding the servants, robbed him of all his money and jewels.

THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.—So far as the season has advanced, neither storm of wind nor rain, worthy of remark, has visited

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THE BALLOT.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

THE IRISH FOUCHÉ.

What crime, what sin, can be charged to the account of the dishonoured dead that may not be copied into the indictment against his living prototype; nay, how white the sins of the hired spy compared to the scarlet abominations of the trusted traitor! He locked Ireland in one fond embrace of national confidence, the young tendrils of longing childhood twining around the brawny muscle of manhood, communicating a magnetic influence to the attenuated sinews of old age; the smiles of maidenhood electrifying the glowing hearts of chivalrous Irishmen, whose test of sweetheart fitness was to be denoted by love of fatherland, and readiness to die for its freedom.

All the names to conjure with were burnt upon the young heart, and those who had bled and were banished for love of Ireland were held up as objects worthy of but the rude and vulgar scoff of rude and vulgar place-hunters, while the intractable living, who preferred retirement to dishonour, or sought a purer field than the contagious blight of patronage and profligacy for the exercise of their patriotism, were held up as Ireland's bitterest enemies, and worthy only of their country's scorn and contempt. Charlemont, Grattan, and Cloncurry, sleepers upon down, culled gently from beneath poor Erin's wing are names to conjure with; while Lawless, honest Lawless, for his misfortunes gathered from his country's sufferings and devotion to her cause; O'Gorman Mahon, whose young blood could not brook his tyrant's treachery; and Henry Lambert, cut off by insolence in his training for freedom's race, are all, one and all, consigned to the black catalogue of Ireland's enemies. Davis would be allowed to sleep on in his unbroken rest, undisturbed by the withering curses of those who have been prematurely hurried to the cold grave by obedience to the councils of the traitor who plundered them while living, and mocked them for their credulity when dead.

"BE JUST BEFORE YOU ARE GENEROUS," IRISHMEN, and show your generosity by trampling over the unmarked graves of your young patriots, while you settle the Balance Sheet with the patriot Jew, who has sold your country, your confidence, your freedom, your generosity, your union, and your strength, for Saxon gold and strangers' patronage. Go, you poor, pitiful, priceless mob of ingrates—go to the counter of the nation, and be stamped with your sterling value. Go to the stranger's door, unbare your withering muscle, show your pining offspring, the young blood and future hope of Ireland, to your Saxon vice-king, and ask your patriarchal Liberator salesman to set a price (if coin mean enough can be found) upon your priceless heads. Be branded on your foreheads as volunteers to die for fatherland, or perish in a contest with your American families in the struggle for Saxon supremacy over American freedom.

Be branded first, then go to your stall and ask your Liberator for whom, for what, you are to fight, then throw up your caps and shout loud, louder, louder still, for Old Ireland and Repeal, the Queen, God bless her! and the paternal government of base, brutal and bloody Whigs, and *Sergeant Daly*, and the *handful of raw Irish recruits* that shot Shell and the Saxons at Newport in the struggle for freeman's rights. Go, grin your moral force reproach over the naked unstoned grave of Lord Edward, and trample upon young Emmett's traitor tomb, where his mutilated body lies; curse young Harvey for his rashness in Ireland's noble struggle, while you glean young courage from Ireland's moral force "PHALANX" of 73,348 vouchers of her patriot's valour, and pay your quota of £97 10s. 9d. the balance due to your figurative Liberator. Let us have the long list of victims relieved from the immense fund paid by confiding paupers; a return of the grievances, public and private, that have been redressed out of the 73,348 vouchers for the national exchequer; CHALK DOWN the number of obscene and drunken patriots that have revelled upon poor Erin's sweat, and tears, and sorrow.

Did we not tell you that the mission of the Liberator was as Cad to Ireland's present Saxon Viceroy, to break you up and throw the blame upon those who, though long time slavish, would not PUBLISH themselves as slaves? Were you not aware that the present Saxon Viceroy had been the Whig scullion for many years, and had the bestowal of scraps from the Whig platter as his perquisite? Were you ignorant of what was sure to follow Russell's definition of the two parties who sought Repeal, qualifying your Liberator for trust and patronage, and designating you as rebels? Had you forgotten the many lamentations you had heard over the disunion of Irishmen, and did you ever know disunion so great and blasting, or caused on such frivolous pretext, as that which is now tearing every heart, Mark, Irishmen, we have always told you that the abandonment of a cause by its leaders is ever followed by a recourse to arms by the deceived; and now behold the truth of the saying—"O'Connell has sold you, and

THE JUST JUDGE.

By the ghost of Jenkins (Chief Justice Wilde will understand us, and perhaps tremble at the name) we were not prepared to expect such a compliment as the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has conferred upon Mr. Feargus O'Connor. We have received the written assurance of a professional gentleman, that, in the case of O'Connell against O'Connor, the summing up of the Judge was "PARTIAL AND BITTER" in the extreme; while, not satisfied with having secured the largest amount of damages that the circumstances, or even the law, warranted, the Chief Justice certified for the costs of a special jury, declaring that it was a very fit case for a special jury.

Of late the *Times* has amused us with some very capricious notions relative to the inconsistency of Judges, while we have been always taught, from our reverence of justice, to look to the Bench as an unerring thing. The Judges have been lauded for their non-interference in speculation and party squabbles, while the license that they not unfrequently take with the rights and liberties of the subject have been allowed to pass unnoticed from a belief in their infallibility. Now, if there is one office more than another which requires the entire confidence of every class, and every branch of society, it is that of Judge; and so great is the responsibility that, if indifferent as to all other appointments, Government should be jealous upon this head. A Judge is the trustee of the Constitution, and should be the unbiassed advocate of justice. A judge should be selected for the purity of his life, his character, and his conduct; as it would be a mockery of justice to see the convicted felon sitting upon the judgment seat. Justice coming from such a man would be polluted in its source, and carry contagion in its progress. But we hold our pen; we owe a duty to the public, which can be best performed by being at large and in possession of our liberty.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES AND THE STAR.

From the establishment of the *Northern Star* to the present day it has not only been our study and desire to advance every movement made in behalf of the working classes, but we have further subjected ourselves even to outlawry, as will be seen by the report of Sir Thos. Wilde's spiteful and vindictive—though short, charge to the special jury who tried the cause of O'Connell *v.* O'Connor. We have debarred ourselves of all chances of justice in the Courts of law, whether tried for a political offence or called upon to defend ourselves against personal charges, and all this we have brought upon ourselves by our undeviating advocacy of Labour's cause. Indeed, it would be difficult to show any single movement made upon behalf of the working classes that we have not been mainly instrumental in fostering until the giant strength made the giant independent of our further aid or forgetful of our past services. It has become almost a fashion to repudiate a nurse when the child can walk alone, and hence we presume it is, that some of our friends neglect the opportunities that we are ever ready to afford in the publication of their proceedings, while they would invariably charge their own negligence to the account of our indifference.

It is matter of no small importance with working men, to procure the meanest corner in an adverse journal for a nonpareil equivocal notice of their proceedings, while the omission of matter by the *Star*, of which we could have no knowledge, is turned into a grave and serious charge; in fact, Labour and the *Star* are as man and wife, accustomed to the usual domestic civilities but occasionally administered with the usual conjugal coldness. Since the National Association of United Trades has acquired a sufficient amount of strength to make it dangerous to the monopoly and tyranny of the masters, it has been thought worthy of the notice, censure, and reprobation of the leading Journals, and especially the *Times*. In the several contests that we have had with the press on behalf of the body, we have shewn neither indifference, or lack of disposition to defend it against its assailants. When the whole body of labour was threatened with the crushing Masters' and Servants' Bill, we not only chronicled the national mind from John O'Groats to Land's End, but we roused universal indignation against the monster, and for which, until the battle was fought and won under our indomitable chief, we received resolutions of thanks from all parts of the country. In that struggle we gave untiring assistance to Mr. Duncombe, who is ever ready to acknowledge our services, and but for whom, aided by our poor assistance in gathering up the national indignation, our friends, the Trades, would now be as a rope of sand.

These services, however, are forgotten; and it now appears that the National Association of United Trades lays the charge of indifference to their proceedings at our door. This is scarcely fair. The Trades business of the Association is transacted at Bloomsbury, and the *Star* is printed in Great Windmill-street; no great distance between the Executive and publication; while our invariable instructions have been to give insertion to all their proceedings. At whose door, then, does the charge of neglect fairly lie? With those who are ready to aid, or those who are too indolent to assist themselves? If our columns were as exclusive and as hermetically sealed against the complaints of the labouring classes as those of our contemporaries, some value would be attached to our services.

We understand that complaints of suppressed or garbled reports of Trades proceedings have been made to the President; and, in order to ascertain the fact, for himself, and to establish a cordial union between man and wife, that worthy and untiring officer did us the honour of a personal visit this morning (Thursday), for an explanation, as well as to agree upon a proper understanding for the future; and the result of Mr. Duncombe's visit has been that we henceforth place three columns, or more, if required, at the disposal of the Executive of the National Association of United Trades, allowing the officer appointed for the purpose, space for a weekly comment upon the proceedings of the body. We trust that this arrangement will give perfect satisfaction, and that one of the most essential conditions—*namely, the time of transmitting matter to the Office*, will be observed. All proceedings intended for the country must be at our office by ten o'clock on Wednesday night; the comment upon those matters by twelve o'clock at noon on Thursday; while space shall be cheerfully afforded to any later proceedings requiring publication in our later editions, up to ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Thus, we show ourselves ready and willing to meet the wishes of our friends, while, upon their part, we shall expect compliance with the arrangements agreed upon by the President. We ever have looked with great delight upon the growing importance of this body; and as to our devotion to its head and chief, we yield to no one living. We have a regard for Mr. Duncombe beyond that swayed by political feeling; we have that strong attachment which his amiable and singular qualities cannot fail to secure in those who know him; and, therefore, to him we look for *the fulfilment of this, our new treaty* with the National Association of United Trades. In another column will be found the resolution of the Trades expressive of their approval of the arrangements made by their president. We thank them for the kindly spirit manifested, and it shall not be our fault if the happy link of union is broken. Our columns are at their service, and our poor ability as well.

POLAND.

THE "22ND OF FEBRUARY"—THE MASSACRES IN GALLICIA.

"Is there not some chosen curse;
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath to blast the crew,
Who owe their greatness to a people's ruin?"

We remarked last week on the causes which induced the failure of the Revolution of 1830; and showed that the most influential of those causes was the combined folly and knavery of the aristocratic leaders, who feared or opposed the raising of the Polish masses, who might have been rallied against Russia to a man, had the revolution been proclaimed a struggle "by all for all"—for political equality and social justice, as well as for national independence.

Misfortunes correct the errors of some men, but even defeat and exile but rarely make an impression for good upon princes and aristocrats; and so with too many of the Polish emigration, who, instead of acknowledging their past errors, and giving indubitable evidence of the purity of their intentions for the future, have made themselves ridiculous by affecting to perpetuate their diplomatic humbug; at the same time electing a king for Poland; that king too, the Czartoryski whose imbecility, if not criminality, so largely contributed to the failure of the Revolution of 1830.

Once for all, let us say we do not declaim against any section of the Poles, because belonging to the aristocracy of birth and station; we blame them because, forgetful of the lessons of the past, and blind to the certainties of the future, they persist in a system of combined wrong and error; which, while it has been injurious to themselves, has been fatal to their country. So far from blaming men simply for belonging or having belonged, to the aristocracy, we testify most heartily to the virtues of an immense portion of the Polish "nobility." Some of the most daring heroes and statesmanlike leaders have belonged to this body of the Polish people. Not a few of the Democratic Society, and the most trusted of the democratic leaders belong by birth to the "nobility;" veritable *nobles* in heart and mind, in word and deed, these men justly march at the head of their party. That party is the last hope of Poland.

From the ranks of this party has gone forth the doctrines which are fast innoculating the Polish masses with aspirations for true liberty, and bid fair at no distant day to bring forth the fruit of a mass rising against Poland's oppressors. From this party too has gone forth the daring propagators of democratic doctrines whose heroism and sufferings may be illustrated by the mere mention of the name of Simon Konarski; better known than most of his brother martyrs, though not more worthy of mankind's admiration.—

Some of the results of the labours of these hero martyrs were seen when the insurrection burst out in Cracow, in February last. It was immediately proclaimed that the insurrection commenced was not for national independence only, but for social justice—for the freedom and equal rights of all Poles. This was declared in the celebrated Cracow Manifesto of the 22nd of February. We have not room to quote the entire Manifesto, but the following extract will suffice:—

We are twenty millions. Let us rise as one man, and no force on earth can crush our power. We shall enjoy such liberty as never was known on earth. Let us conquer a state of society, in which every man shall enjoy his share of the fruits of the earth according to his merits (earnings) and his capacity, in which no (exclusive) privilege, of any kind, whatever, will be allowed to remain; in which every Pole will find a full guarantee for himself, his wife and his children; in which every man disabled by nature in the use of his bodily or mental functions, will find, without humiliation, the unfailing assistance of the whole social body; a state in which those portions of land which hitherto have been merely in the CONDITIONAL possession of their cultivators, will become their ABSOLUTE property; in which ALL RENT (white and black, according to the feudal acceptation of the term), soccage labour and other similar burdens, (entailed upon these lands,) will cease without any indemnity (to the landlords), and those who will devote themselves in arms to the national cause, will be remunerated by a grant of land from the national domains.

This was the way to create a veritable revolution, to give to the people of Poland a cause "worth living for, worth dying for." Had the words we have above quoted from the Manifesto but once struck upon the ears of the Polish youth, ere the tyrants had concerted their measures of defence, the volcano of national force would have been irrepressible; but, alas! the tyrants were forewarned and forearmed; their infernal measures were already perfected ere the tocsin sounded at Cracow. There can be no doubt that the treacherous government of Louis-Philippe aided largely in putting the three despots on their guard. Was our own government altogether innocent of the like crime? Would that we *could believe so, but we remember the letter*-opening villainies, and blush for our country.

Throughout "Russian Poland" an overwhelming military force, and the seizure of hundreds, if not thousands, of the suspected, sufficed to crush the conspiracy ere it could explode. POTOTCKI, ZARSKI, DOBRIEZ, and KOZIECHKZOWSKI, at the moment they were about to unfold the banner of insurrection were taken and immolated.

In Posen, but another day, and the Prussian yoke would have been cast from the necks of the gallant men already gathering for the combat; but spies and traitors had not been employed in vain, the day that should have been the day of battle, saw Posen's chivalry surprised, disarm

83. Morski, } sons.
84. Morski, }
85. Nemeski (Florianus).
86. Nemeski (Julian), son.
87. Nidecki (*Lewis*).—Paralytick, strangled in his bed.
88. Nowak.
89. Olszowski.
90. Oraczewski, (father.)
91. Oraczewski, (son.)
92. Pochorecki (Adam).
93. Pokusinski (Joseph).
94. Pomiankowski, (father.)
95. Piasecki.
96. Pucharecki.
97. Psarski.
98. Przetocki (from kowalew).
99. Przetocki, (father.)
100. Przetocki, (son.)
101. Pierzchala.
102. Rydel (Felix).
103. Rydel (Joseph).
104. Rydel (Antony).
105. Rydel (Nicholas).
106. Rydel, (son.)
107. Rucki (a blind man).
108. Ramult.
109. Ruzycki.—Had *his arms and legs broken, and afterwards his head cut off*, because, said the murderers, "a reward of 10 florins is promised for this, as well as for other heads, by the captain of the district."
110. Ruzycki, (son.)
111. Rey (Dominicus).—His wife mutilated.
112. Sroczynski (Ferdinand).
113. Sroczynski (Michael), son.
114. Starzynski (Bronislaus).—At the approach of the assassins, he blew his brains out in the arms of his mother.
115. Siedleski, (father.)
116. Siedleski, (son.)
117. Slotwinski (Constantine).—*Bearing a beard, he was attached by it to the tail of a horse, and dragged about until death followed.*
118. Slotwinski, (son.)
119. Stronczak.
120. Stojowski.
121. Stojowski, (his brother.)
122. Sokulski.—*Thrown into a trough, minced therein, and given as food to the pigs.*—When the murderers assailed him, he covered himself, as with a shield, with a picture of the Holy Virgin Mary, but the assailants outraged this image, by spitting on it and tearing it into pieces with dung-forks.
123. *Sobolewski.*
124. Sek (Alexander)
125. Swiderski.
126. *Swiderska (Mrs.).*
127. Stasiewicz.—Burnt alive.
128. Strzyzewski.—Burnt alive.
129. Stradomski (John).
130. Strzelecki.
131. Szter.
132. Skalkowski.
133. Szumowski.
134. Sentkowska (Mrs.), born Klodzinska.—*Forced to swallow a great quantity of brandy, which produced horrible convulsions, in the midst of which she died.*
135. Skulski.
136. Sawicki.
137. Sieklowski.
138. Terleski.
139. Terlecki.
140. Tetmayer (Antony).
141. Wolski (Onufrius).
142. Wolska (Mrs.).—Pregnant.
143. Wolski (Maximilianus).
144. Wolski (Xaverius).
145. Weber, (father.)
146. Weber, (son.)
147. Winogrodzki.
148. Wilczynski.
149. Wiesiolowski, (father.)
150. Wlynski (Adam).—Blew his brains out when he saw the murderers approaching.
151. Zahierzewski (Ignatius).
152 Zabiszewski.
153. Zawadzki.
154. Zuchowski (Stanislaus).
155. Zuchowski, } sons.
156. Zuchowski, }
157. Zielinski.
158. Zaplatalski.
159. Zurowski (Martin).
160. Zelinski (*Marcianus*).
161. Zdzinski (Alexander).

The above is the only list that we have yet been able to procure, but it is known that the number of victims in all amounted to 1,484. Eight Hundred Widows in the district of Tarnow only, are wandering from village to village, the Government having prohibited the raising of any subscriptions in their behalf. More than three hundred children under three years of age, are outcasts in the same district, deprived of both father and mother and too young even to tell their own names.

Behold the means adopted by Austria to crush the insurrection of 1846! Behold the means employed to stifle the principles of the Cracow Manifesto!

Behold the deeds of the ally of England! Behold the crimes of the spoliator of Cracow—the last remnant of Poland!

Of that spoliation we will speak in our next. In the meantime we beg our readers to turn to our seventh page, and there read the "words that burn," addressed to them by the Polish and the French democrats,

Men of England shall there be no response? Look once more at the *fatal list* above given, and answer.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The folly of delaying efficient and comprehensive measures for the immediate relief and permanent improvement of Ireland, is daily becoming more manifest. After all the outlay on what are called "public works," by which the baronies have been seriously burdened with taxation, and the country little, if anything, improved, the mass of the people are in no better condition than when these works commenced. The completion of these works will drive them into the same wretched state of utter starvation and helplessness from which they have been rescued for a few short weeks. From this state they can only be saved by the Government and the Landlords persevering in the wrong course they have already adopted, and thus repeating for a longer period, and upon a more extended scale, the folly already perpetrated, or, even at this late stage of the evil, passing a measure which will *judiciously and productively* employ capital and labour in improving the lands of Ireland, for the benefit, not of the landlords, or any exclusive class, but of the Irish people. "To this complexion it must come at last," and the sooner it is set about *the better for all parties. The present method*, besides being deplorably wasteful and inefficient, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences for the future. Under its influence it is stated that the ordinary agricultural operations requisite for the crops of next year are generally neglected. The result must be starvation upon a larger scale next year, to meet the demands of which no Government aid or Government machinery will be adequate. It will be a poor consolation in such circumstances to say, that the dictates of political economy prevented the adoption of measures that must infallibly lead to the creation of a greater amount of food, and promote habits of steady continuous industry in agricultural pursuits among the peasantry of Ireland.

