THE CHARTIST CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING. A public soirce was held at the National Hall, the hall with their presence. On Mr O'Connor en-tering, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. Unfortunately, the long-standing illness of cheers. Unfortunately, the long-standing illness of sent position of the popular movement may be in-Mr Duncombe prevented his attendance; and a clined at the first glance to ask, what have we gained? Discriminar cause, illness—though we trust only temporally—prevented the attendance of Mr Wakley. The tables having been cleared, Mr Ernest Jones was called to the chair, amidst enthusiastic cheers, and in the course of that time learned nothing, has been unworthy of his very breath. I have learned to estimate the harmly provent that the Rome was and said: 'As that great lawshop in St Stephen's, to estimate the homely proverb that Rome was across the counters of which the people are sold, is not built in a day;' and that a people subjected to a to open to-morrow, we are met to-night to cheer those rated in the space of a single year; and, thoughtfully few honest advocates whom we possess onward in the struggle. (Cheers. It is said, when matters our toll. If that reward is not greater, it is because our toll. are at the worst, they mend; but if they are to be we have not deserved it. Time has taught methe value mended, you must mend them! (Hear, hear.) of patience conjoined with perseverance. Our progress Expect nothing from aristocracy, or middle-class. May be slow, but it is sure. In the first place, we not buy of the political pedlars who hawk their pily are no longer troubled with the 'respectable' slop-made articles—their sectional agitations. If you buy, you will have to pay for them in disappointment. Above all, expect nothing from government. You have heard the saying about hurnment. You have heard the saying heard the saying had heard the saying had heard the saying heard the saying had heard the saying had heard the saying heard the saying had heard the saying heard the saying had heard the saying ing both ends of the candle at once. Well, you and while some faint-hearts have sunk beneath the know that the queen is building a new palace for scorching blast, others have like the phænix, renewed £150,000 at Westminster. To-day's papers tell us their youth and their strength, and derived power the vestry of St Pancras are obliged to build a new from the very means employed for their destruction bastile for their paupers. There burn both ends of (Applause.) In spite of proscription and tribulation the candle. The aristocratic end at Pimlico, and the pauper-end at St Pancras. Thus the light of England's prosperity will soon burn out! Seeing laways borne our flag triumphantly aloft. When England's prosperity will soon burn out! Seeing devernments persecuted, when the press denounced when the workhouse is not yet built, and that the press denounced when the League attempted to delude the people, palace is ready, I would suggest that the queen be requested to give her new palace to the English paupers, pillar of fire by night, -the unerring guide of those since it has already long held the foreign ones. (Loud cheers.) You have heard that the revenue has decreased, and taxation has increased—there burn the two ends of the candle! Last year added eight millions to the National Debt, and took millions from national production. There burn both ends of the candle! How long do you think monopoly will see its way? As long as you are disor- election we carried more than one position, and by poly will see its way? As long as you are disorganised—as long as you are patient and resigned—
which means slavish and servile—but no longer!
(Hear, hear.) Government are trying to breed national antipathies against our continental brethren.
They are raising the war cry—they want to embody
the militia. Tell them you abhor fighting—but if
the energy of the forces of Nottingham we were
enabled to send our general into the very citadel of corruption, there to plant the banner
of the Charter. (Great and continued cheering.)
Furthermore, the men of the fustian jackets have
seen the uneducated chiefs of their class contending
the militia. Tell them you abhor fighting—but if
with veteran statesmen, college-bred legislators, and
on Mr O'Conson rising, the plaudits were reyou are to fight, you will fight for yourselves. Ask the scions of the aristocracy, for the civic crown of them what you are to fight for? Your rights? popular representation—and in every instance trium-Then speak of your wrongs. Your honour? Tell phant on the hustings. (Applause.) At the late them there is no honour in slavery! Your native election we proved—in the words of an immortal land? Tell them to give it you, and then you'll election the words of an immortal ened audience. (Laughter.) Allusion had been made could not obtain a good living on it for himself, by an election to say one word against it; if there was, he should ask how it was they could pay another place had not unfitted him for an enlightener. (Laughter.) Allusion had been made could not obtain a good living on it for himself, by an election we proved—in the words of an immortal ened audience. (Laughter.) Allusion had been made fight for it. Tell them you will raise Rational instead of National defences. (Cheers.) They are trying to foster animosity between you and a nearer land-between the twin sisters of the sea-the two pearls in the ocean's diadem-between England and Ireland. (Cheers.) Mark, how skilfully they do it: first they take the food from Ireland at the point of the bayonet. Well, the Irish naturally come over to see what becomes of their food. Government have never seriously prevented this, for by it they gain a double object. They produce a fresh competition barren political theories. We are practical menreserve to bring down English wages, and this men who regard the Charter as the means to the foments feelings of hatred between the two nations. great end of social happiness. (Loud cheers.) Thus (Hear, hear.) Again, they send English soldiers over to coerce the Irish, and bring Irish soldiers here to coerce the English. The same with their police. (Hear.) Even God they try to make a party to their quarrel, and strive to re-create religious animosity. One faction has again raised the miserable cry of 'No Popery!' We answer them-'No humbug!' (Loud cheers.) Ah, my friends, the blue waters flow between England and Ireland, and tyranny has not been able to bridge the channel over with its blood and steel-it cannot tie the two lands together with a halter, and unite them under a yoke; but fraternity will bridge over those waters with a bridge of love, on which both nations shall meet half-way, mingling their cries of ' England for murder according to lawthe English!' and 'Ireland for the Irish!' For the tyrants of the one are the oppressors of the other, and the wrongs of either are the grievances of both. (Continued cheers.) To the work, then, Chartists! broken hearts; who have murdered hundreds of and never deviate in your course. Remember, a straight line is the shortest way between two points; therefore listen to no compromise, and mission through that country, to hang a few petty swerve from no principle. When a nation seeks freedom, a social movement, unaccompanied by a political one, is but a nugatory measure-while all political movements should also have a social tendency. (Loud applause.) If, then, you want to

the following sentiment:-'The People's Charter-may it speedily be enacted as a law of this realm, and its benign influence bring true peace and lasting prosperity to the whole of the

giorious Land Company a national movement-rally

for the Charter, as the great means to your end. It

human kind.' Mr McGrath, who was loudly applauded, rose to respond to the sentiment, and said he agreed in one observation made by their chairman, viz. 'That they had nothing to fear from a foreign invasion,' ne herd about the humbug of 'Our National Deof defence from their domestic enemies-depend on they had not got the Charter? Simply because they had not been true to each other, they had not of the West Indies? Yes, for the latter are fed, people of this country is the cause of all the evils and whilst the former died, by thousands, of starvation. miseries suffered at this moment by the working (Loud cheers.) In Ireland things were even worse. classes. Why was this? Because a system of class legislation is allowed to prevail. Did this not show them and those rich men are the delegates and mouththe necessity of struggling for the Charter? If the piece of the middle classes. (Great applause.) Workthe truth and justice of the People's Charter. (Hear, hear.) The time was coming when Mr. O'Connor would give the Whigs an opportunity in

cay wanter both of the of the

VOL. XI. Nº 537.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848. High Holborn, on Wednesday evening, February the High Holborn, on Wednesday evening, February the High Holborn, on Wednesday evening, February the Planser, who was received with great application, on the brink of the grave, is foaming self to obtain from the largest audience that could be since that symbol of our political faith, the Charter, already crumbling into ruins. The Avante Garde of that they are all fools. (Loud laughter and great chearing) Now as the Thiof symbol and the state of the people's political and the state of the people's people of the people's political and the people's people of the people of the

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

millions who desired liberation from bondage and safety from the sword of the pursuer. (Applause.) Within the last ten years we have established a press, which is at once the proclaimer of our suffer. (plause.) ings, the champion of our rights, the recorder of our labours, and the herald of our progress. (Applause.) We have in many places stormed the entrenchments of local power, and in the late general littleness of the great.' We unmasked the showy. shallow pretensions of the 'superior orders,' and

'The man o' independent mind Is king o'man for a that!"

sen of labour to the dust.—

(Immense applause.) Lastly, the unexampled success of the Land Company preves our progress. (Hear, hear.) The plan of that Company proves that we are no vain pretenders offering the people much for our positive gains, surely sufficient to sti mulate us to increased exertions to attain the object of this agitation. I have spoken of experience correcting the errors of impatience; but that experience has confirmed the wisdom of the two great principles which has characterised this movement from its commencement. 1st. The right of the people consistent with honour; and 2nd. The necessity of self-reliance on the part of the masses. With the most loathing scorn I repudiate that system of cent, under cover of which political charlatans raise the cry of 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace.' Peace indeed! there neither is nor should be peace between the oppressed and the oppressors. (Cheers.)

Peace, indeed! peace with assassins, with those who 'Who take our lives When they do take the means whereby we live.' Who slav their thousands daily by hunger and thousands in Ireland, and have the unblushing assurance to send their blood-shedding Special Comassassins, while those wholesale exterminators, the Thuggite landlords, are allowed to sleep in their heds, swore in his boyhood 'No peace with Rome,' and emancipate yourselves-if you really want to obtain faithfully fulfilled his vow to the last moment of his practical liberty-if you really want to make your existence, so let us swear no peace with our onpressors, and holdly seize upon every opportunity to carry war into the enemy's camp in every shape and is, therefore, I have sincere pleasure in proposing form calculated to effect our object. (Great cheering.) But, above all things, let us depend upon ourselves for our own deliverance. We have never found justice, or mercy, or honour, at the hands of any class above our own. Kings have used us to strengthen themselves against conspiring aristocrats Those aristocrats have in turn employed our physical force to curb the insolence of kings. Priests have invoked our strength, in the name of God and religion, to uphold the dignity of the Church. And, lastly, the middle classes, by wie'ding the might of but the invasion they should prepare against was the millions, have snatched power from Crown, corothat of the aristocracy, the profitocracy, and the tax- net, and mitre. But once their own purposes were collector. (Cheers.) The working men need take served, king and lord, priest and profitmenger, have rewarded us with a double dose of despotism for playing the part of cat's paw for them. (Cheers.) fences,' but proceed to put themselves in a position The history of the last sixteen years proclaims trumpet-tongued the iniquitous and monstrous init, their best defence was the panoply of the gratitude of the middle-class. Unite with the 'People's Charter.' (Loud cheers.) Let them middle-class? Unite rather with wolves, bloodhave that, and they would no longer be the sport of hounds, and tigers, honest monsters compared with landlord or fundlord. (Hear, hear.) How is it that class whose conspiracies created the reign of terror and ruined the French Republic; who in 1830 a second time deceived and betrayed the prople of France; who have already corrupted and faithfully united in heart and hand. (Hear, hear.) blasted the institutions of Washington and Jefferson. Look at the present condition of the people of and made the once 'model Republic' a by-word England, are they not far worse off than the slaves and a mockery; and, above all, whose treason to the

Laws grind the poor and rich men make the laws.

people willed their freedom, they could win it. ing men, let their great truth be impressed upon your (Much applause.) No one was now found to deny memories, and written upon your hearts, that Labour 'Br your own arms the conquest must be wrought.' From the plough, the loom, and the anvil; from the hut, the garret, and the cellar, must come the deliexistence acted on this principle? were one to put it state that it was als mention, either forth in its rules the society would call in vain forth in its rules the society would call in vain for members. (Hear, hear.) The one to make the laws, and the mass to submit, was the aim of the laws, and the mass to submit, was the aim of the laws, and Tory tyranny and despotism. The time (Charge As to the stable-minded states and the Duke of Weinington don't want to raise the law on the laws and the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the present month, to men all at once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the present month, to militia men per annum. (Laughter.) When Sidney bring forward the find the state that it was all mention, either men all at once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the present month, to militia men per annum. (Laughter.) When Sidney bring forward the find the state that it was all mention, either men all at once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the Jews, he has but followed the inmen all at once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the Purker of Weinington don't want to raise the find the should state that it was all mention, either men all at once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Ist once, but at the rule of ten thousand on the Isth of the Jews, and the mass to submit a state that it was all men per annum. (Laughter.) When Sidney bring forward the first of his house, always to have his nose near the militia men per annum. (Laughter.) When Sidney bring forward the first of the Jews and the mass to submit at the state that the state that the state that the rule of the thousand on the submit at the submit and the submit and the submit and the submit at the submit at the submit and the submit and the submit at the submit and the submit and the submit and the submit and the submit at the submit and the submit had fully come when Whig and Tory rule should be lately declared his opinions in unmistakable terms. And were the militin embodied to morrow, and he go rid of; (loud cheers.) such musty-fusty rags of He has written a letter, in which he declares that he drawn, he would rather to to prison than serve. risking in Manchester, but they scarce seemed to meeting in Manchester. The mean meeting is meeting in the meeting in the mean know what they had met about; he defied them to twenty years; and thinks the Reform Act calculated than carry it any longer. (Loud cheers.) He thought of which he had given notice, bring forward that show that their nostrums had brought one single to fulfil all the rational wants of the country for half it right that every nation should govern itself, and subject, We saing to the working man's door. (Loud cheers.) a century to come! Working men, I trust we shall No it was left for Chartism to do that. (Hear, ver teach his lordship to sing to another tune. (Loud cheers.) He looked upon England as the most RAL moved for leave to bring in four Bills to facilih a.) It was high time that the monster class (Cheers.) Woe to these aristocrats, if in pitiful imitaleg-lation was swept into annihilation. (Loud) then of the Danish monarch they attempt to stem the Cross.) The Charter was to the people what everflowing waves of Democracy. (Cheers.) Men The Charler was to the people what interpreted by the metropolis, time and the hour announce this pitched btatle in Lancaster, but since then there inquire into the present condition and prospects of the metropolis, time and the hour announce this pitched btatle in Lancaster, but since then there inquire into the present condition, the flag of regenerated was no danger of being taken up for sedition. The flag of regenerated to be the moment for action. The flag of regenerated to be the moment for action. The flag of regenerated to be the moment for action. it he the moment for action. The mag of regenerated it held enable them to regain their agrain rights; I taly flowly victoriously from the towers of Palermothe door to religious liberty; enable them to the wretched thing of Naples abandon with the monster, miscalled 'National Dobt, write shot for concessions to those who were his subto be which, when formed, was intended to remain but are now his masters. (Cheers.) The thing with the Charter when they got it;—(loud cheers.) as any as the world should endure. (Hear, hear, or Naules when he first heard of the revelt of Sicily, and hence they would be in a butter condition than the trusted one result of this meeting would be a west tak in very badly, and had to be twice bled, any nation on the face of the earth, in the

a moment the word must be—' Up Guards !—Up and AT THEM!' (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) The CHAIRMAN then read the following senti-M.P., may they live long in the enjoyment of that unrivalled popularity which they have earned by their great exertions in the cause of justice, and may they continue to struggle on in the same noble career until their exertions, aided by those of the working classes, have given freedom to an oppressed and injured people.' Mr WILLIAM DIXON, in responding to the sentiment, said: He was sorry that those gentlemen were prevented by severe indisposition from being present. If any man had deserved well of the peole, that man was Thomas Slingsby Duncombe. the health of Mr Duncombe was improving, and they might hope to see him, Wakley, and O'Connor, hattling side by side in the house of Commons, in favour of the people's rights. (Great cheering.) Two better men than Duncombe and Wakley were not to be found in that House. (Great applause.) Look at the conduct of Mr Duncombe on the Graham Post-office Espionage. Again, at his brave and courageous conduct in calling an unjust judge to ecount for trampling on the rights of the people. (Great cheering.) But it was useless for those men to struggle, if the people were apathetic. (Hear. hear.) The people now began to feel their dignity as men, and right glad was he to see them on the march to freedom and happiness. (Great ap-The CHAIRMAN then introduced the following sentiment, amidst waving of hats, handkerchiefs. and every conceivable demonstration of popular applause, long continued and oft-repeated.

newed with, if possible, increased vehemence, which to the state Chartism was in ten years ago, and improved mode of culture. (Great applause) when he took his tour, thirteen years ago, as a proved, that in spite of poverty and neglect, and the thousand disadvantages which conspire to chain the he would knock them down as soon as he found a Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and Payment of Members, for their services. (Loud cheers.) Well, he, like others, was considered mad for advocating those principles; true it was, there was then a difficulty in procuring an audience, but now there was standing room for principle only on the Six Points, and experience had shown that but he could assure them that he had no intention of England was the only place prepared for liberty. (llear, hear.) He saw, with pleasure, the struggles for liberty in Italy, Austria, and Sicily; that Spain had begun to think it an anomaly that only 99,000 to achieve their liberation by any and every means out of her population had the elective franchise; doing. (Tremendous cheering.) Apologies had been that Portugal was grumbling at tyranny; that received from Messrs Duncombe and Wakley. He was Prussia had obtained a constitution; and that the French monarchy hung by the thread of an old he was the transhoped during the session to resume woman, in pantaloons-(laughter and cheers,)-in his duties; and by May he (Mr O'Connor) hoped to no other country than this could it be said it was the have a baby, in the shape of a National Petition working classes alone that could be relied on to save the nation, and they had been so well drilled that they never could be coerced again. (Hear, hear.) by that gentleman in the cell at York Castle. (Loud Do not suppose that the Americans would ever cheers.) He (Mr O'Connor) had visited the other they never could be coerced again. (Hear, hear.) have hired themselves to assassinate the Mexicans if they had possessed their own sentry boxes on their own Land. (Loud cheers.) We (the Chartists) have now both a political and social wedge-(loud cheers,)-and the best description he could give of it was, that the spit was the Charter and the Land the fearless of the gallows. Peace with those! To all leg of mutton to put on it. (Loud laughter and great did take place, they could fly to their green fields. such he war! deadly, fierce, unrelenting war. (Im- anniause.) Where was there a man to be found who (Loud cheers.) Were the Land Plan interfered with. had struggled harder to cement the union between the real Reformers of England and Ireland than he had done?-a union based on true reciprocity and mutual interest-(loud cheers)-and whilst advocating it he had been knocked down and attempted to be assassinated; but, happily for his countrymen they were just discovering that the same class-made laws that oppress England bear with greater force en Ireland. (Great cheering.) He, therefore, stood in the proud position not to ask forgiveness. but to forgive. (Hear, hear.) Ireland had been coerced and had a savage special commission sent out, but no remedial measures had been tried, and Lord John Russell had tried to belster himself up with a little bit of Jewish liberality, but no one could. at present, say what the New House of Commons was. It was a hackneyed phrase that Labour was the source of all wealth,' yet hackneyed as it was. it was still necessary that they should rehearse it over to themselves, until they thoroughly understood it, and applied its principles to practice. (Loud cheers.) We must either have a new paper roof, or evening. we must pull down the old house and build another on its ruins, and he knew of no better basis than 'the source of all wealth.' A little more than two years ago he laid the foundation for a Free Labour field, and he would never cease his exertions until he had taught and made apparent its benefits to all. (Great applause.) Yet, he had been abused tional Defences, on which subject he (the noble Earl) by the base, dirty, servile, hireling editors of the had a motion on the paper in this House of Parlia-Press, who did not possess one feeling or principle of ment? their own. (Great cheering.) Our glorious Land Company had now nearly two thousand acres of land -alarge number of horses and other cattle, making the subject would be first of all brought forward in manure to grow cabbages for the working man, and although that vile thief-catching rag, the DISPATCH, might revile him, it should not arrest his progress. (Loud cheers.) Well, after all, this Land Company had the sum of £50,000 in its exchequer. (Rauturous cheering.) After the location of a few more. we shall have the balance of power in several divisions of several counties. (Cheers.) He supposed the House of Commons of telling the people their verers of your order. (Enthusiastic cheering.) You tional Defences, and as he never said anything on the present opinion on Chartism. (Great cheering.) have nothing to hope for at the hands of either faction platform he was not prepared to say elsewhere, an early day to move for leave to bring in a bill five thousand of the present members located. It held at the District-office, 2. Little Valendare, on the present members located. It held at the District-office, 2. Little Valendare, on the present members located. It held at the District-office, 2. Little Valendare, on the present members located. These principles were in accordance with justice, in the legislature. I disagree with those who think when the 'Duke's' nestrum was brought forward, for the prevention of bribery and corruption at was also proposed, seconded, and carried, without Sunday morning, January 30th, Mr L. F. Brown in virtue, and philosophy. (Loud cheers.) The that because Lord Finality has become a convert to he would not forget to show them the means of credections.

Question resolved itself into this; should the mi
Great of the chair o morning he will wake up a convert to Chartism. In Times of this morning, in answer to Mr Cobden. it might, perhaps, be convenient for hon. members, existing rate: There was not a single ochem-society in Joining the Free Traders, and coming forward as the the Duke of Wellington don't want to raise the that he should state that it was his intention, either

they would have a discussion in the house on Na- in Ireland. consequently we should have no intermeddling. Justices of the Peace -The Attorner-Geneenlightened nation, for after all they had their public tate the performance of the duties of Justices of the to on the previous Sunday evening, that a levy of wishing to further the objects of its progressor or meetings and free discussions, which other nations | Peace - Leave given.

hear. (The people of England were now prepared for the interests connected with and dependent on sugar of the meeting to the llyde Provident Savings' Club, a higher order of Chartist literature; they were now prepared to hear and discuss what they were to do Indian possessions and the Mauritius; and to con- that afternoon, and that they were in a highly pros-

a goodly number of Democrats of both sexes graced the hall with their presence. On Mr O'Connor entering, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic the fall with the most enthusiastic.

In the tering, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic.

Light to pay a near-weather the since that symbol of our political faith, the Charter, like ten years seeing, as he does, his accursed handywork with rage, seeing, as he does, his accursed handywork already crumbling into ruins. The Avante Garde of the students of Paris proclaims the coming revolution in France. The British government, unable to meet its home difficulties, sees at the same time Canada preparing for another struggle, and Chartism taking root in Ireland. (Cheers) Democrats of London, now is the time for action. You have the sympathies that they are all fools.'

Infortunately the long-standing ille ten years special rights, T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley, and F. Connor having silenced that symbol of our political faith, the Charter, in his reply with rage, seeing, as he does, his accursed handywork already crumbling into ruins. The Avante Garde of the students of Paris proclaims the coming revolution in France. The British government, unable to meet its home difficulties, sees at the same time Canada preparing for another struggle, and Chartism taking root in Ireland. (Cheers) Democrats of London, now is the time for action. You have the sympathies of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthusiastic of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of the most enthus and stated, that while th (Mr O Connor) having silenced that pigmy battery, would now charm those interested with the solution of the people of all nations on your side. Your cause of that problem. Nay, more, he would tell them of the profits and the interest he had made upon the pence of the people. He made a profit of £1,350 upon one farm of 130 acres; they had made a profit of \$200 by the collect their uples the had made is just, and your enemies are in confusion. At such of over £700 by the sale of their rules; he had made a profit of nearly £1,000 in the Land Purchase Department; he had made a profit of nearly £4,000 of rubbish and materials not valued; and to come directly to the question of the 'Thief-catcher' he could that day realise a profit of £1,000, over and above the £4. 11s. 3d. interest paid upon that stock. Now that was something-that was the sum of £8,000 realised out of nothing, and over and above the interest in rent paid upon the land purchased, and £4 11s. 3d. interest upon Exchequer Bills. There was a £100,000 capital paid up, and the £8,000 made over interest was a clear bonus of eight per cent. upon the whole paid up capital. (Tremendous cheering.) Now what would the sentimental 'Thief-catcher' say to that ? (Great cheering.) And his honourable colleague was not that a good situation for a company to be was equally worthy. Vote or speech, on behalf of in? Was there such an instance on record? ('Ne, the people, had never been found wanting. (Loud no, and loud cheers.) The Company had no accicheers.) He was glad to be able to announce that dents—they had not lost a horse or anything else, and hence it would appear that the great Giver of Life was looking down benignantly on their cause. (Great applause.) The operations of their company brought trade to shopkeepers, thus-round the es tates, where men had not taken one pound per week

previously, they were now taking nineteen and twenty. Looking at the Land Plan, either as a question of health, comfort, or wealth, it was equally beautiful. (Loud cheers.) Then, good God, why should we mind what the base press said? Look at the progress made in the science of agriculture Why the weavers sent from the manufacturing districts to O'Connorville and Lowbands, would not now turn their backs on the best agriculturists. (Cheers.) Years ago the middle and upper classes made the speeches and you were the shouters, but now amongst the working clarses are to be found the best orators; well, agriculture was much easier to learn than oratory, as nature had made men agriculturists, while she had not created all men orators. (Hear, hear.) He had held a glorious meeting at Birmingham, consisting of 10,600 persons, and thus had she redeemed herself from that degradation to which her apathy and indifference had brought her. (Hear.) At the commencement of the Land Company he was told he could not buy land, but now he wa inundated with letters from lords and noble lords. who wrote telling him that they would sooner he had their land than any one else, they so strongly ap proved of his Land Plan. (Cheers.) When he brought his Land Plan before the House, he thought there would be no one found to say one word against it; if having subdued, he said: He hoped his rehearsals in there was, he should ask how it was they could pay men at O'Connorville and Lowbands commenced work as soon as it was light, and left off when they Radical missionary, he told the people of Stockport | work as soon as it was light, and lett on their they that he was marshalling them for auction, and that cultivate the national resources. (Cheers.) He would have every man in England put to job work, and he Minister that would bid Universal Suffrage. Vote by was happy to say that in the February number of the LABOURER, he had been enabled to submit a proposition, for the consideration of the next Conference, to reduce the rents of the allottees to four per cent. (Cheers.) Now, was it not strange that merchants could give fifteen per cent., and yet that we could not give four per cent. from that better security-Land. (Hear, hear.) And then it was said. Oh! Feargus O'Connor would go to America; but

> that he felt he could live for ever; and no king was half so happy; no potentate so proud as he; and he would never sully his name and fame by any mishappy to state that he had received a letter from Mr Duncombe, stating that although confined to his room. ready for him, as he should always be happy to acknowledge Mr Duncombe as his leader. He never could be so ungrateful as to forget the visits paid him member for Finsbury this day, and he could assure them that Mr Wakley had been leeched and blistered, and was totally unable to leave his room. He expressed his regret that he should be deprived of the honour of appearing amongst them. The Chartist position was now so strong, that they could not be put down; should anything happen, the land would he the thing to fall back upon. And if an invasion he would not be responsible for the safety of the country for six hours. (Tremendous cheering.) The Land Plan bound the people together in the golden link of money. (Hear, hear.) After eloquently and forcibly impressing on the Chartists the necessity of building a Metropolitan Chartist Hall, Mr O'Connor pledged himself to devote his life to the people, and never cease his efforts until all were politically free,

if he did, he should leave all the money behind him:

going to America or any other nation; he loved the

land at home too well, and he was so healthy on it,

continued cheering. On the motion of Mr John Shaw, seconded by Mr CLARK, and eloquently supported by Mr O'CONNOR, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the Chair man, who acknowledged the compliment; and the meeting having given three cheers for the Charter and the Land-three for O'Connor-three for Frost. Williams, and Jones-three for the Sicilian patriots,

and socially happy, by being located on the land, and

resumed his scat amid the most deafening and long

imperial Parliances,

THURSDAY, FEE. 3rd. Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled this HOUSE OF LORDS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Wool-

sack at five o'clock. NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The Earl of HARDWICKS asked whether it was the intention of her Majes v's Ministers to bring forward the question of the Na

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE (who was almost inaudible in the gallery) was understood to say that the other House of Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-

day, after the Christmas recess. Sir W. Somerville gave notice that on Friday, the 11th instant, he should move for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant

Sir J. Packington gave notice of his intention on

Lord John Russell said that he had stated on a former occasion that he should take an opportunity

West Indies.-Lord G. Bentinck then rose, parsighed in vain for-(hear, hear)-true they had a

So any at the world should entire. (Hear, hear, but world should entire.) (Hear, hear, but he resulted one result of this meeting would be so this interest of the world should entire.) (Hear, hear, but he resulted one result of this meeting would be so that it is metropolis. He had desired to advere that are taken but he result of the Charter and No Surrender? (Great applaces.) (Switched) (Great applaces.) (Great applaces. by Parliament for their relief.

distilleries, but not in breweries; also, of cane juice, when the question of the duty thereon should be sa-tisfactorily adjusted,—the extension of the period for the renayment of the 'Hurricane' Loan,—to make a grant by way of loan to the Island of Tobago. in consequence of the losses occasioned by the earth-quake of last year,—to provide means, also by way of loan, for the transport of free negroes from the coast of Africa to the colonies, and that a large portion of the expense contingent upon the transport of captured, negroes should be borne by the mother

The debate was adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th. The adjourned debate on Lord G. Bentinck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the condition of the sugar and coffee growing colonies was resumed by Mr J. Wilson, who was followed by Mr T. Baring, Mr Bernal, Mr Hayward, Mr Bugshaw, Mr Disraeli, Mr Labouchere, Mr Goulburn, and Sir E Buxton, after which Lerd G. Bentinck, replied, and the motion for the committee was agreed to.