However trite these remarks may appear, or however frequently we may have repeated them, it is a solemn duty to urge the subject constantly on the attention of the Government and the country. We are disposed, indeed, to use a stronger epithet than "folly," with reference to any further unnecessary delay—and to say that the Government will be guilty of the highest crime which it can commit, if instant and effective preparations for labour of a permanently reproductive character be not made.

The wretched financial exhibitions at Conciliation Hall become weekly more disgusting. On Monday O'Connell, who stated formerly that the Association owed him between £600 and £700, reduced his debt to £97, some few shillings and pence, and passed a high eulogium upon the bookkeeping, which, he said, was equal to that of the Bank of Ireland! If so, God help the Bank of Ireland! It is clear that the Finance Committee, who knew nothing of the debt at all till O'Connell mentioned it, and O'Connell himself in stating the debt to be between £600 and £700, which he now says is only £97, must have been equally ignorant of the bookkeeping of the Association, and though we are now told that the vouchers have all been kept, even down to the *payment of three halfpence*, our misgivings are by no means quieted. These three halfpenny vouchers seems to us a trifle too particular. They prove too much, and remind us, in a most suspicious manner, of the balance sheets concocted by sundry practitioners in the neighbourhood of Bucklersbury for the Bankruptcy Court. These documents are eminently poetical in their structure, depending mainly upon the imagination, and only slightly upon figures and facts. The constant decline of the "rent" attests unequivocally a corresponding decline of the influence of the man who has for so many years swayed Ireland's destiny. Its utter extinction will be the commencement of a new and better era for that country.

The manner in which the Whig Government have reinstated Rowland Hill in the Post-office, shows their usual unlucky facility of blundering even when doing a good thing. At the close of the Session, Lord John Russell, when pressed by one of Mr. Duncombe's motions with reference to that important public department, acknowledged that he was *far from satisfied with the way in which it was* managed, and above all that Rowland Hill had neither been fairly treated nor allowed to carry out his plans to their full extent. He pledged himself to keep the matter in view, and Mr. Hill's appointment to the office of Secretary to the Postmaster-General shows he has done so. But look at the way in which the Whigs bungle everything. Col. Maberley, the Secretary to the Post-office, is well-known to have exerted all his influence against Rowland Hill's plan. It was whispered that it was mainly through his influence Mr. Hill was turned out of his former situation when Peel came into office. As the Secretary to the department and the senior, he will continue to exercise the superior power, or be brought into collision with Mr. Hill, which must eventuate in the retirement of one or the other. In addition, if Mr. Hill is to have the power which he said he would never take office again without having guaranteed to him, namely, the fullest facilities for carrying out his plans in all their integrity, he will in effect be the Postmaster-General. In his nominal capacity of secretary *to* that officer he will practically have the whole department in his own hand, and the successive *nominal* postmasters who may come in and go out with a change of administrations will merely be titled sinecurits, and useless appendages to the department. Either, then, Col. Maberly should have retired with a pension, as is the usual way in this aristocrat ridden country, and Mr. Hill have been appointed in his stead, or that gentleman should at once have been made Postmaster-General and responsible for the successful working of his own plans. As it is there is an unnecessary complication of duties and offices, and an additional expense, all of which might have been avoided by a simple straightforward course. Our only satisfaction is, that the arrangement cannot work long; a new one at no distant date is inevitable, and in the meantime the country will reap benefit from having Mr. Hill's superintendence in completing measures which certainly must be ranked amongst the greatest social revolutions of the age.

The meeting in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill at Leeds was the most important and influential yet held during Mr. Oastler's tour, and the speeches unusually powerful and interesting. This was as it should be. Leeds is the capital of the district. It is also the head quarters of the saints and political economists, who have, for so many years, under various pretences, resisted the righteous demands of the factory workers, and calumniated their advocates and friends. Such a meeting, held in the very centre of the enemy's camp, cannot but strike terror into them, and half prepare the way for that final and complete victory which we anticipate, if not *next session*, at least in the *first session* of the new Parliament. We only doubt the first, because we doubt the ability of the Whigs to carry on the business long enough, with the House as at present constituted, to permit the bill to pass its various stages. One point, at the Leeds meeting, deserves particular attention—we mean Mr. Ferrand's declaration as to the conduct of Lord Ashley, who may now, we presume, be called *the late leader* of the movement. With that regard rather for truth than conventional courtesies, which peculiarly characterises him, Mr. Ferrand declared that Lord Ashley, when he consented to a postponement of the measure until after Easter 1844, after he had twice defeated the Government, virtually sold the working men of England, and ensured the defeat that followed. This statement was received with unequivocal approbation by an immense assemblage of working men. His Lordship may see in that fact, that boldness is quite as requisite an element in the character of a leader, as amiability or benevolence. Had he shown as much of the first as he did of the latter qualities, we quite concur with Mr. Ferrand in thinking, that at that time the Ten Hours' Bill would have become the law of the land. Another noticeable and important point was, Mr. Oastler's declaration that the advocates of the measure now go the full length of supporting a restriction on the moving power at the end of ten hours. That is the only *simple and efficient course*. The clumsy and cumbrous machinery of inspectors, certificates, surgeons, &c., would be thus superseded, and a clause in the act giving the common informer power to bring up any offending parties, would be a sufficient protection to the factory operatives.

The officials of the St. Marylebone and St. Pancras parishes seem determined to give these two metropolitan districts a "bad eminence" for their infamous treatment of the poor. Ever since the death of the poor girl who was driven to commit suicide rather than undergo the horrors of the discipline undergone by "refractory" paupers, cases of one description or other have occurred, which show the grossest cruelty, harshness, and neglect—even to the death by starvation of the hapless victims whose poverty places them under the power of the heartless wretches entrusted with the administration of relief. In each of these parishes a determined stand was made against the introduction of the authority of the Poor Law Commission. They are the most wealthy parishes of London, and, at the same time, boast of being the most radical in their politics. Such specimens of their liberality as have been recently given, are by no means to the credit of liberalism, nor even very inviting as a refuge from the tyranny and abominations committed under the sanction of Somerset House. One sentence explains the whole. Poverty is the worst crime of which a man can be guilty in England. Let a man or woman be poor, and the tacit inference is, that you may kick them, cuff them, starve them, drive them to madness and suicide—in short, do anything that demons can conceive of—and all with impunity. In answer to all remonstrances on the subject, the reply of the wealthy and their hired officials is virtually that of the first murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We trust a day will come when a response will be given to the question, which they can neither mistake nor disobey.

A new movement has made its appearance in the provinces. The object is the *reduction* of the duty on Tea. It originated in Liverpool, from whence it has spread into Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other large towns. Tea has now taken its place among the staple articles of daily consumption in this country, and a reduction in the excessively high duty upon it, would be felt as a great boon; but it will most probably be refused on the ground that the revenue cannot afford it. The repeal of the Malt Tax is asked for at the same time by the agriculturists—of the window duties by another party—and for each of these measures good reasons can be shown. But the only way to obtain them is one which the Whigs are not likely to try: viz., an open adoption and extension of the principle of direct taxation on realized property. It must come to that in the end, but Russell and Co. are not the men to do it. If they stay in power long enough to cause another deficiency of nine or ten millions, as they did the last time they were in office, perhaps they will hasten the advent of a system of direct taxation. Peel is pledged to it by his letter to the people of Elbing. On resuming office he would only have to extend the principle of his Income Property Tax. The machinery is ready made to his hands to work the reform cut.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

The great length of our article on "Poland" leaves us no room to do more than merely notice the colonial and foreign intelligence of the week. The war in Cashmere is said to be over, but before we believe that, we must have better evidence than that brought by this week's mail. At the Cape of Good Hope things are "advancing backwards." In the meantime Sir H. Pottinger, the new Governor, remains loitering in England. Why? Is his salary of £10,000 a year going on?

In addition to the Polish news given elsewhere, we learn from the *Reforme*, that "A report is circulating at Vienna that the sentence of the Poles incarcerated in Austrian dungeons is already pronounced. It is said that they are doomed to *death by strangulation*." Can this be true? Is this to be the crowning work of the Austrian massacres?

In the United States the elections are going in favour of the Whigs, but, at least as regards New York, the "democrats" have been beaten not by the Whigs but by the anti-renters who hold the balance of power in eight counties of the state of New York. That they hold this power is proved by the fact that they elected every candidate they nominated. They nominated a Whig Governor, and democratic Lieutenant-Governor, a Whig and democratic Canal Commissioner, two Whig members of Congress, seven Whig and five democratic members of the State Legislature, and they have elected every one of them.

To Readers & Correspondents.

W. Beesly.—The Committee for Poland's Regeneration will be very glad to have Mr. Beesly's aid.

"The Spirit of Konarski."—Next week.

W. W. and several other Poets.—Christmas is coming, and then we shall make a clean sweep of the waggon-load of rhyming ware we have on hand.

The Late Case of Destitution in St. Pancras.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Pancras was held in the board-room of the workhouse, for the purpose of considering certain charges against the authorities of the parish made at the coroner's inquest on the body of Joseph Woodward, a child. Mr. Crouch said that he approved and fully agreed with the verdict of the Jury, and the examination of Mrs. Woodward clearly showed that considerable alterations at that establishment were most emphatically called for. (Hear.) It was perfectly clear that persons were kept waiting at the house for several hours without being attended to, and hence the necessity for more officers. He was sure that the paramount importance of this must strike every one present, and particularly at this inclement season of the year. It was stated in the papers that the woman had applied at nine in the morning, waited until three in the afternoon, and then only received two loaves of bread. (Sensation.) The second time she came she had, after waiting a considerable period, three loaves; and, on her third visit, only one loaf of bread, which was wholly unaccountable, as her wants at that time must of necessity have increased. The speaker concluded by imploring the meeting, in the most emphatic terms, to make an effort and remove the public odium and censure which had and would continue to be thrown upon them. (Cheers.) Ultimately resolutions were adopted for reforming the system of administering out-door relief, and the Board adjourned,

Disgraceful Fight.—A fistic combat, the belligerent parties being man and wife, residing in Breachrow, East-wood, took place very recently. The match was 'to decide the championship.' They both turned into a field, where, the female combatant having chosen seconders' bottle holders, &c., of her own sex, and her husband males, she put on a dress made to fight in for the occasion, took off her necklace, ear drops, &c., and having said, "Now, Bill, I mean to win or die by it," the conflict began. The woman is 'young and beautiful,' and about five feet seven inches in height, her husband but four feet ten inches. The scene was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, and fifteen rounds were fought in slashing style, occupying nearly an hour—the success was varied, first, the female received severe blows on her eyes, turning them from grey to the colour of a sloe, with copious effusion of blood; then the man was bruised very much about the head, and ultimately 'a tremendous blow below the left ear,' felled the man to the ground, and decided the contest. The woman bore away the colours in triumph. —*Nottingham Review.*

Captain Warner's Long Range.—Portsmouth, Dec. 2.—The experiments with Mr. Warner's apparatus for destroying ships or other objects, at a "long range," have been tried, and, as was expected, terminated in their total failure The officers selected by Government were Capt. Chads, R.N., C.B., Colonel Chalmers, R.N., and Colonel Dundas, R.A. The Master-General of the Ordnance (the Marquis of Anglesey) gave them a spot to try the "long range" on his estate in the island of Anglesey. It was a valley, eight miles in length, and at the extreme end there was a solitary tree; of course this could not be seen from the ground where Mr. Warner was placed, but the exact bearings were furnished. Mr. Warner was requested to fire in that direction, and endeavour to strike the tree, or propel a shell near it; two of the officers stationed themselves at proper distances to observe the result; after some time had elapsed in Mr. Warner getting all ready, which he kept a profound secret, not being interfered with by any of the committee, the explosion took place, but the shell fell very short of the object; several other trials afterwards were made, but on no occasion did the shell ever reach three miles. After some time Mr. Warner admitted that he had failed in his experiments, and the investigation finished.

Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Elizabeth Coleman, aged eleven years, was endeavouring to cross the line at a point near the Roydon station where the Lock road crosses the line on a level, when she was struck by the buffer of a Cambridge train and killed upon the spot. On Friday last at the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Some of the officers of the line, who were in attendance, assured the Coroner that the gate at the Lock crossing should be kept locked in future, or that a man should be placed there to prevent persons from going on the line.

Mysterious Death of a Lady.—An inquiry respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Summers, aged 48 years, lately residing at No. 10, Holland-place, Denmark-street, was concluded on Monday. The deceased, who was highly connected, had been in the enjoyment of excellent health for several years. On Wednesday (last week) she retired to her dressing room, and having remained for a considerable time some alarm was manifested by the other members of the family, and after a few minutes search, one of the servants discovered the deceased lying on the floor by the bedside, in an insensible state. A surgeon was called in who pronounced life to be extinct. Mr. Burridge, surgeon, and a chemical lecturer said, they were unable to detect anything of a deleterious nature, but death had clearly resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel on the brain. Verdict "Death from natural causes."

Deaths in the Street.—On Saturday afternoon a man about forty years of age, name unknown, and rather meanly clad, was observed while passing along Blenheim-street, Bond-street, suddenly to fall on the pavement. Several persons ran to his assistance and he was conveyed to a surgeon's in Bond-street, who pronounced him dead. The body was removed to the Mount-street workhouse, where it was searched; but beyond a rosary and crucifix nothing was found that would lead to identification. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Grant, aged 46 years, a seaman. On Wednesday evening last, the deceased was found sitting on the pavement near Furnival's-inn, Holborn, quite insensible, by a policeman, who obtained a stretcher, and conveyed him to the hospital, where he was found to be dead. In his pocket was found a certificate showing that he had been connected with a vessel called the Souter Johnny, of Liverpool, from which he had been discharged. Deceased died from disease of the heart. Verdict, Natural death.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

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

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Georgie Mills, per W. Mechan ..	2	0	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	2	3	6
Exeter, per F. Clark ..	9	0	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith ..	18	5	0
Halifax, per C. W. Smith ..	2	2	0
Ovenden, per G. Ashworth ..	2	0	0
Ely, per W. H. Aungiee ..	6	18	6
Vale of Leven, per. J. M'Intyre ..	9	12	4
Exeter, per F. Clark ..	2	9	1
Worcester, per M. Griffiths ..	0	13	3
Stoke Hamden, per C. Randle ..	1	13	6
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	4	13	0
Bacup, per. J. Mawson ..	4	0	0
Trowbridge, per G. Eames ..	0	10	0
Hebden Bridge, per John Smith ..	5	1	6
Bolton, per J. Hulme ..	9	0	0
Wigan, per T. Pye ..	2	14	2
Sunderland, per H. Hains ..	0	3	0
Radcliffe, per W. Rimmer ..	5	0	0
Barnsley, per John Ward ..	10	0	0
Newark, per W. Walton ..	0	1	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ..	3	1	6
Lambley, per J. Sweet ..	2	10	0
Preston, per James Brown ..	2	17	10
Dunfermline, per J. Gordon ..	5	7	0
Swindon, per D. Morrison ..	10	0	0
Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe ..	13	9	6
Leicester, per Z. Astill ..	2	0	0
Leeds, per W. Brook ..	15	0	0
Bradford, per J. Alderson ..	5	0	0
Stockport ..	9	0	0
Dudley, per W. Rankin ..	2	12	6
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway ..	2	5	6
Bristol, per Robbeck ..	2	4	6
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson ..	1	16	4
Bury, per M. Ireland ..	3	2	2
Manchester, per J. Murray ..	30	13	9
Heywood, per Do. ..	6	17	0
Brighton, per W. Flower ..	5	11	4
	£221	8	9

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Atherstone, per Charles Pero ..	0	4	0
Corbridge, per H. Nicholson ..	17	13	0
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	2	0	0
Exeter, per F. Clark ..	7	5	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith ..	14	15	6
Halifax, per C. W. Smith ..	0	12	0
Ely, per W. H. Aungiee ..	2	12	0
Vale of Leven, per J. M'Intyre ..	0	11	9
Bridgewater, per J. Aston ..	4	0	10
Ashburton, per J. B. Woodley ..	0	16	4
Cripplegate, per J. E Cartwright ..	3	18	8
Carlton, per S. Hudson ..	0	8	11
Exeter, per F. Clark ..	9	3	3
Worcester, per M. Griffiths ..	4	2	6
Belper, per W. Rodgers ..	0	13	3
Clayton West, per E. Evans ..	5	0	2
Oldham, per W. Hamer ..	11	4	0
Bacup, per J. Mawson ..	1	0	0
Garnddilith, per T. Phillips ..	2	12	6
Birmingham, per J. Newhouse ..	18	15	10
Trowbridge, per J. Eames ..	7	0	9
Hebden Bridge, per John Smith ..	17	8	0
Stockton, per T. Potter ..	4	5	6
Chepstow, per C. Walters ..	1	13	3
Huddersfield, per John Stead ..	10	7	2
Bolton, per J. Hulme ..	13	5	4
Sleaford, per W. Dodson ..	3	0	5
Plymouth, per E. Robertson ..	4	5	1
Wigan, per Thos. Pye ..	4	2	8
Sandback, per R. Stringer ..	5	17	0
Sunderland, per H. Haines ..	2	9	0
St. Edmunds, per A. Bagshaw ..	9	11	4
Cirencester, per T. Smith ..	16	9	10
Newark, per William Walton ..	5	4	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet ..	52	19	0
Lumbley, per. J. Sweet ..	0	1	0
Lancaster, per J. Harrison ..	2	0	0
Preston, per J. Brown ..	3	17	4
Dunfermline, per J. Gordon ..	0	6	7
Mr. Fraser, per C. Doyle ..	4	9	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn ..	15	10	0
Swindon, per D. Morrison ..	10	0	0
Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe ..	44	2	5
Leicester, per Z. Astill ..	13	0	0
Leeds, per W. Brook ..	5	0	0
Stockport ..	4	0	0
Dudley, per W. Rankin ..	0	8	7
Salford, per J. Millington ..	5	0	0
Kettering, per M. Whalley ..	0	10	0
Kidderminster, per G. Holloway ..	15	9	8
Darlington, per W. Carlton ..	0	19	3
Peterborough, per E. Scholey ..	19	17	2
Lynn, per J. Scott ..	8	6	6
Retford, per T. Dernie ..	1	19	11
Lepton, per L. Lodge ..	2	6	0
Hawick, per J. A. Hogg ..	0	13	6
Galston, per G. Smith ..	1	12	6
Bristol, per G. Robbeck ..	18	8	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson ..	10	4	8
Devizes, per J. Stowe ..	5	11	10
Bury, per M. Ireland ..	31	8	8
Southampton ..	6	1	0
Manchester, per J. Murray ..	73	10	0
Heywood, per Do. ..	6	0	6
Droylsden, per Do... ..	0	13	4
Brighton, per W. Flower ..	1	4	11
Newcastle, per J. Nisbett ..	3	17	4
Wolverhampton, per J. Steward ..	1	12	10
	£583	2	7