Mational Land Company.

THE PROPOSED NEW LAND COMPANY .- A crowded meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Deanstreet, Soho, on Sunday evening, January 30th, to consider the propriety of opening a new Company. Mr E. Stallwood was unanimously called to the chair. and briefly opened the proceedings. - Mr James Grassby moved the following resolution:-

That it is the opinion of this lecality that the Directors are justified in opening a second company, and are only carrying out the resolutions of the Conference held at Lowbands, and we are further of opinion that the Land project should never cease so long as there is a man in ciation. these realms that is desireus of leaving the overstocked Labour market and throwing himself upon the Land, to work out his own salvation, and thereby redeem himself and family from dependence upon the capitalist into an independent freeman,

Mr Grassby said: At the late Conference he moved the resolution which authorised the closing of the Land Company; it was-'That the Land Company shall be closed on the 31st day of December, 1847, and that the Directors be empowered to open a new company forthwith.' Hence, he contended, that in starting a new company the Directors would only be carrying out the instructions of Conference. (Hear, hear.) It was preposterous for any man to say the Directors had not such power .- Mr Buckley seconded the motion.-Mr Jones moved the following amend-

That we, the members of the Westminster branch of the Land Company, are of opinion that the opening of another company should be postponed until after the de- __ Thomas Paine. Drank in solemn silence, all cision of the Corference, and that we should at the same

action. Mr J. said: He was not so narrow minded as to wish to deprive others of the advantage he enjoyed, but he did not wish a hasty step to be taken, nor did he think the present Directors capable of wielding such an immense capital and power as the two companies would place in their hands, and therefore he wished the matter to stand over until the next Conference had had the opportunity of pronouncing a decision.-Mr Sturge seconded the amendment.-Mr Isaac Wilson, in supporting the amendment, said : fle did not think the Directors felt that they had the authority of the late Conference to open a new com-; pany, or they would not have attempted to answer the resolutions passed at several places, either of themselves or through Mr. O'Cannor. He wished the present company to show its reproductive powers by proceeding in its operations at a much faster rate. (Hear, hear.) Mr Sprying moved the following, as a second amendment on the original resolution :-

That it is the opinion of the Land members of this branch, that previous to the Directors opening a second Land Company, it is expedient that they should lay be. fore the members of the Company, through the medium blishing a new company so es not to compromise the in-

It would be far better (said Mr S.), that the Directors turned their attention to improving the old, than to the starting of a new company.—Mr Ford, in seconding Mr Sprying's amendment, said he did not think the practicability of the present company was fully developed, and therefore the Directors had better pause before they took any steps to form a new company. At all events, he thought the present Directors should devote their whole energies to the service of the present Company .- Mr Blackmore said : He differed in toto from Messrs Ford and Wilson. How was it that Lloyds carried on its operation of insuring! ships and cargoes? Could it be done if their operations were confined to one little island? (Cheers.) How were fire and other insurance offices carried out but by extending their operations? (Loud cheers.), lle saw very plainly the necessity for a new company, are requested to meet in Mr George Utley's large and thought the present Directors should conduct it. -Mr J. Milne supported the original resolution-Mr Stacey gave his voice for the amendment, whilst Messrs Almond, Millwood, Daly, and several others, to our fellow workmen of other districts, as well as ably contended for the opening of a new company. -Mr William Cuffay wished the old company to be properly balanced up and audited before starting a new one, and he thought it would be wise to call a Conference to take up this and other important questions.—Mr Grassby replied to some points of Mr Cuffay's speech. He complained that the Directors were occasionally running into the country lecturing, and that, too, in opposition to a vote of Conference. He thought it the duty of the branches to send the Directors word to obey the vote of Conference, and stop in town and attend to their business as Directors. Hear, thear.) He thought the arguments used by Mr Wilson were much in favour of extended opera tions-in fact, the Directors were bound by the vote of Conference to open a new company .- The motion and amendment were then put, and the original motion, for opening a new company, declared to be carried by an immense majority. (Loud cheers.) A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the

CHORLEY.-A meeting of shareholders was held at No. 9, Princess-street, on Sunday the 30th of Jan., when a spirited dise ssion took place on the Land petition, the result of which was its adoption, with the exception of that portion of the last paragraph. praying the government to appoint their own trustees and other officers, for the management of the Company. There was also 9s, subscribed to aid in the defence of Air O'Connor's seat in parliament. The following officers have been elected for the next six months :- Peter Turner and Thomas Tetterington, auditors; Thomas Brindle, scrutineer; James Heald, Treasurer; and William Wilkinson, secretary Derry .- A general meeting was held on Sunday veek, when it was resolved that there be a Money

Club established, for the purpose of forwarding noney to aid and assist Mr O'Connor in carrying out his grand National Land scheme. The next resolution was 'That this meeting do protest against the present directors of the Land Company under- tors. taking the duty of becoming directors of the new Company, until such time, as there are at least twentyprotector with money, to enable him to defend his

seat in parliament. NUNEATON.—The members of this tranch of the Club in connexion with the Land and Labour Bank. lectured here on 'The Present State of the Country, and the Land and Labour Bank.

Philip Henry Martyn delivered an able and instructive lecture on the present state of Chartism. The lecture was received with great enthusiasm.

Hypn.—The members of this branch held their usual weekly meeting at the house of Mr Thomas Wood, Albion Inn. Mr Joseph Shaw, the chairman, opened the preceedings of the meeting by announding to the members that a resolution had been agreed

and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West and stated that that Society had held their meeting sider whether any and what measures can be adopted perons state. He had made two remittances of £5. each to the Lard Bank, on behalf of the members of sion he had previously given notice of, which was this Society, and to-morrow he should transmit £10.

Denny -This branch met on Sunday evening, again voted £5% to the fund for the purpose of enabling

O'Connor to defend his seat. Suprepries.—At a meeting of this branch of titll National Charter Association, held at the Greece Gate, Hackney road, the following resolution was adopted:—That it is the day of every labourers. whether Land member or Chartist, to assist NM O'Connor in defending his seat in Parliament, and that a subscription be entered into for that pure

Settresides.-On Saturday, January 29th, thin members of this branch met in their own meeting room, Cross-street, Spring-street, to celebrate this birth of Thomas Paine, when an excellent cinneter was provided. Mr James Greenwood was called total the obair. After a number of toasts had been given n the remainder of the evening was spent in singings; dancing, &c. On Monday evening, a subscription was entered into to defend Mr O'Connor's seat in these House of Commons. The sum of £1. 2s. 4d. wasss collected.

Helms.—A public meeting of the members of this spanch met at the Methodist school-room, on Saturaday evening, January 29th, for the purpose of kear-ing a lecture from Mr William Thomas, of Kencalie Subject: 'The Land-man's inherent right.' Att the close, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr Thomass for his valuable lecture.'

BLACKBURN.—At our weekly meeting on Sundays

night, our chairman, Mr Armstead, read the appent! from the directors to the Land members, to defend our noble champion's (Feargus O'Connor), seat in 1 Parliament. After a few brief remarks, the meeting, to show an earnest of what spirit is in Black. burn, immediately raised the sum of £12. which was ordered to be posted on Monday to the directors; and each and all agreed to try their several localities, and Chartist friends, to raise, if possible, a goodly sum more. Let other branches of the National Land! Company do likewise. SHEFFIELD .- At the usual weekly meeting, Mr G.

Goddard in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to :- That a public subscription be entered into for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat.' 124. Id. was collected on the spot, and handed to the treasurer. On the motion of Mr Pryer, a quantity of hooks was ordered to be prepared for the collection of subscriptions. The members of this branch are specially called upon to contribute to the above fund, and that without delay. BRISTOL.—At a meeting of the Bristol branch, at

Nicholls's Coffee-house, on January 31st, it was agreed that a donation, of not less than 3d. be paid by each member, towards defraying the expenses of F. O'Connor, Esq., defending his seat in Par-BRAINTREE.—At a meeting of the Land members, Mr W. Smith and Mr Wm. Winbolt were appointed to collect subscriptions toward defraying the expenses of defending the seat of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the House of Commons. It was

resolved :- 'That a meeting be held at the Falcon, High-street, at seven o'clock on Saturday evening next, February 5th, to form a Chartist Asso-ASHTON-UNDER-LINE -At a meeting of the members of this branch on Sunday last, it was unani. mously resolved :- 'That each member be requested to subscribe not less than 3d, towards defending Mr O'Connor's seat in the House of Commons.

BANBURY .- At the monthly meeting of this branch. held at the Star Inn, January 31st, Mr George Watson in the chair, the following officers were elected:—Treasurer, Mr G. Grant; scrutineer, Mr James Bolton; secretary, John Hone; auditors, Mr G. Watson, and Mr S. Coleman. A subscription was entered into to defend Mr F. O'Connor's seat in Parliament.

MERTHYR TYDVIL - Commemoration of the birth of Thomas Paine.-A supper was held by the members of branch No. 1 of the National Land Company and others, at the branch office, on Monday evening. Mr J. Davis was elected to the chair. The following sentiments were given from the chair: standing and uncovered. Ably and elequently resi ponded to by Mr William Jones. 'The glorious constitution of the United States.' Responded to by the chairman, who had been a resident there for six years. A number of patriotic songs were sung, and concluded with the 'Lion of Freedom' by the whole company. Thus ended one of the most spirited

commemorations of the birth of Paine ever held in

Croydon.-On Monday evening, January 31, the following officers were elected for the current six months: - Benjamin Culpeck, scrutineer; Thomas Frost, secretary; and Samuel Loveday, treasurer. Thomas Frost then moved the following resolution:-· That this branch of the National Land Company entirely approves of the proposal to form another company, being of opinion that the friends of agrarian justice should never cease their endeavours until every man in the three kingdoms is possessed of a house and land of his own; and that this branch views the opposition to the formation of a new company, as emanating from selfish shopocrats and petty money grubbers, who have taken shares as a pecuniary Plan will dimish their expected profits on the sale of their shares.' William Hodges seconded the resolution. Mr Wilmot, who obtained a prize in the last ballot, feared that the extension of the Land Plan would raise the price of land, and thereby retard the location of the present members; and Mr Westuby considered the motion as equivalent to a vote of censure on the decision of last Conference. Brothers Frost and Hodges replied to these objections, and the

resolution was finally carried unanimously, the two dissentients remaining neutral. Barksley.—At a very numerous meeting of the members of the Barnsley branch, the following resolution was carried without a dissentient. Moved by Frank Mirfield, and seconded by W. Norton:-Resolved .- That the members of this branch agree to

pay five pounds, towards defraying the expenses that may be incurred by Feargus O'Connor, E-q., M.P., in defending his seat in the Commons' House of Parlia-

The friends of Freedom, and the Rights of Man; room, next Sunday night, at seven o'clock, to devise the best means of having the town of Barnsley collected, for the express purpose of showing an example to let the tyrants see that they shall not kill the member for Nottingham with expenses. CITY OF LONDON BRANCH -At a meeting of this branch, held at the Good Intent Coffee-house, Hat-

ton-garden, on Sunday. Jan. 30th, the following motion was moved by Mr Elijah Nobbs, and seconded by Mr Wright :-That if the Directors are desirous of opening a new Company, that it should be under the direction of a New

Which was carried. It was also moved by Mr Gover, jun., and seconded by Mr Wright:-That we, the mumbers of this branch, do disagree with the balloting for family tickets.

STOURDRIDGE -On Wednesday, the 25th ult. 2 lecture was delivered in the Christian Brethren's Room, High-street, on the 'Principles of Liberty—the Land—and the Charter;' by Mr Mantle, of Birmingham. After a most elequent appeal to the friends of liberty, to organise themselves in a body, to agitate for their lost rights, the lecturer concluded amidst the approbation of the friends present; after which the chairman, Mr John Chance, made a pressing appeal to the antience to once more rally, and form themselves into a body, to agitate for the People's Charter. A vote of thanks having been given to the lecturer, for his most instructive lcc-

ture, the meeting dissolved. OLDHIM .- On Sunday last, Mr Edward Clark delivered a spirited lecture on The present Crisis, in the School-room of the Working mun's Hall. At the close of the jecture 4s, was coilcoxed for the Executive Committee.

Holliswood -The shareholders of this branch held their usual quarterly meeting on Sunday last, in the Chartist-room, Pew Nook, when the following officers were elected :- John Brierly, serntineer; James Taylor, treasurer; John Taylor, secretary; James Clough and Benjamin Leach Clough, audi-

HAMMERSMITH DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL LAYD Company, -At a meeting of the members and trien is it was unanimously resolved 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that a new Land Company should be opened forthwith under the superintendence of National Land Company, have established a Money Mr O'Connor, but that its affairs show'd be kept separate and distinct from any existing Company. DROYLSDEN .- Mr Donovan, from Manchester, has A Clockes and Hat Club was formed for the purpose of encouraging the wear of the 'O'Connor Tartan,' and for the mutual support of the members of the Somers Town.-On Sunday evening last, Mr Company and their friends. Several additionalismus were received for defence of the seat of the hou member for Nottingham, - and the meeting was adjourned until Sunday morning next, Feb. 6th, at ten

South London Chartist Hall -- A managing committee has been formed for the purpose of receiving and transmitting deposits of any amount to the National Land and Labour Bank, Parties threepence per member be collected in aid of the de-profitably invest their savings, will have an excellent fence of Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament. Mr opportunity, as the committee attend every nothing Shaw then handed over one shilling as the contribu-Mr O'Connor's seat in parliament. - W. Small Sec. GREENWICH AND DEPTYONS .- January 30th, Co. that Meeting Room, 39, Batcher-row, Depatord. Ar Hawes in the chair. Mr Morgan opened the Discus-

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

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monds, Dorchester; Scawin, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; monds, Dordnester; Ocawin, Durham, Archas and Loogles, Derry, Hallis Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Berry, Halifax; Daggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool; Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Satten, Review Office, Northingham; Pletcher, Nobsolk News Office, Norwich; Mennie, Plymouth; Clark, Pilot Satten, Review Office, Northingham; Pletcher, Nobsolk News Office, Northi Office, Preston; Heckley, Putney: Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mencular Office, Umce, restion; neckiey, ruthey; Statery, readely, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamferd; Sheffield; Watton, Chronicle Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamferd; Snemeid: Walton, Chronicle Omce, Shewald, Sunderland; Sannders, Tiverton; Bagiey, Stamterd; Sims. Stockport; Vins and Cair. Hexald Office, Sunderland; Sannders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwill, Wakefield; Sharpe, Advertien Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Man vier and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Blansbard and Co., Man der and Co., Wolvernampton; Beigard, Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinburgh York: John King, Bridg ad : Bailard Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinburgh Atlan Greenock; Mars' all, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Ch-masts and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy in

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PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhoea

gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price

s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.
Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are re-

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bury, in bottles at 134d, and 2s. 9d. each.

To Messrs T. M. and C. Brooke,

dicine more generally.
Yours very faithfully,
Rrooke, W. P. ROBERTS.

Gentlemen,-The great benefit I have received from the

Yours respectfully, W. Hainsworth.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD, ANOTHER MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians o. the perish of Br. nt. Deven, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important deficient. It is well worthy the notice of the public!—
We the undersigned, solemnly declare, that, before Thomas Robins (one of our parishioners), commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered the period of the property of the period o with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them), that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time he got completely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly

recommend 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the 'Signed by John Elliott, sen., Lord of the Manor. 'JOHN MANNING.

> WILLIAM PEARCE · HENRY GOODMAN.

' June 21st, 1845.' The above-mentioned Thomas Robins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the | Co., York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine itching and pain of the wounds generally were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screech. ing by passers by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The offect which 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' had on him was, as it were, magical; for before he had taken the first bottle, his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man -the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scarvy in the gums, pimples and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great Sale of it being principally through recommendation, Any medicine vender will procure it on application.

Read the following extract from the NOTTINGHAM Impurity of the bigod the cause of Sourry, Bad Legs, de.
It is really astenishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, d.c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scorbutic Drops make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vender of the article; and as venders of this medicine we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops, the disease has yielded as if by magic. We again say, try Halse's Scorbutic Drops.'

Halse's Sc-routic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles for 11s, and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d., by the following appointed

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS .- Barclay

and Sons, Parringdon street; C. King, 34, Nap'erstreet, Hoxton New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4. Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Nawbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; E.de, 39, Goswell-atreet; Hallert, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bish-psgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 61, Cropley street, New North road. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- Evans

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a permanent cure.

Instant Relief and speedy Cure for COUGHS, COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Hog-ing Cough, Influenza, Con-sumption, &c., by

BROOKE'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

YERY family ought to keep a constant supply of the medicine, which is prepared from ingredients of the mest healing, softening, and expectorating qualities, is a rich and pleasant pectoral balsam, and has been given in numerous cases with singular success. The extraordinary power which it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate coughs, colds, ma, and all complaints of the breath, is almost incredible, but will be fully proved on trial. In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable, as it instantly allays the irritation, a single dose affording immediate relief, and in most cases a single bottle effects

remedy, depriving these harrassing spasmodic paroxysms of their violence, and from its powerful expectorant and healing qualities, speedily effecting a complete cure. During the periodical attacks of the influenza, which have so often occurred during the winter, many individuals have expressed to the proprietors that they have received material relief from its use, and it may be recommended as a remedy of the first importance in that

For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable

Its effects in dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing a free expectoration, is truly wonderful, and to persons afflicted with asthma, and chronic coughs, which render it difficult for them to breathe in a recumbent posture, a single dose has been round to enable them to rest with comfort. If given in the early stage of con-Sumption, it will speedily arrest and ultimately entirely remove the most dreadful malady.

A single bottle will effectually establish its superiority over every other kind of cough medicine in repute,

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE. Dewsbury, Dec., 1845. Messrs Brooke, Gent.,-In consequence of the decided benefit which my family have experienced from the use of your 'Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to its excellence. My son Frederick, after an attack of measles wasleft with a most distressing and severe cough, which almost deprived him of rest. His appetite forsook him, his breathing became very difficult, and many friends wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon.street; Butler and Harding. 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingaton; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London. considered his recovery perfectly hopeless. After using a great variety of medicines without any relief, we were induced to in the a trial of your invaluable Balsam, which readuced a pharmacher of the produced a pharmacher. produced a charge very speedly, and eventually effected his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my

THO ALL WHO VALUE IMMEDIATE RELIEF. MATHER'S COUGH and ASTHMATIC WAFERS a safe and agreeable remedy for coughs, colds, asthma incipient consumption, hooping cough, hearseness, spit ting of blood, and all disorders of the chest and lungs;—
they promote a free and gentle expectoration, dissolving
the congealed phlegm, consequently affording immediate relief, and in an incredibly short space of time a rapid cure. To public speakers, vocalists, &c., &c., they are invaluable, as they clear the throat, and render the voice highly melodious. They are exceedingly pleasant to the palate, and free from any deleterious ingredient. The fact that many thousand persons have proved their high efficacy during the last winter, and the very numerous

WORTHY OF PUBLIC ATTENTION.

CURE OF COUGH OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. 'To Mr Mather, chemist, Hulme, Manchester. ' Sir,-It is with feelings of the sincerest gratitude that I take this opportunity of bearing my humble testimony to the value of your Cough and Asthmatic Wafers. For lief. I sent for another is. bex, and have tast recovered to my former health and strength. I have received so the bedy, causing consumptions, mental and nervous much benefit from the two boxes I have taken, that I hope I may yet live to bloss my family.—I am, dear sir, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured yours faithfully, William Johnson.—Leeds, November Engravings and Cases. hope I may yet live to bless my family.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, William Johnson.—Leeds, November 9th, 1846.

Sir, I am truly glad to inform you that I have received great and permanent benefit from your Cough Wafers, I have been affected with violent cough for the last eight years, but after taking one box of your Wafers I found immediate relief, and have since continued with a moderate use of the Wafers, in a sound state of health. It is with a feeling of gratitude that I bear testimony to their value, and shall be glad if you will use this letter to bring their merits more fully before the public. I am, yours respectfully, John Setton, treasurer to the Manchester Branch of the National Land Company.—1, Kiugston-street, Hulme, Manchester, Dec. 6th, 1847.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the sole proprictor, Wm. Mather, (successor to E. Stanton,) chemist, 105, Chester road, corner of Bradshaw-street, Hulme, Manchester: and by Messrs Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Mr C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, Louden; Mr R. Sutton, Review office, Nottingham; and retail by Mr J. Heywood, stationer, 170, Deansgate, Manchester; Oakley, chemist, Preston; Bradbury, stationer, Bolton; Lees, stationer, Oldham; Whitby, druggist, War-rington and by all principal chemists and medical ven-



CAUTION. Be particular to ask for Mather's Cough and Asthmatic Wafers; and bear in mind that each wafer is stamped with the name. No others

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Standing. Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton, the 10th of Feb. 1847, confirmed by Mr Simpson, Stationer.
To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-Having been wonderfully restored from a state fgreat suffering, illness, and debility, by the use of your pills and ointment, I think it right for the sake of others use of your Mellifluous Cough Balsam for the Influenza I was afflicted with violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of n.y body, induces me to add my testimonial, so that, should anokind may know the best remedy. I can assert what perhaps no other individual can, that of being witness to the cure of a great number by your medicine, which all would do well to try.—Yours respectfully, GEO. WATER-HOUSE.—Dewsbury, 1839. causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief, at last I was recom-mended by Mr Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-DEAF Sirs,—Several of my family have derived much benefit from the use of your valuable Mellifluous Cough dalsam; and you will I think do good service to society, place, to try your pills and ointment, which I did, and I RICHARD HAVELL. (Signed)

Bowsbury.

In cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breathis very violent, an occasional dose of Brooke's Aperient or Anti-

Mrs Gibbons, of Tivoli-place, Cheltenham, was for two years so dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas that she beca ne (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind most eminent medical men in Cheltenham, without re- London. ceiving any benefit whatever, and, as a last resource, she tried Holloway's pills and eintment, which in two months stored her to health.

IN ALL DISEASES of the skin, bad legs, old wounds and their work, entitled, the 'SILENT FRIEND,' (one hundred and two rty one has a copies of which have been cold not their works are the continued to their work of their works are the cold not the continued to the ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stoney and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of piles; Holloway's pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the cintment alone. The cintment is proved to be certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand flies, the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is Chiegofoot, Yaws, and Coco bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical

hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips, and bunions and soft corns, will be immediately cured by the Extraordinary Cure of a Gentleman eighty years of age,

of a very Bad Leg. Extract of a Letter, duted Saxmundham, 18th January, 1847.

Impediments to Marriage.

A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s.6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s.6d. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND; To Professor Holloway. SIR,-I beg to inform you that I suffered with a bad leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting ny relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that should like to try your pills and ointment, and he said without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge. By taking your pills and using your ointment, I got im-mediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which, I thank God; and to you, Sir, I return my sincer anks. It is generally known about here, and is called surprising cure.

(Signed) RICHARD STOPHER. *e* The above Gentleman is now so hale and strong, even in his sorth year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Saxmundham. Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 19th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscom-

To Professor Holloway. SIR,—Mr Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fea ful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of either one or two alternatives-to have both Legs amoutated, or die!-On his way home he met a Gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and wa perfectly cured by their means alone.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY. Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar ondon, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent hiedi, ines throughout the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes atis a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed

BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSman. The brother of a patient of his applied to Mr Abernethy for advice. He gave him a prescription, and these pills are prepared accurately from that prescription. The patient's complaint was a nervous one, and it was utterly impossible for any one to be in a worse condition than he was ; muscular power was also lost in some parts, and his legs fairly tottered under him. He had a box of the pills prepared, and the effects were all but miraculous; for not only did the nervousness leave him, but muscular power returned to all parts deficient of it. The proprietor has since tried them on hundreds of his patients, and he can conscientiously state that their effects in restoring nervous energy and muscular power have quite astonished him. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. a box.
ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-CLES .- The nervous invalid should lose no time in resorting to this truly wonderful medicine. They are so harmless that they may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions. As before stated, their effects are all but miraculous; one box of and diet they are of the utmost consequence in all nervous disorders, the particulars, as recommended by the late Mr Abernethy, will be enclosed round each box, 48.6d

of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infeli-ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS CLES .- The great celebrity which these pills have now life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solltary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner-

CLES.—No lady who has a desire to be in the possession rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a moment in procuring a box: for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale cheeks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head-

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By enclosing fifty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as Kingdom, post free, and eleven dozen and six stamps for an lis, box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE. ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or free by post, 3s. 6d.

CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defeats with directions for their treatment; the characteristics with directions for their treatment; the characteristics with directions for their treatment. anhappment resulting the persons, the persons of the value of the weakest state. In September last, a friend presented me with a box of your very valuable Wafers, from which I received speedy and wonderful relief. I sent for another Is. box, and have fast recovered to mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and deline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and deline of this statement, I am, Mr_Editor, Yours, faithfully, a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of those persons, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and deline of the statement, I am, Mr_Editor, Yours, faithfully, Selby, Jan. 26th.

Selby, Jan. 26th.

> CONTENTS OF THE WORK. Chap, 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self-indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, hysteria, insanity, moping melancholy, consump-tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the unhappy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.— Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the performance of the principal vital function consequent on mal-practices, the treatment of the diseases of the mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. -- Gonorrhœa, its symptoms, complications and treatment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate. Chap. 5.—Syphilis, its complications and treatment, Cases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c. By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons,

60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, Lond Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sad by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and S.Ad by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Mansell, 115, Fleat-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, High-street, Birmingham; Whitmore, 119, Market-street, Manchester; Howell, 51, Church-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and all booksellers.

The task of preparing and producing the work entitled 'Controul of the Passiens,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the

acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great researches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which dever lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most earnestly recommends it for general perusal .- Weekly Chronicle. The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi-

cine and the professors of the art curative abound; but it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on the march,' that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, extitled, 'Controll of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, The awful consequences of depraved habits, early acuired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured; I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left mo.

The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work Cure of a Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelus is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially

sure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount.

At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; imand deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during the whole of the time she was attended by several of the st. for advice, &c.; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street,

Correspondence.

NATIONAL DEFENCES, OR WHAT HAVE RAIL-WAY LABOURERS TO DEFEND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-My attention has been attracted to the different means that have been proposed for the better defence of the nation, and amongst these I find there are parties (for that purpose) who are now out of employment, I having been one of that class of men for the last ten rears, deem it my imperative duty to use my little ability to awaken my fellow working men to a sense of who recommend the enrolment of the navvies, to try their until doomsday. I would ask what have the railway many things more, that are repugnant to the laws of equity and humanity. I ask, is slavery worth defending, where the poor man is driven to work like a beast, and in many cases compelled to work in places where his life is in imminent danger every moment, to satisfy the avarice of a greedy contractor? Is the truck system worth defending-a system both unjust and cruel? Instead of the workman getting his wages every week, and spending it to the best advantage, he is compelled to take inferior goods out of the tommy shep, and pay the highest price for them, and, in most instances, short weight in the bargain. And I have actually known the pay day put off for nine weeks, in order to compel the that was discontent was sent to the office for his money, nailing a few half-inch boards together. Their dimen-CLES .- The Proprietor of these Pills is a medical and moral condition? I askl will an engineer, a con- was granted. He then proposed, 'that Nos. 4 and 5 tractor, or a railway chairman or director ever mention they expect us to defend the nation, when its legislators classes under their feet, and keep them there? We, as a is weakness." class, are convinced that things have gone on this way long enough, and we are confident that we shall never be free from tyranny; that, as working men, we shall never be placed in that proud position which the Almighty designed; that we shall never be, in reality, men amongst men, or be enabled to sing with truth, and a patriotic zeal, 'Britons never shall be slaves,' until we get that soul enlivening bill—the People's Charter. Up then, brother navvies, put your shoulders to the wheel; takeyou to be. Let us back our unflinching chief, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., with all the means in our obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all the Prople's Charter is being prepared. The working truly Britain's favoured Isle.

A 'NAVVIE,' Berwick-on-Tweed, Jan. 26:h.

THE CAPABILITIES OF THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin, -About two years ago, the Hon. E. R. Petre apportioned twelve acres of land into forty-eight allot-Hoxton-New Town; Edwards, St Paul's; Butler and ments, for cottage gardens for the working, men of Selby, Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Church- each occupant holding one quarter of an acre, at an yard; Newbery, St Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornkill; annual rent of fifteen shillings. On Tuesday evening Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Ende, 39, Goswell-street; last, the working men of Selby called a public meeting, Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay for the purpose of memorialising the honourable gentleand Co., 63, Oxford street; Willoughby and Co., 61, man to allot more land to other parties on similar condi-Bishopsgate street Without; and T. Showard, 16, Crop- tions. I attended their meeting as a casual observer, to hear what they had to say on the subject, and whether WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS -Evans any and what benefit had been obtained under such unand Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore Bireet, favourable circumstances (having a considerable dis-Consultation fee, it by letter, 16.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; tance to go to and from their gardens.) Several of the C.le, Stonehouse; Ruimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; parties who occupy the above named allotments were pre-Alian (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Devorport; sent at this meeting, and stated publicly, before their Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South neighbours, who had the means of knowing whether their Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Forris and Score, statements were true or false, that they had the last Bristol; Journal and Herald Offices, Bath; Brew, year realised from fifteen to twenty pounds, by the sale Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward & of the produce of one quarter of an acre of land. One Co., Dublin; Potts, Baubury; Buss, Faversham; Bow man, whose name is John Copley, said that he had sold den, Gaiusborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; upwards of twenty pounds worth of produce from his own Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines plot, besides supplying his family with vegetables all family have been efficiency and for the medicine has never failed to effect a cure; an of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines plot, besides supplying his family with vegetables a newer failed to effect a cure; an of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines plot, besides supplying his family with vegetables and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughtone; Sutton.

In the complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughtone; Sutton. nessy, Limerick: Mares and Argels, Maidstone; Sutton, I mentioned this circumstance to a gentleman, a

Nottiogham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford banker in this town, who told me that he had last year taken up in his own garden, a plot of early potatoes; he Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and had them sold at a market price; he then measured the ground, and found that the preduce was at the rate of cighty pounds per acre. A short time since, I was in company with a Mr Buckle, of Kelfield, near Selby. A containing Addison's estimate of scepticism, by inserting gentleman asked him in my presence, what was the which I conceive that you have unwittingly done a coryear from one acre of land? He said, 'I once sold an acre | tion of your fellow thinkers. I beg to call your attention above, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united of early potatoes (ash top kindeys) foreighty-five pounds; to the following extract from Lord Bacon's Essay on I then planted the same ground again with the same Superstition, and there can be little doubt that the kind of potatoes, I sold the second crop for forty-five pounds, making a total in one year, from one acre of land, one hundred and thirty pounds.' I believe this man never rented more than six acres of land: I believe he also kept a small public-house in the village; he had, was told, realised a very handsome independence, and chiefly by the produce of these six acres of land. There are several men in this village who only occupy two acres of land-who maintain their families well without

I have given the names and address of those persons

Selby, Jan. 26th.

working for any other person.

MR FIELDS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir. Having seen in last Saturday's STAR a letter

signed 'John Fields,' in the fifth paragraph of which he alludes to his connexion with the town of Ayr, I being personally acquainted with him while there, and with the circumstances to which he refers, would wish to make a few remarks thereon. Firstly,-He says, 'he gave twopence per pair more than any shop in the town.' This he well knows is totally at variance with the truth, as there were shops in Ayr giving higher wages by one penny per pair than he gave for his best work, (which, also, had to be made in a far superior style,) while his second description of work was paid as lew or lower than any shop in town. Secondly, he says, (in less than twelve months the shoemakers formed a club,) wishing it to be made known that his high wages were the cause of it, while in reality it arose from a deep-rooted conviction that they were a badly paid class of men. Thirdly, he again walks at the outer edge of the truth, when he says, they did not present him with a list of wages; they did present him with a list of wages, but he never paid the extras. I pass over his allusion to the masters' meeting, merely remarking that had he had any power to assist them he would have been a fit tool, for while he cantingly pretends to be a friend of that class of which he is one; he is, as far as in him lies, their bitterest foe; and in his inconsistent opposition to the Land Plan (of which he is a member,) I only see a fuller development of those vicious principles he seems so proud of, and which are well known and thoroughly despised in Ayr. Yours respectfully,

JAMES M'INTYBB, late of Ayr. Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1848.
P.S.—The above can be attested by the men of Ayr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-As you have invariably advocated the rights of the labouring class, and of trades' unions in particular I humbly beg the insertion of the following, if you can find space in your valuable STAR.

ENGINE, MACHINE-MAKERS AND MILLWRIGHTS tion any increase of the naval and military expenditure FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Your society has had an existence of twenty-one ears

t was founded to protect its members from the agres

sions of unprincipled employers, and to afford its vem bers the means of subsistence when unemployed. Every in the society. Our institution has ever been democratic resolution :-in its form of government, and our rulers the true reflex manifest disposition to change the policy hitherto pur- civilisation and liberty, and is calculated more than all sued, but even the form of government itself. Some of other causes to excite strife and bloodshed throughout the members of the council have given expression to the world, is decidedly of epinion that all warlike estabthese sentiments. They see the society extending, and lishments should be abandoned, and a system of interthink the difficulties to govern it will be increased; and | national arbitration established. being ignorant of the true principles that ought to gopersuasion is better than force,' are imitating the worst parliament. features of aristocratical governments. They are f r honesty and courage to tell them their tyranny is not just. They exclaim that 'democracy in our society must be put down :' and some of their supporters in the Manchester branches have re-echoed back 'Feargus O'Connor, Chartism must be put down, or we shall give offence who recommend the enrolment of the railway labourers to our employers,' particularly by some noisy roller turners and spindle makers, who were through policy

The Executive held a meeting on the 22nd uit, when the banking returns were examined, and the following twenty-five branches were found to be not banking according to rule :- London, North London, Stratford, Norwich, Woolwich, Hanley, Congleton, Smethwick, men to take their goods from the shop; and any man | Barnsley, Manchester No. 1 and 2, Heywood, Rochdale, Moons Mill, Preston, Accrington, Todmorden, Cleck. and had no more employment. There are also what heaton, North and South Shields, Darlington, Shots we term the fever sheds, which the masters build, by Iron Werks, Edinburgh, Dublin, Dundalk, and Cork. The council in all these cases passed the following reso sions are, generally, six yards by five on the ground lution :- 'We respectfully request you to bank in conare the noble institutions they wish us to defend. But must suspend those branches; but they now discovered. the navvies are not such idiots as all that. Although | for the first time, that they had not the power, so they they are generally termed an ignorant and immoral class | agreed to the following resolution :-- 'That we take the of men, yet they are a class that are beginning to boldly sense of the society on the propriety of suspending No. 4 assert their rights as men, and as citizens of the world. branch. You will ask why not include No. 5 and Though we are ignorant our motto is, 'No vote, no Derby.' The reason is because they had a wish to demusket.' It is true we have a great many men who are ceive the society. If they obtain power to suspend one interested in railways who have a seat in the British they will then suspend all three, and the Hull branch House of Commons, but is ever the case of the poor afterwards. The councillor for No. 5 demanded that branch should be put in the same boat with No. 4; this lation for a century, ever bring forward a motion with to condemn them without a hearing; but this was not the design to remove the grievances which we have to allowed them. Brother members, reflect before you encontend with? No, never. Then I would ask how could trust the power of suspension to such 'omnipotent' and 'supreme' gentry, whose only object is to disunite the are continually concecting plans to trample the working society. Remember that 'Union is strength, division

Although there are so many branches not banking according to rule, they do not ask for them to be suspended in the event of non-compliance, but you are asked to suspend Nos. 4 and 5,—not for violating rules, -not because the Land and Labour Bank is unsafe, but because it is 'a political bank,' and without allowing them to speak in self-defence. The report does not ask to suspend the Derby branch, nor does it mention Hull. but if you give the council power to suspend one, these show the legislature you are not so ignorant as they two will also be suspended, and some of you may fall victims to these ignoramuses. Remember, it is unnise and indiscreet to entrust power to fcols. This council, power. Recollect, time is precious, and the petition for contrary to the practice of all preceding ones, has obtained is a sumcient proof of their great value in all the respective proof of their celebrity has been caused classes are uniting, and are we to be behind? No! they have done so twice; for these services, they receive adopted the plan of meeting in the day time, at least by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition rather let us one and all units with them. Let the the trifling sum of 93. 2d. p.r day! in addition to second. by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition rather let us one and an unite vito their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as into their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as inthe quickest locomotive, class travelling fare, which costs the society 111, 195, 10d. his lordship's own mouth at his residence in Carlton to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as managed the standard of strengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic.

A RERNETHY'S PILL for the MERUES and MILES.

Charter, as with the speed of the quickest locomotive, run through the land. Let us hoist the standard of liberty on every railway—in every cutting—on every suluable. Their effect on the system is to purify the ombankment. Organise, agitate, demand—then will proud oppression leave our shores, never daring a chance of seeing his lordship. Had written to him a meeting at the Golden Eagle, and agreed to and sent in two or three bills, but had never had an every had beg the society would transport you to America or somewhere else, and especially you who have run through your donation, and have nothing to subsist upon but a precarious bounty doled out to you by the cold hand of charity. This is one of many ways the aristocrats of your trade have of lavishing the funds of the society upon themselves. Remember that with three-fourths of the present amount of centributions you formerly received more than double the amount of donation in one maid to Mr Wadley, the King's Arms, Laxton-place, year. You pay 8d. per week and receive £7 10s. You formerly paid 6 1, per week and received £ 15 10s. Let rously murdered in her master's house, her throat me advise you, instead of talking about 'Emigration,' while you are starving in the streets, or breaking stones, and heaping up monuments to your own degradation,you who are picking oakum at 6d, per day, or you, who with your families have been obliged to take up your residence in those dens of human misery and slaughter houses, called union bastilles, to go to your respective division, were in quest of the said person, but withbranches and tell them you pay more and receive less; that there is £24,000 yet in the funds, and you are porishing for want of the common necessaries of life, fell them the machinery for governing the society is too expensive, and demands a reformation. Insist upon having a fair share of your own money, -nothing short of the sum formerly allowed. Then go to the council and

compel them to do you justice, -if they refuse, recall them and elect new members. I wish it to be distinctly understood there are a few

OF THE MECHANICS SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR, -Having occasion to refer to the STAR of the 15th ult. I observed on the 7th page a paragraph greatest amount of money that he ever made in one tain amount of injustice to the opinions of a large poropinion of the author of the Novum Organon is worthy of equal attention with that of the writer of the paragraph

in question. Lord Bacon says, Atheism leaves man to reason. philosophy, natural piety, laws, reputation, and every thing that can serve to conduct him to virtue; but superstition destroys all these, and erects itself into a tyranny over the understanding of men; hence Atheism never disturbs the government, but renders man more clearelghted, since he sees nothing beyond the boundaries of

the present life.' By inserting these remarks you will be awarding the full meed of justice to the opinions of those who are as earnest in their desires for the welfare of their fellow. creatures, and the elevation of humanity, as the most

sincere Christian, and you will also greatly oblige, Yours, in the cause of Democracy, JOHN COOK

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRIDGWATER .- A meeting, very numerously attended, was held at the Public-room, on Tuesday, January 25, when a petition to Parliament was agreed upon by a large majority, praying that no increase might be made in the annual grants of money for warlike purposes. The petition further showed, that the petitioners deprecated even the agitation of the question, as it was calculated to excite observation and distrust among the continental governments, and to kindle a spirit of animosity and war with nations between whom there is now a good understanding. Mr T. Clark presided at the meeting.

Preston.—At a very crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of Preston, held in the Temperancehall, on Thursday of last week, the following petition to the House of Commons was unanimously adopted :-

Your petitioners have heard with astonishment and regret, that it is intended to increase the present enermous expenditure of the country in the army, navy, and ordnance departments; and this after thirty-two years of a general peace with all the powers of Europe, and the recent assurance in the speech from the threne of the continued amicable disposition of these powers toward Great Britain. Your petitioners believe that the best means of preserving international peace is to conduct the foreign policy of the country on just. Christian, and pacific principles, to promote the utmost freedom of mmercial intercourse, and to abstain from intermeddling with the quarrels or domestic affairs of other nations. Your petitioners further believe that a large reduction, rather than an increase of the existing socalled 'Peace Establishments' of this country, would be calculated to promote the continuance of peace, and that the example of such reduction would have the best possible effect on the disposition and policy of the other powers and nations of Europe. Your petitioners, there-TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMEN STEAM forc, earnestly pray your honourable house not to sancof t he country, but to take measures for a large and early retrenchment thereof.

Drightington.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Drighlington was held at the Mechanics' Institute there, on the 26th ult, when resolutions opposed to the increase of the army were unanimember to the present time has enjoyed equal rights. | mously adopted. Their spirit and tenor may be ach had his vote, and all were eligible to fill any office gathered from the following, which was the third

That this meeting, believing that the maintenance of But a time has now arrived when there is not only a | tianity, tends to retard the progress of the people in

A petition to the same effect was adopted, and is vern a society, and not believing in the doctrine that to be forwarded to Mr Cobden, for presentation to Sheppield,-A public meeting of the inhabitants

using gags and penalties to stifle the voice of com- of Sheffield took place on Thursday, in the Friends' plaint, and thus coerce into silence those who have the Meeting-house, in that town, on the subject of the national defences. The following address was unanimously adopted :-

We, the inhabitants of Sheffield, in England, in public meeting assembled, impressed with the conviction that the bonds of amity are strengthened between nations, as well as individuals, by friendly inter-communication, present this address to you, our brethren in France, admitted into No. 1, and who have by different means earnestly desiring that the cordial feeling which thus contrived to worm their way to the head of affairs in actuates us may find an echo in your hearts. We have that branch, and are now instruments in the hands of no unity with those who would sow the seeds of dissentheir present position; and I would advise those parties the council to effect their knavish ends. Your council tion between us, or who are watchful to construe the is determined to bear down all opposition; to carry acts of one people into causes of jealousy and suspicion skill on some other class of men, for I am perfectly every thing with a high hand-they are adopting a sys- to the other. We can see no reason for mutual enmity persuaded that if the nation is never secure until the tem of centralisation, -they call themselves an 'omni- because we are separated by a narrow channel and speak navvies have to defend it, it will have to remain insecure potent board,' and are determined to 'rule supreme.' a different language. We would practically realise the To effect their object, without awakening suspicion, they truth that we are the children of the same universal labourers to defend? I have worked on different rail- issued banking schedules to every branch, to be filled up parent, who created of one blood all nations of men; ways, and have never seen anything worth the defending according to instructions, and then returned; this was and we desire to entertain towards you the world-preexcept it be slavery, tommy shops, fever sheds, and done under the pretence of ascertaining if the funds vailing feelings of Christian love. We recur to those were safe, and banked according to rule, while their real pages of history with sincere regret which chronicle the object was to be put in possession of the names of pro- strife of our ancestors; and fervently hope that the mass prietors and managers of banks where each branch had of the intelligent and reflecting people of France unite deposited money. They will next call for the names of with the vast mojority of the English people, in depreyour trustees; by these means they will gain a power cating hostilities between our countries as the greatest over your money, and thus coerce any refractory branch national calamities. We trust that as means of cominto submission to their unjust commands by arresting munication become more extensively developed, and facilities for travelling increase, the vestiges of national prejudices will vanish away; that we shall visit each other wore frequently but to add to our mutual esteem: and if national differences unhappily arise, that we shall be wise enough, not only to discover, but adopt a more rational and Christian, therefore a better and juster method of abitration, than that of the sword-one consistent with the relations of neighboars and friends, and by which justice and right, and not might alone, may triumph. We regard with high gratification the increase of our commercial intercourse, believing that in our mufloor, and many of them without any other apartments ; formity with rule. Theu came on the Land and Labour | guarantee of peace. We wish for, and should rejoice in and I have known twenty human beings-men, women. Bank question. It was candidly acknowledged that your prosperity, and cannot believe it inconsistent with and children-pig together in these miscrable huts, for neither No, 4, nor 5, nor the Derby branches, had vio- our own. We have hailed with satisfaction and pleawhich the tenant has paid six shillings per week. So lated any rule, their mode of banking was in conformation and they coment the friendship of our countries. It was with delight that we heard of the meetings of our soversigns on terms of affectionate intercourse; and we have regarded with sorrow any occurrences which have appeared between our respective governments. We trust the day is not far distant when the fruits of peace may be more fully enjoyed by both nations, than they can be whilst large and costly armaments are deemed needful for mutual defence; when the entire cordiality existing between England and France may lead to the reduction should be allowed a small space in the next circular of hension. Such a procedure on the part of the two the abominable truck system, with a view of taking more | the council to state their reasons for not acceding to their | nations we believe would be a blessing to the world; stringent measures to utterly abolish it? Will an one decision,' that the society might, after hearing the de- and we are already prepared to petition our government of them, if they were to sit in that house of class legis | fence, come to a correct conclusion; that it was unjust to set the example. In conclusion, brethren of France, we again tender you the expression of our hearty goodwill and regard.

> WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT. TEGG v. PALMERS. ron.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a coach wheelwright, against the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, M.P., to recover the sum of £17 103. for work and labour done for his lordship .- No answer being given to the thrice-repeated summons of the bailiff for his lordship to appear, the case was ordered to proceed. There appeared for the plaintiff an attorney's clerk, whom the judge refused to hear. -Glass, the officer of the court, said he left the summons with a man servant at his lordship's house in Carlton Gardens. The servant told him his lordship was in town, and he would give it him immediately -The Judge to the plaintiff: Have you had any communication from his lordship since the summons ?-Plaintiff said he had not, and proceeded to state that he sued his lordship for work done in and sent in two or three bills, but had never had an answer.-The learned Judge, having carefully examined the entries in the plaintiff's books, made an order on his lordship to pay the debt and costs on the 16th instant.

THE MURDER OF ELIZA DAVIS, ELEVEN YEARS Aco.—It will be remembered that on the 10th of May, 1837, a young person, named Eliza Davis, bar-Frederick-street, Regent's Park, was most barbahaving been cut with a dinner knife, which was found upon the counter immediately after the commission of the appalling deed. The party upon whom suspicion rested was said to be a modeller, who was in the habit of frequenting the place, and for a long while Inspector Aggs and Sergeant Pegler, of the S out ever being able to gain any tidings of him. The murder having been perpetrated in broad daylight. and in a thickly-pepulated vicinity, the police were in no inconsiderable degree blamed for their want of vigilance in the matter. There is now good reason for believing that there is at length a chance of this hitherto mysterious affair being cleared up, Inspector Tedman, of the D division, being in possession of some very important particulars relative to the case, and circumstances of a strengly suspicious nature exceptions in the council who seem to be willing to clusion that the sanguinary act was the work of an individual (not the modeller above referred to), but ONE WHO HAS BEEN FIFTEEN YEARS A MEMBER | another man, who, at the time of the occurrence, located in the immediate neighbourhood.

Boetrv.

A WINTER CHANT.

BY 'THE BELFAST MAR.' Who sorrows for Spring, is it I ! no. no. Through the sun of her leve there are shadows of

And more holy to me were the fangs of the asp, Than a heart having ice and a hand for my clasp. Kyon're hate let itrage, Kyon're fore let it burn. For your hearts that are mediums a beacon would turn. Then away with your siter-tongued simpering Spring.

Though she firm aby tedthen with young Melody's ming: Enra it flutters softiatis, in passing along. You'd notake :() : 'plabat são meant as a soor.

For the everish glere of saummerday sky. Who sighs or who sorrows? not I, not I; Is it mourn for the fierce flashing spirit of fire That strikes mid-day melody dead at her lyre-That quaffs off your floods, and inhumanly sign E'en the last drop of dew from the daisy's parch'd

Then ye'll chant of her love, and ye'll hymn to the aheen Of her tresses of flame and her flounces of green; Be it so-but her pinion's too 'arilliantly starr'd To be lumbered with love for a democrat bard.

Isit Aufumn !- away with her coquettish froma, Only kiss ye her lip and it withers ye brown; And she sight and she smiles, and she cobs and sh fumes.

Till the yielding grove. Hings her its holiday plumes, To be whirled through the Hoods, to be cleached on the

Or flong up with disdain in your face as you pass. Ch! a pretty old pouter brown Autum's art thou. With a boon in your bosom, and deaft on your brow; But a certain descends o'er yourself and your deeds, Ay, and spun from the foam of your conqueror stecis.

Then hail to thee Winter-though stern and severe, I cen love even wrath when I know it sincere! And your grasp of a hand like a catriot's lance, Makes the seul of one tingle through every glance. Then you come undisguised like the fearless and trac. With your heart at your lip, and a song in it too; For Old Winter's a bard sure a brother may tell, And the forest's a barp he can finger right well, Oh! to hearken him there when the muse he invoken, What a war-whoop he rings from the tottering oaks.

Then hip, hip, hurra! for his harp and his soug, And their true tempest burden rush, rushing along? For we're sick, heaven knows, of their luterlson

And their sliver-tongued streams and their sweet azure skies. And the rest of their come-all-the-elegant stuff.

And we turn to thee, Winter-proud, honeet, and

rough-Oh! I'd rather be facing thy cloudiest frown, When you roll in your rage o'er the dilvering town, Than be mantled in light in the gaudiest bower That ever nursed June her fire-lipped flower.

Is it whiter, ha, ha! 'he has love in'his wrath-See his pearls fair as light sprinkle over your path; And your streams only look, peeping out as ye pass, With their sweetest of songs from his cages of glass; But for me let them leap from their precipice home, Shricking out like Despair from a fornace of foam. hen away, like a boit, o'er thered earth and rocks, While the whirlwind falls choked with their carrotty lożks,

And the heavens ring-not with the sign of the rilis'__ But an anthem right meet for a child of the hills.

Then harra for the hard of the world-sweeping wing, And hurra for the barp of the earth-cleaving sting ! And hurrs for the waltz, and the whirl, and the wheel, Of the uprooted oaks, crossed and tossed in the real! Oh! I'd be with thee Winter, by forest and wave, And my heart beating time to your hurricans sieve For there's something so wild and so fiercely sublime, Ay, and fearlessly true, in your cheat and your That they ring through my scal like the shout of the

Then the flood, or the wood, and the tempest for me: BERNER OF ULSTER.

Reviews.

THE LABOURER. No. XIV. FEBRUARY. A Treatise on the Small Farm System and the Banking FEAREUT.O'COKKOR, Esq., MP. London: Northern Star Office, 16. Great Windmill-street, Hay-market; James Watson, S. Queen's Head Pas- allottees located on one thousand acres of the star of sage; Manchester, Abel Heywood. Co-operationis the greatlever of modern progress.

Feudalism did its work against despotizm; municipalities against feudalism, and now co-operation is raising the working classes from under the feet of that middle-class tyranny which has grown out of the municipal and corporate privileges of the middle ages. The value of co-operation is only beginning to be understood by the people—and the magnificent treatise just published by Mr O'Connor will do more to impress the publicavith the incalculable value of the principle, than any work of modern or of succent times with which we are acquainted. One of its chief merits is, that it deals with practical illustrations; Mr O'Connor is no mere theeretical politician, but he brings his judgment and experience to bear upon the esquirements of the age, and while he points to the terminus, never neglects the means for

It is the principle of co-speration that accounts for the rapid progress and exsures the final success of the National Land Company. Without co-operation itwould be impossible for a poor man to obtain possession of land. Firstly, he would have to purchase it at the retail price ; secondly, he could not singly find the means to purchase even at the wholesale one, [ner even to meet the lew expenses attendent on such purposes. The following proves at once the value of ec-operation at the starting point, the purehase of land:-

There are located on O'Conngrville thirteen four-acre. 42 0 6 the valuation and survey to ...

£118 5 0 er within £13 is, of the whole amount paid by the occu-Then we take the next estate_Lowbands. 23 Four acre occupants paid ...