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.
SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Birkenhead -	3	11	0
Burnley, per Lawson -	1	7	11½
Wm. Chapman -	4	11	6
Croydon -	0	11	6
Crown and Anchor	2	1	2
Westminster -	5	8	8
Do., W. Conway -	1	4	4
Boulogne -	1	2	0
Tiverton -	4	11	6
South Molton -	1	6	0
Totness -	1	0	3
Oxford -	0	13	0
Lake Lock -	4	4	0
Rochdale -	3	0	0
Warwick -	0	1	0
Limehouse -	6	2	4
Westminster, W. Conway -	1	4	4
Camberwell -	1	10	0
City of London -	0	18	6
Carrington -	1	0	6
Ipswich -	4	11	0
Daventry -	10	4	0
Kirkcaldy -	0	14	6
Shiney Row -	0	18	6
Mr. Moss, Stoke -	2	10	0
G. J. Harney -	0	6	0
Croydon -	1	12	0
Crown and Anchor	1	2	6
Robert Gray -	5	4	6
Edward Sullaway -	0	4	0
Westminster -	3	9	0
Do., Strarkey -	0	0	6
Do., M. Thomas -	3	14	0
Do., Margaret Thomas -	0	2	6
George Bishop -	0	1	0
Teh's Brigade -	0	5	0
Gass Town -	0	17	9
Cinderford Iron Works -	0	14	0
Boulogne -	1	10	0
W. Jarratt, Doncaster -	0	4	6
W. F. -	5	4	6
R. H., and Son, Collumpton -	1	0	0
W. F. -	0	5	0
Lambeth -	4	10	4
Mr. King. -	4	4	0
James Hill -	0	7	0
Charles Tinham -	0	3	0
Wm. Couchman -	3	18	6
John Major -	0	2	6
Totness -	1	2	10
Bath -	8	12	1
Market Lavington per Love -	10	8	0
Oxford -	0	3	0
Coventry -	2	12	0
J. Bartlett, Littleton Pannel -	0	4	6
Bowbridge -	10	6	0
Chorley -	5	4	6
Lake Lock -	0	16	0
Lumberhead Green	1	5	9
Rochdale -	12	0	0
Square Buckley -	0	10	8
Warwick -	0	1	0
P. F. -	5	4	6
Lower Warley -	1	2	0
Limehouse -	34	6	0
Marylebone -	3	10	0
Camberwell -	0	3	0
City of London -	2	1	0
Mr. J. Drew, jun. -	5	4	6
James Patterton -	1	17	0
Warrington -	0	6	0
Derby -	9	9	6
Merthyr, Morgan -	5	12	6
South Molton -	1	9	0
Hindley, per Bowden	0	2	6
Clitheroe -	5	0	0
Wooten-under-Edge -	2	12	0
Silsden -	2	10	10
Mottram, per Wild	9	19	0
Wellingborough -	1	18	6
Whittington and Cat -	1	14	11
Merthyr, per Jones	2	12	4
Leicester, per Adams -	0	5	10
Armley -	0	1	9
Tunbridge Wells -	12	2	0
C. C. C. D. -	4	8	6
Holmfirth -	3	8	0
R. H. B. -	2	12	4
Butterley -	0	12	4
New Basford -	0	12	3
Hull -	0	4	6
Old Basford -	10	7	4
Elderslie -	2	17	6
Preston, per Liddle	0	4	6
Stalybridge -	6	11	7
Dorking -	0	16	0
Reading -	0	8	6
	£143	6	7½

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Westminster, Ballcorn -	0	11	0
Perth -	0	3	6
Monckton Deverill	11	3	9
Birkenhead -	3	9	0
Shoreditch -	3	5	2
Ipswich -	4	11	0
Daventry -	10	4	0
Kirkcaldy -	0	14	6
Shiney Row -	0	18	6
Mr. Moss, Stoke -	2	10	0
G. J. Harney -	0	6	0
Croydon -	1	12	0
Crown and Anchor	1	2	6
Robert Gray -	5	4	6
Edward Sullaway -	0	4	0
Westminster -	3	9	0
Do., Strarkey -	0	0	6
Do., M. Thomas -	3	14	0
Do., Margaret Thomas -	0	2	6
George Bishop -	0	1	0
Teh's Brigade -	0	5	0
Gass Town -	0	17	9
Cinderford Iron Works -	0	14	0
Boulogne -	1	10	0
W. Jarratt, Doncaster -	0	4	6
W. F. -	5	4	6
R. H., and Son, Collumpton -	1	0	0
W. F. -	0	5	0
Lambeth -	4	10	4
Mr. King. -	4	4	0
James Hill -	0	7	0
Charles Tinham -	0	3	0
Wm. Couchman -	3	18	6
John Major -	0	2	6
Totness -	1	2	10
Bath -	8	12	1
Market Lavington per Love -	10	8	0
Oxford -	0	3	0
Coventry -	2	12	0
J. Bartlett, Littleton Pannel -	0	4	6
Bowbridge -	10	6	0
Chorley -	5	4	6
Lake Lock -	0	16	0
Lumberhead Green	1	5	9
Rochdale -	12	0	0
Square Buckley -	0	10	8
Warwick -	0	1	0
P. F. -	5	4	6
Lower Warley -	1	2	0
Limehouse -	34	6	0
Marylebone -	3	10	0
Camberwell -	0	3	0
City of London -	2	1	0
Mr. J. Drew, jun. -	5	4	6
James Patterton -	1	17	0
Carrington -	0	13	8
Burnley, per Gray	3	4	0
Littleton, in Liversedge -	3	14	6
Monckton Deverill	0	3	8½
Folcshill -	4	5	2
Hindley -	12	7	6
Isham -	0	6	9
Warrington -	6	2	8
Derby -	0	6	6
Dabenham, per Cannel-	5	4	6
Merthyr, Morgan -	2	6	0
Buckfastleigh	13	2	0
Clitheroe -	2	0	0
Edinburgh -	9	8	0
Droylsden -	5	4	0
South Shields -	0	6	10
Wootton under-Edge -	3	17	0
Oldham -	2	0	0
Howsell -	2	19	4
Horncastle -	0	2	6
Wellenborough -	0	15	0
Market Lavington Mr. Hiscock -	4	8	5
Rochester, per Willis -	12	0	0
Lambeth, Mr. Place	1	14	2
Brassfounders' Arms	2	12	4
Whittington and Cat -	1	3	10
Navarre, Mr. Sidaway -	6	11	8
Somers Town -	3	2	4
Merthyr, per Jones	6	10	0
Leicester, per Adams -	0	5	0
Shiney Row -	3	3	2
Portsea -	0	15	0
Chelmsford -	1	16	0
Stephenson Cullen	0	1	0
Newton Abbott -	27	0	0
Bridgewater, per Fink -	1	2	4
Cupar Fife -	2	18	0
Butterley -	1	19	10
New Radford -	16	11	6
Hull -	3	4	0
Northampton -	5	0	0
Birmingham, per Pare -	0	10	0
Elderslie -	1	0	0
Falkirk -	1	6	8
Stalybridge -	2	10	0
Blackburn -	5	0	0
Reading -	0	4	4
Thomas Moore -	0	1	0
Finsbury -	1	7	9
Mr. Elliott -	2	12	4
Calais -	5	0	0
	£383	6	10

TOTAL LAND

Trades' Movements.

UNITED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN BASKET MAKERS.

TO THE PUBLIC IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WOLVERHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

We, the Executive Committee, of the above society, having read a paragraph which appeared in the *Birmingham Journal* of the 14th ult., which is so far at variance with the truth, that we feel called upon to set the public right, by laying facts before them, which we dare the writer in the *Birmingham Journal* to refute. We are fully aware of the unequal contest in which we have engaged, owing to the fact, that the columns of those newspapers, which the employers select for the promulgation of their falsehoods, are mostly closed against the workmen, and, therefore, they have to adopt the only course left, viz., "To appeal to the only paper that will do justice to the working classes, the *Northern Star*," or the more expensive one of printing placards. Let the masters however, rest assured, that we will spare neither labour nor expense in the course of "Right against Might."

We will now call the attention of the public to the statements contained in the paragraphs alluded to. The writer of which states, that the journeymen basket makers wanted an advance of 25 per cent on the recent prices. If he knew anything of the matter, he was well aware that this was a gross and malicious falsehood, and published it for the purpose of leading the public into error, and to injure the men on strike, by depriving them of public sympathy through misrepresentation, or, if he did not know the facts, did it to gratify the tyrannical will of the masters, and, in either case is justly intitled the indignation of an impartial and discerning public, and we boldly assert, that the advance asked for by the men is only 12½ per cent.

The journeymen basket makers, of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and their vicinities, have for a length of time been working for wages, which are inadequate to the demands of their families, and, seeing an advance take place in almost every other branch of trades, they felt confident that they were justly entitled to the same treatment, from their employers, that other men were receiving. They, therefore, made the request for the above-mentioned advance in their wages, and as a convincing proof that their demands were both just and reasonable, we are proud to state, that a portion of the employers at Birmingham are giving the advanced price.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of the public to the gross ignorance of the writer of that paragraph when he states, "the employers are not able to pay the advance owing to the competition of the box case and crate makers a greater proof than this." A greater proof than this cannot be produced, that the writer in the *Birmingham Journal* understands nothing of the business of the basket making. And this specimen of his abilities make him look very ridiculous in the eyes of the trade. In fact, the intelligence of that man is at a low ebb, who is not aware that neither boxes or crates will answer the same purpose as baskets. We would, therefore, seriously advise him, when he again takes upon himself to enlighten the public, to select a subject that he perfectly understands and at the same time to stick to the truth.

We can scarcely refrain ourselves whilst reading the following, which has emmanated from this man of the *Journal*. We give in entire so that it will not lose any of its beauties:—"The masters were forced to refuse employment to any person belonging to the General Union, in consequence of the dictatorial conduct of committees located in distant parts of the kingdom, and who were totally ignorant of the peculiar character of the trade in the towns which they attempted to bring under arbitrary rules."

In answer to this we beg to state, that only about eight of the employers in the whole of the kingdom have taken this unwarrantable advantage of the men for belonging to the General Union. We are also told that, "there is dictatorial committees in distant parts of the country." We are not aware of any committees with the exception of one and the seat of government of the society, and as for being "ignorant of the peculiar character of the trade", we are not aware of any peculiar character, whatever, in basket making that the trade in general is not aware of.

But then, forsooth, we wish to place them under "arbitrary laws." In order to shew the public the nature of our arbitrary conduct towards the employers, we copy the 77th Law of the basket maker's Society and leave them to judge for themselves, whether we wish to act in an arbitrary manner or not.

77th Law—"That no member shall be entitled to his tramp card unless he has finished all the work he may have commenced or reckoned for at the shop which he is leaving, or working up all the stuff he may have wet or prepared, or some other person undertakes to work it up for him with the employers consent."

We now call the attention of the public to another portion of this production, which says;—"That the employers have no objection to the workmen forming a Society or Union in their own locality for regulating the rate of wages and the hours of labour."

Of what use we would ask is "Local Unions?" They are altogether powerless in effectually resisting the encroachments which unprincipled employers are ever making upon their workmen. This has been proved by sad experience in all branches of industry, but how much more in the Basket making trade? where the numbers are so small that there was no assistance rendered them but what they could render themselves in time of need—in their own localities they would ever fall a prey to the grinding and over-reaching practices of those who are desirous of robbing them of the rights of their industry,—and this the employers are perfectly aware of. Hence their willingness for the men in their employ to be in the possession of a power they could crush at any moment They are convinced that if the influence of the whole trade is brought to bear upon any locality, the men have the power of demanding a "fair days wages for a fair days work."

This, therefore, and not the "dictatorial conduct" of the Committee, is what makes the employers wish to break up the General Union, what, we ask, would be the condition of the men when either the want of work, or the tyrannical conduct of their employers, compels them to go on tramp. If the Unions were local, where would they get that assistance so necessary to a man on tramp? No, no, Mr Scribbler, we have learnt by sad experience, that to be useful, it must be national, in order to enable us to counteract those evils resulting from the fluctuation in trade, and, if you will, to prevent employers dictating their own terms to the workmen. Therefore every reasonable man will see the ruinous consequences which would inevitably follow the adoption of merely Local Unions.

We are treated to a precious rigmarole about "Travelling Committees, &c.," living upon the industrious, and bringing misery and distress on hundreds of families. But why trouble ourselves with such falsehoods? the whole trade belonging to the Unions in the kingdom, is only about 600, so much for the truthfulness of the writer in the *Birmingham Journal*.

We will now take leave by calling attention to what the masters, in their circulars, states about the Bee-hive shop.

They say this shop is not occupied by Wolverhampton men, but strangers.

They know perfectly well this statement is false, and that the men employed at that shop, are the men late in the employment of the masters of that town, and from the neighbourhood. But we ought not be surprised at the cravings and weak inventions of the employers, when they see the workmen of this country are adopting the plan of working for themselves in cases of strikes, instead of walking the streets in idleness as heretofore. This is, indeed, galling to them, and beating them with their own rods. And we trust that the public of Wolverhampton and the neighbourhood, will see their interest in purchasing baskets from those who are enemies to oppression wherever it is found, and who are now proving the great fact, that workmen can work for themselves as well as for employers who get rich and consequently arrogant out of the workmens industry.

Signed for, and on behalf of the
Executive Committee of the
United Society of Basket-makers,
J. A. PALMER,
General Secretary.

TERMINATION OF THE STRUGGLE BETWIXT THE WOOLCOMBERS OF KEIGHLEY AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Most Respected Friends,—The strong and protracted struggle in which we have lately been engaged with our employers having been brought to a sudden and unexpected termination, we consider ourselves bound in duty to lay the cause before you, hoping our conduct will meet the approbation of all our friends and supporters. You are aware that our struggle commenced under peculiar circumstances, and that we were driven into our position against our wish. The fact of three influential manufacturers having given us the advance of a farthing per pound on combed wool, induced us, in justice to both them and ourselves, to endeavour to bring others to that standard, and in the prosecution of this object we were turned from our employment. Being thus deprived not only of the means of prosecuting our object of procuring the advance from the manufacturers sectionally, but of the means of existence itself, the only alternative left us, was either to humble ourselves to our employers by asking their forgiveness for trying to better our miserable condition, or to appeal to the public, and trust to their support. To the first of these alternatives we were determined never to submit, and decided upon the latter through necessity. How far this appeal to a humane and generous British public succeeded, may be best explained by the fact that twelve or fifteen hundred woolcombers without work, funds, or other ordinary means of existence, have maintained a struggle with their employers for fourteen weeks, without being beholden to them during that time for one stroke of work.

As our object has always been the improvement of our condition, and not the boast of victory over our employers, we have given them every opportunity of settling the dispute upon fair and honourable terms, and have omitted no chance of waiting upon them when they seemed inclined for an interview. For this purpose we waited upon them a few days ago with several propositions, on the rejection of which we had almost decided upon making no more overtures, but of trusting entirely to the chance of carrying our point through the strength of public support, Whilst deliberating upon this, a mediator, in the person of Frederick Greenwood, Esq., J.P., of Ryshworth Hall, presented himself amongst us, and, after expressing his sympathy for our sufferings, and the sincerity of his wishes for the settlement of the dispute, he proposed terms of a compromise which we considered equal, if not, perhaps, superior, to some of those we ourselves had proposed. One of the last we had presentad to our employers was, "Would they give us the advance till the first day of January, next?" while Mr. Greenwood proposed that we should resume our work at the present wages, and be assured of a permanent advance from that day and forward, unless some very severe depression in trade prevented it.

Our long dependence upon the Public and their noble conduct towards us, induced us to lay the case before some of our best Friends and Supporters, who on giving their approval of the measure, and the confidence we had in the influence and respectability of the Gentlemen who had proposed it, produced our present decision.

In bringing this long and hard-fought battle to a close, the Committee return their most sincere thanks to all individuals and bodies who have contributed towards their support. This struggle has convinced them that a determination exists amongst the British Public both Rich and Poor, that the condition of the Labouring Man shall be improved. Our true condition has gone forth to this Public, and although we have not yet received the small advance for which we have been contending, we now feel confident of both that and something more. We believe that on no previous contest for wages has any body of men met with more generous sympathy or support, and we believe that few have ever felt more grateful for it.

We trust that our own conduct during this extraordinary struggle has been such as to meet the approbation of all who have lent us a helping hand. Although surrounded by circumstances of the most aggravating nature we are happy to say we have not been provoked to one single outrage or breach of the peace. We have had working men coming in bodies to our town, from the surrounding towns and villages, to take away our work, and prevent us from realizing the small benefit we required for both them and ourselves, while in the very town of Bradford, the seat and centre of the worsted trade, which should have set the example of supporting wages, hundreds of miserable beings in our own line of business, have been ready to fight with one another for our work carried there by our employer, yet in the midst of these terrible disadvantages we have contended for our right in perfect confidence of the justice of our cause, and the support of a kind and intelligent Public.

We are now convinced that had one half of our courage, resolution, (and we may add) good conduct been exhibited by the woolcombers of Bradford and surrounding districts, not only an advance of one farthing, but of one penny per pound might have been added to their miserable wages.

Returning you again our most sincere thanks for your unexampled support and kindness, and trusting that although our dispute is settled for the present, you will not forget our still miserable condition,

Believe us to remain,
Yours most truly and sincerely,
THE COMMITTEE OF THE KEIGHLEY WOOLCOMBERS.

The following resolutions along with this address, were all passed unanimously, at a public meeting of woolcombers and others, on the evening of Monday last, November 23, 1846.

1st. That we the woolcombers of Keighley and its vicinity in public meeting assembled, do hereby return our most sincere thanks to Lord George Bentinck, M.P., W. B. Ferrand, Esq. M.P., and all other Noblemen and Gentlemen who have supported us by pecuniary and other means during our long and protracted struggle.

2nd. That a vote of thanks is due and is hereby given to the Grocers, Drapers, Publicans, Butchers, and the rest of the tradespeople of Keighley, for their unexampled and cheerful support.

3rd. That our best thanks are due to the poor-loom weavers, shoemakers, joiners, stonemasons, workmen of the various iron trades, with all others of every other trade, who have so honourably and so powerfully assisted us.

4th. That we return our best thanks to all the inhabitants of the surrounding towns and villages, as well as those of other towns throughout the country who have kindly responded to our call for assistance.

5th. That our best thanks are due and are hereby given to the Metropolitan and Provincial Press, who have advocated our cause; more especially the Daily Times, the Morning Post, the Northern Star, and the Halifax Guardian.

6th. That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the workpeople of Mr. William Lund, for their generous conduct on behalf of the woolcombers, and also to Mr. Lund himself, for his impartial and honourable conduct in taking back his workpeople and woolcombers.

7th. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the committee for their steady and persevering conduct in conducting and guiding the struggle.

Keighly, Nov. 24th, 1846.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL UNION OF CARPENTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS—We, the Members of the London Lodge, in now addressing you, wish to call your serious attention to our present position as a Trade. We have been united as one trade throughout the country for fourteen years this time; and we have only been able to maintain the defensive position. Witness the movement that has been made in Manchester, Birkenhead, &c, this summer, and judge for yourselves why that step was unsuccessful. Was it because we, as a trade, were not united, or that we were not united with all other trades, so that there might be one unity of feeling and action, one common cause for the sons of labour to aim at, so as to destroy that jealous feeling that unfortunately has too long existed between the different sections of labour, the high and low paid trades?

We readily admit "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and whether he be a hand-loom weaver or a mill-wright, he ought to receive "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." But how is it that they who produce everything have no command over what they produce? and that they who produce nothing, and have nothing but capital, (accumulated labour), have the power in their hands to crush your labour and yourselves, whenever the demon, avarice, may prompt them to do so? The reason is plain to us; they only rule by your sufferance; they gain all their power by your apathy. Were we all united in one common cause, "each for all, and all for each," and to know no grade or class, and for labour to support labour, as capital does capital, then we might expect a brighter day to dawn on the sons of toil; but till then we are creating a monster (capita.) that is not only robbing us of our share of the fruits of our labour, but is using our labour to defeat us in every way, "and our like bites the hand that feeds it."

But, Brothers, is it not time that we should look for a better system to work on, in maintaining what little we have, or in endeavouring to gain what we are justly entitled to? Past experience has too plainly told us that, individually, we are helpless; sectionally, we have failed; but nationally, we must gain our object, and to gain that great object, (which ought to be the aim of every working man) the rights of labour, we call on you, with us, to join the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of TRADES for the Protection of Industry, and thereby concentrate your power with your fellow man's, so that when you or any other producer is attacked, we shall feel his cause as our own, and rise as one man to resist it; not by the old, now almost obsolete, method of subscribing our pence to enable them to walk about the streets producing nothing, but to fight capital with capital, and by creating a capital of our own, place the working man in such a position that he may be independent of those that have nothing but their capital to depend on.

We have watched the progress of the above Association from its birth; we have ever been ready with our mite; we believe it to be the best and surest step that could be taken in our present position to gain our rights, and the rights of all others; and having had a better opportunity of judging of its capabilities than many of you have had, *we call on you to aid us in carrying out the grand object* it has in view, viz.—the emancipation of labour.

By referring to the Balance Sheets of the Association, you will perceive that nearly all the towns where we have a large number of members, our trade belongs to it; Scotland and Ireland (though of late they have been separated from us) belong to it; and by our Union belonging to it, *en masse*, we shall generate and cultivate that brotherly feeling which ought at all times to exist between man and his fellowman, without any distinction of trade, creed, country, or colour.

Brothers, we wish you seriously to reflect on this. We should deeply regret being obliged to withdraw from that Union of our Trade which we have so long adhered to; and we are convinced that the majority of our members will not continue to belong to our Union as it is at present constituted, with only a portion of our lodges in the Association. It is our wish to hold out the hand of friendship to all that circumstances has obliged to leave their homes to seek for labour with us; but we would ask you, would it not be better for us all to belong to the National Association for Mutual Protection, whereby we might avail ourselves of the assistance of all, and thereby employ our men in case of a turn-out (which all must admit is far superior to paying them for producing nothing), and keep our own Union for relieving our tramps, the making good losses of tools by fire, the burial of our dead, and the sharing the expense of sending away those individuals who are ever too ready in all strikes to encroach on the pecuniary resources of their fellow man when he is struggling for his rights.

Should the whole of our lodges throughout the country join the Association, it will greatly reduce the expense of our Union for the support of turn-outs, as, by belonging to both, an allowance of one-fourth the average wages in case of a turn-out, in addition to the assistance from the National Association, would place the men in such a position as the employers would soon come to terms; and we will endeavour to show you the evil that would ensue if only a portion of the lodges belonged to it, as by that (as it is at present constituted) a lodge at 24s. per week turning out against a reduction, or for an advance of wages, would receive (if not employed) from the Association 14s., and from our Union 12s. per week, thereby receiving more wages than if in actual employ. We will briefly state a few of the benefits conferred by the Association on the working man. The document was presented to a number of shoemakers in London last February; the Association took up the case, and have employed the men ever since. It materially assisted in causing the document to be withdrawn from the builders of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, last summer; it enabled the shoemakers of Denbigh and Holywell, in North Wales, to gain an advance in their miserable wages; it has employed the horse-nail makers of Worcestershire, that their masters attempted to reduce, the silk glovers of Duffield, and framework-knitters of Nottingham and other places, that the masters have attempted to sacrifice for taking a prominent part during trade disputes; and later still, have gained an advance at Camelin, and prevented a reduction at St. Ninians, Scotland, among the nail-makers, at a trifling cost. We have great pleasure in stating, that, in every case where they are employing the men, they find a profit instead of a sacrifice.

We wish to impress as forcibly as possible on your minds, that our object is to create union, *not to destroy* it; and, by placing our Union on a firm basis, to do the greatest possible amount of good to our trade, and all others. We hope you will seriously consider the points set forth in this address, and favour us with the opinion of your lodges as soon as you can.

Signed, by order of the body,
JEREMIAH CASSIDY, President.
JOHN BUSH, Corresponding Secretary.
1, York-street, Lambeth, London,
Nov. 25th, 1846.

THE SPITALFIELDS' WEAVERS.

On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, a meeting of the Broad Silk Handloom Weavers Union of Spitalfields, was held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, Bethnal-green, to consider the expediency of adopting the principles of the "National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Native Industry." Deputations attended from that Association, and from a branch one in Spitalfields, consisting of Mr. Robson, Mr. Sully, Mr. Cutter, &c., who explained the principles of their plan at a previous meeting, from which this was an adjournment.

Mr. G. Ferdinando in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. Ferdinando, Berry, Robson, Branchflower, De la Force, and Poyton.

The following resolution was adopted:—

That we, the members of the Broad Silk Handloom Weavers' Union, of Spitalfields, do fully appreciate the views of the National Association of Trades, and are deeply sensible that the Association is capable to produce a vast amount of benefit to the working classes of this country; but seeing that the silk trade of this country is severely injured in the superior branches by foreign importation, we are therefore of opinion that the National Association of Trades cannot work out the redemption of the silk trade of this country without Governmental interference, by securing the home market for British producers; and we are also of opinion that some restrictions should be placed on machinery, seeing that manual labour has been superseded without producing a corresponding benefit to the entire community, and we are also of opinion that the National Association of Trades cannot emancipate the working men of England while foreign importations are allowed to paralyse the British market. Finally, we adopt as our motto, "Protection to British Industry, Agriculture, and Manufactures."

THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM,

It appears, are once more awaking from the dormant and lethargic state. The largest meeting that has taken place in either of these counties since the termination of the strike in August, 1844, was holden on the 19th ult., at Readwell Hills, in the county of Durham, at which such a glorious revival was displayed as has not been witnessed since the Monster Meetings of that ever memorable period in this district. For many months past scarcely a pay day has gone by without producing and inflicting its manifold grievances more severely than those of the previous one;—stoppages of wages earned—hardly and honestly earned—were become of common occurrence; and fines, unduly and unjustly levied, were the discouraging expectations of the workman on his approach to the pay table. This system, generally speaking, has not been a stationary, but a progressive one, until at length "the last straw has broken the camel's back:" the circumstance alluded to, we will briefly relate:—

THE DERWENT MINING COMPANY (and let them enjoy the whole of the unenviable distinction which our CAPITALS can give them,) insisted that three boys should be "put" upon a tram road in the pit that was so broken up with wear and tear, as to be totally unfit any longer to be used for its original purpose, in fact, the boys had not sufficient strength to move the loaded wagons of coal along the inequalities of the broken rails The three "putters" stated to the deputy overman their inability to perform the work required until the rails were put into a proper state of repair; this demi-official insisted they should do so whether strong enough or not; the rails did well enough last month, why not this one, they were something the worse for wear, but what of that. The result was, the boys ascended from the pit, and on the next day they refused to descend again until the tram road was properly repaired. In this dilemma, the overman alluded to insisted upon five of the coal hewers "putting" their own coals along the broken rails:—this mandate the hewers did not refuse to obey in words, but with that sullenness, oppression is wont to produce, retired silently from the performance of the unusual task assigned them. Irritated at the very idea of its commands being unobeyed, though not tangibly disobeyed, was intolerable and unbearable. The strong arm of the LAW must be put in requisition, and so it was—the five men and the three boys were aroused from their rest at near midnight and taken into custody; they were subsequently conveyed to Lanchester, and charged before ONE magistrate with a breach of that clause of their bond, which binds the men to labour during certain terms, but does not bind the employer to supply that employment, or make recompense to the employed for the loss they have to sustain by being laid idle. In vain the men—unassisted by professional talent—contended that they were *not* bound men, they had signed no bond, had never been required, or even asked, to sign one:—equally vain for the boys to assert that being *minors* as well as miners, they could not become legally bound without the consent and participation of their parents, or guardians in the act. No. No. All this amounted to nothing in the estimation of the JUSTICE, (?) he had patiently heard the statement of Mr. Joshua Whitfield, the viewer, that a bond was in the colliery office,—that the affairs of the colliery, and all employed on and in the works, must necessarily be regulated by that bond,—that they considered every man so employed to be bound by that document, whether he knew of its existence or not, and that the very fact of his entering the service of the company was *prima facie* evidence of his duty to obey the conditions of THE BOND IN THE OFFICE, whether it had been specifically pointed out to him or not.

This specimen of the task-master's logic from so perfectly undoubted an authority as Mr. Whitfield, was supported with ardour by Mr. Marshall, of Durham, solicitor; in fact, it was thought by some that his fee on this occasion had been more weighty than usual, his hasty, bouncing, and unmeaning noise seemed to indicate this to have been the case: but to be brief, and draw this part of the narrative to a close, it is sufficient to state that the JUSTICE (?), the only one on the bench to hear the case, took upon himself—single-handed—to exercise an authority, the legality of which we not merely DOUBT, but confidently DENY. He, the said Justice, took upon himself the responsibility of sentencing the five men and the three boys to various terms of imprisonment in the county gaol of Durham; they were committed accordingly, and at the time we write are still languishing in the cells of the dungeon—we hesitate not to say — both improperly and illegally.

There, reader; now you have a clue to the cause why the long smothered flame of freedom has again burst forth—thanks to the tyranny that has produced it, notwithstanding the decided preference we should have given, had principle produced the like effect. Good will arise from evil. These tyrannical acts aroused the entire district as magically as the mandate of the tyrant Gesler emboldened William Tell, and aroused the brave to a just sense of their DUTY TO THEMSELVES. An attempt at re-union was simultaneously made, and a deputation sent to Mr. William Kolk, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the assistant of Mr. W. P. Roberts, the miners' attorney-general, with instructions for him to request the attendance of the latter gentleman on the scene of tyranny as speedily as possible. No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements for his visit, and as soon as these were completed, Mr. Price, one of the accredited agents of the Miners' Association, left Newcastle, and held a preliminary meeting on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th, at the spacious rooms of Mr. Michael Walker, Readwell Hills. In the course of his well received address on the necessity and benefit of Union. He was frequently interrupted by the loud cheers of his delighted audience.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, the morn broke forth with unusual splendour for this period of the year. Early in the forenoon, a phæton, from Newcastle, conveying Messrs. Kolk, Hammond, Embleton, &c., &c., to the place of meeting, was recognised passing through Shotley Bridge, and was greeted with hearty cheers, which echoed from one body of men to another, as they continued their route along Black Hill, Lead Gate, Bury Edge, &c., to the appointed place of meeting, Readwell Hills, on their arrival at which they were received with thundering cheers. Shortly afterwards the music and cheers in the distance announced the near approach of

W. P. ROBERTS, ESQ.,

accompanied in his vehicle from Durham, by Mr. Michael Walker, the worthy host of the inn near which the meeting was to be held. This had the effect of causing the vast multitude assembled almost instantaneously to form in procession, and march out to meet their *friend*. The scene that ensued was truly an exciting and glorious one. The loud and long-continued cheers of such an immense body of workmen of various grades and occupations, the incessent congratulations of their wives mingling in sweet concert to the tune of

"See, the conquering hero comes!"

which the Bury Edge band played with great spirit and precision, and the banners floating in the breeze, in the sunbeams o'er his head, must have given to Mr. Roberts a reception on his re-appearance in the north he cannot but be proud of, however conscious he may feel that his former services and present devotion to the cause of labour eminently deserve the distinction voluntarily awarded to him.

On his arrival at Readwell Hill, he alighted under deafening salutes—not of the murderous cannon, but of the spontaneous cheers of the great assemblage.

PUBLIC MEETING was held at 1, p. m. On the motion of Mr. James Price, that old veteran in the cause of the miners, Mr. William Hammond, was called and most enthusiastically elected to the chair,

Mr. HAMMOND, who, in a neat and concise speech, opened the business of the day; on rising, he was loudly greeted. He stated the honour he felt to be conferred upon him by the meeting unanimously calling him to the chair. He hoped the miners would soon confer a higher honour on themselves by again uniting. He trusted the good sense of the meeting would enforce impartiality, give every speaker a fair uninterupted hearing, and in return, invited each one who desired so to do, to require an explanation from any speaker at the close of his observations. He dwelt feelingly on the duty of both speakers and hearers, and trusted the day was near at hand when the latter would cheerfully adopt the advice of the former. With these few remarks, he begged leave amidst loud cheers, to sit down, and introduce to the notice of the meeting.

Mr. BENJAMIN EMBLETON, who, on presenting himself, was also loudly cheered, and advised the meeting in the words of Milton—"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen." The old "man of wars man" made an excellent speech, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. JAMES PRICE, of Lancashire, who was equally received, went into a very lengthy detail of the almost innumerable advantages which the miners of Lancashire had derived from their union.

Mr. Kelk, on presenting himself, was received with the hearty plaudits of the immense assemblage. He congratulated the meeting on the improved aspect of the affairs of the miners of the North, and exhorted them boldly and fearlessly to imitate, individually, and collectively, the plan adopted, with success unexampled in the struggles of labour against the undue influence of capital, by their brethren of Lancashire, and thereby extend to the North a continuation of the train of blessings which union—well based and well managed union—had conferred upon that district. Mr. Price had truly observed the employers of the miners in Lancashire would employ none but unionists. Why would THEY not? Because the men had the management of their own affairs, were united, and would strike at any colliery in a body as one man, should the employment of one not belonging to their body be attempted. Mr. Kelk then drew the attention of the meeting to the undue operation of superabundant wealth over all labour, and kindly explained that, whenever production exceeded the required consumption, all the excess found its way into the hands of wealthy speculators, and added greater weight to the iron scourge that oppressed them all. To remedy this growing evil, he advised all producers of wealth to produce no more in any department than the actual consumption required therein, and adopt a restriction of their hours of labour as a means,—combined with union—to that end, and concluded a well received speech amid the hearty cheers of his hearers.

W. P. Roberts, Esq., who, on presenting himself, was received with rapturous plaudits, commenced somewhat humourously by stating that he scarcely knew what he had come there for, or what he had to say. He thought the principal thing he had to inform them, was, that he was there and gave oecular demonstration of that fact, and that he was now quite ready as he ever had been to come among them, redress their wrongs, and preserve inviolate their rights; but, to enable him to do this, they must give him strength, and that strength could only rise from their UNION, and that without it he was weak and powerless for their good; but with it, he had no doubt he could soon emancipate the miners of these two countries from the gross and unjust oppressions they writhed under. The speaker here burst into one of those eloquent and inspiring strains, for which he is proverbial, and concluded amidst shouts of applause.

It had become quite dark before this important meeting concluded. Thanks were voted to the chairman, Mr. P. Roberts, and the others, and the meeting terminated. Soon after which, Mr. Roberts accompanied by Mr. Price, left Readwell Hills for Durham, and Messrs. Kelk and friends on their way for Newcastle.

GRAND MOVEMENT OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS FOR A DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR AND THE ABOLITION OF NIGHT WORK.

A public meeting in favour of the above objects, was held in the Belgrave Assembly Rooms, Ebury-street, Pimlico, on Saturday evening, November 28. The large room was filled with anxious and attentive men, just freed from their almost incessant toil, with whom mingled a few of those benevolent employers who deeply sympathise with the overwrought operatives, and evince a desire to see the projected change effected as speedily as possible. Mr. Wallace was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced Mr. George Read, author of the "Practical Baker," &c., &c., secretary to the Operative Bakers Society, and a member of the deputation from that body to explain the object of the movement.

Mr. READ rose amid the most hearty and cordial welcome, and said—Brethren, there was a time when we were called and classed as gentlemen by Act of Parliament, being rated with writers, attorneys, &c.; but that time must have passed away, for now we are the most overwrought of all slaves. No class was so badly treated as the journeymen bakers—(hear, hear)—or worked so hard as they were, both night and day, and consequently allowed no time to relax their bodies or improve their minds. (Loud cheers.) The Society to which he had the honour to be secretary, conceived that the present system by which master bakers conduct their business, was the principal cause of the degraded condition of the journeymen; that the number of hours men were compelled to labour precluded the possibility of their obtaining any mental or moral improvement, domestic enjoyment, or recreation, which all men have a right to expect when their toil is done, and which both their bodily and mental health demanded. (Loud cheers.) Night work was a great evil, as it enabled masters to exact more labour from their men then they otherwise could, and that too for a small remuneration, placing masters in an unequal competion, enabling the larger master to ruin the smaller—(loud cheers)—this state of things keeps many men unemployed, whilst those in employment have frequently to work from eighteen to twenty hours per day, thus rendering men old and infirm before they have reached what otherwise would be the prime of life. (Great applause.) Philanthropists had searched all quarters of the globe for objects on whom to bestow their sympathy, they had even hunted up the African, and expended twenty millions of our money in effecting his emancipation, whilst they had overlooked the white slave, the poor oppressed overwrought operative baker. (Loud cheers.) True they did not ask for charity, they only sought for a redressal of those crying evils—overtaxed labour and high work, and then would the baker be independent, living by his own industry, enjoying domestic felicity, and using his improved mental culture in the advancement of general liberty and univeral happiness. (Immense applause.) Would the fact be credited, that a fellow-being had recently at the East-end of this metropolis been compelled to work from eight o'clock on a Thursday night until eleven o'clock on the ensuing Friday night, and this to with only an hour and a half rest, and that on the boards, and that others with only two hours' intermission did the same from Monday morning until Saturday night—(Hear, hear)—yet such was the case. Many a poor baker at the end of his week's toil found nature so exhausted that he was compelled to crawl to bed on his hands and knees—(hear, hear)—and was it not high time that they united and devoted this their only evening in the emancipation of themselves and fellow-men from such a state of mental, moral and physical bondage and degredation. (Loud cheers.) Their salvation was in their own hands. Let the journeymen unite together with as many masters as they could prevail on to join them, and demand twelve hours as the maximum day's work, two hours to be allowed their men for taking their meals, and the abolition of night-work. (Great chering.) He thought twelve hours quite long enough, and day-work far preferable to night-work. (Loud cheers.) He was happy to meet such a numerous assemblage and to find his fellow-men imbued with such a determination to effect their object, and he hoped to see them persevere until their great object was obtained. He found from Parliamentary documents, that in 1804 masters paid their men nineteen shillings per week, and found them in bread, flour, and lodging, and two men and a boy were employed in making up twelve sacks of flour, and now with this accursed night work, they were not satisfied if a man made up thirty-two sacks in the same time. He had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting considers the measures proposed by the Operative Baker Society practicable and well-calculated to improve the moral, mental, and physical condition of the journeymen bakers."

Mr. Read resumed his seat amid shouts of applause.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. IVES, another member of the deputation said, he never knew any question submitted to them of such intense interest as the one now under discussion. (Hear, hear.) The object was perfectly practicable and could be worked out by all the masters in London. (Hear, hear.) It was not right that a man should be compelled to commence work at eleven o'clock one night, and be kept constantly at it until five the next. (Hear, hear.) He thought it positively necessary that a limit should be placed to the hours of labour. (Loud cheers.) Other trades had a limited number of hours to work, and why should not they. (Loud cheers.) The only results of this excess of labour was injury to health, to morals, and a sacrifice of domestic happiness. (Great cheering.) The strongest constitution must break down under such an unnatural pressure, and the Bakers life was usually some ten or fifteen years shorter than other trades. (Hear, hear.) We are sometimes told journeymen bakers are not such good moral men as they might be. He asked was the immorality not to be traced to the system? Was a man after many long and severe hours of labour, capable of seeking out rational and soul elevating enjoyments? (Great applause.) On the contrary, disabled by excessive fatigue, he seeks the nearest, and easiest, and most artificial mode of excitement, the public house—(loud cheers)—but blame not altogether the man, it is the system. (Great cheering.) However they had now commenced an agitation with a view to the reform of that system. The Drapers' Assistants had commenced, and been successful. The Factory Ten Hours Bill Agitation had gone on, and he thought he might say was now on the very verge of success. (Vehement cheering.) Let them proceed, the public would sympathise with them; nine-tenth of the masters were already with them; the *Northern Star*, and a portion of daily press was with them, and with perseverance they must ultimately succeed. (Loud applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting considers the present system of night work and unlimited hours of labour, to be destructive to the moral feelings, and mental developement of the men who are employed in the business, and ruinous to many of the masters, who are by such means placed in an unequal state of competition."

Mr. Hood seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Clarre said, before moving the next resolution, he would read a letter from a Master Baker, and thus show them how favorable was a number of the masters to their movement—it was as follows:—

"Pimlico, Nov. 26, 1846.