6 Three acre occupants paid ... 23 8 0 17 Two acre occupants paid

goinge, timber, and fixtures was £60, making who lives upen his allotment is always free from trespass Co-operation then performs the seeming magic of

enabling a man to obtain for £2 12s., £3 18s., or £5 4s., that which, single-banded, he could not purchase under from two to five hundred pounds, so high is the price of land when sought for by the poor. Cocapital is reproduced,—but first, let us see how that sources, and re-create our dormant wealth. For the same co-operation reduces the expense, and guides contrast between a co-operative farm, and that of an been of great service. Our departed friend was conoperation, again, is the means by which the expended and braces the progress of the Company. It actually turns that, which, to an individual purchaser would be a drawback, into an advantage. Many an estate remains unsold, from the fact of being burdened with too large a house—too extensive buildings, etc. But. how does this stand in reference to the Land Company? Speaking of the value of such materials, werse than useless to an individual, but invaluable to a co-operating company, Mr O'Connor says-

Those who are not practised in the mode of estimating the value of old materials to a Company fike ours, or to a landlord in the situation I have been considering, past which has transpired, they have reached nearly screw steamer Aram, Captain Easterby, by which may be acceptical upon this point; but perhaps, I may followed that she succeed in dispelling the doubt, when I state that I esti- receipts in the Bank, which was intended as an auxiliary mated the value of building materials upon an estate of to the Land Plan, have exceeded £12,000 in the first are howevered on the family, and what clothes I required. A trusty com- connected with the political strife of that period: for the family, and what clothes I required. A trusty com- connected with the political strife of that period: for the family, and what clothes I required. A trusty comone hundred and twelve acres at £2,660; the value of the materials upon an estate of one hundred and thirty acres at more than £2.000; that the old materials and fences grubbed on the Herringsgate Estate of one hundred and three acres were worth nearly £1,000; and that the materials upon this estate (Snig's End) of one hundred and eighty acres, are worth £2,000; and I might put all down at a higher figure if I was to take the members of the labour order, that the active mind of into account the exact difference in value between materials on the spot, and those which I have frequently to directed towards the emancipation of labour. draw five miles.

Thus, co-operation enables the Company to obtain the Land and materials-it turns that which would be waste into value-and farther, it economises the working of the plan-it changes that into profit dred and sixty cottages and three noble schoolhouses; which would otherwise be a heavy drain on the Company's' resources; in short, it saves the difference its members have a right to expect, that, between the the vessel or the poor fellows, who might have floated Linus W. Miller, John Grant, John Vernon, binaself and between a retail and wholesale price: See how the present time and the month of May, all who have been co-operative principle simplifies and expedites the balloted for will be located—the located members numworking of the plan:

and to this statement I beg the greatest attention. Per- and giving the aid-money to those occupants who have haps those arithmeticians of the Press, who expect that ther as if by magic, will cook their ears, when they sesses fifty-seven horses, together with a valuable stock learn that there are two hundred and fifteen tops of materials in a single cottage and out buildings. I will urnish the table for their instruction.

140 tons of Stones.

215 tens.

proportion to each cottage, and five tons of FIVE, as at present. to a perch. Timber.

Slates, lime and sand for plasterers, flagging for Kitchen, chimney pieces, steining of the well alone taking from labour. four to five tons. Stene or gravel for making paths. Making alteration in the individual amounts of rent, through

Now, I venture to presume, that those ignoramuses, who can form no estimate of the amount of labour required for the conversion of two hundred acres of an old is proposed, as contained in this treatise. We do system farm into fifty alletments with fifty costages, were under the impression that all the materials in one we have been-and having now alluded, at as much of those cottages would weigh two or three tons; but length as our space allows, at the great principle de- dark. you will find that not less than 10,750 tens of materials are required for the erection of fifty cottages. And in, the Land Colupany, we will proceed to consider having had some experience for the past, hired horse the chief of those means of reproduction, by which power, for the performance of that portion of the work, Quick and entire location is to be secured. We alof £1075 for that labour alone, whereas I can perform the same amount of labour, and more conveniently, at | with the advantages offered. nine-pence a ton, thereby effecting a saving in this department alone of £18 8s. 9d. a house, and in this nalcu-

who furnish the means. I show you that, from the difference between hired horse-power and co-operative horsepower alone, the party reating one of our cottages would not be the loser of a fraction by laying a benus of thirteen and a half per cent. over and above the interest; that is, he saves £18 &s. 9d. by the money of the depo. details, in this our limited space; but we beg to point efter, in the single frem of drawing materials to his their attention to the means by which the Bank is the agricultural operations at £5 an zero; and as large is constantly available; and of the means by which up in a constant u a saving would be effected in agricultural operations the Land Purchase Department is to be increased. said Charles resided in Montreal, and that my enterty the difference between co-operative labour and hired Under this last head we receive the following grati-

This saving, and consequent profit (since money every branch of co-operative economy:

I convinced my bailiffs at Einster, that the difference have already realised over between having twelve men and sk. to load the carts

While treating of co-speration, I might heverhown you a large saving in every other department of building. for which the Company would be gainers by paying twenty or thirty per cent, for a sufficient amount of money to enable them to carry out the co-operative prin. ciple to its fullest extent, but 'I think I have been sufficiently explicit in my details, and that their perusal will convince the greatest sceptic of their accuracy.

I might have shown a saving of more than one bundred percent, in the simple operation of ploughing; the nired team consisting of a man and driver, and four horses, while two ofeny horses with one men will pleash the attrest ground, and from the difference of pace will plough a quarter of an acre per day more than his bired

Again, no mason will undertake to build one cottege at the same rate that 'ne will undertake to build fifty; no carpenter will undertake his labour at the same price. while I venture to assert that the difference between wholesaie dealing and retail dealing in timber, would amount to ever twenty per cent. while I am allowed a discount of fifty per cent, upon all my ironmongery.

teristic leatures of the times - MACHINERY. The great accruing from his plan, are but half perceived. We with me, what had I to fear from a visit to the house mechanical inventions of the age, a just seurce of recommend the reading of this treatise, by a good of the nearest magistrate? pride for man, a true proof of victory ever the inert reader, at every meeting of the members of the Land On the Tuesday night in the suburbs of Toronto, elements, of dominion over earth; this has been ron Company—yes! and at the Chartist Localities too, when a moedless panic had seized both parties resources. Possessed by a few capitalists, it became words: their curse; co-operation only can make it their biessing; and to the idle objection that an agricultural sendency on the part of the population would check exachinery, and cripple mechanical industry, the following is a striking answer :-

every description of machinery (ander certain conditions) which can be made a substitute for manual labour; but farther, that I consider the extensive employment of protective of all; thus making Britain indeed and in manual labour to those agriculturel operations to which machinery never can be profitably applied, as calculated System by which it is intended to be ideveloped. By to give the greatest possible impetes, and to lead to the

T believe, for instance, that two hundred and fifts silottees located on one thousand acres of land, would use a much larger amount of machinery than tenfarmers holding ten themsaud acres of land; and for the simple the prominvader, neficially devoted to other purposes; for instance, though Mr Mechi's overgrown thrasining machine would not repay the expense of erection, it does not follow that a thrashing machina, erected on a more economical principle and used merecontinnally, would not pay; my own impression is, that the Small Ferm System, extensively acted upon would very speedily lead to the introduction of a large amount of machinery, which would be prefitable to the owner and the employer: to the owner, because constantly, employed; and to the employer, because he sould pay that exact amount for its uce that he required.

Thus the value of co-operation dawns more and more upon us, and it appears as the only agent by which man's tyrant can be turned into his servitor. This same principle, again, operates powerfully for the demestic comfort of the agriculturist. At stroy that anticipation would lead to a state of disorder onth to him, land with more solemnity than I had ever as a case, distributed in pointer, and kept perpetually in present, if a man, by a fuckly shance, obtains posses in which the willingness to purchase would be changed done the like when acting judicially 3 he helding up his the back-ground. Their birth places prove a perpetual constitutions lords to discourage and remove a cettier tenantry. diminished resources of the industrious. We may here mention that Mr.O.Connor has elaberately and clearly proved a leasehold sub-division of

portion of the treatise. But, to resurge-Great is the disafrantage of the farmer, whether large occupants, five three acre occupants, and seventeen two or small, who lives at a distance from this labour-field. acre occupants, whose paid up subscriptions amounted I once undertook to convince Lord Althorp, that every to £131.63., while the expense of making out title and man holding 1,000 ages of land who cultivated wheat at conveying the property amounted to £76 5 0 and the extremity of his form, imposed upon himself a tax of suffering severe privations on account of the searcity arer one pound per quarter, over and above the price at of employment. The late Duke of Northumberland

labour-field, will not put out as much manure, which is those men are old, having spent the whole of their story to his neighbours-it was repeated and spread all the weightiest agricultural work-will not draw home as lives on the late Duke's work; consequently are un- over-he was soon seized and taken to Hamilton, and much corn, hay, or roots-with two pair of horses and fit for labour of any kind, therefore, as a last resort, four men in the day, as the husbandman, whose home-stead is in the middle of his labour-field, will perform of fare given out. The workhouse is truly the socied any of those several operations within the same time with a dunghill, where the aristocracy throw those who can her Majesty will, one of these days, allow me the high wheelbarrow and a lad fourteen years of age; while in no longer test for them. All of the working classes gratification, of which I should assuredly avail myself. while the expense of making out the title and conveying showery weather his attendance will not be so certain; he seem to be appearing from want of employment; of taking one other breakfast with Farmer Waters and the property was £219 2s. 10d, (the cost of stamp duty musteither here dismeals uncome retably, er loss emuch time shoemakers and tailors are not half employed. We shaking hands with his family. We wouldn't say a word sloze being £59 15s.,) and the cost of valuation of out. in going to bis cottage to partake of them ; while the man | may well ask, how long will this state of things last? £279 3c. 16d., or £92 5s. 19d. more than was paid by all -has his eye continually over his crops, and upon his

the sunshine. Now, it is by escoperation only that the working classes can obtain land and cottages under such advantageouseircumstances—for co-operation is the breaker this branch of the National Land Company, and down of restrictions.

Again, this principle alone can develope our re-'exclusive,' we reter our readers to the graphic and striking description given by Mr O'Connor of the model farms of the aristocrat, Lord Torrington, and the middle class man Mr Mechi.

success has attended its application to the Land people. Company.

eleven months. That :-The society now numbers nearly one hundred thou-

the industrious classes of this country is now steadfastly

application:-The Company has purchased nearly two thousand acres of land of the best quality; has erected one hunand has in course of erection ninety more cottages; and bering between four and five hundred. Besides the sum I will now make the value of co-operation opparent to of £23,000 paid for the purchase of land, the erection of been located, there is now available cash in hand to the amount of nearly £50,000, while the Company posof agricultural implements.

the cottages built, the preparations made for the I. Quin, engineer's boy.

omfort and security of the allottee, and feels autho-Sand and lime for masons.

Road stone, allowing a mile to every fifty cottages, that is six perches, as the OF THE RENT to FOUR PER CENT., instead

For the reasons why, and the proofs of how this would operate for the profit and benefit of the Company, we refer our readers to the pages of this admirable treatise, Every member of the Land Comhearth-stones, ranges, stoves, and pany ought to study it, and it ought to be a housechimney-bars, nails, iron-work, spout- hold book with the public at large, as developing the ing, pump, steining well, cement, lead great principle of co-operation, and showing the peofor gutters, and the little etceteras; the ple the value of the land and of their ewn Another proposition of vast importance is a further

> will cease to be so on reading the exposition of the house well lighted up, and where a guard was evidently lieved to have kept one of his boats locked up beside his all movements of a benevelent character. His me, ther, reasons, and the conditions under which the change not doubt but what every one will be convinced-as veloped by, and the alterations experience demands O'Connor deals firstly, with the security; secondly,

As regards the former point, we are not called on ation I make no allowance for the manure made by the arrayed before us. If land is the security most horses. But, as my object is to convince you of the value sought after by speculators, we have it proved in of co-operation, and to prove to you that the securing of this treatise, how the estates, purchased with the security for the investment - how failure is and then galloped on, turned again, and galloped still is safe from the remotest chance of danger. fying intelligence:

Hering seen so few contributors to the Land Parchase formed for the re-production of its capital), pervades looked upon slightingly. However the slight will be dispelled when I amounce that from this resucce alone I

TWO TEOUSAND POUNDS. with stone and sand, which was butten shillings a day And I expect that this branch of our undertaking will additional, effected a saving and thereby made a profit of bear good fruit for the society, while it will leave a profit £5 a day, as I take care to have sufficient power to load of more than one hundred per cent. to the contributors, my horses while they are turning, whereas you will see because no member of the Land Purchase Department a farmer's team standing for an hour or two losing him will be able to procure the same amount of Land in the

> would, under even ordinary circumstances, as illus- its affairs. trated by a atriking illustration, increase the inand secure the Bank against the chances of a run. In If I went before his neighbour, the mew-made justice. Company, the Bonuses, under the proposed ar- high treason. I asked Mr. Wuters to explain. anxious about 'security' or finterest.'

I believe immy conscience that the longer withhelding

lution which cannot be stayed by any amount of bloods "I wish it to be distinctly understood," says Mr O'Conuor, that I am highly favourable, not only so the use of equal faterest in the maintenance and preservation of and his good wife's home questions. these rational institutions which would then be equally truth, the envy and admiration of surrounding nations; when every British-coldier, stationed in his own sentry. bex, in the centra of his ownilabour field, would fly to quite despair the crucf 'My cottege is in danger' with greater alacrity then the mercenary flies to the cry that "The constitution is in danger.' Then you may spike your gans, level your maritime defences, and laugh at the threat of

When protection is not extended in return for allewhose allegisace no protection is readered?

pation of happiness and contentment through social met me before. wages consequent upon the abstraction of the soil of the land, his cottage is generally at a great distance from hopeless for any Boglish minister or government longer usually do. the scene of his labour, since it is the plan of land- to attempt to support an increasing idle class upon the

We trust the people will follow his advice-and estates to be vacily to the gain of the landlord, and we | relly round their glorious Land Company, their truly 'National' Bank, and, by union and organisation, deter the envious monopolist from any endeavour to beg our readers to pay particular attention to this

ALSWICK .- The working classes of this town are which the small farmer, whose homestead was near his employed a fair number of men, but the present labour field, could grow it.

The take Duke has Duke of Amuch larger and stouter man than I have field, could grow it.

Duke has turned all those men adrift upon the wide -Correspondent.

—has his eye continually over his crops, and upon his

BARRHEAD.—The friends of progress in this place

sest, and takes chelter from a shower and advantage of (Barrhead) have lost one of the ablest of their advocates in the person of Mr John Cathie, block printer, who died of fever on the 22nd of January. It is now two years since Mr Cathic was chosen secretary for veyed to the grave by a respectable number of his good name. I could have been arrested fifty times be-friends and acquaintances; and when they arrived at ore I reached Smithville, and the governor's person and his last resting place, one who had helped him in proclamation been generally respected. his labours (Mr Wingate) delivered an excellent oration over his corpse, testifying to his worth as a public, the reader will find, in this treatise, what

LOSS OF THE SCREW STEAMER ARAM AND FIVE OF Alluding to the progress of that Company, we are HER CREW .- On Sunday, by the arrival at Liverpool of the packet-ship Susquehanna, Captzin Dunlevy, During the first year our receipts did not reach from Philadelphia, intelligence was received of a se-£5,000, while in the second year, and that portion of the rious collision between that ship and the auxiliary. o'clock, off the south-east coast of Ireland, about the family, and what clothes I required. A trusty como clock, on the south-east coast of freiand, about panion was also ready to mount his horse and accom- on the appearance of Sir R. Bonnyeastle's book, I disdays previously had been contonding with strong east winds, was at the time of the collision standing to the northward, close hauled, with the wind about E.N.E., and the weather being very cloudy, presand heads of families, representing half a million of people; a fact which should convince those who have been ignorant of the strong fraternity that exists between vented the steamer from being seen till they were in So much for the power of co-operation-now for its to be got out, when seventeen persons, including the civil broils of the Canadians; but when told, in strict himself and the first and second mates got into them, and were shortly afterwards taken on board the Susquehanna. It was then found that six of the crew were missing. Every effort was made by Captain Dunlevy in searching for them, and, after lying to near the spot till daylight next morning, no trace of on spars, being visible, the ship bore away for this others were tried before Judge Jones, at Ningara, senpert. The Aram left the Mersey on Saturday week. she was a regular trader. She was a superior vessel, sailed round the world, and when he reached New York, all, by the savings in the single item of horse power— one hundred and sixty cottages and three schoolhouses, rigged as a three-masted schooner, with auxiliary on his return to his family [after I had got out of from the Clyde sixteen days ago, where she had been which I very unavailingly regretted. A more trusty, receiving new machinery. The names of the crew faithful, brotherly-minded man I have never met with;

WINTER WANDERINGS Ten years since; being a narrative of remarkable adventures during a five days' journey between the cities of Toronto and Buffalo; undertaken under peculiar oircumstances in the month of December,

THE CANADIAN 'REBEL.' Formerly mayor of Toronto, and member of the Logislature of Upper Canada. (From the Toronto (Canada) Globe.) (Concluded from our last number.)

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,

I got a fresh horse near Ancaster, from an old comrade-a nobic animal, who did me excellent servicethe medium of roualisation. Should any one be a pursued my journey in a concession parallel to the sceptic as to the justice and expediency of this, he Mountain Road above Hamilton, till I came near to a Mountain Road above Hamilton, till I came near to a posted to question wayfarers-and, as it then seemed the safest course, pulled down the worm fence, and tried

For several weary hours did I toil through the primeval forest, leading my horse, and unable to get out or very religious, and in all he said or did, very sincero. find a path. The barking of a dog brought me, when near daylight to a solitary cottage, and its inhabitant, a all liking the manner of him who had addressed me, though I now know that all was well intended.

Quite carelessly, to appearance, I remounted my horse farm newly cleared, and situated in a by-place, seemed tainer was his brother.

I took breakfast very much at my leisure, saw my After we had travelled doout a quarter of a mile in

in this treatism is that of a BONUS TO DEPOSI to be one of McNab's cronies, as he was a new man of approach they would have caught me at breakfast. TORS IN THE BANK, on a scale unattempted whom I had never before heard, though a freeholder of This was a real puzzle. Should I tell Waters who terest of depositors, (whose monies should have been I was, it was ten to one bot he would seize me for the launched in the stream with all possible speed—and he

rangement, would be severally fen per cent, and Hosaid that I had come, in great haste, to his house, ten and that per vent. We recommend the Dis- on a December Sunday merning, though it was on no PATCH to study this part of the treatise, whether public road, with my clothes forn, my face badly scretched, and my horse all in a feam, that I had refused We have now alluded to the more salient points to say who! I was or where I came from, had paid him of this remarkable treatise, that we consider a dollar for a very humble breakfast, been in the mest important work that has issued from the me- haste to leave, and was riding one of the finest horses in pelled us to return, or have killed us for disobedience. dern press. There is no tangible objection that has Genada, making at the same time for the frentier by the not been met and refuted-it is the most masterly most unfrequented paths, and that many horses had dent; he turned round at the moment to talk to Mrs M. fixed, and to terminate, as it did, in consumption. He of Mr. O'Connor's many masterly productions on been recently borrowed. My manner, he edmitted, did and her caughters, who were standing in the parterre in Mr O'Connor new alludes to a feature in his plan, this all-absorbing subject;—while we will ven- not indicate anything wrong, but why did I studiously front of their house, full of anxiety on our account. bearing upon one of the most important and charac ture to assert, that even yet the great advantages conceal my name and business. And if all was right But of his companions not after must have seen the

dered the curse of the people, whereas it might be Mr O'Connor well appreciates the necessities of the Jarvis lefe his horse in his haste-it was one of the best their blessing, lighten their labour, and multiply age, and the spirit of the people, in the following in Canada, a beautiful animal—and I rode him till that night I slept under the venerable Col. Chapin's hos-Thursday, wearing the cap of J. Latimer, one of my pitable roof, with a volunteen guard, young men, my hat having been knocked off in a ckirthe land from its legitimate garposes will lead to a revolution one or two of our men were shot. This my powers of description. My-opkilon as to what should opinions in this town. bonnet-rouge, my torn, home-spun, sorry-alippers, weary be done was asked by many, but was not followed. I shed; while the adoption of the Small! Farm System; gait and unshaven beard, were assuredly not much: in was for crossing at once to the Canada side with plenty lancholy intelligence conveyed in the above communicakeeping with the charger I was riding, and I had un of arms, but this was overruled by these who knew less tion. We well remember George Binns as a handsome,

> My chance to be tried and condemned in the hall where'I had often sat in judgment upon others, and I again counselled an immediate crossing near Buffele, taken a share in the shapeless drudgery of colonial which Mr Van Renscelaer, as he has stated, successfully legislation, was now seemingly very good-but I did not opposed.

The escape from Waters in that dense forest was entirely bopeless to blow out his brains, and him acting a fugitive and a wanderer, seeking shelter from the on- knew him personally or by report. Thanks to our corquite conscientiously, with his five pretty children at mity of those who thirsted for my life's blood, God for- respondent for enabling us to pay this last tribute kome awaiting his early return, I could have done it with bid that a should ever again be a party to, or the advo- of respect to a man whom we always admired.] ease, as far as opportunity went, for he evidently had no cate of, any change that would deprive the unhappy suspicion of that, and my pistel was now loaded and African race of the only city of refuge that is left them a larger profit by the application of machinery to some giance, layalty is but a fragile thing. The effects of sure fire. Captain Powell, when my prisoner ten days, from the vengeance of their crued oppressors on the Written on board of the Bombay, on her passage to operations, while their manual labour might be more be larea trade, if not qualified by procent and necessary con- before, and in not personal danger, had shot the brave. North American continent, and dissurb the transquillity cassions, will weaken the loyalty of the landlerd class, Capt. Anderson dead, and thus left eight children father of the Old and New Worlds, to extend the dominion when their estates, diminished in value, are mable to less. No matter; A could not do it, come what might ; and power of the aristoratic slaveholder, under the plausustain a permanent burden; and, high-sounding and so I held a parley with my detainer, talked to him about sible appearance of increasing 'the area of freedom.' mighty as the legalty of the church now is, take away religion, and the civil broils, Mackensie, party spirit and The Southern States-and they form the governing tithes to-menrow and clorical loyalty would follow them | Br Strachan; and found to my great surprise and real section of the Union, are filled with feudal barons, who on the next day. What right, then, has a country to delight that, though averse to the object of the revolt, he hold the soil in perpetuity. The native-born labourer expect anconditional loyalty from those in return for spoke of myselfin terms of good will. Mr McCabe, his and his unhappy offspring are their slaves! In Britain next door neighbour, had lived near me in 1623, at and Ireland we find twenty-seven millions of people, Queenston, and had gooken so well of myself and amily but one man in several hundred of whom owns a foot of Tome as political agitation has been since the antici- to him as to have interested him, though he had not the soil in the land of his nativity! A person born in

change has been created, I would wern the privileged, 'I am an old magistrate; said I, 'but at present in a tical equality, at least, with other colonists, the moment the menopolist, and all who live upon the depression of situation of some difficulty. If I can satisfy you as to he reaches Causda. He is not branded as a 'foreigner.' who I am, and why I am here, would you desire to gain But, unfortunately, the Canadian has no share in the country from its legitimate curposes—the support and the price of any man's blood? He seemed to shudder control of national affairs. He is a mere colonist, sustenance of man-that any attempt to frustrate or de- at the very idea of such a thing. I then administered an

When he had ascertaized my name, which I showed him on my watch and seak, in my pocket book and on most anxious to place them on a far lower platform than my linen, he expressed real corrow on account of the dangerous situation in which I stood, pledged himself to they number, like the Africans, more than three milkeep silence for twenty-four hours, as I requested; directed me how to get into the main road, and feelingly the European immigrant on this Northern Continent, in urged me to accept his personal guidance to the frontier. Farmer Waters had none of the Judas blood in bis veins, that's certain. His innate sense of right led placed on an equality with his native neighbours, and him at once to the just conclusion to do to his fellow creature as he would be done by. I perceived from his remarks, that he had previously associated with my

Lay man who lives a mile, or even half-a-mile from his world, so live as they heat may or can. Some of When I was fairly out of danger he told the whole Sometimes I venture to indulge a hope that the iron rule I once contended against is quietly passing a way; and that

When I was passing the house of two men, Kerr and Sidey, who were getting ready, I supposed, to go to where his family now reside. I wrote to him last month, church, I asked some question as to the road, again crossed the Twenty Mile Creek, and at length re-entered the mountain path, a little below where a military guard was then stationed. While in sight of this guard, I moved on very slowly, as if going to meeting, but afterduring the past year he held the office of secretary te wards used the rowels to some advantage in the way of the district committee of the National Association propellers. Some persons whom I passed on the road I knew, and some I didn't. Many whom I met evidently knew me, and well was it for me that day that I had a

> [A portion of the newspaper (from which we copy this account) is here illegible. J I turned short towards St Catherine's, when I got to hill at full speed. Instead of doing so, however, I it, and exerted successfully an influence which I posturned a corner, put my borse very quickly in the stable | sessed to prevent its being carried into effect. Thus it of a friendly Canadian, whose sire was a United Empire | was that I repaid their ill-will.' Lavalist, entered his hospitable abode, he being still at church, beheld my pursuers interrogate a woman who sident in Upper Canada when the civil dissensions broke had seen me pass, and then ride furiously enward by the out into acts of open violence ten years ago, who

Samuel Chandler, a waggon-maker, resided in the Western States, but I do not know where. He was forty- (in his demand made for me upon Mr Marcy), or that vented the steamer from being seen till they were in close contact. After the vessels got clear of each reward, to see me safe to Buffalo—had a wife and eleven other, Captain Easterby, of the Aram, finding his obildren, and resided in Chippawa. He is a native of vessel in a very dangerous state, ordered the boats Enfield, Conn., and had no connexion whatever with confidence, of the risk I ran, he preferred to bazard the outlawry, that I am thus made an exception, nor to transportation, or loss of life. by aiding my escape, to any belief on the part of the British Government that I accepting the freehold of 8,000 acres of land which am friendly to a renewal of the troubles. Perhaps my would have been the reward of my betrayers.

tempt prove practicable.