"Sir,—I should have been proud of the honour you did me in soliciting me to take the chair at the Belgrave Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, but although illness prevents my doing so, I am nevertheless favourable to your cause, and satisfied the more the employers and the employed are united together, as far as the two positions will allow, the better it will be for both, and that it will have a tendency to elevate the moral character of master and man, under these impressions I am the advocate of measures which will have for their object the amelioration the condition of any of my fellow-creatures, particularly those I am more immediately identified with; entertaining these views, I sincerely wish you every success in your present undertaking.

"I remain, Sir, &c.,
"HENRY ELLIS."

Such he believed were the sentiments not only of Mr. Ellis, but many other well disposed masters—(hear, hear) To remedy the preset wretched state of things is the aim and object of this society, and we this evening claim your support and co-operation in promoting and forwarding this great cause. (Loud applause.) Mr. M'Clarre ended by moving the formation of a committee for carrying out the objects of the society in this district.

Mr. MENTOR, a master baker, seconded the motion.

Mr. LITTLEMORE, a member of the Metropolitan Early-closing Association, rose loudly applauded to address the meeting, and said that the feeling that the people was overworked happily seemed to pervade the whole of society. He was very happy to see such a large meeting of bakers assembled for such an important object. (Loud cheers.) The Drapers Association had commenced and gone on until at length they had so far extended their society as to become not the Drapers, but the Metropolitan Early-closing Association. (Loud cheers.) He was perfectly satisfied it only required perseverance on the part of the bakers to insure success. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, the committee men duly elected, and the place and time of meeting were named as the Sloane-square Coffee-house, Sloane-square, on Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.

Mr. GEORGE READ rose to move "a vote of thanks to the *Northern Star*, and such other Journals as had noticed their movement." He had the pleasure of seeing his and their friend the reporter of the *Northern Star* present—(Loud cheers)—and as the press, and consequently the public, took up their cause and sympathised with them, he had no doubt of a speedy and triumphant success. (Great cheering.)

Mr. M'CLARRION seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

Members were now invited to come forward and enrol their names, and so great was the rush that three persons were fully occupied for more than an hour in enrolling members.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman by acclamation, and the meeting was dissolved.

THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

After the appearance of the article in the *Times* a few days ago respecting the differences between the master printers and journeyman of Edinburgh, it appears that another member (though an insignificent one) of the newspaper press, has thought fit to publish to the world its peculiar complaint of the "tyrannous and dictatorial" behaviour of the above body, this is the *Hull Packet*, a paper not over popular, for its proprietor's conduct, in reference to the trade. The grievance complained of by the editor of that publication, is the fact of his men having refused to work any longer for him, because he had made arrangements for introducing two lads into the place in the room of one who was about leaving. The editor puts the case thus:—Having three lads who would have completed their apprenticeship within the year, he found it necessary to introduce two to fill their places — but only one of these was to be brought up to the business. This appears not very creditable according to his own confession; for one office to turn out three lads in a twelvemonth is a fact that no reasonable individual could approve of. But he alleges in excuse that he had three youths turned over from a defunct paper. The facts are simply these. The paper last referred to died—the apprentices upon it were thrown out—the *Packet* proprietor eagerly accepted the services of these lads, who came to him to ascertain if he would take them on, without any turning over taking place, until after a considerable time had elapsed, and the overseer found that the printers' union was going on so prosperously as to threaten his masters' wholesale employment of apprentice labour; that at the first expiration of an apprenticeship after the association rules came into force, the *Packet* had no less than eight lads, seven journeymen, that two additional ones were brought in soon after the young men above referred to became "loose", and that in these introductions the piecemen struck, leaving only two creatures of the overseer in the place. Under these circumstances, there would have been no less than nine apprentices and eight journeymen. It requires little explanation to show that these numbers are so utterly beyond the bounds of reason, that no wonder need be expressed at the turn-out. The trade know the proprietor's answer too well to trust any assurance that these two very boys were the only substitutes for the three who were shortly to finish their time. In a very boasting spirit the editor concludes his paragraph by assuring the public that the publication is carried on quite satisfactorily to all parties. The trade in Hull know full well that the satisfaction rests exclusively with himself. Were

Foreign Movements.

"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.

POLAND.

We gave in our last the manifesto of the "Apostolic" brigand of Austria, announcing the incorporation of Cracow with the other states cursed with his "paternal" sway. We also gave the lying and insolent proclamation of Field-Marshal Castiglione, the Austrian deputy. We now proceed to indicate the public feeling of Western Europe regarding this crowning atrocity of the royal robbers. We shall in the first place give a few extracts from the French journals.

The *Journal des Débats*, the organ of Louis-Philippe, has published a number of articles pretending great indignation at the conduct of the Triune pirates; but its hypocrisy only excites universal disgust; no one believes in its pretended sympathy for the Poles. Indeed both the *Débats* and the *Epoque* (Guizot's organ) pretty plainly admit that the French government is dissatisfied not at the wrong done to Poland, but at the manner in which it has been done. The *Courrier Francais* plainly charges the French Government with having entered into a secret alliance with the Northern powers; and that Louis-Philippe and Guizot are (secretly) consenting parties to the seizure of Cracow. The *Seicle* says, "If England and France should enter into a sincere alliance to defend the cause of nations, what enemies could resist them? The Austrian Eagle would disappear from Italy; Poland would rise resuscitated from the tomb in which she now lies interred; Germany would be free, and a new era would commence for Europe." The *Constitutionnel* advocates the alliance of France and England, and denounces the perfidy, tyranny, and cruelty of Austria. The vile *Presse*, the most infamous of all French journals, the bought and sold tool of Nicholas and Maria-Christina, was lately unblushingly advocating an alliance of France and Russia for the purpose of crushing England, yet now, when pro-Polish sympathy is fashionable, pretends, with daring effrontery, to be very virtuously indignant at the villainies of its masters! The *National* has spoken out in some most admirable articles, which we regret we cannot through want of room to transfer to our columns; we must content ourselves with the following extracts:—

A shadow of Poland was too much for these Royal pirates. It became necessary to annihilate that shadow! And this feat is executed under the eyes of the other Powers of Europe, sunk in their materialism, under the eyes of France, which assists, like a body possessing neither muscles, brains, nor blood, at this last act of despotic violence. Well! be it so; let us confess that we are exhausted and about to die; the voice of nations has no longer any echo; French society is become a species of herd which feeds and fattens. Is that what you wished, noble citizens, overfed monopolizers, sovereigns for the moment! But you have still the pretension to possess a machine of a Government; you speak still of laws, treaties, regular relations, but you posses no life. What signify laws, if they are to be outraged? What the utility of treaties, if they are to be torn to shreds when they interfere with our projects? What becomes of international law, if stipulations guaranteed by five Powers are to be violated by three? Is it brute force that you proclaim? Say so, and proclaim it loudly; we will repeat it in a still louder tone, and until the nations hear us!

* * * *

The treaty of Vienna is the basis of the aggrandisement of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Austria owes to it almost all that she possesses. It is by virtue of that treaty that Prussia figures in the number of the great European states. Russia caused to be inscribed in it the sanction of her conquests. Will they say that this treaty has fallen into disuse? Let them then declare it; not for a part, but for the entire; and the nations will hail with enthusiasm the complete ruin of this work of spoliation. * * *

There will hereafter be no treaty of Vienna. The famous compact which the victorious coalition signed is despised. Let us applaud! Italy, enslaved, has hereafter full liberty to rise in insurrection; the Rhenish provinces may declare themselves independent; Switzerland need no longer respect the conditions imposed upon her by the Treaty of Vienna. No Power can hereafter invoke the authority of its conventions. A law which binds not all binds none. There is no longer any law; there are but interests and capricious desires. The destiny of Europe is for the future submitted to brute force, and we invoke with all our wishes, and in full hope, the moment when nations will unite and, coalescing in their turn, will break to pieces all that remains of that balance of power in Europe established on the ruins of vanquished nationalities! Democracies have no need to be astonished, still less to be terrified, at what is passing. All these disturbances are preparing their accession.

The *Democratie Pacifique* rejoices that there is an end to the treaty of Vienna, the combat will now commence between nations and their oppressors. It repudiates a congress of the present governments, observing:—

To submit to a congress the question of Polish nationality and the revision of the treaties of 1815—to prepare new chains for future mankind, when the chiefs of the fratricide league have themselves destroyed the old system—would amount to nothing less than a shameful capitulation after a victory. The more absolute governments render themselves gratuitously odious, the nearer will be the hour of triumph for national rights.

The *Reforme* calls for "a few gunpowder trains" along the Rhine and the Alps, a fraternal alliance with Switzerland, and a general invitation to the proscribed of all nations:—

Through Lombardy, Tyrol, and Germany, the advanced guard of free nations would soon penetrate to the heart of Europe, and, enhanced on their way by myriads of suffering fellow men, present to their tyrants an invincible phalanx. If French democracy were to organize a propaganda, even were England to take part against us with the barbarians (which Ireland and her people will never permit) it would be seen in the course of a few months what is the real weight of the armies and crowns of perjured kings. To-day success would be as certain as after July, 1830. Were the French revolution to raise her free voice, Europe would instantly arise, and the nations degraded by slavery and oppression would burst their fetters. But, unfortunately, no trust can be placed on the governments of either England or France, and, if no other avengers arise, we may write on the tomb of Poland this epitaph—*Finis Poloniæ*.

As regards the London journals, we believe that the only journal which has failed to offer some expression of sympathy for Poland—real or pretended, is the *Morning Post*, which has infamously volunteered a defence of the spoliating miscreants, justifying the seizure of Cracow, which it speaks of as "a pestiferous focus of sedition, conspiracy, and imposture." The *Post*, however, like the *Presse*, is strongly suspected of being in the pay of Russia. The *Times* denounces the seizure of Cracow as a most flagrant, direct, and unwarrantable violation of the treaty of Vienna. It holds up the Austrian government to execration, as the imitators of the authors of the St. Bartholomew massacre, (vide the butcheries in Gallicia) It bitterly reproaches the Prussian King for his dishonesty and cowardice in acting, in obedience to the imperious commands of Russia, as "an accessary before the fact," in "this renewal of a political crime which has been for fifty years the shame of royalty." The *Times* adds that, "the annihilation of Cracow is the annihilation of the treaty of Vienna," and predicts that "the next step of the Northern powers will be against each other."

The *Morning Chronicle* denounces the seizure of Cracow as a crime equal to "robbery or piracy, an assertion of mere brute force, in defiance of all the sanctions of morality, and public law." It fiercely denounces the French government, and exposes the hypocrisy of its organs, but it is easy to perceive that a good deal of the *Chronicle's* indignation arises from the fact of Lord Palmerston having been out-jockeyed by Louis-Philippe in the Spanish marriages. Indeed, the *Chronicle* avows that it regards the Montpensier marriages as more important than the consummation of Poland's extinction. The *Chronicle* adds, "that as the attempt to rever t that act by an appeal to arms would be both rash and useless, the possibility of such an appeal cannot be held forth to affect the present result. England could not think seriously of going to war to save Cracow, and, therefore, she cannot use the language of menace. But she may use the language of warning, &c." This sufficiently indicates the "forcible feeble" action of the Whig Cabinet. The *Advertiser*, *Daily News*, *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Standard*, denounce the seizure of Cracow in language more or less strong, as an incurable breach of the treaty of Vienna, and an act of infamous criminality.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PROTEST.

We take the following from the *Journal des Debats*:—

"London, Nov. 27.

"Lord Palmerston yesterday despatched to Lord Ponsonby, the English ambassador at Vienna, the protest against the *coup d'état* that has fallen on Cracow. In this document, rather long, and written in cool terms, Lord Palmerston reasons on the hypothesis that the usurpation of Cracow is as yet but projected, and adduces arguments to show the inconveniences of such a proceeding. He discusses, next, the two questions of right and necessity. On the former he establishes, by appealing to the text of the treaties, that the conditions laid down in a solemn engagement entered into by eight powers, cannot be modified annulled by three of them. On the question of necessity, Lord Palmerston does not either admit the solution which the Northern Powers seem inclined to adopt, that three of the most powerful states in Europe should speak of the necessity of destroying the existence of a poor little republic of only 130,000 souls, is inadmissible. The Powers, likewise, complain that Cracow had become the centre of conspiracy and of political intrigues. But even in admitting the reality of the fact, two hypotheses suggest themselves—either these conspirators are persons of the country, or they come from outside. In the second case, it is not Cracow, but powers themselves who are to be blamed for it, since their territory incloses on all sides that of the republic. In the first case, is it possible to believe that a city like Cracow would refuse three powers like Prussia, Austria, and Russia, to put down conspiracies, and cut short intrigues, for which these powers would then have so just a cause for complaint? And if it was foolish enough to refuse, what difficulty could these three powers ever meet with, when forced to exact justice for themselves, within the terms of the treaties? Such is nearly, it is said, the protest of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain. A copy of this document was also forwarded to Lord Normanby, to be communicated to M. Guizot."

Although no authentic copy of the "Protest" has yet appeared, we have no doubt that the above is substantially correct. We are fortified in the belief from the fact that the *Chronicle* in quoting the above from the *Debats*, offers not a word of contradiction or correction, except as regards the date, the *Chronicle* asserting that "the Protest was sent off by Lord Palmers on several days before the 26th." The above make-believe piece of fudge is then the miserable sequel to the big words mouthed by Lord Palmerston in the last session of Parliament. Let our readers consider the humbug of Lord Palmerston pretending to treat the question of Cracow's extinction "hypothetically," when, at the time the Protest was written, it was notorious to all Europe, and announced by Austria officially, that the independence of Cracow was at an end.

We come now to more important, because honest "protests," the protests, not of dishonest governments and juggling statesmen, but of the people. In the first place, we give the

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL POLISH COMMITTEE OF PARIS.

"The republic of Cracow has ceased to exist; the treaties of 1815 have been insolently violated; the last vestige of Polish nationality has disappeared by the fact of a monstrous usurpation. When the hand of oppressors tears the compact imposed by the oppressors themselves, it is not merely to civilised governments alone that such a violation of all rights dictates their sacred duties; nations have also theirs. The tacit indignation of all honest men is not enough; it is the energetic and unanimous protest of free nations that ought to reply to the attacks of despotism, and to warn it that if the justice of nations sometimes slumbers, it has, sooner or later, a terrible awakening! Cracow is no longer anything but an Austrian city. The three powers, co-sharing, have just perpetrated their last crime against the nationality of Poland; but this crime has increased, from one end of Europe to the other, the indignation which at long intervals was excited there by the partition of 1772, the reaction of 1831, the massacre of 1846; and more than ever confidence may be felt in the future prospects of that nationality. It is impossible at present to raise up Cracow, if Poland, in its totality, be not raised up too. Poland, of which the ruin has been so audaciously proclaimed in the face of Europe, and particularly of France, which has sworn by the organ of her *three great powers* that the Polish nationality should not perish! The republic of Cracow, the last resting-place of the country, still alarming the powers, and they cast her ashes to the winds. It remains henceforward proved, that the treaties of Vienna, on which the balance of power in Europe was definitively said to be founded, was nothing but a deceit—a fiction which for a length of time, could no longer mislead any one. Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in favour of whom these treaties were drawn up, show, in violating them, what attention Europe ought to pay to them. Poland, with the national and independent institutions which an article of the treaty of Vienna had promised them, deeply disquieted, sixteen years back, the co-sharing powers; and therefore, after the revolution of Warsaw, the Czar hastened to tear up the constitution of Poland. Cracow preserved all the traditions of the country that was lost; and thus, after having stifled in blood the last cry of independence, the three usurpers at present hasten to annihilate the last vestige of Poland, which a principal article of the same treaties of Vienna, however, called a free city! Henceforward, there is no alternative possible; either absolution must predominate in Europe, or else liberty. France represents, in the eyes of the world, the cause of liberty; she is pledged to the sacred cause of Poland by her principles and her promises—by the principles of her revolution, and by the promises of her Chambers and of her government. These promises are a sacred guarantee—a guarantee which we cannot withdraw; for it was on our part not only a proof of sympathy, but an act of gratitude. Let us, in fact, go back to the European crisis caused by the movement of July, 1830! Let us call to mind the dangers caused to France by that crisis! An impious crusade was then resolved on against France by the absolutist powers. Russia had already her advance-guard and her main army. The advance-guard was Poland herself, but at the moment of departure, the advanced guard, as the illustrious General Lafayette remarked in the Tribune, turned against the main army. War, which at that period we then thought inevitable; war, which menaced our institutions and the new dynasty, *particularly the new dynasty*, was conjured away by Poland. And besides, we repeat it, this is not alone the cause of France, it is that of all nations, the cause of justice and liberty! The Central Polish Committee cannot and will not keep silence in the face of the new iniquity with which the Northern Powers have sullied themselves. It is in the name of justice and liberty, in the name of nations themselves, that it joins its protest to that of the whole civilized world.

"For the Committee,
"Count DE LASTEYRIE, President.
"VAVIN, deputy of the Seine, Secretary."

The *National* and *Reforme* publish the following:—

THE DEMOCRACY OF FRANCE TO THE DEMOCRACY OF EUROPE.

"The last wreck of a vast empire, which for ages formed a barrier of civilisation, menaced by Mussulman barbarism; a single spot spared from the odious rapine of the three powers, accomplices in the destruction of a great people, still recalled its memory, like those funereal crosses erected in places *where a murder has been perpetrated*. This wreck has just disappeared, this cross the murderers have overturned. Instead of the Polish flag, which, under the guarantee of the most solemn treaties, floated upon the walls of Cracow, Austria, that same Austria which owed to Poland her safety in an extreme danger, has substituted its own, encouraged to the crime by the impunity of former offences, and by one of those bargains for mutual assistance which brigands make in the depths of their caverns. All the clauses of the treaty of Vienna had already been insolently violated by Russia. In concert with her allies, and for their common object, she had already almost consummated the abolition of Polish nationality. And by what means, what violences, and what crimes was this consummation effected? Deeds, such as history can offer no other example of, and which, perhaps, hereafter, she will refuse even to believe! To recall even briefly those infernal scenes with which three sovereigns have frightened mankind, would lead us far beyond the limits of this document. It would be necessary to follow executioners through scenes of carnage perpetrated in the silent fortresses of Prussia, in the dark dungeons of Austria, in the deserts and mines of Siberia, upon public places transformed into slaughter-houses; into the homes of each family weeping the exile or the death of those dearest to them; weeping for their country and their religion, and forced to renounce the very language of their ancestors. It would be necessary to show a Government which dares to call itself Christian, urging one entire class of its subjects to the massacre of another class, without distinction of age or sex, by the offer of an infamous bribe, after having first deceived and brutified them. It would be necessary to paint fire and murder spread over a whole country which was converted, by the premeditated design of its Government, into one tomb. It would be necessary to relate how among those who have survived this universal assassination, are found more than three hundred miserable little creatures under three years old, incapable of telling who they are,—without father, without mother, without known relative, the foundlings of blood. The French democracy believes it to be its duty to protest against these execrable crimes; to protest against all the acts of which the avowed object has been the final destruction of Poland; to efface the very name of this people, so glorious and so unfortunate, from the map of Europe. The French democracy believes it to be its duty to call for similar protestations from all those who think that nations ought not to be abandoned as the prey of violence, who, out of France, share the sacred principle of its revolution; of all those, in a word, who are animated by a sense of justice and humanity. Let them rise in their strength, and in the firmness of an irrevocable revolution, let them rise as one man, and say to the oppressors, whatever name, be it despotism or aristocracy they assume, We render you thanks. In tearing the last veil with which you enveloped yourselves you have dissipated the last illusions of too trusting minds, you have removed the last pretext for inaction from the timid and the weak, you have hastened your ruin and accelerated the fall of your detested reign. There exist sinister pacts which you called treaties, under the shade of which were concealed your plots against the human family, which you destined to one eternal slavery. You have yourselves torn these treaties. Positive law exists no longer. As to natural law, that imprescriptible right which secures to each people as to each individual *its proper existence*, you proclaimed that you discard it. The right of force is the only one that you acknowledge. Let force then decide between you and us. In the mad pride of your material power, which we fear not, because we trust in another power—in the power of true right and of duty—you declare war on all nations, on society itself, which exists only in virtue of duty and of right. Be it so! we accept this war. War on conditions which makes it holy is victory for us. Were it otherwise God would not be God! Doubtless there will be martyrs, but be well assured that after the struggle you will present yourselves not proudly surrounded by your bloody assistants, but before the solemn tribunal of social justice as upright as it is inexorable. There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth, and there also will be the pure joy which the assurance of a happy future will excite in the hearts of nations. Democrats of all countries, brothers uniting the same faith with the same hope, henceforward adopt unity of action, which will neither be superseded nor relaxed. Elevate in the midst of subjugated Europe the standard of its emancipation! Let the nations start up at the signal, and by one unanimous effort shake off the chains with which they are loaded. The hour is come for each to fulfil its duty. To day the combat—to-morrow the triumph: up, then, all!