Other circumstances afterwards excited his feelings. and he joined the party taken at the Short Hills, of whom tenced to suffer death, but banished to Van Diemen's bound for Malta and Constantinople, to which ports Land. Chandler soon escaped in a Yankee whaler, steam power, on the screw plan, and only arrived Rochester prison, I was in no condition to aid him, of the Republic of Mexico. who have been lost are as follows:—Mr Livingstone, may heaven reward Lord Durham's family for saving chief engineer; Mr Hardy, second engineer; Robert his life. Why is it that mean and greedy knaves roll Mr O'Connor then describes the exact nature of Logan, fireman; J. Selsby, seaman; — Lewis, ditto; in wealth and affinence, while whole-souled nebles of sion of Jews to professorships in the Prussian univer-

dishonest action, have to toil on their weary way through the journey of life? It was about eight o'clock on Sunday night, when Chandler and I left Smithville. We turned our horses' heads towards Buffalo, crossed the Twenty, ventured to to the Miggara river on foot.

except those at the ferries, which were well guarded,) had been selsed and taken care of by the officers of of exteen children, members of the Society of Friends, government. There was but one exception. Captain His father was a draper, in an extensive line of business, McAfce, of Bertie, who resided on the banks of the and was much esteemed in this town for his intelligence. Diagara, opposite the head of Grand Island, was be- integrity, and usefulness in local affairs, particularly in carriages. I hesitated not a moment in advising Mr | too, was a most excellent woman. Mr G. Binns w, as himto state the difficulty I was in to him, in case he self brought up to the drapery business with 'is father. to find my way through the Binbrook and Glanford had a boat, for, although he had had no knowledge of, but left it about 1837, when he was between twenty-one Woods, a hard task in daylight, but far worse in the or belief and participation in, the outbreak, yet he was and twenty-two years of age, and entered into partnership. well known to be a strictly upright man, benevolent, not with Mr Williams, in the newsproper and bookselling covetous, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, | business. Previous to quitting the drapers business, he The brothers De Witt are censured for giving up to temperance cause, and he a engaged in several public

Charles II. (who had been himself a fugitive), and to a meetings of a politice, character, in which he early would stand me in two shillings a ton, making the sum lude to the NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK. Mr negro, pointed out to me Twenty-Mile creek, where it oruel death, three of his father's judges; and the poer was fordable. Before I had ridden a mile, I came to a and gallant Scotch Highlanders, whom a mammoth and his enthusis stic nature made him most popular doyers, have the merited applause of an edmiring world. Orangeman from the north of Ireland, with a wife and deter from aiding and saving their fellow men, though Mr Samuel M'Afee is now over sixty years of age, and,

As well as I can now remember, it was about nine on

Nine men out of ten, in such an emergency, would

at that time, evidently impossible. Mr M'Afee lost not a moment-this boat was hauled across the road, and deposited for 12 months previously,) to similate character or out of more party real or prejudice, and Character and I were scarcely affoat in it, and out a little way below the bank, when the old Tory colonel. two of the investments already made by the Land he would doubtless know and detain me on a charge of and his green-coated troop of horse, with their waving owner of Port Nelson, for whom he superintended a plumes, were parading in front of his (Mr M'Afce's)

How we escaped here is to me almost a miracle. orders. It was near the shore, and the carbines of the military, controlled by the collector, would have comaid about the matter for many months thereafter. Inac hour we were safe on the American shore; and hearted man.

dezvens, and I was one of twenty-six who took possession Democrat. Poer fellow, of it. After the waste of time there, and its evacuation,

I am keartily glad that we failed.

Having known, by painful experience, what it is to be the United Kingdom finds himself on a social and poli-

In the Western and Northern States Europeans are, they are declared to owe a double and most inconsistent allogiance, and a numerous and not unpopular party are even that which they now occupy. In the Republic lions. My wish would be to see a home provided for which without being reduced to the equivocal temporary condition of a mere colonist, he would find himself never find the place of his childhood and the memory of his earlier years a bar to his success in life, or political

and social enjoyments. Long after, my escape to this side, the gallant Colonel Lount was enabled to reach the frontier, but with very great difficulty. A boat was either obtained from this side or built, but the ice above Buffalo obstructed its passage. He was soon recognised by some soulless wretch of the house of Iscariot, who got the 2,000 dellars from Sir Francis Head. Sir George Arthur soon after ordered my much injured comrade for execution at Toronto, with Captain Matthews. Thirty thousand signatures for pardon, or a milder punishment, to the venerable legislator, were, as Lord Durham tells us. quite unavailing-be suffered a painful and an ignomi-

Mr M'Afee has sold his farm in Canada and purchased a property at Bellefount, Stevenson County, Illinois, inquiring if I might name him in the narrative, and he had no objection. In his letter to me of the 15th ult. he rays :--

1837, we wish you would come to Illinois and finish. We will give you chicken fixens-prairie chickens, and sweet potatoes. Several Tories were vicious enough in those times to take my life. Old Colonel Kerby took every means in his power to aunoy me. Is it not strange that neither he nor any of his troop that were in plain sight of us saw us or the boat? There seems to have been something providential in that. Had it been discovered at the time that I took you over, it would, in all probability, have ruined me. I afterwards saved his (Col. K.'s) building from the torch of incendiarism and himself from assassination. A plot had been laid to burn Smithville, and seemed to have taken that road down all the buildings of the Tories on the lines. I heard of

As far as I know, I am the only person who was re-This exception is not owing to any act of mine, un-

Stanley, to go at once over to Toronto, and stand trial on any charge that had been made by Sovernor Head Neither is it owing to a neglect on my part, or on the

part of others on my behalf, to apply for a reversal of continued asseveration that the British and Colonial governments were, both directly and indirectly, full as much to blame as those of us who rose in opposition, is a

I think so still, and that an impartial history of the last twenty years would more than prove it. But there would be folly in rousing a feeling here against England. to be used by the agents of our southern slaveholders in aid of their detestable warfare against the independence New York, Sept. 15, 1847.

The concilium generale of the university of Konigsberg has declared itself in favour of the admisDEATH OF GEORGE BINNS, THE SUNDERLAND CHARTIST.

(From a Correspondent) Probably you have heard that George Binns is dead, take a comfortable supper with a friend, whose house Notices of his decease have appeared in the papers of this was on our way, crossed the Welland Canal and the locality, all written in terms of respect for his memory, Chippawa river, steering clear of the officials in arms and of esteem for his talents. From the active and in these parts, and got safe into Crowland before day- noted part which he took in the people's cause, he became light. We soon awohe Mr C-, left our horses in his personally known to many of the readers of the STAR, pasture, and he immediately accompanied us on our way and admired by thousands who heard of him through its pages. It is, therefore, probable you will feel disposed On inquiry, he found that all the boats on the river to insert a notice of his death. Mr Binus was a native of Sunderland, one of a family

had taken a very active part, in the promotion of the

proved himself pore essed of a high talent as a speaker, small hamlet, which I had not known before—entered bribe of £30,000 could not tempt to betray the heir to wherever he preared. About this time Mr Binns lost a house, and, to my surprise, was instantly called by the Crown, when a wandering fugitive in the native land both his parents, and the management of the business, to credit mere assertion, but facts and figures are name, which, for once, I really hesitated to own, not at of his royal ancestors, are held in honour. The Irish for the maintenance of the younger members of the peasants who refused to give up bord Edward Fivzgorald family, devolved upon him; but, as his inclinations were to his country's oppressors, for gold—the poor sailors for public life, the trustees of the family property were who enabled Archibald Hamilton Rowan to escape from dissatisfied with his attention to the business he had in of co-operation, and to prove to you tant the scourage of the states, purvised the principle, will warrant our giving a bonus to those invested capital, afford far more than the usual and rode off very lelevicely—but turned the first angle Ireland and an untimely fate, with the proclaimed re- charge, and, therefore, he quitted it, as stated, to join ward on a handbill in their boat, and the three bold Mr Williams. From 1837 to 1840, he was incessantly enimpossible, and how the co-sperative capitalist faster. At some ten miles distance, perhaps, a Englishmen who saved the life of the coomed Labe- raged in the advancement of his views of political and gocial reform. He joined the Chartist body at the Our readers will at once see, that we should not be a safe haven. I tutered the house, called for breakfast, Are those noble citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, earliest period, and remained in connexion with them doing justice to Mr O'Connor, were we to enter into and found in the ewner a stout Mibernian farmer, an whom wealth could not tempt to give up, nor danger until he quitted England for New Zealand, in 1842. In July, 1839, he was arrested at Sunderland, along with Mr five fine curley-headed children. The beam of a bal. many of them were opposed to them in politics, and Williams, on a charge of sadition, appeared, in answer house, as I estimate the value of a cottage at £100., and made secure against a 'ren;'—by which its danital ance, marked "Charles Waters, waker,' had been hung at a time of the strongest political excitement—are they to the charge, at the following Durham assizer, when his trial was postponed, and he was liberated on heavy bail. His trial ultimately came on in August, 1840, before I think, he is of the New-Rampshire family of that Judge Coltman, when the usual verdict of guilty was name, who played their part like men in 1776. Our found, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonhorse watered, and fed with ones in the sheaf, and then movement had proved a failure, and he knew it. He ment in Durham prison. Comparatively speaking, he saved is money gained, especially to a Company Department, perhaps this part of the great which may be formed for the re-production of its capital), pervades looked upon slightingly. However the slight will be disoffences. He was treated, in every respect—as were his fellow prisoners, Mr Williams and Mr Byrne, of Newthe woods, he turned round at a right angle. and said Monday morning when I reached his farm—which was castle—with the greatest liberality. In January, 1841, he that was the way. 'Not to the road,' said I. 'No, but one of the finest on the river-an excellent breakfast was liberated, when he was honoured with a triumphal to W. McIntyre, the magistrate,' said tre. Here we came had been prepared for us, and I was much fatigued, and entry into his native town, thousands upon thousands to a full stop. He was utout and barley; I, small and also hungry. But there was a military patrol on the taking that means of testifying their esteem for his chariver, and before sitting down to a repust, I thought it racter, and their disapproval of the unjustifiable prose-I soon found that he had not even dreamed of me as | safe to step out and see if the coast was clear. Well oution which had been got up against him. Shortly four or five Taillings, merely to save the expense of an adarebel; hielending thes was, that I had a habit of bor- for me it was that I did so. Old Col. Kerby, the Cus- after his liberation, he re-entered the drapery business, And here again the society thas the advantage of co- in other words, that I was a korse-thief. Horses had mounted drageous, in their green uniforms, and with business himself at the time. This was a most unfortunated drageous, in their green uniforms, and with business himself at the time. been stolen, and he only did his duty by carrying a their earbines ready, were so close upon us, riding up by nate connexion. From the conduct of his partner he One of the most important propositions contained doubtful case before the nearest justice, whom I inferred the bank of the river, that had I not then observed their became involved in debt. No longer able to feel that self-respect which he prized so highly, he resolved to emigrate, and endeavour, by care, industry, and enterby any Barking House in the world. A Benus that that district, and long and intimately acquainted with have hesitated to assist me, and to escape by land was, prise, to save as much as would enable him to return to England, pay all whom he owed, and resume again that

> Shortly after his arrival in New Zealand, he became assistant to a Mr James Williams, merchant and shipwhale fishing establishment. With this gentleman he continued doing well until the disturbances with the natives took place, when the affairs of his master became had resided long in the district, and was knewn by involved, and that person left the colony, Mr Binus suseverybody. A boat was in the river, against official taining a considerable loss by him. This new reverse of fortune, interfering as it did with Mr. Binns's ardent hopes of return to his native country, produced a sad effect upon his spirits, and probably strongly contributed The Colonel assuredly did not see us, that was evil to cause a severe cold, caught about that time, to become died after an illness of upwards of three years.

career of public usefulness in which he had acted so dis-

tinguished a part.

I omitted to mention that when in prison be composed a small poem—'The Doom of Toil.' It was highly whole movement, and yet we were allowed to steer for popular, and had a large sale. Of his talents as a the head of Grand Island with all the expedition in our speaker and writer, you are as well able to judge as mypower, without interruption, nor was there a whisper self. I will only add what I, from most intimate knowledge of him, can best say, that he was a thoroughly tru He inspired all who knewhim with sentiments of warm

attachment, and his death has led to expressions of re-The excitement which then prevailed in Buffalo baffles gret and sympathy from men of all ranks and of all [We must express our sincere regret to learn the mc-

of the people. Mayy Island was then selected as a ren- high-spirited, talented, true-hearted man -every inch a 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.'

The poem- 'The Doom of Toil,' we do not remember to have seen. The lines given below have once before appeared in the STAR, but they will bear re-publication. As the last address of the deceased patriot to his native. land, they will possess a melancholy interest to those who LINES BY MR GEORGE BINNS.

Анау, анау, анау! And spread thy sunny sails. The rising sun of day Has woke the swelling gales ;-The land we've left behind Has vanished like a dream. The ties that once could bind Lie broken on the stream. Splendid halls of learning, Dazzling many an eye ; Lamps of wisdom burning, Lighting up her sky. Gems of rainbow story Gilding England's crown, Themes of future glory And fabulous renown ;---All and every wonder Her glory and her might. Loom like clouds of thunder Upon my troubled sight, Sail on! we will not shrink. Though ocean be our grave. Though our requiem as we sink Be the murmur of its wave. For beside the splendid balls Of base oppression's pride, My memory recalls

The ruin by their side: The soldier who was slain At the shrine of human lust, The weeping widow's claim Oft trampled in the dust; The tiller of the soil Upon whose cheek appears, From unrequited toil, Deep channels of his tears: The drops of blood that stream From the wearied limb, Yet fail withal to gain A harvest-home for him. Away! my bark, away! Where nothing palls the sight, Mid sunny things of day

> Its beauty from mine eye,-Where stars, at evening's gloom Emit their suining light, And you unclouded moon Half chaseth back the night; Where daring sea birds fly Along the billows' path, Or, mounting to the sky, Look down upon their wrath : Where none like me are sad-No eye conceals the tear, Where human hearts are glad And happy faces cheer. Away! brave ship in pride, And cleave the stormy flood, Where sleep b neath its tide The noble and the good, Bear, bear me to a land, Where hirolings cannot land The law-protected band Of rude marauding fraud; Where Heaven's blessings sweep The universal main, To feed a robber's gain : Where Famine's iron maw Ne'er hurries to the grave, No'er crushes 'neath its law. No'er buries 'neath its wave.

And silent things of night;

Where, on the burnished wave

That kisses yonder sky.

The golden sun doth bathe

Blow! all ye breezes, blow! Roll! all ye waters, roll! What matter though we go To Indus or the Polo! Press on! press on, my bark! Though mountain billows rise, Though starless nights are dark And tempests lash the skies; We'd better hear the thunder And see the lightning's flash,-Our shrouds be rest asunder,

Our timbers creak and crash-Than see the storm of feeling 'Gainst tyranny rebound, Or mark the mother kneeling. Her famished children round,-Than find amidst the few. With plenty at command. No spirit firm and true, To save my native land.

During the year 1847, there entered the public

slaughter-houses of Paris, 82 519 oxen, 24,990 cows, 83,577 calves, 503,113 sheep, 239 goats.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FRIENDS, -The propriety of establishing a National Benefit Society has been frequently urged upon our atten-TRIENDS,—Inc property of control of the sees should originate one, in order to afford an opportunity to those of our tron, and a strong at the strong an institution under the auspices of the movement party, and established for friends who have a desire of joining an institution under the auspices of the movement party, and established for the purpose of aiding the onward march of Democracy. With the desire of our friends we cordially sympathise, and were it not that our time is fully and completely occupied in attending to our present engagements, we should feel great pleasure in complying with their wishes. We have long been of opinion that the cause of the people would be much served by the establishment of such an Association; At present there are thousands who join other societies who would prefer becoming members of one composed of persons whose epinions harmonise with their own, and whose funds instead of being placed at the disposal of their enemies, weuld be applied to benefit themselves, and the cause which they have at heart. We must, however, decline entering upon the organisation of such a body, but, at the same time, would recommend all who feel interested in the matter, to join the

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Which has been some time in existence, and which was established for the purposes above enumerated. The actual m inagement of it devolves upon its indefatigable founder, Mr STALLWOOD, a man in whose honour and probity we have the greatest reliance—so much confidence do we repose in him, that we have consented to become the directors of the society-Mr Stallwood undertaking to do the work of secretary, our part of the business being to make a periodical examination of the accounts, and other monetary transactions, which all parties may rely upo being done by us. The chief recommendations of this society are—that the subscriptions are liberal; its government democratic, and its funds will be deposited in the National Land and Labour Bank. We sincerely recom mend this society to the consideration of our friends. All communications on the subject to be addressed to the secretary, Mr Edmund Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith, London. CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, THOMAS CLARK, PHILIP M'GRATH.

THE LATE NATIONAL LAND CONFERENCE. Held at Lowbands, August, 1847, adopted the following resolution unanimously :- 'That this Conference recommends the country to deposit their funds in the 'National Land and Labour Bank;' all who wish to follow the instructions of their friends and representatives will join that auxiliary to the National Land Company.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY.

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Estrance Fee, according to Age, as follows :-Year. Years. Years.

Fir-t Section, under 25 ... 85 0d - 35 ... 45 0d - 45 ... 55 0d - 50 ... 78 6d Second Section ... 25 ... 25 6d - 35 ... 35 0d - 45 ... 45 6d - 50 ... 68 0d Third Section ... 25 ... 2s 0d - 25 ... 2s 6d - 45 ... 3s 6d - 50 ... 4s 6d Fourth Section ... 25 ... 15 61 - 35 ... 25 0d - 45 ... 35 04 - 59 ... 48 6d If more convenient to members the entrance fee can be paid by instalments, so that the whole is paid within

The following persons have already volunteered their services as agents, of whom rules and every information can be obtained at the following places :-Mr Lawrence, Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green; Mr Jeffrey, Tanners' Arine, Bermondsey-road; Mr J. Simpson, Harrison's Assembly Rooms, East-lane, Walworth; Herbert's Temperance Coffee house, Exeter street, Sleane street; Mr Walford, Temperance hall, Broadway, Westminster ; Mr L. F. Brown, Silver-street, Kensington ; Mr H. Hayter, Frogmore, Wandsworth ; Mr J. Pare, 65, Livery-street, Birmingham; Mr T. Shepherdson, Town-gate, Armley, near Leeds; Mr G. Wheeler, Dunkirk, near Derizes : Mr Mun lay, Northempton ; Mr Wesley, Cannon-street, Wellingborough ; Mr D. Morgan, Merthyr Tydvil ; Mr J. J. Beaver, Gandiffeth, Poutspool; Mr Skevington, Loughborough; Mr T. Chambers, Leicester-street, Bilston; Mr J. Roddis, Burton Latimer, Higham Ferrara; Mr J. Gregory, Ironville, near Nottingham; Mr H. Pierce, Pleur-de-lis Inn, St. Mary-street, Bridgewater; Mr W. H. Webber, S, Faceham place, Coxside, Plymouth; Mr Westohy, Duppa's Hill, Croydon; Mr H. Ingham, Michison-square, Scholes, Wigan; Mr James Fink, Talbot Inn. John-street, Bridgewater; Mr Thomas Flood, Holland-street, Barnstaple; Mr Martin, artist, and Mr David Morrison, Bath-street, N. w Swindon; Mr H. Toomer, Commercial street, Newport, Monmouth; Mr A. Packer, 78, Harrow-road, Marylebone; Mr Ellis, Baker, West street, Crowland; Mr Neesham, near the Wesleyan Chapel, Willenhall : Ur H. Foster Yates, Temperance Coffee house, Miles Bank, Potteries ; Mr G. Cavid, 20. Queen-street, Sheffield: Ur Donaldson, Warwick; Mr C. Goodwin, Rea-street, Birmingkam; Mr Nicholas Canning, Stuart-street, Wigan; Mr James Chapple, Beechen Cliff, Bath; Mr J Grimshaw, Holmes, Doneaster; Mr G. Giles, Victoria. street. Brighton; Hr J. Frazer, 8. Catherine-street, Aberdeen; Mr D. Robertson, Castle-street, Allen; Mr Joseph Hill, 8, Spa, Southampton; Mr W. Gregory, Eccles, near Manchester; Mr E. Jones, Green-gate, Salford; Mr Joseph Hewitt, Chapel-street, Leeds; Mr W. Liddle, Preston; Mr Israel Argyle, Oak-street, Abingdon Mr James Resbitt, 6. Gibson-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Edwin Scholly, Midgate, Peterborough; Mr Ewe;- Heskith, Enndend Church, Oswaldthistle, Blackburn; Mr John Why, Great Glenn; Mr A. Taylor, Stow-in-the Wold; Mr J. Pagh, Kington, Hereford; Mr W. Fairburn, Wednesbury; Ur G. Timbrell, jun., Winchcomb; Mr T. Goody, Sudbury; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton; Mr William Cameron, 9, Store-street, Paisley; Mr R. Burrell, News Agent, Greenock; Mr John Douglass, 49. King-street, Gosport; Mr John Howarth, Kingstreet, Leigh : Ur J. Garrod, News Agent, Ipswich ; Mr John Hunter, Brick Garth, Easington Lane ; Mr William Roomes, Chaple Cettages, Derking; Mr D. Scrim-gour, Crieff; Mr J. Morgan, Butcher row, Deptford; Mr W. W. Pickvance, 18, Dancan-street, Bolton; Mr M. Whittingham, Russell-street, Wolverhampton; Mr Thomas, 88 Devon-street, Liverpeol; Mr W. Furnival, Holloway-buildings, Bilston; Mr H. Carman, Ryan street, Wisbeach; Mr T. Potter, Oxford-street, Stockton; Mr S. Martin, Brightlingsea; Mr Edward Payne, Spital-gate, Cirencester: Mr Joseph Pitts, 17, Higher Union-street, Torquay; Mr Cross, Bungay; Mr J. Rouse, Battly Carr-road, Dews. bury; Mr H. M. Aungier, Fore-hill, Ely; Mr C. Carter, Newnham; Mr W. Rankin, Campole-street, Budley; Mr Ronald Watt, Kinghorn; Mr W. W. Regers, Royal Oak Inn, Chelmsford; Mr S. Roberts, Hind-hill, Heywood; Mr New Radford; Mr P. A. Love, Lavington; Mr T. Pickeregill, 83; Dean-street, Soho; of all Secretaries of the Land | before them with accumulated force and ter-

Secretaries, agents, and others, are informed that the re-Issue of rules, &c., is now ready, together with neat show card, and can be obtained by application as above. EDMAND STALLWOOD, Secretary.

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On Saturday, the 12th day of February, will be published, the First Number of a DUBLIN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

'THE UNITED IRISHMAN,' EDITED BY JOHN MITCHEL,

Aided by TROMAS DEVIN REILLY, JOHN MARTIN, of Loughorn, and other competent Contributors Our independence must be had at all hazards. If the

men of property will not support us, they must fall: we can su, port ourselves by the aid of that numerous and respectable class of the community, the Men of no Property.'-THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

The Projectors of 'The United Irishman' believe that the world is weary of OLD IRELAND, and also of YOUNG IRELAND—that the day for both these noisy factions is past and gone-that Old and Young alike have grown superannuated and obsolete together. some Voice, bolder, more intelligible, more independent of parties, policies, and cliques, than any it has heard

They be i-ve that Ireland really and truly wants to be freed from English dominion. They know not how many or how few will listen to their voice. They have no party prepared to halloo at their backs ; and have no trust, save in the power of Truth, and the immortal beauty of Freedom. He that

hath ears to hear, let him hear. The Principles on which 'The United Irishman' will be conducted are shortly these:—

1st. That the I-ish People have a just and indefeasible right to this Island, and to all the moral and material wealth and resources thereof, to possess and govern the same for their own use, maintenance, comfort, and

honour, as a distinct Sovereign State. 2nd. That it is in their power, and it is also their manifest duty to make good and exercise that right. 3rd. That the Life of one Peasant is as precious as the Life of one Vobleman or Gentleman. 4th. That the Property of the Farmers and Labourer of Ireland is as sacred as the Property of all the Noble-

5th. That the custom called Tenart-right, which prevails partially in the north of Ireland, is a just and salu-tary custom both for North and South:—that it ought to be extended and secured in Ulster, and adopted and enforced, by common consent, in the other three Provinces

6th. That every Man in Ireland who shall hereafter pay taxes for support of the State, shall have a just right to an equal voice with every other Man in the government of that State, and the outlay of those taxes. 7th. That no Irishman at present has any 'legal' rights,

or claim to the protection of any Law; and that all

sirable, just, or possible, save on the terms of the Rights The bullets entered under the left ear, through the of the industrious classes being

secured.

10th. That no good thing can come from the English Parliament, or the English Government.

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spelected and compiled. so as to present its readers with an complete Summary of each week's news.

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THE O'CONSOR TARTAN. THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS PAINE. MR JOHN GREGORY, Draper, Eccles, near Man friends in Manchester, Stockport, Ashton, Hyde, Oldham Bury, Heywood, Bulton, and Leigh, that he has become Agent for the sale of THE O'CONNOR TARTAN, and intends to wait upon his friends, in the above-named places, in the course of a few days, with a select stock of Ladies' Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Woollen Dresses, Gentlemen's Vestings, &c. &c., when he trusts he shall receive the patronage and support of his nume-

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ANTED, a Two Acre Allotment, at Mathon, Snig's End, Moat, or Filkin's Hall; for which £+0 will h Apply, by letter, post paid, to Mr Love, News Agent, 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

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LAND. TO BE DISPOSED OF, A FOUR ACRE ALLOTMENT (obtained in the November Ballot); the successfu allottee having engagements preventing him taking possession. For particulars, apply (post paid, to Henry Whitworth, 35, Scott's-row, Winding-road, Northgate,

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DELIBERATE MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a soldier of the Foot Guards was deliberately shot in Bird-cage-walk, St James's-park, by a woman. The deceased, Charles Duckee, was about twentyone years of age, and was a native of Leicester, where his family, who are stated to be persons of respectability, reside. He entered the Coldstream Guards about three years since, and was considered of France, of the name of Annette Mayers, about 26 years of age, and said to possess great personal attractions, and was living as a kind of upper servant at 40, Albion-street, Hyde-park. About twelve which was accepted, and from that period up to the fatal event they frequently met. Within the last week or two another female had made her appearance at the Wellington Barracks o'clock on Friday afternoon Duckee went with his company (the 5th) to drill, and they were kept on arade about half an hour. While they were performing the evolutions Mayers was observed to be looking through the railings, and as the men were dismissed from parade, she went to the gate of the barracks, and was soon joined by the deceased. They both shook hands, and appeared to be on the mes friendly terms. They were observed to laugh with each other, and to walk together as far as the Queensquare-gate, when the female suddenly dropped behind, and taking a horse-pistol out of her pocket, discharged the contents at the head of the unfortunate flegal and constitutional agitation' in Ireland is a de- soldier, who, without uttering a groan, fell on his tace a lifeless corpse, exhibiting only for a moment Sth. That every free man, and every man who desires to become free, sught to have Arms, and to practise the Paul and Richards, both off duty, witnessed the oc-9th. That no 'Combination of Classes' in Ireland is de_ currence. Paul immediately seized the prisoner .right eye, shattering the head in a frightful manner. Paul, on taking hold of her, said, 'You have shot the soldier.' She replied, 'I did it; I intended to which she replied merely that she had done it. It appears that the prisoner bought the weapon a few days ago of Mr Beattie, a pawnbroker, in Regentstreet, for ten shillings. Meanwhile a stretcher was procured by Davy, 46 A, Sergeant Dalgeish, and Paul; and the body was conveyed to the Wellingtonbarracks, when Dr Skelton, the regimental surgeon, examined the wound, and pronounced the man quite dead. The ball passed through the brain. When

> THE MURDER IN GOLDEN-LANE.-The woman, Harriet Parker, charged with the murder of the children, Amina and R bert Blake, was tried (yesterday (Friday) at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty, and sentenced to death. At the last hunting party of the Spanish court. which was held at the pardo, a wolf was shot by the

whereupon she declared that she did not care how

soon she was dead herself.