L'ABBE LAMENNAIS,
M. M. DE COURTAIS,
LEDRU ROLLIN,
A. GUINARD,
GOUDCHAUX,
FERDINAND FLOCON,
ARMAND MARRAST."

The Journals announce that the above address will be translated into all the languages of Europe, and 500,000 copies will be put into circulation.

The above journals publish the following answer of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society to the above manifesto:—

DEMOCRATIC POLAND TO THE FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

"The assassins of Poland, by tearing asunder the treaty of Vienna, have thrown the gauntlet to Europe on the last remainder of our fatherland.

"Democratic France, now as faithful as ever to the duties which the holy revolution accomplished by her fathers had imposed upon her, has armed herself with the weapon of her right to be the first in the onset, and has answered the challenge. Thanks to her!

"She has not been a defaulter to Europe, neither will Europe be a defaulter to her.

"*In the name of democratic Poland* (and there is no other Poland in existence,) we offer to France the indissoluble alliance of a nation which has never deceived the hopes of her allies.

"You have seen Poland protesting with arms in hand on a hundred battle-fields, and so you will see her again; she is preparing for new struggles, and that last iniquity, by inspiring her with new energies, will have only hastened her deliverance.

"Henceforth the treaty of Vienna has ceased to exist for Europe; this deed of spoliation which never was obligatory with Poland, has been torn in pieces by its very authors.

In its stead the alliance of nations stands up again stronger than before. None will be able to rend it asunder.

"The Members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Society, in behalf of 1462 of their fellow-countrymen."

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

On Sunday, the 29th of November, that day being the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, a number of Polish Refugees, assembled at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, under the presidency of Captain Jablouski, when several resolutions were adopted, including the following:—

1st.—Proposed by Mr. Wiercinski, and seconded by Mr. Prusinowski.

"That the assembled Poles having found a hospitable refuge in England, and enjoying the blessings of freedom in that country, *where they can publicly express their* own feelings and those of their oppressed brethren, do not cease to protest most solemnly against that partition of their fatherland by the three despots of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, considering it, as well as every act connected with it, down to the incorporation of Cracow with Austria—which is the last deed of their long and ignominious conspiracy—as a flagrant and atrocious robbery. They denounce it as injurious to humanity and to the safety of the liberal institutions of Europe; and they warn and entreat, in the name of civilization and liberty, all concerned in the preservation of them, to vindicate their sacred rights thus outraged by the execrable policy of the spoliators of Poland. That, faithful to the cause for which they took up arms on the 29th of November, 1830, the Poles are ever ready to sacrifice their lives for it, thereby to advert the imminent danger with which Europe is at this moment threatened, in the confident hope that the interest of the enlightened countries of Western Europe, and the interest of other Slavonic nations, will induce them to co-operate for the re-establishment of Poland among the free nations, in order that she may again become a bulwark against the incursions of Asiatic barbarism."

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Jackowski, and seconded by Mr. Terlecki.

"That the Poles express their feelings of contempt and indignation towards the Austrian Government for its iniquitous and treacherous conduct in Galicia and Cracow; that perfidious Government having organised and paid bands of assassins, and incited the ignorant peasantry, to murder the nobility and clergy in Galicia, threw afterwards the guilt of that crime upon the citizens of Galicia and Cracow, imprisoned the patriots who escaped the knives of the murderers, proclaimed thanks to the perpetrators of those atrocities for their fidelity to the throne; and, finally, annihilated the Republic of Cracow, and incorporated it with the Austrian dominions."

MEETING OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATS IN PARIS.

(From the *Reforme*, of November 30th.)

The members of the Polish Democratic Society, who reside in Paris, met to-day at one o'clock, in the hall of the Athenæum, rue Duchot, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution of the 29th of November, 1830. On this occasion, as in former years, the members of the Democratic Society were forced to content themselves with a purely Polish manifestation. Their meeting was numerously attended. Its proceedings were such as they ought to have been in presence of the recent blow inflicted on Poland: they were full of dignity, of firmness, and of hope in futurity.

MEETING OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATS IN LONDON.

The Polish Democrats assembled in London on the 16th anniversary of the Revolution of 1830, seeing that the recent efforts of their country are still imperfectly appreciated, resolved to pay a just tribute to the cause of truth, as well as to the self-devotion of their countrymen, by making the following solemn declaration before England and the world at large:—

I. That they consider the Revolution of 1830, which they meet to commemorate, merely as the beginning of a series of efforts, on the part of Poland, to recover that independence of which the three partitioning powers had treacherously deprived her; that as existence and freedom of action were to her a necessary condition of *fulfilling towards herself and* mankind, the divine law of justice and progress, her first effort since the partitions must have been mainly directed towards independence, freedom, national strength, and, as a guarantee of these, the integrity of national boundaries. Hence will this effort remain for ever the groundwork of every further and more perfect manifestation of our national life; but hence, also, the unavoidable necessity of not contenting ourselves with aiming at those objects of our former endeavour, but stamping our subsequent efforts with that new character, which national life has assumed in its further developement.

II. That the insurrection of Cracow, as defined by the manifesto of the 22nd of February, 1846, was such further developement, improvement, and progress of the movement began in 1830. That, although maligned by the enemies of progress and popular rights, it still remains a holy manifestation of the national will, thought and feeling, and, although apparently destroyed by the snares of Prussian police and massacres of Austrian assassins, it lives in and sways the hearts of the Polish people who are henceforth determined to adhere in all future struggles for their emancipation, to the principles contained in the above-named manifesto. That the revolution of Cracow, by abolishing all privileges and class distinctions, by endowing the agricultural classes with landed property (a principle diametrically opposite to that communistic tendency of which it has been falsely accused) has laid down the basis of the future life of Poland, has satisfied the exigencies of her national existence, perfected the revolution commenced in 1830, and thus proved herself to be advanced in the march of national progression.

III. That the Polish people, as a people, has not participated in the massacres perpetrated in Gallicia by the order of the Austrian government, paid by Austrian money, directed by Austrian officers, spies and soldiers in disguise, and performed by felons liberated for this purpose from Austrian jails; that, therefore, the Polish people has not disgraced the national name nor history, and consequently not forfeited its rights to national sovereignty. That it was not popular revenge which prompted the assassins of the best friends of the people, since the proscription list, and the scale of rewards for the heads of the murdered, circulated by government-agents, contained especially such names and devoted such to slaughter, as had for years, despite the opposition of government, bettered to their utmost the condition of the people, and resolved to turn the serfs of their own estates into freeholders, and, making common cause with them, to battle for the emancipation of the country. No, it was not the revenge of the people for oppression suffered at the hands of their landlords; for it is a fact universally acknowledged and corroborated by local evidence, that in no instance the peasants murdered their own masters; but that these murders were perpetrated by bands of hired assassins, strangers to the scene of massacre, to whom the people offered, in many cases, a strong, and in some, a successful, resistance. Still further in defence of Polish honour, Poland's hopes, and of the cause of right and truth, we solemnly assert before the world the innocence of the people and the guilt of Metternich and Austria. These, and these only, are answerable for the blood of the murdered in Gallicia, equally as the Czars were for the deaths of the victims who fell at Human and Praga. Therefore, we greet the entire Polish people as brothers. The nationality of Poland has gained a great and sure foundation by acknowledging the rights of the people; and when Poland marshals her sons she must conquer, for since the manifesto of Cracow we have a fatherland that is no longer the country of a mere class, but also the fatherland of the whole Polish people.

IV. Finally, we declare that Russia and Prussia are, equally with Austria, the murderers of Poland, the executioners of her children, and that those who suffer for the cause of Poland, under the dreadful inquisitions, on the racks, in the dungeons, and on the scaffolds of Russia and Prussia, are martyrs to the rights of their fatherland, equally with those who perished in the massacres, or by the decrees of Austria. We further declare that the open or secret adherents of any of those governments who took part in the *partition of Poland*, are participators in their criminality, no matter under what disguise, and that these unnatural children of Poland deserve the greatest curse, who, availing themselves of the public indignation against Austria, appeal to the meanest of passions, to fear and selfishness, in order to allure their countrymen into the snares of Muscovite or Prussian policy, and thus strengthen the yoke of these two usurpers.

This meeting moreover resolves to publish the above resolutions in the English language, with a faithful translation of the manifesto of the 22nd of February, from the Polish original, in the hands of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society, and a list of the principal murders committed in Gallicia by the Austrian Government. The meeting authorised their President and Secretary to carry this resolution into effect, and solicit the English press to give publicity to the above.

E. STANIEWICZ, *Chairman.*
X. FINK, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S REGENERATION.

On Monday evening last, November 30th, a public meeting of the members and friends of the above Committee, took place at the German Society's hall of meeting, Drury-lane. Ernest Jones, Esq., President of the Committee, was called to the chair, and opened the business by a brief but eloquent address on the wrongs of Poland, and the duty of all nations to unite together to rescue that country from her spoliators and oppressors. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Keen, seconded by Mr. Moy, and supported by M. Michelot:—

I. That holding in horror and detestation the several acts of spoliation committed by the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian despotisms, known in history as the partitions of Poland; this meeting recognises the Revolution of the *29th of November, 1830, as a sacred manifestation* on the part of the Polish people in vindication of their inalienable right to independence and freedom; and this meeting *venerating the heroes and martyrs who fought, fell, and* have suffered, in, and since that revolution, declares its sympathy with the survivors of that struggle, and its resolution to aid them by every possible means in promoting the object of their mission.

Moved by Mr. C. Schapper, seconded by Mr. E. Stallwood, and supported by Mr. H. Bauer:—

II. That while regarding with veneration the heroic efforts of the Polish patriots of 1830, this meeting considers the insurrection at Cracow, on the 22nd of February, 1846, as the manifestation of a more democratic movement, because made not only in support of the national independence of Poland, but also in support of the equal rights of the entire Polish people; and this meeting accepting the Cracow manifesto as the Charter of Polish liberty, rejoices to learn that the said manifesto has been adopted by the great mass of the exiled heroes who poured out their blood in the struggle of 1830; and this meeting recommends to the British people the propriety of signalising the 22nd of February, 1847, by some public demonstration in behalf of Poland and the principles of the Cracow manifesto.

Moved by Mr. Julian Harney, and seconded by Mr. H. Ross:—

III. That this meeting invokes the just hatred of all nations against the Austrian murderers of the assassinated victims in Gallicia; and this meeting regarding the recent seizure of the Republic of Cracow by Austria, to be not only the crowning act of the long list of atrocities committed by Polands's spoilators, but also a gross and irreparable violation of the "Treaty of Vienna," declares *that treaty to be no longer binding upon Europe; and,* therefore, *considers that the Government of Great Britain* is now at liberty to fulfil the desires of the national will, by insisting upon the restoration not of Cracow only, but of Poland, to the full extent of her ancient boundaries.

On the motion of Messrs. Moy and Bailey, a sub-committee was appointed to draw up an address to the *British people, founded on the foregoing resolutions*; the said sub-committee being authorised to publish the "Address," and also the above resolutions.

It was further resolved that a copy of the above resolutions should be transmitted to Lord Palmerston.

It having been announced that the Fraternal Democrats would assemble on next Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in the same room, for the purpose of adopting an Address in reply to the French Democrats, the meeting concluded by singing the "Marseillaise."

[We have received a report of the speeches delivered at the above meeting, which want of room prevents us giving; they were of a most determined character, and were most enthusiastically responded to.]

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The political atmosphere, which was clouded at the date of the last despatch by the prospect of serious disturbances in Cashmere, again presents a comparatively tranquil aspect. The troops of the Maharajah have, by repeated successes, retrieved the reverses originally encountered by them. The Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen has sent in his submission; and, in evidence of the sincerity and peacefulness of his intentions, has caused the siege of Hurree Purvut to be raised. Not trusting to appearances, however suspicious, the Governor-General has directed the military arrangements commenced in apprehension of an active campaign to be continued until everything be satisfactorily concluded.

An insurrection in Bhopal, which threatened serious consequences, has been suppressed by force of arms. The insurgents were miserably slaughtered. The Madras monsoon has been ushered in by a hurricane of unusual violence and a deluge of rain—no less than seventeen and a half inches of fall, two-thirds of the English fall for one year, having occurred within twenty-four hours.

The celebrated Akhbar Khan has found a wife in the person of the daughter of the Ruler of Herat. The nuptials had been celebrated with much ceremony and magnificence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest accounts from the Cape afford no greater prospect of settlement than those which brought the first intelligence of the Kaffir irruption. They were still prosecuting their forays with unchecked success and impunity. The retaliatory inroads into Kaffirland had been productive of nothing but great losses *in horses and cattle*. A considerable portion of the burgher levies had returned to their homes in disgust. The Governor, deserted by Sir Andrew Stockenstrom and Colonel Hare, was preparing for fresh incursions into the country of Creili, falsely and prematurely announced to have been pacified.

FRANCE.

Distress, and with it riot and disorder, seems to make progress in France. Serious disturbances have occurred at Chateaurenault, and Azay-le-Rideau, in consequence of the dearness of provisions. Wheat is still rising in price.

SPAIN.

Everything seems to announce the approach of the long looked-for Carlist movement in Spain. All at once money appears to be abundant, and arms and ammunition are pouring into Navarre, Catalonia, and the Maestrazgo. Bands of Carlists are openly showing themselves in several provinces, who are daily joined by numbers of young men included in the Quinta (conscription.) On their banners these bands display the inscription:—"Carlos VI! The Constitution of 1837! Death to the tributary system!"

POLAND.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 25th of November contains the following letter from Vienna:—"The intelligence from Galicia gives rise to a great deal of uneasiness. The presence of the great number of troops has increased the scarcity. Three more regiments are to be stationed in Galicia. The occupation of the country is as complete as possible. Soldiers are quartered in the villages." The *Gazette* adds:—"All the emissaries of the Propaganda have not done one-tenth part what the Polish ladies have; and if the Poles were disposed to remain quiet, the Polish ladies would not allow it. This is one of the features of the Polish character." The *Réforme* says:—"All superior schools in Poland contained formerly eight classes, two of which had for their especial object the preparing of young men for the Universities. These two classes have been recently abolished, and as nobody is admitted to the Universities unless he has gone through these classes, those Polish youths who devote themselves to the learned professions, must henceforth get their preparatory instruction in the gymnasiums of Russia."

The *Voss Gazette*, of the 26th ult., states, from Warsaw, that an extraordinary levy of recruits has taken place there, under circumstances of great rigour. It is asserted that the young men were torn from their families during the night, and marched to distant parts, from which they are never expected to return.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday, bringing news from New York and Philadelphia to the 15th ult., and from Boston and Halifax to the 18th ult. The latest accounts from Monterey are dated October 10. General Taylor had commenced to quarter hims lf upon the enemy. Santa Anna was said to be at San Luis Potosi, ordering the forts of Saltillo to be dismantled, withdrawing all supplies from General Taylor's route, destroying the water tanks, and preparing to adopt the Guerilla system of defence.

The papers by this arrival contain the names of all the American officers and privates killed and wounded at the siege of Monterey, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of September, from which we find the aggregate number put down as 482, viz., killed 126, wounded 356.

An extract from the *New Orleans Picayune*, contains letters from the American squadron, dated off Anton Ligardo, October 13, 16, and 25. The letters mention some particulars of another attack on Alvarado, which appears to have been unsuccessful. The United States squadron were compelled to retreat, being unable to stand the enemy's twelve-gun battery. An attack on Tobasco was contemplated, and several vessels under the command of Commodore Perry left Anton Lizardo, on the 16th of October, for that purpose.

The accounts from Mexico extend to the 1st of October. The news of the capture of Monterey had reached the capital, but did not create any great feeling of disparagement on the part either of the people or the Government. An enthusiasm in defence of their country, and a desire to rid the Mexican soil of the American invaders, had taken universal possession of the people.

General Salas, the Acting President to the people of Mexico, has issued a proclamation, announcing the loss of Monterey. It is dated Mexico, September 30, 1846. Gen. Salas informs the people of Mexico that the Government is determined to triumph or perish with the republic, and calls upon them not to suffer themselves to be annihilated as a nation.

IRELAND.

The accounts from this unhappy portion of the empire indicate increasing distress, and a renewal of those symptoms of popular discontent, which were so *universal a few weeks ago*. The following selections from the daily papers will give an idea of the

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The accounts from the provinces this morning are truly alarming; outrages and destitution are both on the increase. In several localities the peasantry appear to be on the very eve of insurrection; and what renders this state of affairs still more alarming is the general armament of the people in the very districts where the scarcity and suffering are most pressing.

The *Kerry Examiner* of this day says that on Wednesday a large body of people, numbering about five or six thousand, arrived in Listowel, shouting out "Bread or blood," and proceeded in the greatest state of excitement to attack the workhouse, which is situated about an English half-mile from the square of the town, with the intention of forcibly helping themselves to whatever provisions they might find within the building. Fortunately the Rev. Mr. Mahony, the parish priest, was engaged at the time in the convent, which stands close to the workhouse, and, on perceiving the vast multitude approach, he rushed out and threw himself into the midst of them. He earnestly and vehemently reasoned and remonstrated, but in vain, until at length the Rev. gentleman, *overcome and exhausted by exertion and* nervous apprehension of the consequences that threatened to ensue, sank down and fainted. The people of the neighbourhood, who hitherto were mere spectators, became alarmed, and, wildly appealing to the tumultuous assemblage, asked them "Did they mean to kill the priest?" This appeal, backed by the sight before them of the reverend parish priest and minister of Heaven stretched in a faint, as if his spirit had fled, in his efforts to dissuade them from their foolish and dangerous proceedings, had an immediate effect on their minds. They forgot their hunger, assumed a sudden calmness, and at length departed quietly. The poor unhappy people presented all the appearance of want. Their bodies could scarcely be said to be clothed, and their pallid visages showed what ravages gaunt famine had already made on their health and manly vigour. Heaven only knows when these things are to end, for it is to be feared we have yet scarcely seen even the beginning of the misery that awaits our unhappy people.

ALARMING STATE OF CLARE.—Letter from a gentleman in Clare to his friends in Dublin:—

The appalling extent of the rain which I see in progress induces me to put you in possession of some facts connected with the present proceedings in this county, which you are at liberty to use as you think proper.

The weekly expenditure in this county at present is, I am told, about £16,000, and an insane roar for more work. About one-eight of the population are employed at road and other similar works, and all other employment entirely neglected.

Not one step made in the direction of a provision for reproductive employment, except the drainage of large rivers. The amount of labour is so great as to be beyond the control of the staff employed, or indeed of any *staff*. Enormous sums are wasting, without any adequate effect being produced; and in a short time, even with this abuse, nearly every useful road work that a country would require for a century will be completed, and no step taken to provide other useful work, so that entirely useless road works will be undertaken, if there is not provision made in, at farthest, two months. I need not say that such a system is calculated to bring ruin on the country with no little celerity.

Under the present state of feeling among the peasantry, *the congregation of them in large masses on the roads* is a great evil, and the spread of illegal confederacies is much facilitated.

The minds of the great body of the people are entirely abstracted from their industrial pursuits; and it is needless to say that if employed in the improvement of land the peasantry and small farmers would be trained to their own works, and their minds engaged in the consi*deration of subjects more* desirable than those which, I fear, now occupy them.

I assure you I am quite dispirited, as I cannot shut my eyes to the spread of the elements of extensive ruin around the country, and only two classes, one rushing with insane eargerness, and the other appalled, stupified, and inactive, or unable to stem the torrent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—*The statements, from* newspapers of all parties, during the last week or two, respecting the general arming of the peasantry and the open trade in fire-arms and ammunition, exhibit the most alarming feature in the condition of this country. Outrages are daily becoming more frequent and more daring in character, perpetrated by vagabonds who are not distressed, but who make the general destitution of the poor peasantry a pretext for their atrocious proceedings.

CORK.—The *Cork Constitution*, received this morning, contains the following startling statements:—

GLENGARRIFF, Nov. 24.—I beg to send you a true statement of a very unpleasant affair that occurred to that benevolent and venerable nob'eman, the Earl of Bantry, at his residence at Glengarriff yesterday, Monday, November 23rd instant, at one o'clock p.m. A large body of men, or mob, riotously and tumultuously assembled in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to demand from his lordship, in a violent and threatening voice and manner, work, food, or money, or, as a man of the name of Cashan declared aloud, if not provided forthwith, he should get a gun, which words Mr. Lawton, who, with his

Ray, was prepared to show to any member of the association, who might desire such information, all the old accounts from the very beginning. He (Mr. O'Connell) felt convinced that there was not a mercantile house in the kingdom that had its book in better order—he even doubted if the Bank of Ireland were more accurate. It had been maliciously circulated that when the previous audit had been finished all the vouchers were destroyed. The contrary was the fact. They had preserved the vouchers for every sum expended, down even to three halfpence. (Cheers.) The vouchers showed an expenditure of £73,000, and every one of them could be produced. So great indeed was the care taken to preserve them that they were all pasted in a book and each marked by a particular number, so that there could be no difficulty whatever in finding one that might be required. (Hear, hear.) That was all he (Mr. O'Connell) had to say with regard to the accounts; he need not say more, he did not think he could say less. (Hear, hear.)

The remainder of the proceeding consisted of abuse of O'Brien, the *Nation* and Young Ireland: the rent for the week was £46 14s 5d "Small by degrees and beautifully less!"

RELIEF COMMITTEES.—GOVERNMENT AID.— By an important correspondence between the Earl of Rosse and Sir Randolph Routh, it has been elicited that the Commissary-General will not sanction donations from government to such relief committees as distribute food gratuitously, or dispose of it at reduced prices to the poor.

STATE OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.—The subjoined list of outrages appears in the *Clare Journal*:—

"On Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, 10 armed ruffians, having their faces blackened, entered the house of Mr. Cornelius O'Loughlen, at Moyrisk, whom they found sitting in his parlour with two others; they beat the three most unmercifully with the butt-end of a blunderbuss. They went up stairs in search of fire-arms; he followed, thinking that they were about to molest his wife, an English lady, to whom he has been but recently married. Here the work of blood was resumed, and the miscreants did not depart until they left him, as they thought, for dead. Mr. O'Loughlen's back is dreadfully injured, and, we regret to add, his skull fractured. Surgeon Greene was in attendance next day, and administered the necessary remedies. We should have added that the ruffians did not decamp without taking with them a gun and a blunderbuss. The only reason assignable for this barbarity is, that being a steward on the public works he refused employment to some of comparatively independent circumstances, to the exclusion of their more destitute neighbours. We always knew him to be a person of kind and inoffensive habits, and one of the last men in the country capable by any misconduct of provoking such barbarous treatment. Some days since a party of men entered the house of Mr. James Martin, of Kilduff, in Upper Tulla, and took away several stands of arms. They also broke his furniture. In that part of the country, on the day the arms were taken from Mr. Martin, we are assured that there were 25 outrages committed during 24 hours. We regret to have to state that the labourers around the village of Clare made another attempt on Friday last to obstruct the course of trade, by preventing the Messrs. Bannatyne from shipping some grain to Limerick. A number of the labourers left the public works for that purpose. A warrant has been issued against four of the party; one of whom has been arrested and committed to gaol."

DREADFUL MURDER.—The country papers are filled with accounts of outrages of every kind upon person and property, of which the following from the *Longford Journal* is one of the worst samples:—

"On Sunday evening last, the 22nd instant, between seven and eight o'clock, an armed body of men, amounting to between thirty and forty, supposed to be from the county of Westmeath, traversed the neighbourhood of Castle Wilder, Foxhall, &c., in the south of this county, and visited several farmers' houses, inquiring of them if they had paid their rent,—and on being told 'No,' ordered them not to do so, on pain of being again visited and punished for it. On coming on towards the residence of John Flood, of Ardondra, he being alarmed by the barking of his dog, went and opened his door, and demanded what the ruffians wanted,—when three or four of them came over to him, and attempting to force in through the door, he defended himself, and with the shovel parried with a man with a long gun, but who, finding he could not force an entrance, discharged the contents, consisting of slugs and shots, into poor Flood's hip, who dropped down and died in half an hour. Flood was a married man, in middling circumstances, and has left a wife and eight children to deplore the loss of a father and husband. He dealt in horses, was well known in Mullingar and all the fairs in this neighbourhood, and, as our informant told us, the like of him was rarely to be found, for "he never told a lie or cursed an oath, and was an extremely honest man.' It is a melancholy reflection to think that so useful a member of society should be so suddenly cut off by a body of heartless, murdering ruffians, but we fear its origin was in that of a deep-laid conspiracy against the payment of rents, in some cases urged on by farmers well able to pay, which ought to be put down at all hazards by the strong arm of the law. We regret that we cannot add, as yet, that the perpetrators have been arrested."

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* supplies the following rather startling piece of information:—

"I understand that, within the last few months, and up to the present time, there have been about 1,200 notices lodged in the proper office at the Four Courts, to foreclose mortgages on Irish estates. It has been stated that the mortgages have resolved on this step, fearing that landlords whose properties are involved, and paying heavy interest on outstanding liabilities, will not be able to meet the demands for interest in consequence of the present state of the country."

This, if true, is the "beginning of the end" with the vengeance.

DUBLIN, DEC. 1.—The northern gentry have taken up the question of encouragement to Irish fisheries, after a sensible and practical fashion, namely, by forming themselves into a joint-stock Company, for the purpose of working the various fisheries on the northern coast. With this view, a meeting was held at Kirkcubbin on Friday last, Colonel Ward in the chair, which was determined to proceed under the Joint-stock Company Bill. The capital of the Company is to be £5,000 to be raised in shares of £5 each, with a deposit of 2s. 6d. on each share, on application, and 7s. 6d. on their being allocated. A Committee of noblemen and gentlemen was appointed to manage the affairs of the company. It is intended to rig and equip four deep sea boats forthwith, and application will be made to government for the construction of suitable harbours, piers, quays, and landing slips along the coast. Of the result there can be no doubt whatever—the northern coast is literally teaming with fish; but, like the western and south-western coasts, there is no means of making the supply available.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.—The Corporation of Dublin met this day at the City Assembly-house, William-street, when Mr. Alderman Staunton, proprietor of the *Weekly Register*, was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice of his motion for reviving the Repeal discussion.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—Letters from the country announce several deaths occasioned by starvation. Accounts from Tipperary represent the existence of a fearful state of things in that county: the people are *famishing to death*. In King's county, particularly in the mountain districts, the people are reduced to a *horrible condition*. To augment their manifold misfortunes, fever has broken out amongst them in several places; and the burning visitation of a pestilential disease is hurrying thousands to their graves.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The following letter appears in the *Cork Examiner* of yesterday:—

"CLOGHEEN, Nov. 29.—On Wednesday last upwards of 1,200 wretched beings were thrown out of employment regardless of every consequence. On the following Friday they poured into our little town and rushed indiscriminately into all the bread shops, breaking windows, and helping themselves. The town presented a scene of anarchy for some hours. If means are not at once taken to allay the prevailing discontent, Heaven only knows were the consequences will end."

GREAT MEETING OF THE "YOUNG IRELAND" PARTY.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Young Ireland party took place in the Rotunda, Dublin; 2,000 persons were present, including several ladies: but the majority of the assemblage was composed of the better class of tradesmen—the men who, in former times, helped to swell the coffers of the Corn Exchange exchequer, as well as the majorities that triumphantly placed the "Liberator" in the proud position of representative of the Irish metropolis. The principal speakers of the evening were the more prominent leaders of "Young Ireland," besides two Roman Catholic clergymen (whose revelations respecting the feelings of the priesthood in the selection were highly instructive), and Mr. James Houghton, a member of the Society of Friends.

THE LATE FORGERIES BY THE POSTMASTER AT BARNET.—Some time since John Pearce Morse, a chymist and druggist at Barnet, where he was also postmaster, absconded from that town, having committed forgeries of Post-office orders to between £2,000 and £3,000. From the inquiries instituted it was found that he had gone off *to the continent*; one of the post-office officers was sent to Bruges, but found on his arrival there that Morse had left that city for Brussels. Peak followed him to Brussels, and thence to Ostend, where he was discovered under the name of Morton, living in the house of a hair dresser in a very reduced state, having squandered away all the money he took with him, which is believed to have been a considerable sum. He was immediately taken into custody by the Belgian authorities for travelling under a false name, but it is not at present known whether he will be brought over to this country to be punished for the crime he has committed.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY.

WESTMINSTER. — DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A POLICEMAN.—Wm. Smith, 191 V, was charged with the following gross misconduct:—Mr. Anthony Maggs, of 28, Yeoman's-row, Brompton, stated that about half-past twelve, on Saturday, he was walking along Grove-place, Brompton when he was suddenly accosted by defendant, who said, "What have you got about you?" Complainant was surprised at the inquiry, and asked what he meant, upon which the defendant said, "I know you very well; you're one of the swell mob." Complainant inquired how he dared to make such an accusation against him, and gave him his name and address, and also that of his father in the same neighbourhood, in order that defendant might satisfy himself of his respectability, at the same time furnishing him with a pencil that he might put the address down. As it was in the middle of the day, and in a great thoroughfare, a crowd of persons soon collected. Complainant felt very much hurt at the conduct of defendant, and requested him to satisfy himself by inquiries of some of those around them who knew him, whether he was not the person he represented himself to be. Defendant, however, did not avail himself of this opportunity of setting himself right, but upon the entreaty of the complainant accompanied him to the residence of his father, at 7, Lloyd's-place. Defendant was introduced to complainant's parents, when he said, in reply to inquiries put by them, that a gentleman in a gig, "whom he did not know," had pointed complainant out as a member of the swell mob. Complainant's father recommended him to accompany the constable, and relieve himself at the station of the aspersion upon his character, and he accordingly went with defendant to Ebury-street, Pimlico, where serjeant Forster, the acting inspector, said that there was nothing to justify complainant's detention, and discharged him. Complainant was determined not to let the matter drop in this way, and as the station in Ebury-street belonged to the B division he requested to know where he could find the superior officers of the V division in order that they might be acquainted with defendant's misconduct, and Sergeant Forster immediately sent a man with him to the nearest station of the V's, where, for the first time, the defendant said that the charge against the complaint was for taking a purse from a lady. The defendant further observed at the V station, that Colonel Rowan was the person who gave the complainant into his charge. The defendant was then asked whether he knew Colonel Rowan, and said he did not, but described his appearance. After some further proceedings, Defendant, in answer to the charge, said that a gentleman in a gig pointed Mr. Maggs out to him as a member of the swell mob, and the gentleman stated himself to be Col. Rowan. Mr. Burrell observed that the case was clearly made out against defendant, who had conducted himself in a most unreasonable way. In his opinion, the story about Col. Rowan was a mere fiction, defendant having, from some inexplicable motive, taken the complainant into custody. He should fine defendant £3, and, in default, commit him for a month.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—At the Thames police office on Saturday last, Mr. Richard Mitchell, the chief mate of the ship Eliza, from Barbadoes, appeared, to answer a charge of assaulting James Pomara, a New Zealand boy, whose history is a very extraordinary one. The case was opened by Mr. Hinde, solicitor, who said the boy was 15 years old, and grandson of the celebrated New Zealand chief Pomara. His father was killed and eaten in a native fight, and his mother died when he was very young. He reached Sydney in an English ship, after a variety of adventures, and was educated by his guardians. He arrived in England last March, and was taken great notice of by some of the leading persons in this country, and was introduced to Royalty itself, in Buckingham Palace. His protector was Mr. Celeb Angus, a merchant and shopowner in the city. The lad expressed a wish to go to sea, and was placed on board the Caleb Angus, *a ship named after his protector*, the captain being instructed to take very great care of him, and see that he was properly attended and provided for. The Celeb Angus was wrecked at Barbadoes, and Pomara narrowly escaped with his life, and was thrown ashore with nothing but his shirt and trowsers on. The lad, *after visiting Grenada and St. Vincent*, where he was taken into the service of the harbour master, and after undergoing many hardships and adventures, which had more the appearance of a romance than the occurrences of actual life, was shipped on board the Eliza, for England. The lad was exposed to much ill-usage on board the Eliza, was frequently assaulted, and his unprotected state created no sympathy, as it ought to have done, the lad was then introduced into the witness box. He was attired in a midshipman's uniform, purchased for him by Mr. Angus, and his intelligent open countenance prepossessed every one in his favour. The particular assault complained of was committed while the vessel was at sea. The lad, who suffered much from rheumatism and pain, was treated very roughly, and one day he was directed by the mate to take a marling spike on to the main yard. The lad was directed to wait a minute by the man on the yard, and the mate called him down again, and after abusing the lad, said he would give him a rope's end, and gave him a severe flogging with the bight of a thick rope. The lad threatened to complain to the master of the ship, on which the mate said he would prevent him doing that, and, after striking him with his fists about the head and face, kicked him severely. Pomara said he would make the mate suffer for his ill-treatment when he reached England, and the mate beat him again, and caused the blood to flow from his nose and mouth. Pomara was disabled for some time afterwards. The lad's statement having been confirmed by a seaman, Mr. Pelham, after cross-examining the witnesses, addressed the magistrate for the defendant, and submitted that the boy was insolent, and that the punishment was not excessive. Mr. Ballantine said the law did not give any power to mates of the ships to correct any one, and he considered the defendant had been guilty of a very cruel and atrocious assault on a friendless lad. It was not surprising that mutinies were sometimes heard of, when such cruelties as those complained of were practised. He fined the mate £5, which was instantly paid. The lad Pomara will return to his native land with Mr. Eyre, the new Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ATTEMPTED RAPE AND ROBBERY.—Joseph Toney, an Italian organ-player, was brought up for final examination, charged with having feloniously assaulted a married woman in Hyde-park. The charge which at first assumed the character of an attempt to commit a capital offence, on further investigation turned out to be of a more serious complexion, and the committal of the prisoner was delayed for the purpose of inquiring into the character of the complainant. Police-constable Norman now reported that the complainant bore a very excellent character, and that she lived with her husband, in St. Ann-street, Westminster. Elizabeth Edwards, the complainant, said she was the wife of a turner. On Wednesday last, about six o'clock in the evening, she was passing through Hyde-park, when the prisoner came up to her, and laid hold of her in an indecent manner. She pushed him away, upon which he said if she did not submit to his wishes, and also give him her money, he would murder her. The prisoner then seized her, tore her bonnet and cap from her head, and laying hold of her hair, dragged her four or five yards from the footpath, and knocked her down. She resisted with all her strength, and called murder loudly. The prisoner unfastened his trowsers, but several persons coming up at the moment, who had been attracted by her cries, the prisoner let her go, and she was enabled to regain her legs. She told a constable of the treatment she had obtained at the hands of the prisoner, and she gave the prisoner into custody, and went to the station-house to make the charge. Park-keeper Hembrey said he was in the park on Wednesday evening, and hearing screams of murder he ran to the place, and found the complainant and the prisoner together, some distance from the footpath. The complainant's hair was *about her ears, and she appeared to have suffered considerable violence*. She said the prisoner had attempted to rob and murder her. Police-constable Norman, N 148, said he followed after the last witness, and found the complainant in the situation described. Her bonnet and cap were on the ground very much torn. The prisoner was fully committed to the Old Baily for trial.

TUESDAY.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A FORGIVING HUSBAND.—John Johnson, a man employed on the Ipswich Railroad, was charged with having robbed a fellow-labourer, in whose house he lodged, of clothes and money. The prosecutor charged the prisoner and his own wife at the station-house with having robbed him, and absconded from his house. He was surprised, upon returning home one day from work, to find that his wife and two youngest children had departed by the Orwell steam vessel for London. *As no time was to be lost, he took to the railroad*, and arrived in town to catch the party with the addition of the prisoner, who had evidently taken his place in his wife's affections. He did not exactly know what money his wife was possessed of when she eloped, but he was in the habit of supplying her with money weekly, and when he apprehended her she had not a farthing about her. The prisoner had between £7 and £9 about him. The Lord Mayor. How long did the prisoner live in the house with you?—The prosecutor: Upwards of two years, and we always worked together. But I am ready to forgive her all, if she will come back with me. The wife of the prosecutor declared that she merely came to London to see her sister, and the prisoner accompanied her as her husband's presence was necessary at home to support the two elder children, and keep things straight and comfortable in her absence. The prisoner never induced her to come away to London, and her husband's clothes were merely borrowed for a time. The Lord Mayor: Then you are willing to go back with your husband?—The prosecutor's wife: Certainly I am; I never intended to stop away from him. My sister is married to a miller somewhere in London, and I wanted to have a little conversation with her. The prosecutor: I'll think nothing of what has taken place if she'll only come back. I'll forgive both of 'em. The Lord Mayor: Then you don't wish to prosecute the man any further? The prosecutor: No, I won't hurt either of them at all. The prisoner: I did'nt take any things of his, I only took care of them for his wife, and I'm sure we are as innocent as the two children she has with her. The Lord Mayor (to the prosecutor): Well, as you seem to think that no harm has been done, I don't wish to disturb your tranquillity. As for you (to the prisoner), if the charge had been pressed against you, the probability is that under such circumstances transportation would be the penalty you would have paid for your baseness. The injured but forgiving husband then took his clothes and his wife and children, and a sovereign, which it appeared his wife had handed to the prisoner upon their departure, and Johnson, to whom the woman said all the rest of the money belonged pocketed the rest, and the whole party walked off to settle the affair more completely in a public-house. It was stated by a gentleman who had experience in railroad matters, that the ancient British system of community of wives was fast re-appearing with the railroad system, and that such scenes as the above described were frequent upon the various lines.

MARYLEBONE.—AN INTRUDER IN THE KITCHEN.—A gentlemanly-looking young man, was charged under somewhat curious circumstances. Complainant, Mr. Pitchard Canterbury Villas, Edgeware-road, said he had no wish to give any evidence, as he and defendant had arranged the matter between them. Mr. Rawlinson—Very likely, Sir, but I must insist upon knowing why you have caused this person to be locked up. The complainant was then sworn, and his evidence went to show, that on the previous night, as he was about to retire to bed, he heard the voice of a man below stairs, when, in order to ascertain who was the intruder, he went into the kitchen, from whence the sound proceeded, and there found defendant with the maid servants. He seemed excited, probably from having partaken too freely of wine, and as he could not, or would not, explain his reason for being where he was, he was desired to quit the place. Complainant at length succeeded in getting him up stairs, and on putting him out at the front door he exclaimed, "Now come on, old gentleman," at the same time striking him (complainant) on the back. He was then given into custody. Mr. Rawlinson—Now tell me, if you please, the nature of the arrangement to which you have come? Complainant—The gentleman is willing to give £2 for the relief of the poor Irish, and taking all the other circumstances into consideration, I will upon his doing so, with your permission, withdraw the charge. The magistrate consented, and the money was handed to complainant, to be appropriated to the purpose named.