Dowager Queen Christina.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848

THE RALLY,

In anticipation of the present Session of of the Charter and the Land will be brought rible urgency, see the necessity of having some deration of their necessity for "matters of Duke of Monmouth, we know of no historical the "National Defences" will be a good shield interposed between them and national misery, not met on their own pet question in a matter without a moment's hesitation, returning vercognisance, as they little expect, and as they ings of revenge, or the more gross, base, and are wholly unprepared to own: the People despicable desire of getting the blood-money means of defence, with the CHARTER for to hear of Judges, "learned in the law," attention of the House. The poor excuse for ordinary Courts of Law-we say it is sickening arming monopoly against popular right, can to hear of such men putting on their "black are trying to administer the dose in such gra- in the name of religion and morality, whom dual quantities as; shall not alarm (as they they are about to sentence to an ignominous at once, but by doses of ten thousand per an- a dog."

avail them-that the people will not fight for characters they are alleged to be, but we conslaughter-house of monopoly--no more tax- he was clearly proved innocent, gave his verpayers shall be Lawmakers." A second bless- mare," ing is to be extended to Ireland, they have had the English Poor-law, and now it is intended that this class-cursed country shall have a property-tax as well, and (for the first year,) of five per cent. Unfortunately this tax will not be paid by the property-class, but as all such taxes hitherto have been, by the poverty-class -by the workers who have created the " property" of the rich, Meanwhile, middle-class despotiem is playing its game in England: a smart soldier. The temale, it appears, is a native while the dungeon of the industrious—the prison in which those willing to toil, but denied even the privilege of labour, while the bastile is being multiplied here, the palaces of months since, and while the regiment was lying at royalty and aristocracy are rising as well. The Kensington, she became acquainted with a private new palace in Pimlico is still growing in splennamed Hull, who is in the 7th company, but they dour; the new marine palace in the Isle of quarrelled a few weeks since, and about a month or Wight is about having its foundation-stone that a couple of more precocious young ruffians laid by the German prince; the aristocracy are aping the example of their Royal mistress, and a mansion destined to be the most magnificent in London, is now being raised by that who it is stated was deceased's wife. This by some very nobleman who is trying to multiply the means came to the knowledge of Mayers. At four taxes of the poor, by echoing, like a jackall the war-cry of an "iron" duke. But every palace brings a bastile in its wake-and thus, in the same metropolis, in which the palace of erected simultaneously.

Decreased revenue and increased taxation,

In the face of this Chartism has seen the witness the glorious meetings we have the gratification of recording. Town and country meeting, but is carried beyond the doors-

guage, and show unmistakable power.

incorporated, as will ensure the permanency of FOUND THE PRISONER GUILTY. eignty, long withheld, is tending; and this as a matter of course. goal they are reaching through the channels of political ascendancy. One universal demand produce on the great body of the Irish people? for restitution of stolen rights, is pervading is it at all likely to reconcile them to the the world-one more of those great revolu- | Government of this country? Will it not tionary epochs, which, like the several foot- more probably increase the hatred and the falls of the giant, Freedom, mark the march of revengeful feelings which a course of tyrantime with the triumphs of humanity. Pre-emi- nous injustice for centuries has already pronent in the list stands Sicily. Sicily, that has duced? So far from creating that sentiment scorned compromise, spurned concession, re- of respect for the law and the authorities, which pelled force, defeated fraud, and relied on its is the professed object of the Government and own strength. Sicily proves to us what the the propertied classes, such proceedings must people can do. We trust the same policy, the inevitably add to the hostility they now feel same success, will mark the course of the Sici- towards our laws, as the instrument by which lian throughout, and that the bright example we carry out our oppression of their country. will encourage the Democracy of Europe.

JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Market Rasen, Kidderminster, Newport (Isle of showing that convictions and sentences had or conniving at such atrocious proceedings, only as many as possible, and transport the rest, warfare. How far this diposition, on the part of Juries, we are not in a position to say. But this is injustice, oppression, and misery? Parliament, in which the banded parties of the certain, that they have been composed of perprivileged will endeavour to divert the public sons whose names were on the lists as Grand mind from the real questions at issue, by the Jurors, and who, under any other circumbugbear of French invasion; the Chartist body stances, would-some of them at all eventshave been gathering under that banner, which have called out any Sheriff whatever who prehas, indeed, survived the battle of factions, and sumed to place them on a Petit Jury. The commenced in earsest. The November sitting braved the hurricanes of persecution, which law requires that prisoners shall be tried by was, in all respects, an extra appendage, and have assailed the cause of the Charter. The their peers, but the landlord class have, by but for its Coercion Bill, and its stop-gap Cominder this Special Commission, become Pr secutors and Jurors at the same time.

In fact, since the memorable "Campaign justice which have characterised the proceed -between them and the national demand for lings of the Special Commission of 1848. It is bility to do that must be tested by time. justice. We are much mistaken, if they be positively sickening to read of Juries, almost selves,—they will still force themselves on the also used to the judicial impartiality of the repelling Foreign Aggression. avail them no longer, and foreseeing this, they caps," and proceeding to harangue prisoners

It is quite possible that many of those who the rights of others—for the wealth of others fess, in many cases, they appear to us to have for the waste, rapine, and idleness of others been returned guilty on the principle once their own. No more willing slaves led to the man was tried before him for murder, of which

One of the most disgraceful cases in the whole number, is that of John Crowe, a respectable man of the middle class, who was tried at to murder Mr Watson, the agent of his landlord, Mr Arthur. Two men had previously been convicted of the murder, and the charge against Crowe, of being accessory to it, rested, principally on the evidence of his own nephews, one about fourteen, and the other about twelve years of age. The reporter for the Times, who sees in every prisoner the marks of ferocious and confirmed villany, describes, almost in extacies, the precocious sagacity of thsee two witnesses. Whereas, taking their evidence in itself, and, as contradicted never appeared in a court of justice, and that such a tissue of deliberate and palpable falsehood was never before told to a jury. The cross-examination, he admitted that he was a habitual gambler, that he had frequently robbed his grandfather of money to play at the noble rises, the bastile for the poor is being cards, and that, in fact, he himself was, if not

present at the murder, near the scene on the day it took place, armed with a pistol, which eight millions added to the national debt in he had stolen the night before. The second seem stirred by the same glorious impulse. reward, set himself to work as a spy upon the do it.' On being conveyed to the station-house in The spirit is rising oppression has raised, but prisoner—cooked up a story of his having tion, and these meetings bear a multiplied im- that might fall from him. He was put into portance, when we connect them with the ma- the same cell, and clung to him day by day and and the concentrated energy. The feeling to a story, which the Solicitor-General did not raised dies no longer with the close of the even attempt to support by the production of it spreads—it multiplies, and the great tide who ought to have been called upon to give placed in the cell, the prisoner inquired whether is rising throughout the country that must ultiDuckee was dead. She was informed that he was, mately whelm class-levislation in its applicant posed to having lent 1s. 6d. to one for the parmately whelm class-legislation in its exultant posed to having lent 1s. 61. to one [of the par-

remedial measures—not even the bare consi- tion, because an impartial jury would have the subject. To Lord George's proposition the A THE RICH AND THE POOR; To those who Live of Chartism, such true elements of reform are retired to the room for about a minute, AND

those advantages which popular power shall After this specimen of the difficulty of getting have been enabled to gain. While, however, an Irish Jury to convict, we hope we shall hear we are sounding the tocsin of liberty at home, no more on that head, nor will our readers be tallacy of their dogmas will ever bring them to from abroad, too, harmonious notes are swell-surprised at the fact, that in every case con-ing the choral strain. The agrarians of Ame-victions have taken place. All have been fish rica and the patriots of Cracow, the victims of that came in the net. It was sufficient for the adoption of a more rational and equitable the Old World, and the oppressed of the New, Juries that the Prisoners were arraigned. It policy. are alike making the Land the chief goal to was enough for the Judges that the Juries conwhich their assumption of the popular sover- victed-the gallows or the penal colony followed

tences unmoved, and meet their fate with a species of bravado mingled with fervent protestations of their innocence. By their own class they are looked upon as martyrs, not as felons; their elevation to the gallows has a heroic, not Among other pretences for passing the last an ignominious aspect, to those who look upon Whig Coercion Act, it was stated, the sym-them almost as champions of the popular feelpathy with crime and outrage was so great ing; their bodies will, wherever possible, be and universal, that juries could not be found followed to the grave with funeral honours, who would convict those guilty of them. Mr and the Government will find that instead of during the ensuing week :-Gainsborough, Truro, O'Connor proved, from Sir G. Grey's own producing order in the country, and respect for speech, the falsehood of this statement, by the law, they have, by sanctioning, procuring, Wight). Coventry, Belfast, Stafford, Horncastle, always been procured wherever the authorities sown the seeds of yet more crimes, and laid the had enforced the ordinary law. The proceed- foundation of a violent revolution, that may ings of the Special Commission at Limerick, lead to a struggle in which one party will fight Ennis, and Clonmel, are certainly a startling with all the energy of revenge, and the reck-contradiction to the hacknied and unblushing lessness of despair; and the other, with the lie, about the unwillingness or fear of Irish determination which ever characterises the Juries to convict. The tendency appears to efforts of a dominant and powerful party to be all the other way. Both Juries and Judges maintain their supremacy. The long waged seem to have gone about their work con amore, Irish war may at last become a war of extermithe one determined to convict every prisoner nation-not by means of clearances, but the brought before them, and the other to hang more speedy and summary methods of open

Will the Parliament, which has commenced to convict, may be owing to the prejudices of its sittings for the session, do anything to avert the class from which they have been selected, this dreadful consummation to a long career of

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The real work of the Session has at length fact is, Parliament seeing that the questions this monstrous composition of the Juries mittee on the Currency, would be speedily consigned to limbo. There will, it is evident. be no lack of work in that which has begun this week. Numerous matters of general and stalking horse whereon to ride through the of "bloody" Judge Jeffries in the West of pressing interest demand attention, and the session—some excuse for putting off the consi- England, after the Rebellion headed by the aspect of the House on Thursday night, as well as the way in which business was set greater urgency." They think, no doubt, that parallel to the monstrous and disgusting in- about, seems to promise that Members intend fractions of the great principles of law and to set about "talking" of these matters: to settle them is another question—their capa-

The expiry of the Income Tax on the 5th of April next, has applied the whip and spur they little anticipate; and if by such means dicts of guilty, upon evidence so palpably to the Exchequer, and Lord John gave notice "National Defence" be not brought under their false—so plainly concocted—either from feel- on the first night of the Session, that it is his intention, on Monday the 14th, or Friday the 18th inst., to make his Financial Statement. themselves, the Spartan rampart, the best paid for their victim. It is equally sickening and will also at the same time state what has been done by former, and by the present their sword, and the LAND for their shield. accustomed to sift evidence with analytical Government, with respect to our National They may try to burke the consideration of acumen-to distinguish between that which is Defences. Two questions of paramount imthese great requirements of the age as much coherent and truthful, and that which is incon- portance will thus be raised at an unusually as they please, but they will still obtrude them-sistent, inconclusive, or fabricated—who are early period—Taxation, and our capability of With reference to the former it is quite evi-

dent that, with a falling Revenue, and a gloomy prospect before us, the Ministry will not spontaneously propose any reduction of Taxes, and will also stoutly resist any remisthink,) the common sense of the people, we death, upon evidence that even in our own sion of duties which may emanate from other are not to have the 150,000 militia men raised "Old Bailey" would not suffice to "hang quarters. Important and influential movements are on foot, with the object of procuring the reduction of the duties on Tea, and the We tell them, that the subterfuge will not are thus condemned to death, may be the repeal of the Window Tax. It is scarcely possible to imagine any two taxes less defensible than those singled out for attack. The one has become an article of universal conbut that the people are determined to obtain openly avowed by an Irish juror, who, when a sumption, and the reduction of its price would not only add to the domestic enjoyment of the masses, but we verily believe materially payers dragged at the chariot-wheels of Mo- diet against the prisoner, because "though promote sober and rational habits among the lech-but the great fiat has gone forth: "Tax- he did not kill the man, he stole my grey great body of the people. The Window Tax is so monstrous in itself, and is levied so unjustly and unequally, that it is astonishing it has been so long tolerated. In connexion with the fashionable movement for Sanatory Reform, of which the Government profess to Ennis on the charge of inciting or conspiring be such ardent friends, it is difficult to imagine npon what ground they can maintain an impost which notoriously excludes light and air from the dwellings of the working classes, and is, to a great extent, the source of that disease which perennially haunts those portions of our towns in which they reside. Necessity, however, they say, has no law, and, in all probability, Lord John will offer to all arguments on the subject a conclusive and pithy "can't afford it." It is understood that the Income Tax is to be made permanent, and to be levied at the rate of five per cent. for a limited period, in order to make up for the deficiency in the Revenue. If so, we trust that its present unequal and most unjust operation will be remedied, and that Income dependent first boy deposed to various parties having dividuals, will not be taxed at the same rate as slept in his uncle's house, and his uncle having that arising from real property, which is neither affected by the sickness nor the death of the proprietor. With respect to our Na. tional Defences-which now keep many people talking and writing, who know very little of the matter-it will be time enough to express an opinion when we have the facts before us

in an official shape. one year, point the moral of the tale—while boy, though criminating his uncle, varied conin four bills, which are afterwards to be sub-Enclosure Bills show the spirit of the Govern-siderably in his story, and, in some particulars, mitted to a Committee, which, as affecting the ment and by locking up the resources of the flatly contradicted the first. In both instances, administration of the law in minor cases, and country more and more, close the only channel their evidence differed from their first depositions administration of the law in minor cases, and those more immediately in connexion with the exquisite witnesses, the Crown put into the witnesses, are of considerable importance. They are intended to consolidate the present In the face of this Chartism has seen the necessity of rallying—and it has rallied. Our columns of this week bear evidence of this, as was confined in the same jail with the prisoner columns of this week bear evidence of this, as was confined in the same jail with the prisoner columns of this week bear evidence of this, as was confined in the same jail with the prisoner columns to his trial. This wretch no doubt induced by the hope of sharing in the large Special Sessions and Petty Sessions. The pro-To enforce and apply these Principles—to make Irishmen thoroughly understand them, lay them up in their previously handed to the inspector the pistol, pouch, and constant study of the conductors of the 'UNITED and three letters. On the charge being entered, the inspector asked her what she wished to state, upon prices the 'United Irishman' will be regularly to provide the previously handed to the inspector the pistol, pouch, and three letters. On the charge being entered, the places long dormant are having their resurrections. The spirit is rising oppression has raised, but that tyranny can never quell. The metropolis by the governor of the prison to watch the account of the United Irishman' will be regularly that the united Irishman' will be regularly the united Irishman' will be regularly that the united Irishman' will be regularly that the united Irishman' will be regularly that the united Irishman' will be regularly the united Irishman' will be united Irishman' will be united Irishman' will be united Irishman' will be united Irishman' will watch them narrowly, in order to prevent proand this fact should make us cautious and

> And well may the people help themselves, since the first night of Session proves their rulers will not help them. Notwithstanding the misery of the country, what occupies our Legislators on the first night of their Session?
>
> Legislators on the famishing—not to propound
>
> "It was darkish in the evening when he showed me the notes," said the witness, "and I read the House, of his carrying any measure of positive Protection, if proposed in the House, but he did hope that the facts he would adduce in the Committee, would be sufficient to cause the Government and the Free Traders to re-consider
>
> "It was darkish in the evening when he showed that he was hopeless, in the present state of the forcible speech which was loudly applauded, sended the resolution, which was carried usani-hope that the facts he would adduce in the Committee, would be sufficient to cause the Government and the Free Traders to re-consider
>
> Committee upon the subject. He confessed to support that institution. Mr Stallwood, in a committee upon the subject. The confessed to support that institution. Mr Stallwood, in a committee upon the subject. The confessed to support that institution. Mr Stallwood, in a committee upon the subject. The confessed that he was hopeless, in the present state of the forcible speech which was loudly applauded, sended the resolution, which was carried usani-hope that the facts he would adduce in the Committee, would be sufficient to cause the Government and the Free Traders to re-consider. Not to feed the famishing-not to propound ordinary court, would have needed no refuta- Government and the Free Traders to re-consider the meeting dissolved.

deration of the people's demands—but the in- stopped the trial by discharging the prisoner Government offered no objection; but it led terests of the West India proprietors! And long before the degrading and disgraceful scene to an interesting debate which was adjourned why? Because these gentlemen are repre was half gone through, and have requested that to and closed on Friday evening. Another sented in the House—and the people are not the whole of the witnesses might be committed proposition for suspending the descending scale The people must, therefore, represent them- for perjury. But Mr O'Hea did produce wit- of duties upon foreign sugar in the act of 1846. selves—they must speak unmistakable lan- nesses, against whose character the prosecution will meet with a different and hostile reception. did not whisper a single charge, and who proved There is not the slightest doubt that the West It has long been the boast of English Demo- in every particular the utter falsehood of the Indian interest and the Free Traders will cracy to be in the van of European civilisa- evidence which had been given against the have many a tussle upon this question in the tion—and we believe that in this new advance 'prisoner. What was the conclusion? "The Jury course of the session, but we suspect with little chance of success for the Protectionist principle. The star of Free Trade is still in the ascendant, and we suspect that nothing short of actual and bitter experience of the utter their senses, or produce such a re-action in the

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Now that Parliament has assembled we must. as a general rule, exclude lengthy communications. unless reports (well written) of very important meetings. Reporters, writers of letters, and Chartist and Land sub-secretaries will, therefore, oblige by making their communications as brief as possible. We shall be glad if some of our correspondents will try to improve their writing; and shall thank others, who might do so, to let us have their reports, &c., before Thursday.

PUBLIC MONIES.

We request all Sub-secretaries, and other persons who may have occasion to send public monies The prisoners thus treated, hear their sen- to the Metropolis, to pay attention to the following directions :-

> addressed as follows :--Payments for the Northern Star. Mr William Rider, 16, Great Windmill-street, Hay-

Monies for the understated purposes must be

narket, London. National Land and Labour Bank.

'The Manager of the National Land and Labour Bank, No. 493, New Oxford Street, London.'

National Land Company. 'The Directors of the National Lund Company, No. 144, High Holborn, Lindon."

National Charter Association.

Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London. Central Registration and Election Committee. 'Mr James Grassby, No. 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stan. gate, Lambeth, London,'

National Victim, and Widows and Orphans Fund. Mr John Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, London.' For Mrs W. Jones. 'Mr John Simpson, Eim Cottage, Waterloo-street,

Camberwell, London. Metropolitan Chartist Hill. 'Mr - Tapp, No. 52, Finsbury Market, London,' Defence of Mr. O'Conner's Seat in Parliament.

'Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holbern, London,' Prosecution of the Manchester Examiner. ' Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144 High Holborn, Loudon,

The Sleaford Case. ' Mr Thomas Clark, No. 144, High Holborn, London,' The Fraternal Democrats.

'G. Julian Harney, No. 16, Great Windmill-street Haymarket, London, United Trades' Association. 'Mr Barratt, No. 11, Tottenham Court Road,

Monies sent contrary to the above directions will not be acknowledged. *** Private letters intended for Mr O'Connor, and

sent to this effice, must be marked 'Private.' O'Connor with letters, reports, &c., intended for the STAR; nor with any letters that should be addressed as set forth above.

G. WHITE.—The lines shall have a place some day, Mr S. KYDD.—The friends at Stourbridge will be glad of a visit from Mr Kydd. SCHOOLBOY .- We know nothing concerning Mr Fox's 'auglification.' No Room .- W. L., Somers Town.

NANTWICH CHARTIST .- We cannot publish your letter in its anonymous form. Mr J. P. O'BRIEN, Exeter, objects to Mr Robertson's cient for a teacher on the Chartist estates

assertion that a quarter of an acre of garden is sum-Rochdale.—The report sent last week was in type before the second report arrived.

Mr H. Morr, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the fol-lowing sums, for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament :- Mr Tivey, Old Lenton, 10s; Mr Stanford 3d; Mr Oak len, is; Hyson-green, 485d; Mr Smith, Old Lenton, 3s; Mr Goddard, 6d; Mr Douse, Carrington, 10s; Mr Legs, Carrington, 6s 6d; total, £1 15s 8d. Nottingham, Feb 1st. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND PLAN. - Sir. - Mr Donaldson, of Warwick, has stated my views to be mistaken; I put him to the proof. His letter is but a tissue of assertions from beginning to end without one word of definition. I can assure him that the resolution of the Warwick branch produced no impression here,

as there are men here whose faculties are not to be

being irresponsible, I deny it in toto. If the govern-

ment had not to grapple with the public, where would be the concessions recently extorted? MR TOMLINSON.—Sir,—In the column of notices to correspondents in last Saturday's STAR, you inserted a letter of Mr Lacy's deprecating the use of his name in recommendation of my services as a lecturer. I can assure Mr Lacy that I have been much surprised at the number of letters I have received from different localities this last fortnight, from persons with whom I have not had the least acquaintance, nor one single line of communication, previous to the receipt of their letters. When I was at Stockport, on the 16th ultime, I was announced in the STAR for both Halifax and Stockport, and on my return home, I found that a letter had been sent to the Macclesfield secretary unknown to me from thus these three meetings, at three different places, were all announced and expected me at the same hour of the same day. The two meetings, viz., Halifax and Macone announced in the STAR for Halifax; and although I was at Stockport the very day I should have been at Macclesfield, I knew nothing of it, or I would have been with the men of Macclesfield, and they may thus ac-count for their disappointment. Just the very same with Chorley; I knew nothing about their letter, and had not the least knowledge of the first letter that was eent to the Preston secretary, and I shall feel extremely obliged to the person or persons who have been communicating to men in other localities on my behalf, without my knowledge or consent, if they will refrain , either my own name or the name of Mr Lacy; I think I am eapable, Mr Editor, of transacting my own business, especially matters of communication, and if I should happen to be necessitated to have a recommendation from the West Riding secretary, I will write to that gentleman myself, and I have not the least doubt but that he would readily accede to my wish. I therefore warn the secretaries in other localities, to take no notice of any letters without my own signature attached to them. I may also state that a good many readers of the STAR the name of Tomlinson taking a prominent part in our person of that name that has attended meetings in this part of the country. Henceforth, all communications for me, must be addressed. Care of Joshua Nicoll, for

We can post the plate if you think proper. Press of matter compels us to withdraw several communications till our next. MINSTER LOVEL,-We have received the list of Brillot for location on the Minster Lovel estate; press of

Ambrose Tomlinson, Temperance Hotel, No. 16, Broad-

street, Halifax,—I am, yours, Ambrose Tomlinson.
Mr Batterham, Eye.—The paper was posted as usual;

matter compels i's postponement. Mr Smith of Birmingham. - We have received two letters bearing the signatures of 'Thomas Pilsford,' and 'Thomas S. Kettle,' asserting the falsehood and strongly condemning the imputations cast upon Mr Smith by the writer of the letter which was appeaded to the report of the Birmingham meeting in our last 'number. Our correspondents describe both the friends to the democratic cause and to whom the B'rmingham Chartists owe a debt of gratitude for their many acts of kindness. Our correspondents add, that the members of both the late and present Executive; and Mesers Fussell, Thorne, Wilkinse ... Fallows, and all the Old Guards of Birmingham, e. . youch for the excellent public and of the Messrs Smith; and the impossibility of the

offering any factious opposition to the Land P.an, or

any other plan truly calculated to benefit the people Mr E. VEALE, Bristol .- It terminated on the 29.1

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES. - A crowded meeting was held at the Tomperance Hall, Fair-street, visions from being smuggled in, which may Messrs Ernest Jones and Charles Keen, were pre-Horselydown, on Tuesday evening. February 1st. turity of the public mind. It is no longer the mere shout and cheer, but the deep conviction mere shout and cheer mere shout and vants' Bill,"which was defeated by the people's chair. Mr Charles Keen, in a brief but excellent champion, Mr T. S. Duncombe, was ushered speech moved the first resolution, which was to the other parties who were referred to in it, and one this fact should make us continue and that in the event of the militia being called out, it was the duty of the working clas es to resist serving therein, until the Charter The West Indian Planters took the field was made the law of the land. Mr Ernest Jones mately whelm class-legislation in its exultant waves. The Chartists are preparing for the Convention, the Petition, and, more than all, for the enforcement of that Petition by all legal means.

The Chartists are preparing for the Convention, the Petition, and, more than all, for the enforcement of that Petition by all legal means.

The measure of the Whigs, passed impactive accused of the murder, and that shortly after taking office in 1846, is said by them to have inflicted wide spread ruin on the Sugar Interest, and Lord G. Bentinck proposed a resolution of confidence in the National Land and Labour Bank, pledging the meeting to support that institution. Mr Stallwood, in 3 that he was loudly applieded, so

banner, and France and England united will regenerate the world. Let not the intrigues of kingly despots trouble us. No-we hope that France hath thrice too well been taught, The moral lesson dearly bought, Safety sits not on a throne, With Capet or Napoleon; But in equal rights and laws, Hearts and hands in one great cause, Freedom, such as God hath given Unto all beneath his heaven,

Scorn they at this idle threat? Crimson tears shall follow yet. Receive, then, Democrats of France the hand of the Chartists of London-Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

With their breath, and from their birth,

When Freedom's armed hosts assemble,

Tyrants shall believe and tremble :

Though guilt would sweep it from the earth.

Supported by Messrs Elijah Nobbs and Cater. Carried Democratic party in France and the Continent.' Seconded by Mr Gover. Carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned to February 5th. Mr Beniamin then delivered an excellent lecture on the 'National De'ences,' and 'The Land and the Charter, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience, who testi fied their approval by giving him a vote of thanks. After which, the meeting separated.