WEDNESDAY.

LAMBETH. — EXPERT ROBBERY BY DRAGSMEN.—Henry Jones, who described himself as a brush maker, and William Evans, a cab-driver, were charged before Mr. Elliott with having stolen a valuable bale of goods from the waggon of Mr. King, a carrier, at Croydon. It appeared that on the evening before the waggoner of Mr. King pulled up in front of the White Horse public house, Brixton Hill, to give his horses some water, and immediately after a young man came up and invited him to have a glass of ale. He accepted the invitation, and after leaving his vehicle two other young men came up, took a bale of goods from the waggon, and carried it to a cab a short distance off. The driver, on returning to his waggon, fortunately missed the property, gave information to the police, and police constable 343 P, proceeded on horseback after the cab, which he overtook, and placed in the care of a dismounted constable. He then went in pursuit of the three men, whose description the cabmen had given him, and ultimately secured the prisoner Jones. On examining the cab, of which the prisoner Evans was the driver, the bale of goods was found, and also a "life preserver." The prisoner, Evans, in reply to the charge, said that on the evening before a man engaged his cab at St. George's church in the Borough, and desired him to drive him along towards Kennington Cross. At the corner of New-street, the man called out to him to pull up, and having done so, the man got out of his cab and joined two others, who appeared to have been waiting for him. He asked the man for his fare, and he replied that he had not done with him yet, and desired him to drive along after him. He did so until he got near to the White Horse on Brixton Hill, when he was told to stop, and in a few minutes two of the men brought a large bale and put it into the cab. They then desired him to drive to the Elephant and Castle, where they would meet him, and he was doing so when the policeman stopped him. The other prisoner denied knowing anything about the robbery, and both were remanded until Tuesday next.

WORSHIP-STREET. — VIOLENT ASSAULT. — John Phillips Weston, who described himself as a gentleman, residing at Primley, in Surrey, was charged with having committed an unprovoked and violent assault upon a respectable young woman, named Mary M'Intosh, residing with her married sister, in Buck's-row, Whitechapel. It appeared from the statement of the complainant, a delicate-looking person, whose eye was much swollen and discoloured, that between three and four o'clock that morning, she was hastening to procure the attendance of the family surgeon for her sister, who had been suddenly taken in the pains of labour, but had scarcely gone twenty yards from the door, when she was met by the defendant, who, without uttering a word, seized her by the shoulders, and, shaking her violently, flung her heavily on the pavement. He then commenced kicking her in a savage manner, and when she attempted to rise, struck her a violent blow in the face, which again knocked her down, and rendered her insensible. On recovering her consciousness, she found the defendant in the custody of a constable, who appeared to have witnessed the transaction, and by whom he was at once conveyed to the station-house. On being called upon to answer the charge, the defendant, with great coolness, declared that the occurrence originated in a misapprehension on his part as he had mistaken the complainant for a woman who had just before left his company, after robbing him of his ring and purse, but he was quite ready to make her any pecuniary recompense the magistrate might suggest, for the treatment she had received. Sergeant Graves informed the bench that there was no foundation whatever for the defendant's insinuation against the character of the complainant, whom he had ascertained to be a person of unblemished reputation, and that she resided, as she had stated, with her brother-in-law, a man of property and respectability. Mr. Bingham said that he regretted his powers were far too limited to deal adequately with such a case, but he should carry them out to the utmost extent, and order the defendant to pay a penalty of £5, or be committed, in default, for two months to the House of Correction.

CROCKFORD'S REVIVED.—A foreign gentleman came into Court, and, addressing Mr. Hardwick, the sitting magistrate, in French, begged for advice under the following, to him, very serious circumstances:—He had recently become the lessee of the celebrated Crockford's Club House for three years, at a yearly rent of £3,000. His object in taking the premises was to convert them into concert and assembly rooms of the most select character. He had, however, unfortunately, signed the agreement to become lessee, without being aware that it was necessary to have a license for music and dancing, and that such license could only be granted by a magistrate. He wished to know whether the magistrate could put him in the way of obtaining such a license. Mr. Hardwick said that such a license as that sought for by the complainant could only be granted by magistrates in petty sessions. The sessions were held in October last, and unless there was an adjourned session, he did not know how the applicant was to get a license until the next year. If the applicant opened his rooms without such a license, he would be at the mercy of every common informer, and would subject himself to a penalty of £50 each night, and also render his visitors liable, without previous warning, to be taken into custody on a warrant by the police, and sent before a magistrate, there "to be dealt with according to law." The applicant thanked the magistrate and then withdrew.

MANSION HOUSE.—SYSTEM OF PLUNDER. — Hugh Roberts and William Marshall were placed at the bar, the former charged with having robbed his employer, Mr. Evans, of No. 131, Cheapside, of bandanas and other handkerchiefs to a very considerable amount, and the latter with having received the goods, well knowing that they had been stolen. Mr. Humphrey appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hobler attended for the prisoner Marshall. George Todd, City policeman 709, stated that on Wednesday evening he took a man named Upson, whom he found drunk in the street, to the station-house in Bow-lane, and found the black handkerchief with *white spots produced upon him. Upson was subsequently* admitted as evidence against the two prisoners at the bar. Mr. D. Evans, warehouseman, stated, that the prisoner Roberts was in his service. On Thursday last Everett, a policeman, called upon him, and in consequence of a communication which took place between them, he went to speak to Roberts, who was then in the warehouse. Having shown to Roberts the handkerchief alluded to, and said that a man was in custody about it, that prisoner said, "I may as well confess to you that I have taken a piece of handkerchiefs. You may as well prosecute me, for I am tired of my life. I have not had a moment's peace for some years." In reply to a question, he said that he had taken nothing else. John Upson, stated, that he had been in the warehouse of Messrs. Swain and Pearce, of St. Paul's Churchyard, as porter, for thirteen or fourteen years. He had known Roberts for several years. The handkerchief produced had been taken from him by a policeman. (Here three other handkerchiefs were produced.) He bought the whole of these handkerchiefs from Roberts about two months ago, for 3s 9d each, and a shawl handkerchief had been also bought by him from the same prisoner about 12 months ago. Mr. John Marston, clerk to the prosecutor, stated that after Roberts was in custody he went to the Bull's Head Inn in Wood-street, where Roberts lodged, and having heard the name of Marshall, the other prisoner, mentioned, he went to the house of Mr. Slater, in whose service Marshall was. He there saw Marshall, who, in answer to questions, said that he knew Hugh Roberts, and had purchased goods of him, for which he had bills of parcels and receipts. On being told to produce the papers, he appeared to be going to do so, but he halted and said he had not got them. He stated that he had purchased of Roberts to the amount of £100 in black silk handkerchiefs. Witness took Marshall to the station-house, but before he went away he said he considered it a privilege he had to buy or sell goods. At the station house he was searched, and amongst other papers found upon him was a small label with the names of "James and Ferdinand Jackson" upon it, who were persons for *whom Mr. Evans sold on commission*. The Lord Mayor committed both prisoners for trial.

THURSDAY.

SOUTHWARK.—CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT FELONY.—William Bearde, alias Donovan, a young man, with a cut over his right eye, was brought before Mr. Secker, charged with entering the Dun Cow public-house, High-street, with three other men, for the purpose of committing felony.—The prisoner, who is suspected of belonging to a gang of thieves who plunder public-houses, walked into the Dun Cow that morning about half-past eight o'clock. They went into the tap-room and called for a quartern of rum, and while the bar-maid was serving them the prisoner took an opportunity of slipping unperceived out of the room. In about five minutes afterwards he was seeing coming down stairs, and endeavoured to make a "bolt" out of the house, but was prevented. On examination of the rooms up stairs, it was discovered that three coats belonging to the landlord had been taken out of his bed-room, and were found lying on the staircase, dropped, no doubt, by the prisoner, in his anxiety to escape detection. His three companions escaped during the confusion of the moment. When before the magistrate the prisoner *asseverated his innocence of having any felonious intention*; said it was all spite, and that he obtained his living by honest means. Committed to the House of Correction for three months.

BOW-STREET.—STEALING A WATCH.—John Orchard, a drummer in the Coldstream Guards, was charged with stealing a watch and a sovereign, the property of Captain Charles Grimstead. It appeared that on the 26th of November the prosecutor left his gold watch and a sovereign on the table in his own room, adjoining the guard room, to which no one but the prisoner and a corporal had access, at eight o'clock in the evening, when he went to mess. At eleven o'clock he returned and missed the watch and sovereign. Nobody but the prisoner and the captain's servant had been in the room. The prisoner was apprehended on Tuesday last by policeman H 17, at a public house in Whitechapel. He said that he had taken the watch and sovereign, and had taken a cab to Ratcliffe highway, where he got a man whom he knew to pawn it for £3. The policeman, after leaving the prisoner at the station, went to the lodging of the man mentioned by the prisoner, but failed in apprehending him. He afterwards made inquiries at the pawnbroker's, and found the watch which he now produced, and which was identified by the captain. Mr. Jardine remanded the prisoner to Saturday week.

CLERKENWELL.—ASSAULT.—James Brookes was charged with violently assaulting police constable 141 G, under the following circumstances:—The policeman stated, that last night he saw the prisoner in the New Road, in company with a drunken female, whom he knocked down and brutally assaulted, and when he (constable) interfered for her protection, the prisoner struck him three times in the face, and attempted to trip him up. When he was taken into custody he resisted violently, and it required several constables to take him to the station house. Mr. Combe said he would not, in the present case, inflict a fine; he would take the more effectual remedy of ordering the prisoner to find good bail to keep the peace. Not being provided with sureties, the prisoner was locked up.

FRIDAY.

CLERKENWELL.—A WOMAN SECRETING HERSELF IN A CHURCH.—Sarah Fitzgibbon, an elderly woman, whose appearance indicated temporary insanity, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged with having been found concealed in St. Peter's Church, Islington, it was supposed with intent to commit felony. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas Dunn, schoolmaster to the National School, Islington, that the Rev. Mr. Estler, the Minister of St. Peter's Church, was in the habit of having a fire kindled in the vestry three times a week, and attending there for the purpose of his religious duties. Sometimes the rev. gentleman sent his own servant to light the fire, and occasionally witness's servant did so. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, his servant went into the church, and proceeded to the gallery stairs, under which some patent firewood was kept. On opening the door, she heard something move. The place was very dark; but on arriving at an avenue leading to the belfry, she saw a human form standing before her. She was greatly alarmed and terrified, when she screamed aloud and ran out, *calling for assistance*. Witness met her in a fainting state, and being informed as to what she had seen he called in several policemen, who found the prisoner concealed under the gallery-stairs, and she was taken to the station-house. She begged of them not to send her to prison: she was in God's house, and asked for a priest. Police-constable 71 N corroborated this evidence. The prisoner said to him that she had been in the church three days and three nights. She had a market basket, in which was an empty quart bottle. On searching her three sovereigns and 2s. 6d. were found, which she said belonged to her master, Mr. Herbert, of Cropley-terrace, Wenlock-street, New North-road, Islington, who said she was an honest, sober, industrious, and quiet woman. Mr. Combe asked her what she had to say to the charge? Prisoner, who looked vacantly, said the door was open and she went into the church, and stepped there; (giving the same account she had given to the witnesses.) Mr. Combe—Why did you go into the church? Prisoner.—Because they told me that I was to be burnt and my master was to be shot. The money found in my pocket was my master's He sent me with it to pay the Queen's taxes. The prisoner was discharged and given into the care of her master, Mr. Herbert, who said she should be properly attended to.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Henry B. Latour, a Frenchman, who described himself as an agent, King Street, Soho, was charged with having feloniously assaulted Ann Dalye, a little girl, 12 years of age, who lived with him in the capacity of servant. The complainant said she had lived in the service of the defendant about three months, and her principal business was to carry out newspapers, and to make the beds, which latter duty was usually done about ten o'clock at night. On Saturday night last complainant went up stairs to make the beds, when her master came to her, behaved with gross indecency towards her, and attempted to effect his purpose. She screamed and resisted, and was at last released. She mentioned to a fellow-servant, with whom she slept, what had occurred. The servant said it was a great shame, but advised her not to tell her mother as her mother would perhaps beat her. Complainant was afraid to tell Mrs. Lautour, as her master had threatened to murder her if she spoke of what had occurred. Complainant went to her mother on the following Sunday, but did not mention the behaviour of her master to her. The other servant left a few days afterwards, and met complainant's mother accidentally, and then she told her what she (complainant) had communicated to her. Her mother immediately came to her, and questioned her as to the truth of what she had heard. She told her mother exactly how her master had treated her. She was then taken away, and the present proceedings instituted. The defence of the accused was, that he was not at home, except for a few minutes, on the evening when the alleged assault had taken place. The charge against him had been invented for interested purposes. A person named Duffit, stated that he kept the shop beneath Mr. Latour's rooms, and that he did not hear any scream on Saturday night from the child. The child had stated that her master had never before taken liberties with her. That was not true, as the girl had, three weeks ago, mentioned to his wife, that her master had taken liberties with her more than once before. The girl was questioned on this point, and she in the most positive manner denied that this statement was true. At a late hour in the evening the charge was resumed. The solicitor for the prisoner said he was prepared to prove by many witnesses that much ill-feeling existed towards the prisoner on the part of the girl's mother, and the second servant girl. He, however, was prepared to admit that some indecency, though far short of the extent detailed by the girl, had been practised by the defendant towards the girl. After some evidence was given on behalf of the prisoner, tending to shake in some degree the credibility of the little girl, Mr. Hardwicke decided on dealing with the case as one of aggravated assault, and accordingly inflicted the full penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonment.

THAMES-STREET.—Mr. Pelham, solicitor, came before Mr. Ballantine with fourteen men and boys, forming part of the crew of the Glenelg frigate (late an East Indiaman), the flag ship of General Flores, which, with two war steamers, intended for the invasion of the Equador, have been seized by the government under the Equipment and Enlistment Act, in consequence, as it is alleged, of their being fitted for the purposes of hostilities with a power on friendly terms with Great Britain. Mr. Pelham said he had been just informed that some of the parties for whom he applied were before Mr. Broderip on a former day, and on the Magistrate being informed the Glenelg was condemned, and that no voyage had been performed, said he had no jurisdiction. The men and boys in attendance informed him, they had entered into articles of agreement with a Captain Gem, for the "run" to Corunna, and were to receive two months' pay in advance, and only one month's advance had been paid. The ship had dropped down to Gravesend, and had been seized by the government, and brought back to the East India-dock. The parties had received from £1 15s. to £3 each, and they wanted the other month's pay. Mr. Ballantine: which I have no power to order them. They belong to an expedition which has been intercepted. Supposing the contract to be a legal one, and that the Glenelg was chartered for the regular purposes of trade, I could order no wages till the contract was completed. Mr. Pelham: Exactly so. I told them their application would be useless, but they would not be satisfied till they heard your opinion. They told me a story about the ship being seized for having smuggled goods on board. (A laugh.) I know very well the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to intercept the expedition, which appears to me to be an illegal one, and contrary to the law of nations. The spokesman of the party said he had shipped by the run to Corunna. Mr. Ballantine: the ship is likely to run somewhere else. The seaman: I have received a month's pay in advance. Mr. Ballantine: You are very lucky then. The seaman: But the boatswain and three others have received two months' pay each. Mr. Ballantine: So much the better for them. You will obtain no summonses here. The seaman said, that although he had agreed to go by the run to Corunna, fresh articles were to be signed there to go to South America, or somewhere else. Mr. Ballantine: What were you to do when you got there? The seaman: I don't know, Sir, indeed. Mr. Pelham said he would advise all the people who had consulted him to leave the Glenelg, and bring their clothes and hammocks *ashore as quickly as possible, for he had no doubt* the expedition was an illegal one, and the intention of the promoters of it were hostile to a foreign power. The parties then withdrew.

LAMBETH.—Emily Julia Williams, aged 16, and Henry Williams, aged 12 years, were placed at the felon's bar, before Mr. Norton, on a charge of stealing two glazier's diamonds, of the value of 35s. The prisoners, though so young, have frequently been brought to this court on charges of felony, and the girl has been tried and convicted at the Old Bailey. It appeared that on Wednesday a glass-cutter named Star, residing near Kennington-common, lost two diamonds worth 35s. On the following day they were pledged at two different pawnbrokers by the prisoners. The duplicate of one of them was subsequently sold to a person named Payne, and upon his applying to take it out, Mr. Archbutt, the pawnbroker who had then received a notice of the diamond having been stolen, sent for Redford, a constable; and this led to the apprehension of the prisoners. Redford, in his examination stated, that on going to the lodging of Williams, the father of the prisoners, and seeing that person he asked him if he had had any graziers' diamonds in his possession? and he replied he had had two. He said that he had formerly kept a repository at Stoke Newington, and the two glaziers' diamonds were part of the goods left upon his hands. He also said that both were pawned. While he (Redford) was in the room, the female came in with some tea and sugar, and he also observed in her hand a duplicate, which he took from her, and which he found to be for a picture pledged for eighteen-pence. The boy also came in with some coats, which were wet and dirty, and which he had very little doubt had been stolen, and he took both into custody. Thomas Lockyer, the gaoler, deposed—that after he had locked up both the prisoners, the boy began to cry very much; upon which the girl, who was in the next cell, called out to him, "Don't cry, there won't be anything done to you." The boy replied, "Won't there?" The girl then said, "There won't; we must say that I wasn't with you when we took them. We must say that father gave us them two, and we sold them to a Jew in the street, and the other, too, a man and a woman came along and gave them to us to pledge. We must say a man and woman gave us the pictures to pledge." Redford, the officer, said he should have taken the father of the prisoners into custody, as he had no doubt whatever he encouraged his children to rob and participate in the plunder, but he appeared so ill at the time that he feared he would die. Mr. Norton directed that he might be at once attended by the parish doctor, and, if he pronounced him in a fit state to be removed, he should bring him to the court. Williams was subsequently brought up in custody, and with his children was remanded for a week.

WORSHIP-STREET.—ROBBING A CHILD.—Mary Anne Buckley, a young woman respectably dressed in mourning, and wearing a veil, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with stealing the sum of 1s. 6d. from the person of a little girl, nine years of age, name Eliza Grey. It appeared from the evidence that the child was sent out by its mother, at two o'clock that afternoon, with the money in question wrapped up in paper, to make a purchase in the neighbourhood, and on reaching Finsbury-square was accosted by the prisoner, a stranger to her, who told her that she was intimately acquainted with her mother, to whose house she was proceeding to take some plums and currents for the Christmas pudding, and asked her what she had in her hand. The child unsuspectingly told her her errand, upon which the prisoner took the paper from her, opened it, folded it up again, and having returned the parcel to her, was walking away, when the little girl, convinced that the package felt lighter than before, examined it herself, and finding it only contained a penny, was in great distress at the loss of her mother's money, and raised an outcry. This attracted the attention of several passengers, and the prisoner, who was rapidly disappearing, was instantly pursued by two men, who overtook and detained her until the arrival of a policeman, into whose custody she was given. Mrs. Hayward, the female searcher at the Featherstone-street station, produced the money the prisoner had purloined, which she found in her possession on examining her dress, and it being stated to the magistrate that a great number of other children had been lately robbed by a well-dressed woman in the same neighbourhood, the prisoner, who confined herself to a positive denial of the charge, was ordered to be brought up again next week, to afford an opportunity for establishing other cases of a similar description against her.

THE LATE DEATH FROM DESTITUTION IN MARYLEBONE.

On Monday the board of directors and