Torquay .-- At our usual m eting on Monday, 31st ult., a subscription was opened for the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat. 14s. 6d. was subscribed. GREENWICH.-To the, members of the Nationa Land Company, and the Chartists of the Greenwich district .- Friends, - Our champion is in danger-rally once more around the standard of freedom. Show to your country and the world, that you are not unmindful of the benefits which you have derived from the services of F. O'Connor, E.q. Ilis enemies not satisfied with abusing him through the whole press of the country, have now petitioned against his legiti-

mate return to parliament. Come forward, then, and assist the laudable endeavours of the committee of your district in rendering him that pecuniary assistance which will enable him to fight his foes with their own weapons. Sutton in Ashfield. — A meeting of the Old Guards of this place was held on Monday. Mr Joseph Alway in the chairr. A committee of eleven was appointed, and the town divided into districts, to collect

funds to assist in defraying the expenses of defending the seat of Mr O'Connor as member for Nettingham HEBDEN BRIDGE.—The democrats of this place held a social meeting on Saturday evening, the 29th ult. in commemoration of the birth of that illustrious pa triot, Thomas Painc. The meeting was well attended Elias Hitchen was called on to preside, who opened the meeting by a few appropriate remarks. The fol lowings songs and sentiments, &c., &c., were given :-Song: 'Birth of Paine'-by the whole company Toast: 'The People, the source of all power'-abl responded to by James Clayton of Midgley. Song. ' A man's a man for a' that'-J. Smith. Recitation: Gustavus to his followers'-F. Hartley. Toast The People's Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land'-John Hartley. Song: 'Liherty's cause'-J. Smith. Recitation: 'The Voice of Freedom'-by the Chairman. Toast: 'Thomas Paine the definer and defender of the rights of man-Hunt. Emmett, and all those who have struggled for the rights of the people'—respondent, John Smith. Recitation: 'The Patriot'—F. Hartley. Song: 'The Wiltshire Boy'—J. Smith. Toest: 'T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and all the Democratic members of the House of Commons'-re spondent, Fielden Hartley. Song: 'We'll Rally ple to their fellow-countrymen. He passed a high eulogium on the ability and integrity of "Mr West, and concluded by proposing the thanks of the meeting to him for his reliable corrients of the meetnce, and expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr George | mocrats of all nations'-by the Chairman. Recitation: 'The Standard of Truth'-F. Hartley. Toast: The Northern Star, the Ediaburgh Weekly Ex-PRESS, and all the Democratic Press'-A. Crowther Song: 'Loud roar'd the People's Thunder'- J Toast: 'Our glorious Land Company, and

Land and Labour Bank'-respondent, J. Marsland 'The Land-the Land tor me'-by James Song: Song: 'Base Oppressors'-by the whole company. MANCHESTER. - PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, January 30. Mr Grocott, the chairman, commenc d the proceedings by reading Mr O'Connor's speech at Birmingham and also his letter in the Stan, which was hailed with general applause. The chairman announced to the meeting that the members of the Land Company had this day voted the sum of £15., and subscribed £2.10s. more by mutual collection, in order to assist in defending Mr O'Connor's seat in parliament. Mr James Leach, who was received with vehement cheering, then commenced his discourse, by stating that the last time he was before them he was tried for what was considered by some, inconsistency; he was now ject was the fallacy of Free Trade. He dissected the speeches of Gibson, Bright, and Company, delivered last week at Free Trade Hall, and it would be impossible to describe the sensation he produced. His address lasted nearly two hours, and concluded

OLDBURY. - A district delegate meeting was held in delegates being present, and a spirit evinced which augurs well for the cause in this district. After the opinions expressed by the delegates upon the propriety of engaging a permanent lecturer for the district, the members unanimously abandoned the project, and passed the following resolution:- That a district committee be chosen from the Birmingham friends, to draw out a local lecturers' plan, and that Charles Goodwin be appointed district secretary, address, 19, Darwin street, Birmingham,; Messrs Wasnidge, Insull, Linney, Carvar, Fussell, and Mantle, were appointed locallecturers. The secretary was instructed to apply to the Executive for the services of Mr Kydd

RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE .- Ashton-under-Lyne, per W. Woodroffe, 6s. for Nottingham Election.—James Grassby Sec. Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-Street, Soho. - Mi Thomas Clark delivered an highly instructive, excellent, and eloquent address, on 'Capital and Labour,' proving to demonstration the supremacy of the latter, on Sunday evening last, January 30th. He was listened and spirit of union. to with breathless attention, and at the close loudly

in the district.

THOMAS PAINE'S NATAL DAY, -A strong muster of the men of Marylebone was held at the George Washington, 141, Praed-street, Edgeware-road, on Monday evening, January 31st, to de honour to the memory of the immortal Thomas Paine. The place of meeting was tastefully decorated with banners bearing appropriate mottoes, and portraits of the man whose memory the company had met to revere. Mr John Godwin, a disciple of Paine, of some thirty years standing, was called to the chair. Mr Trebilcock doing the honours of the vice-chair. During the evening the following toasts were given, and ably responded to :- The Sovereignty of the People,' 'The Unenfranchised Helots, known by the emblems of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle; Sicily, Italy, and Switzerland, and may the first shot fired against the liberties of those nations be the signal for the emancipation of Europe;' 'The immortal memory of Thomas Paine,' 'The National Land Plan, the gem of the mind of Feargus O'Connor,' After the sentiment of 'Thomas Paine,' Mr Edmund Stallwood delivered a short but pithy address, on the works of Thomas Paine,' which was rapturously applanded Mesers Trebilcock, Munden, Tatterden, Guest, Stallwood, and others, contributed by their abilities to add much to the barmony of the evening; and whilst past politicians were henoured, present politics were not forgotten. It was resolved, that the 'Emmett Brigade' of the National Charter Association, should have a joyful resurrection at the 'George Washington,' on Monday evening next, February 7th, and continue its existence as an auxiliary to the 'Marylebone locality of the National Charter Association,' until the Charter shall become the law of the land. A vote of thanks was with each other, and one cannot make any movement given to the chairman; and to Mr Stallwood, for his

> the following with the subjoined resolution:-Town Clerk's Office, Cork, 83, South Mall, Jan. this Association cannot be carried on unless the upon the appearance of the child, in the course of 3rd, 1848.—Sir,—The Council of this Borough payments, small as they are in amount, are sent up which the two surgeons who made the post mortem having directed me to forward to the members of both Houses of Parliament, a copy of a resolution adopted at an assembly of the council, held on the 1st inst., I beg to send you at foot a copy of such resolution. I have the honour to be. Sir, your very obedient servant, ALEXANDER M'CARTHY, Town Clerk. To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for Nottingham.

RESOLVED-' That the acts of the English Parliament, during the late short Session, are sufficient proofs of the utter hopelessness of looking to it for either Justice, or Good Government; and that there is no prospect of happiness or prosperity for this

IRON MOULDERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. termination not to submit to the slightest reduction. Pational Association of United Trades.

"Union for the Million." of reductions, that nothing but a knowledge of the in this unpleasant dispute. check to railway proceedings, for the construction unanimously. Mr Cater moved that the secretary be of railways is an employment much too profitable instructed to write to the secretary of the Fraternal to be for any long period interrupted in its pro-Democrats to request him to transmit it through the gress. These fortuitous accidents were not to be REFORME and other channels, to the chiefs of the suffered to pass without being turned to account; anything like a resistance was scarcely dreamed of; and as one of the leading iron masters has admitted. if the men are obstinately bent upon resisting, iron

in Scotland. They talk again of the necessity of cheers to our honourable president, and Vir Feargus this reduction, to enable them to force a foreign O'Connor, were proposed and carried by acclamation. trade, while the fact is, that at the prices (con- | Many appear determined to use their influence with fessedly too high) of the last year the export of iron | their respective trades to induce them to join this has been greater in amount than any preceding great movement. Success to their operations, and year. But conceding for a moment that some may a strong body soon be formed in Merthyr slight reduction was ealled for, what is the charac- Tydvil. ter of the present offered one? Is there any proof that it presses with equal severity upon the tives of Ripponden, in the Working Man's Institute, profits of the master, as it does on the wages of the on the 27th ult. to explain the objects of the United workmen? Is it not just possible, that the whole Trades' Association for the protection of industry, loss is thrown upon those least able to bear it? and the employment of labour. Mr Shackleton The probable amount of reduction from the profit | produced specimens of the goods manufactured by of the employer has been stated by one who ought the persons under the protection of the Association. to be well acquainted with the facts, at five per He also attended meetings at Cragvale, Hudderscent.; and under the circumstances in which this field, &c. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr fact was given, there is no possible doubt that the Shackleton, and to the worthy president, T. S. nighest figure was named. If this is the state of Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and the meeting separated the case, although we are averse to the system of highly gratified with the operations of the Central strikes, we should indeed be sorry to find that the Committee, as related by Mr Shackleton. disorganised position of the South Staffordshire

If the lords of the cotton districts are, in their threatened reduction, apparently less exacting, it is because their unbounded avarice-so long, so perseveringly, and by such ingenious modes so constantly practised-has left a much narrower field for their

an enormous injustice.

The ten hours bill is the terrible ogre against which this move is directed, for no other conceivable cause can be seen to account for their surprising unanimity. The honourable member for Manchester, when so gallantly leading the forlorn hope against Mr Fielden's bill, protested he was alone influenced by considerations for the poor factory equally sound and true as against the Cotton Lords. We say to the cotton workers, if you want to make your labour dear,-(that is if you wish to enhance your wages,) make it scarce. We believe in the truth of this axiom-and we believe that this reduction is levelled at the Tcn Hours' Bill-and we further believe that your wages must rise with that bill in operation; if not immediately, certainly at no very remote period. But there is one contingency which will most materially affect the time, shortening or protracting the period when you may be in a condition to reap the benefits of that glorious measure for which you struggled so nobly-so faithfully; and that contingency is, whe ther you are prepared to take the only steps which can place you in a position, when the proper time arrives, to claim what you are justly entitled to-a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Were you united, as you ought and might be, this reduction had never been offered-were you united, as you ought and might be, this reduction, if now obtained would very soon and very easily be recovered. If on some fine, bright May morning, the factory operatives of all Lancashire were simultaneously-man, woman, and child-to respectfully solicit their employers to restore to them what they now are taking from them-nay, if they were to point ou the inconvenience and injustice, that wages in Ashton should be fifteenper cent. higher than in Blackburnthat Stockport again was not paid so much as Manchester, and that proud Preston was humble enough to be contented with less than any other place in Lancashire-if they were to point out these discrepancies, and to submit a standard list for spinning, weaving, and all the other operations carried on in the manufactories, pointing out the benefits which would follow to themselves, by all paying the same amount for their labour, and thus going into the not find it in their hearts to refuse a request so reasonable, so just, and so very much for their own

working population, who were determined to have t. The manufactures of cotton, or of iron, or of any other commodity, have the right, and they exercise it, of fixing the price at which they sell their circumstances which their experience teaches them must not be overlooked in their calculations; and this right they are able to act upon by the power

The same right pertains to the possessors of labour; but they, from their ignorance of, or indifference to, this valuable principle, are robbed of their right, and place themselves at the mercy of those who buy their labour. Working men, be wise in time. Waste not your energies in these partial and | money as unity of purpose and action. You may pounds, and spend them in profitless strikes. But, the image of his God, the heir of immortality, form yourselves, as you never have yet done, into a trampled upon during life, hideous in death, should mighty defensive league for the protection of your again be made the victim of well deserved punish just rights, and you will then be in a condition to ment to his survivors, is a fearful reflection for those decide upon what terms, you will sell to any man your property-your labour.

The Central Committee have met as usual during the week. The correspondence has been unusually heavy from all parts of the country, and of more than an average gloomy character. There never perhaps have been, at any former period, such universal complaints from all quarters of prolonged and, in many cases, increasing distress. But still a Monday morning week the body of a child was found the laws for non-payment, according to their pro-visions. It is painful to the Committee to be com-pelled to refuse such applications, but they have no pelled to refuse such applications, but they have no IMPERIAL LEGISLATION. - Mr O'Connor has received this Association cannot be carried on unless the upon the appearance of the child, in the course of punctually to the office.

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- On Monday, January 31st, Mr Humphries waited upon Messrs Jones and Williams, nailmakers, in Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, on a case of reduction offered to the men, feelings of strong excitement, and with a desire to amounting to ten or twelve per cent. The men had screen her child, and deposed that on her return been working one week under protest, to afford the from church on Sunday evening she found her Central Committee full time for sending an agent to daughter Julia in her bedroom, sitting on the bedadjust the dispute by means of mediation. Accord- side very ill. Having no suspicion of her daughter the above named gentlemen, who complained of cumstance. Next day, however, her suspicions were ingly, Mr Humphries was appointed to wait upon the English nail masters underselling them in the market, and to compete with them they were com- that she had given birth to a female child, and also pelled to reduce wages. Mr Humphries argued, that she afterwards threw the body out of the win-The iron moulders held their adjourned meeting that such a plea was untenable, inasmuch as no dow, but said, the child never breathed or moved. on Monday last, at the Fountain Inn, Tipton. The other masters in Merthyr had made such an at- A medical certificate was produced by the legal adlarge room was filled with moulders from the various tempt, and denounced the present reduction as unshops on strike, every man present declared his de-termination not to submit to the slightest reduction called for as unjust. The only terms that could be the inquest. The Coroner summed up the evidence, come to on the occasion were, that the reduction and the Jury, after nearly an hour's consultation, reon one sort should be withdrawn, and that as soon ther of the infant. tion of the thumb, the result of a fall caused by a piece, as trade revived they would withdraw it on the The Bristol Journal apologises to its reader:

the gratuitous use of a sufficient number of blocks and bellows, they agreed to commence working for the Association. This decision Mr Humphries reported to the masters, who promised to reconsider it the matter, and give Mr Humphries an answer on a Tuesday morning. He accordingly waited upon Mr r The autocrats of the iron trade, the coal kings, Jones, who desired the men to come to work, and I and the cotton lords, nay, the whole aristocracy of that nothing further should be heard of the reductrade and commerce, are just now engaged in a tion, and no more trouble given to the Association combined crusade against labour. Long has the on his account. Mr Williams has agreed to give up) wind blown a steady gale from this quarter, but the trade altogether; but as three men are all he now it blows a hurricane. If the men are but employs, there will be little difficulty in the men steady and firm the imperial despots of South Staf- even bettering their condition. Both of the emfordshire must soon succumb. Their proceedings players treated Mr Humphries in the most respectful are so menstrous, so utterly uncalled for by any and gentlemanly manner, and we congratulate Mr circumstance usually pointed out as a justification | Jones on the wise and prudent policy he has adopted

culpably disorganised condition of the men, could To the men of Merthyr Tydvil we would say, be have led them to hazard the attempt-with the firm to the union, and determine, like men, to unite short supply of material on hand, and the heavy in one common bond of brotherhood, for mutual nature of their still unexecuted orders-but the protection and assistance. Rally the trades in that money panic, the temporary (and only temporary) great mining district to a sense of duty, and to a practical and successful co-operation with your English, Scottish, and Irish brethren, for the redemption of labour, and the attainment of a 'iair day's wage for a fair day's work.'

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 31st of January and 1st of February, Mr Humphries addressed two well attended meetings at Merthyr Tydvil, on the principles and objects of the National must go up, and then there's an end to even a pre- Association. The members of the National Land tence for this reduction. It is curious to observe, Company kindly lent the use of their room for that that although at the late meeting of the iron kings purpose. Mr David Morgan was called to the it was resolved that bar iron should be reduced to chair, who addressed the meetings in Welch before £8. per ton, as the maximum, the last market and after the addresses. An excellent spirit was shows it up already to £8. 5s., with rising markets, created, and at the close of the lecture, three

Mr Shackleton attended a meeting of the opera-

NEWART HILL.-A general meeting was held in operatives should compel them to succumb to such the school room, which was addressed by Mr Claughan; a fine spirit of confidence was manifested, and the brave men of Holytown appear fast recovering from the effects of their late struggle, and are fully determined, by perfecting their organisation, to place themselves in a better position to resist any future aggressions.

Mr Taylor, of Holytown, has reported most cheeringly of his exertions in the county of Lanark, and expressing the gratitude of the Miners to the Masons' Society for their princely gift of £100 to the subscription got up by the Central Committee in their behalf. Altogether the prospects are of a very cheering description in this part of Scotland.

BLACKBURN.—Mr Williamson attended two im operative; as the only tendency of this bill would be portant meetings during the last week, at this great to deprive them of one-sixth of their present scanty seat of cotton manufacture; one composed of card wages-forgetting at the time that when he was room operatives, the other a general committee fighting under the shadow of the great Cobden, in meeting. Serious reductions of wages have been his successful struggle against the corn monopoly, offered at this and other towns in Lancashire, that his best, strongest, and constantly repeated ar- which formed a fit subject for discourse, and which ing to him, for his valuable services to the people patrio's, T. Greenwood. Song: Transportation of gument was, 'If you want to make a thing dear, were dilated upon with much force and energy by The motion was carried unanimously. Mr West John Frost:—J. Smith. Recitation: 'The despair make it scarce.' If this argument, as against the Mr Williamson, in long and powerful addresses, thanked the meeting for that mark of their confi- of hunger'—Thomas Greenwood. Toast: 'The De- Corn Lords was sound, and we believe it was; it is highly satisfactory to the hearers under the circumstances; they being, at the moment, under the threat of ten per cent. reduction in their wages.

> Kendal Shoemakers .- A strike of a few days'duration took place last week amongst this body of operatives, in consequence of a disgraceful attempt at a reduction of wages on the part of some of the employers. Two of the 'reductionists' are Wesleyan preachers, and another is a sanctimonious elder! A pretty set of rascals to preach Christianity. Thanks to the firmness of the men, and to the refusal of the principal employer in the town to join the band of pirates, the strike terminated to the satisfaction of the operatives.

> LANCASHIRE MINERS. - The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, February 7th, at Dean Church, near Bolton. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the fore-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR Respected Sir.-In the report of the discussion between Messrs Berry and Lennegan in last Saturday's STAR, Mr Lennegan is represented as having stated that the lecturing department of the Miners Association cost upwards of £180 from September 6th to the latter end of October. This statement is utterly without foundation, and I am surprised that Mr Lennegan should have so far forgot what is due

to his own character, as a public man, thus wilfully to promulgate a direct falsehood. I remain, yours respectfully, WILLIAM GROCOTT,

BURIAL-PLACES IN EGYPT AND IN IRELAND. - Can

General Secretary of the Miners' Association

we wonder that the inhabitants of Egypt resemble in appearance the carcasses with whom they dwell? Can we hesitate to account for the constant developement of a pestilence, when we reflect that by day and by night, for twelve centuries, the soil on which Cairo stands, its crowded courts, and narrow streets; have been inundated by the filthy excretions of anisame market upon equal terms, your masters could mals and of men; that day and night, for centuries, the earth has been imbibing the putrid sanies from the bodies of thousands of animals, permitted to ro over its surface; that day and night, for centuries convenience; particularly, when such request was it has been imbibing the fluid contents of imperfect conveyed to them in the name of one united hardcloacee, and the poisonous exhalations of its halfburied inhabitants, until the sub-soil has become one vast hot-bed of pestilential infection? Now, the burialplaces in this kingdom have little to boast of over those of Egypt. There is this distinction, however, commodity; governed and influenced only by those to be drawn. In the latter country, the system employed is at once recognised and permitted. In Engand, men pay 'funeral dues,' under the impression that their dead fulfil their destiny-return ' ashes to ashes, dust to dust.' Whether they gain more by their purchase than a solemn plausibility, those who have heard these lectures or perused what I have written, can determine for themselves. The condition of the burial-places in Ireland seems to be even worse than those in other portions of the United Kingdom, although they are almost universally in a most disgusting and dangerous condition. In the neighbourhood of Castle Island and Ballylonford, in ill-organised conflicts. You, surely, have tried the above country, from the imperfect covering them often enough to be convinced of their absolute thrown over the recent dead troops of dogs prey inability to effect any real or permanent benefit to from day to day on the bodies. Violent madness is you. To fight the battle of labour against the un- the result, which has led these rabid animals, not due encroachments of capital, requires not so much only to attack one another, but the cattle in the fields. Methinks our boasted civilisation, expansive as it is, may clothe itself in sackcloth and ashesraise, as you have done before, your thousands of it should hide its head for very shame. That man,

who see in the PRESENT the foreboding of a more terrible FUTURE. - From Mr G. A. Walker's Fourth Lecture on the Metropolitan Grave-Yards. MURDER BY A YOUNG LADY.—Last week, an inquest was held at Widcombe-hill, Bath, upon the

body of a newly born female child, the offspring of Miss Julia Stickland, the daughter of Mr Stickland, formerly landlord of the New Inn, but now living reand, in many cases, increasing distress. But still a Monday morning week one body of the house, No. 8, Church-street, in the garden of the house, No. 8, Church-street, most excellent feeling is manifested towards the As- and from its position and the situation of the adsociation, with deep expression of regret of inability joining houses it appeared pretty evident that the to keep up their payments to the Association, and child must have been thrown from the window of No. bespeaking the lenity of the Central Committee, so 9. Subsequently it was discovered that one of the far as to free them from the penalties awarded by Miss Sticklands was ill in bed, and an inquest being pened to refuse such applications, but they have no a post mortem examination of the body of the infant. such power vested in them, and the operations of At the resumed inquest, medical evidence was given examination, stated their belief that the child was born alive, and also said the appearances indicated a violent death, as though occasioned by concussion. The mother of Miss Stickland also admitted that her evidence on the previous occasion was given under being pregnant, she took no further notice of the ciraroused by the discovery of the bedy of the infant, and, upon questioning her daughter, she admitted

FEBRUARY 5, 1848. BALLOT. FOR PROSECUTION OF SLEAFORD MURDER CASE. Carlisle 0 0 6 Norwich, Springall 0 11 3 Westminster .. The following members, successful in the late Lynn Land Com. Blackburn Land Ballot, were omitted from the list last week. 0 6 6 Company ... 36 FOUR ACRES. Thomas Butterworth, Oldham DEFENCE FUND BUE TO ME O'CONNOR. Richard Hoole, Preston C. Dorle, Secretary. James Gamble, Holl William Willmore, Stoney Stratford Joseph Needham FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE Manchester William Charlton } (Family Ticket) Tunbridge Wells 0 10 0 Mr Walsh, Colour Bradford Char-Works, Birming. tist and Land ham, per Mr receipts of the national land Members Rossendale Land J Warren COMPANY. Company 0 14 FOR THE WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 27 AND Dalston 0 4 9 Burnley, No. 2 Thos Clay FEBRUARY 3,-1818. Branch Manchester 6 19 6 Bilston Bowbridge Land Lynn Land Com-Company PER MR O'CONNOR. 0 8 0 Company Shoreditch Company Nottingham, per SHARES. J Sweet Doncaster Nottingham, Sweet 6 6 Ledbury, Huish 1 16 4 Hanley Ragland Spalding Burwell Yeoril Westmiuster Rochdale Wolverhampton Stockpart Chorley Leicester, Astill 12 9 0 Barnsley, Lowe 0 15 2 Mansfield, Walker Hexham DEFENCE OF ME O'CONKOR'S SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. 1 1 0 Oldham Nottingham, per Norwich, Clark W Reed Thorn e 10 0 0 Mr Dean Kr Mott Hull Manchester 16 15 3 Kirkaldy New Radford .. Blackburn Land Long Sutton Shoreditch Bowbridge Land Company .. 12 0 0 Stourbridge Westminster Ediaburga Company ... Bury St Edmunds Accrington Reading Macclesfield ... Ashton-under-Lyne 3 9 Birmingham, out of Local Ashton-under-Hanley, per Sil. Funds Goodwin Lyne Funds
Butterly Travell
Mr Walsh, Colour rester Northampton, Hull Nottingham, Wall Pebardy Works, Birming-Rochdale 1 19 Edinburgh Bristol, per Fink 2 0 0 Newton Heath ham, per New-5 0 0 Dewsbury Brighton, per 8 16 0 Torquay Bermondsey house 2 0 0 JBRose Flower Rotherham per Hugo W Fraworth's Norwich, Clark Wilmslow 189 Springall Skegby Barnstaple Land Exeter Saw Mills 4 14 6 16 Clitheros Shiney Row Company Lancaster Land 1 0 0 Huddersfield ... Dudley, per Mr Gainsborongh .. Fussell Hanley Company Chenstow Radical, Old School 0 Stockport, per Ashton under-B Elliot, Clapham 0 2 Sleaford Burnley Land Lyne G Bowden A few of Mr Hawick South Shields Company, No. 2 Cheddington :-0 19 0 Sheffield Branch O'Connor's ad. Stroudwater -Oldbury Dukinfield Land mirers, Yaux-Ciayton West .. Barnsley, Lowe hall, per Mr M'Carthy ... Company Portsea Chartists 2 0 0 Giggleswick .. Trare M'Carthy W Oliver, New. 11 10 0 1 11 Sheffield Northwich Rowe and Land Com-Derby Eccles Sunderidge pany Woodhouse Charport Pagnell Carrington Few Working Cockermouth .. Long Euckby tists, per Mr rayford ... Clackmannan ,. Men, Grace Dean 0 9 Birmingham, W Hilton Goodwin Valton Land JPF Pike Central Russendale 2.15 Nottingham, Sweet 7 4 Company ... 1 W B Ferrand, Esq. 2 W Wilson Easington Lane Shoreditch Addingham Marchester Derby Ratcliffe Bridge Dover acre Man .. Huntingdon C Barrett C Nichols Witner Bradford (York) B Pagett 12 14 ••• Astley Company ... J Pagett 0 7 0 16 12 8 Accrington Marple Mansfield, Walker 2 0 G, For Carlisle R Jarvis *** Wellington, So-Retford J Bishop Hammersmith merset Dalston Land Com-M-William Keadal . Biddle Somers Town ... 6 11 Long Sutton W Boyer, Preston 0 Mr Haywood E. G. Clark ... AC Hanson, ditto 0 Blackburn Oldham Newton Ayr T. Lillev : E James, Leeds Leeds Stalybridge Mr Wilkins ... S Paynton ... Swindon 17 10 Bradford J Gibbon ... R. Rantle Sunderland Preston, Brown C. Johnstone Carlisle 9 0 G Cleator D Martin, ditto T. Booth Giasgon 4 13 Witham T Lloyd ditto. Newcastle-upon-I. Bedford Glasgow Gorebridge Tyne Salford 25 J Lloyd Emely 0 14 0 J. Bates Salford Leigh ••• Pershore Galashiels 0 14 6 H Coombes, Strat-Torquay •• 10 0 Dudley Kewbury ford Avon,,, J. North Horninghold Mon-Witney, per J S. Pike ••• mouth Jane Clark ... Williams ... Haswell 0 1 Birmingham, Gray 10 0 Mansfield 0 7 0 J England and Knaresborough 0 16 Oswaldtwistle 🚜 Ragland Baxter, Jersey three other Gloucester Wellington, So-Byers Green Char-LandMembers 0 4 Smethwick merset ... 0 6 0 J Foulks, Wellingtiets Chester ton, Salop... Market Rasen .. Three Friends, Coventry Winlaton Land, Pilkington 0 5 11 James Ashton ... R T Hallam Thos Horrocks 0 0 6 Ratcliffe Bridge Jacob Single .. R Bratrop ... E Kinder, Staley-Edwin Gill Jno Quale Few friends, Chesbridge Wm Wooton .. ter, perMrE-cott 0 Wm Baillie G Martin Few friends, Mount Wm Barrett ditto Wm Hilton Sorrell ... 0 3 Sarah R Salmon Wm Watts M'Guire, ditto Thos Bush John White .. R Williams ... 0 1 0 GainsboroughLand Samuel Milner. J Clark, Cripple. Company ... 0 5 Wm Wilson ... Win Croze Armley burv John Wyatt -Robert Crow .. Great Harwood, per J Street Thos Robt Turner Wm Thatcher .. Wm Horton ... J Mechan ... Westminster 0 15 0 John Turner ... Wm Turner ... Mr-Austin ... 0 0 6 Droyleden, per J J M Friend Dawson ... 0 10 G Patterson.. Michael Turner J E Bannell M Murnay ... 0 0 6 H Holtin, Horley 0 5 0 Richd Coote ... Wm Hillier 0 0 6 J Paine ditto Edwd G Clark -Thos Davey P Nibbett 0 0 6 Joseph Paine, ditte 0 2 Thos Tilley .. Mary Cruikshank Cand G Riggott 0 0 6 A Friend ditto 0 2 Wm Lambert ... Wm Broad ... W Nicholls ... 0 0 3 HS Sleaford Wm Parkin " Thos Collins .. Richd Griffiths. 0 2 6 Few friends, Tod-J Least Geo Biggs ... Mary A Drew ... E Least, for Mrs dington ... wm Cousins .. Brighton, No. 2 GJHenry Pike .. Catherine Wilson branch, Land Richd Ellison .. Joseph Poster .. Company ... ••• John Brunsdon Mr Horton ... Ayenhoe, per T Wm Mowl Robt Pattisen .. 0 0 6 Bangham ... Thompson John Hindmon CEC Geo Williams ... E Birley, Manches-Ford Wm Crow Connoly Land Robt Crow Mary Cruikshank J Petrill, Ply-Company ... George Bishop .. 0 10 0 John Mc Cres, MrScott, Bradford 0 1 0 Dundee ... £911 5 9 Mexborough Glass C. member of Cutters ... the Land Com. 9 2 6 expense fund. W Doody 0 1 0 E Spicer ••• G I O Abingdon Few Friends, J Webb Shoreditch Alfreton ... Falkirk, per Westminster Mc Lean ... Hunter, Essing-Hull 3 10 Aberdeen ton-lane ... Pershore J Bently, Dunblane 0 4 DS near Aber-Edinburgh 0 2 3 T Boyd ditto deen 0 0 6 T Loyon ditto Roa *** 0 1 0 J Carmicheal, ditto 0 3 S Bending, Brid-R Bentley ditto 0 2 Huddersfield ... T Towers ditto port Kew Radford .. D Clom Chepstow W Scott, Liver-9 5 0 D Fassett 1000 *** South Shields 0 3 0 Catherine Carmi-Sheffield J P Stephens, cheal Stroudwater G Allgood ... Clayton West .. G Allen, Winches-J Breedon ... 0 Giggleswick ... P M'Grath ... 2 Derby ter Biemingham, a 0 6 W Dixon W Horspool... Goodwin A Hurrell ... 0 0 6 C Doy'e *** Nottingham, Sweet 1 2 0 10 0 T Clark ... Manchester Sparrow, West S Boonham ... J Warren ... minster ... Worksop, Land Morneth T Almond W H Nicholson Arbroath Company ...

Alex Watson ... Croydon Barnsley, Lowe Sheffield Sunderidge Holytown Central Rossendale Derby Astley
Marple
Wellington, Somerset Long Sutton .. Minster Lovel .. Bath Oldham Nottingham, Leicester, Astill Barnsley, Lowe Norwich, Clark Manchester Stourbridge Edinburgh Braintree (Transfer) 0 0 \$ R James, Bangor 0 2 6 Mr Gill Northampton, Lambeth 0 14 9 J Murray ••• ••• Blackburn Pebardy J Mitchison ... 0 10 0 J Clark Rochdale W Blackfond 0 1 0 Kingsbridge Land Swindon Sunderland Gainsborough 🚗 T. S. Brooke. Company ... GR Westminster 0 1 Hanley Bury Dewsbury ... W Lister ... Cardiff Land Preston, Brown Salford Company ... Newport, Mon-Cleator Gilling Land Eminett Bugade, Witham Company ... Merthyr ... Ragland Glusgow Mathers ... Gorebridge Salford 0 10 Gloucester W Crom Smethwick Few Woolcombirs, R. Crom Galashiels Chester W Thatcher ... Barnstaule Newbury Market Rasen .. Shoreditch ... 0 1 6 Mr Anonens, Ched-Bacup dington ... 0 12 0 Knaresborough City and Finsbury 0 9 2 Rochdale ••• Walsall Ledbury, Huish Oldham. ••• Yeovil Thorne Company ... Y X ... Rochdale Winchester, per A B ... John M'Greenshill Mausfield, Walker Stingers ... 0 19 0 John Hutchinson 0 Henry Woodcock Thos Bartlett .. 0 5 6 Stalybridge ... 1 5 Brecon Jacob Single ... Henry Fitzimons Wm Gasses Few poor Weavers 0 1 8 Tonbridge Wells 0 7 D R H Carthy Newcastle-on-James Foxton .. J P F Pike C E Morgan 🔒 Company ... Tyne James Easterby Thos Trench .. Few friends, Pershore John Turner .. Monckton Deverill 0 14 John Armitage Paddock Wm Turner . Thos Davey ...

Cupar Fife ... 0 2 0 CB ans, Aber-£152 6 10 R Haslop, Lynn 0 2 6 gavenny ... Total Land Fund ... £911 5 9 Expense Fund Rules 152 6 10 4 19 4 Finsbury should have been-Land, £1 1s. 6d. Expense £1 10s. 61. The Dunkirk money was duly £1,068 11 11 acknowledged on the 15th to Devizes. The Yeovil The Bank, for the fortnight ending money, £1 2s., is acknowledged in the list of this Feb. 2 ... 516 18 £1,585 10 8 for Expense Fund, from Arbroath, appear in the list

Francis C Golding 0 2 0 John Lennon ..

John Stauton

John Stephenson

Wm Parkin ..

Wm Lee ... John Wallis ...

James Wallis ..

Alfred Golding

Henry Kirkham

Wm Wightman

Richd Ellison ..

John Brunsden

John Jordon 🚥

Wm M Bulmer

0 2 8 fhomas Baker

Theophilus Street

WM. Dixon. CHRISTOPHER DOLLE, THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.) PRILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. J Forbes 0 9 10 Easington Lane J Day J Bridgeman ... 0 0 10 Oldham 0 0 10 Wolverhampton P Forrester ... 0 0 10 Doneaster Birmingham, per Mr Fussell H Daley 0 10 0 S Armstrong .. Camberwell and Brighton, per Walworth ... Flower Gosport 0 0 2 Newcastle-upon-0 6 8 Rochdale Liverpool Uxbridge Bradford, York

in whom they have so much confidence. 0 10 0 I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, £3 18 10} Mr. Thomas Clark.

Few friends,

Kendal

Maryle! one ...

bers, Jarrow 0 10

W Nisbett ... 0 0 6

Globe and Friends 0 13 0 G Ansty, do ...

Mr Long ... 0 0 6 B Ingram, do

J Hancock, do

0 12 5 H Morgan, do

ERRATA. - In the NORTHERN STAR of January 8th,

week. £5 3s. for Land and 10s. for Expense were

acknowledged to Yeovil on the 15th. The £1 3s.

Sir.—I enclose you a cheque for £2 towards the

expense of defending Mr O'Connor's seat in

I need not inform you that I differ greatly from

Mr O'Connor in some of his political views; but if

deprived the working classes of the power of elect-

ing more than two hundred members, I should

deeply regret to see a member deprived of his seat,

Mrs Hancock, do

Harden Grange, Jan. 29, 1848.

last, in a luminous and argumentative address, which was well received by an attentive audience. He commenced by pointing out the necessity for renewed exertion on the part of the Chartist bud, to procure a large number of signatures to the Great National Petition, which was to be presented to the House of Commons in May next, and by expressing a hope that the people of Great Britain would render efficient support to the champion of their rights, Feargus O'Connor. He alluded to the efforts that

Chartist Antelligence.

MR JOHN WEST AT LEEDS !- RENEWAL OF THE

CHARTIST AGITATION.-Mr West opened his mission

in the large room of the Bazaar on Sunday evening

were being made by the aristocracy to augment the army and navy, and stated that no less than two thousand applications had been made at the Horse Guards for officerships in anticipation of the much desired increase; doubtless, this was the main object for which so much outery had been made coneerning our national defences; but the working classes had nothing to fight for—they had no property at stake; they had no property but their labour, and for that there was no protection; neither had they their rights as men, and, until their rights were conceded, their cry should still be :- 'No vote, no musket !' The Chartists would thus prove themselves to be the true Peace Society. He commented on the condition of Ireland, and the manufacturing districts of England, and dwelt on the sufferings the people endured in both countries through want of the common necessaries of life, whilst they were surrounded by abundance, he therefore thought the proper way to pacify Ireland would be to give them food instead of Coercion. During the late session of Parliament, a committee had been appointed to enquire into the cause of the present commercial distress; this was the usual mode adopted by the Whigs to get over a difficulty. The commission was a farce they would sit and hear all manner of contradic ory evidence, and would perhaps be prepared to 'report' in 1850, when they would hold different opinions as to the cause, but the working class would still have to suffer through the incompetency of the government; let them therefore resign office, and allow the people to manage their own affairs, tor they could not possibly be worse conducted than they were at present He referred to the various societies which existed for sanatory reform, education, and other purposes which were commendable in themselves, but if the Charter was establised, each man could amend those matters, as they would no longer be under the necessity of being crowded together in filthy cellars. There also existed a large body of men, who advocated the abolition of death punishments, they had a horror of human life being taken by the bayonet, bullet, or halter, but none of them thought of abolishing the system of taking life through starvation, through which thousands had perished of late, both in Ireland and England, and pointed to the Charter as the remedy for those evils. Hegave a glowing description of the rapid strides which Chartist principles were making in the agricultural districts, and gave a cheering account of his tourin the west of England London also was up and doing, and he trusted that

the 'men of the north,' would again put forth their energies as before, to establish the glorious principles of the People's Charter, and concluded his eloquent and convincing address, by inviting any person to put any questions they thought proper, but all seemed perfectly satisfied.—Mr George White then addressed the meeting. He said that as the presentime was peculiarly favourable for pushing forward Chartist principles, through the total want of confidence which the people had in the Whig and Tory fa. tions; and, as the Executive Committee had resolved to renew the agitation with energy and vigour, he felt it his duty to take his place once more in the Chartist ranks. Chartism was as dear to him as ever, and he would cheerfully assist in swelling the numbers to the great National Petition, and called on all present to do their duty and set a good example to their fellow-countrymen. He passed a high White and Mr James Leach again taking their position in the Chartist movement. On the motion of Mr West, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.-Mr West left Leeds for

Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday morning HALIFAX .- At the usual weekly meeting held last Sunday Mr Fielding took the chair, who, after reading the article in the Star copied from Howitt's Jour NAL, introduced to the meeting Mr Bawden, who spoke at great length on the 'Evils of Class Legislation,' and concluded by calling on the people to unite and enrol their names as members of the Chartist Association. On Monday evening the quarterly meeting of the members took place when the secretary brought up the balance-sheet for the past quarter, which having been read was put to the meeting and carried; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the members of the late council, and a new

RICHDALE.-A public meeting was convened by placard in the Chartist Hall, Yorkshire-street, on Juesday evening week, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. At eight o'clock the hall was he supposed, come to receive their verdict. His subcrowded to excess. Mr Robert Gill, a working man, was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. Mr Thomas Livsey in an able speech moved the first resolution :-

That this meeting is of opinion, that the awfully depressed and degrading position of the industrious classes | amidst loud and continued cheering. He said, he was of Great Britain and Ireland, is to be mainly attributed satisfied with their verdiet, and bygones, should be to class legislation; and that the people of these Realms | by gones for the future. A vote of thanks was given can never be permanently benefitted until the whole to Mr Leach and the chairman. male adult population are admitted within the pale of the constitution, by the enactment of the document, en. | the Christian Brethren's Chapel, Mr Weeks in the titled the People's Charter. And further, this meeting | chair. The district was well represented, sixteen pledges itself never to relax its exertions until the aforesaid document becomes the law of this land.

Mr Doyle, an Irishman, and a member of the Confederates of Rochdale, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr E. Mitchell moved the adoption of the petition, which was seconded by Mr John Scowcroft, ably supported by Mr James Leach, of Manchester, and carried unanimously. Mr Charle Walksden moved, and Mr D. Nuttall seconded :-

That this meeting pledge Itself to support Mr O'Con. nor in defending his seat for Nottingham, Carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

CITY AND FINSBURY LOCALITIES. - NATIONAL CHAR-TER ASSOCIATION.—Good Intent, Back-hill, Hattongarden, January 30th .- Mr Allnutt in the chair. The secretary read the reply received from the secretary of the British Institution, stating that there were three rooms connected with that Institution; the respective charges for which were 7s., 12s., and 26s. and that in engaging the largest room, the Chartis body had paid no more than other parties. Mr Elijah Nobbs moved that an apology be sent by the secretary to the secretary of the Institution. Seconded by Mr Gover, and carried unanimously. Messrs Allautt and Fennell gave in their report from the Metropolitan Delegate Committee. Mr A. Fennell moved, and Mr Livesay seconded, the following address to the French

THE CHARTISTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO THE

BRETHREN. -Our object in addressing you is to deprecate the revival of national animosities between the two countries, attempted to be excited by the gunpowder manifestoes of the Duke of Wellington and the gunpowder manufacturer, Mr Pigon; the one anxious to revive the scenes of his youth : the other to obtain an increased demand for his manufacture. We, as Chartists and Democrats, turn a deaf ear to their cries; we have, and we trust you have also, far nobler objects in view than bloodshed, war, and slaughter. We wish to inculcate the principles of universal brotherhood, and do not intend to be diverted from advocating peace and fraternity, by the interested outcries of disappointed warriors. No, brethren of France! We trust the day has long gone by, when 2 few who wish to tyraunise over the many can create an ill feeling between the two nations. We are aware that you, as well as ourselves, are living under a government based on force and fraud, but is that any reason why we should quarrel with each other? No! Although Guizot may be a synonyme for falsehood, corruption, and treachery-though Thiers may be a synonyme for anti-English feeling and violence—though Russell may be but another word for finality and classlegislation—the two countries have interests in common for the regeneration of their country, without the good attendance, and the meeting was dissolved. effects of the movement being felt in the other. Frenchmen! we respond with joy to the spirit elicited

at the Reform banquets at Rouen, at Lyons, and other towns, where you raised the cry of liberty, equality, and fratercity. On the part of the Chartist citizens of London, we respond to you—we ask of you as men and Democrats, to let all petty feelings of rivalry die away between us; if any rivalry is to be excited, let it be as to which shall be of the greatest service in regenerating Citizens! we, like you, are struggling for our rights; we, like you, have been trodden under foot by a base and

venal government; and we, like you, are determined to obtain from them those rights which, trusting to the disunion of Democrats, they have so long and so unjustly withheld. We look on this war cry, as brought forward for the purpose of estranging the people of the two countries, and retarding those reforms we have striven for they imagine that the cry of invasion and war will serve ever a seat in Parliament was obtained by fair and as a means to strangle the struggle for liberty. Frenchmen! a new generation has sprang up since

honourable means his was, and as the Reform Bill the days of Waterloe. Men who admire the unsubdued spirit, and gallant bearing of the French Democracy, and who are willing to atone for the follies of which their fathers were guilty, by aiding France, as far as in their power lies, to obtain their freedom. We, as well as jourselves, protested against the infamous seizure of Poland; against the liberticidal interference of the Whig government in Portugal. We, as well as yourselves, ment. Cracow; against the many wrongs inflicted on unhappy

so long, but our mutual enemies are much mistaken, if Country, until it is free of the baneful influence of foreign, hostile, and oppressive Legislation.'

A woman died last week in the Bristol Infirmary

W. B. FERRAND.

Ketropolitan Intelligence.

DEATH OF FOUR CHILDREN BY FIRE. - Before Mr Baker, at the London Hospital, on the bodies of four children, who had died in the above institution from they had received by their clothes catching fire. The first inquest was on the body of Charles Griffiths, aged four, of No. 17, Elizabeth-gardens, Stratford. On Friday morning week, the deceased was left alone by his mother while she went for an errand, and, during her absence, he commenced playing with some luci ers. His clothes soon caught fire, and he was immediately enveloped in flames. He was seen running across the garden by a female, who called loudly for assistance, and the flames were exinguished. He was burnt most severely, and expired on the following Sunday. The second inquest was on the body of Ann Bagnell, aged three, of No. 5, Tyler-place, Dalston. On Friday week the deceased was left in the room by her father, who had gone out to procure food for his children, and when he were of such a serious nature that she expired the same day. The next was on the body of Jane Mason,

The last case was on the body of Michael Hawley, apparently in what is termed the cutting shop, aged two. No. 7, Green-bank, Wapping. The immediately over the steam-engine-house. The mother left the deceased, who went to the fireplace, hose of the engines were quickly drawn out, and and his clothes caught fire. He died from the effects everything was in readiness for work, but, unfortuof the burns on the following Friday. The coroner nately, not a drop of water was flowing from the expressed his surprise that the whole of the cases firemains in the district. To obtain a sufficient should be so much alike, and said he considered the supply, the engines were taken down one of the eause of there being so many deaths from fire was in wharfs, and set to work from the Thames. This, consequence of the weather being so intensely cold of necessity, took up considerable time, and the during the past week. The parents of the deceased flames meanwhile continued to travel-so much so, were then called in, and severely admonished for that the immense pile of buildings appeared doomed their negligence in leaving the children alone. Ver- to destruction. The moment the engines could be diet. 'accidental death' in each case. DRATH BY VIOLENCE.—Before Mr G. I. Mills, at into that portion of the premises where the flames the Hope, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on appeared to be raging, but without producing any the body of Joseph Edge Macdonald, piano-forte case impression on them. The firemen eventually cut maker, aged thirty-four. The deceased, who had, a number of holes in the upper window shutters, and been spending the evening of the 13th ult. at the by inserting the hose pipes into the apertures they Hope, Francis-street, Bedford-square, left the house were at length enabled to reach the fire, but it was about two o'clock the following morning, when, as not entirely extinguished at two o'clock in the mornhe was crossing Tottenham-court-road, opposite the ing, although all danger of any further extension chapel, he was attacked by three men, who at- was at an end. The origin of the fire, or the extent tempted to rob him; but having resisted them one of the damage, cannot at present be ascertained.

of a bludgeon, which inflicted a dreadful wound on his mises, appears to have been confined to that portion head. The wound was dressed by Mr Parke, of the of the building in which it began. University College Hospital, and deceased was attended at his residence, 78, John street, by Mr erysipelas, produced by the injuries inflicted on the head. Verdict - Deceased died from erysipelas, produced by a wound on the head; but how that wound was inflicted there was no evidence to prove.' DEATH BY FIRE.—Before Mr W. Carter, at the J. Mathews, of No. 9, Church-row, Brixton-hill, 2 merchant, deposed that the deceased was his cook. On Wednesday night last, whilst witness and his family were in the dining-room, they were alarmed by the shricks of females, and on witness hastening into the kitchen, he found the deceased enveloped in where she turned on the tap, but there was reaching from the mantel-piece, when her apron the sale of them. caught, and before she detected it her gown also became ignited. The jury returned a verdict of 'Acci-

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH BY A CUP OF TEA.-Before Mr Carter, at the White Horse. Waterside Wandsworth. upon the body of R. J. Fennel, aged was sitting at tea, when the deceased caught hold of a cup full of scalding tea, and upset it. Part was spilt on his neck and shoulders, and some entered his ear. The poor child lingered two or three days, when death ended its sufferings .- Verdict, 'Acci-

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS .- Before Mr William Baker, at the Queen Catherine public-house. Brook-street, quire into the circumstances attending the deaths of Mr Andrew Witham, an engineer, aged sixty-eight, and his wife Ann Witham, aged fiftyeight, who died at their residence. 45. Caroline street. Commercial-road East. Mr Buchanan made post mortem examination, and forwarded the contents of the stomach to Dr Letheby, lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital.—Mr Frimley, a who appeared on behalf of the relatives, said a will had been made only a few days before the death of the deceased, Andrew, and that he had left the whole of his property to his nurse, Elizabeth who had attended him during his illness. He was instructed that the deceased was imbecile at the time, and that he had two brothers living. This circumstance had caused great suspicion, and the ied to him on the 19th ult., and informed He went in the following day, and the will,

enddenness of their deaths had caused rumours to be circulated that they had died from unfair means. -Mr Doune, a solicitor, said he framed the will according to the directions of the deceased, who, he considered, was in a sound state of mind. Elizabeth him that the deceased required his services. She old him that he wished to alter his will, and the manner in which he intended to dispose of his property to his wife, was altered, and made over to the His wife was in a dying state, and died two days afterwards. His brothers visited the deceased he died, and he told them distinctly that attended deceased first about eighteen months since, when he was attacked with a paralytic stroke, and since that period he had been in an imbecile state. When witness called on the 21st ult., the deceased was in bed, and appeared in the same state. His wife was also very ill, and died the same night. Witness was called in by the constable in consequence loted in the parish. Witness placed the contents of the stomach in bottles, and forwarded them to Dr Letheby.—Dr Letheby stated that he examined the trates, and the policeman Smith would be susstomach relonging to Andrew Witham. It contained an onnce of a thick, brownish-green matter, which had the appearance of mucus mixed bench elicited an unmistakeable expression of fap-with some vegetable extract. This matter had a proval from a number of persons assembled in the peculiar heavy odour, strongly resembling that from gallery of the court. mice. It was examined by six others who are conversant with the edour of medicines, and they all agreed that it was strictly identical with that from hemlock and its preparations. Witness could not affirm positively that the deceased Andrew Witham kept, and two children having enticed the animal died from the influence of poison, but he entertained strong suspicions of the existence of hemlock, or of some preparation thereof. He had also analysed he stomach of the deceased Ann Witham. It had or fourteen years old) were summoned before the the same dull narcotic odour as that from the sto- magistrates acting in St Martin's, Stamford Baron, mach of her husband. Upon analysis he was unable and the dog (which had found its way to its owner to detect the presence of any mineral poison, but he was borrowed to be exhibited at the judicial hearthought the existence of the odour of hemlock was a suspicious circumstance.—Mr Buchanan considered deceased was decidedly imbecile when he saw him. and not in a fit state to make a will.—The coroner said it was a very peculiar case, and required further investigation. The inquiry was accordingly

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAMBETH .- On Tuesday vicinity of the Westminster-road was thrown into a state of considerable alarm through the sudden out-

night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire of a most quitted in consequence of there being a misnomer deepest curiosity. glarming character broke out on the premises of Mr in the indictment. The Brentford magistrates, Doffin, stationer, No. 14. Union-street, Somers however, finding that other shoes had been stolen, Town, which for a considerable time threatened not mentioned in the first indictment, ordered the conly destruction to that but the adjoining house, in the occupation of Mr Bacon, dairyman. Mr Duffin, The deceased heard of this, and to escape apprewith his family had just retired to rest, when police hension she hung herself to the bedpost. A verdict constable 142 S discovered a stronger glare in the of 'Temporary insanity' was returned. schop than usual. He raised an alarm, and succ ceeded in getting the family out. The neighbours, in t the most praiseworthy manner, procured buckets. sand there being a plentiful supply of water, succeeded i in checking the flames, The fire, by their exertion, was confined to the shop, , the whole stock of stationa ary, very considerable, being destroyed. The only available use the engines were put to was to cool the suicide by precipitating himself from Rochester-

regretted that Mr Duffin was not insured. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HIGH HOLBORN. On Monday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property.

An immediate alarm was given, and the residents of the court, been taken down, and not a vestige of tion of a child in bed, asleeep, were able to get out will be the front elevation; and we learn that his former about 20 and the latter 30 years of age, were inwithout much difficulty; but upon their again at Royal Highness Prince Albert, and probably accompatempting to ascend the stairs, to rescue the child, nied by her Majesty, will pay a short visit next week, they found the place so full of fire that they were unable to enter. One of the firemen of the name of his way through the smoke and heat, and he hapoily succeeded in bringing the child out in safety.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE .- About half-past ten on Tuesday morning a fine boy, about eleven years also be connected by a corridor to the main buildold, was burned to death in Grove-place, New-cut, ing; and when the other intended wing and clock-Lambeth. Two children, named Brown, one a girl of four and a boy of five, were left sitting in marine mansions. The building is in the Palazzo chairs, before the room fire, and during the absence of the mother the clothes of the boy became ignited His screams brought the neighbours, who found the boy's clothes in fiames, and the fire spreading round the room. The little sufferer survived only to have charged with the murder of their uncle, W. Hazell. returned he found the deceased a mass of the partly-bu nt things removed from him. The The flames were put out, but the injuries greater portion of the humble furniture of the room

FIRE AT MR APSLEY PELLATT'S GLASS WORKS .aged eight, residing in Turner's - buildings, St On Thursday, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in ruptcy, during the first fourteen days of the pre-George's in the East. In this case the accident occurred during the absence of her parents, and the Works, the property of Apsley Pellatt. Esq., situate | year 1844. only witness that could give any evidence was a near Holland-street, Blackfriars. An instant cry child aced six years, and from what she stated it ap- of fire was raised, and messengers were despatched peared that the deceased lighted a piece of paper, in various directions for the engines. As soon as and her clothes caught fire. A ledger went to her possible the brigade engine from Southwark-bridgeassistance and extinguished the flames. There were | road arrived, tollowed by the West of England from three other children in the room, one aged six years, Farringdon-street and Waterloo-road. The firemen another two years, and the third eleven months.— then found that the flames were furiously raging,

charged with water, a powerful stream was scattered of the party felled him to the ground with the blow The mischief, however, from the outside of the pre-

MISCELLANEOUS. THE DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending Weston until he died on the 26th ult. Both these Saturday last, Jan. 29th, were 1,457; being 350 gentlemen stated that death was the result of above the average. The excessive mortality is shown by the tables of the register still chiefly to arise from typhus, measles, small-pox, influenza, and inflammation of the lungs and air tubes. It should be remarked, however, that as compared with the deaths of the previous month of December the morrince of Wales Tavern. Brixton-hill, relative to tality from influenza has very greatly diminishedthe death of Mary Ann Spicer, aged fifty-two. -Mr | the number of fatal cases during the past week being only fifty-six, whilst during the week ending December 11th, the deaths from influenza were upwards of fifty a day. The births during last week were 1,346, or 111 less than the deaths.

NEWSPAPERS CAN BE LEGALLY LENT ON HIRE-IO the case of 'Miller v. Champion,' reported in the amass of flames. Witness and the housemaid brought | STAR, it was decided by Mr Dubois, at the Bloomsr to the back-room, and endeavoured to put out the bury County Court, that newspapers could not be lent fire, but she broke away from them, and ran into on hire. This decision, we learn, from a competent the yard, where they again seized her, and rolled her legal authority, is erroneous. There is no law against on the grass, but the deceased, in her agonies, a lending newspapers for hire. There was tormerly an act second time got away, and ran across the yard to a (20 Geo. III., c. 50, 1798) which prohibited it under a penalty of £5.; but that act was repealed by the was no water. Witness seized a mat, and, with present Newspaper Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76, and great trouble, succeeded in extinguishing the burn- the provision has not been re-enacted. Indeed, for ing clothes. Deceased was carried into the house, many years previously to the repeal the enactment a surgeon. Who I had, so far as the Stamp-office was concerned, become dressed the burns, which almost covered the body. a dead letter, it having been ascertained that the She died in a few hours afterwards. She said she practice of letting out newspapers tended to promote

Home Rews.

Ungland.

CUMBERLAND.

Azsron -The parish of Alston, though numbering population of 7,000 souls, had only vixteen deaths three months ending the 31st of December. This is the more jemarkable as many of the population justly, to be a very unhealthy occupation. Alston is the highest (in altitude) market town in Bugland, and is the centre town of Great Britain, measuring from north to south and east to west. WESTMORELAND.

POVERTY IN KENDAL.—The operative classes, or pecially the weavers, are in a very destitute condiion, owing to the extreme and long-continued depression of the woollen manufacture in this town. A meeting was held at the police-office on Friday. kitchen for the relief of the poor, and the best means of providing the requisite funds. About £100. is said to remain over from a fund contributed some years ago for that object. This town appears to be they have during these latter trying sensons acquitted suffering equally with those of Laneashire and Yorkshire from the prevailing depression in trade. The shopkeepers complain of the falling off in their

CORN MILL BURNT.—The old corn mill occupied by Mr Richard Smith, was discovered to be on fire about ten o'clock on Friday night; the flames illuminated the Mersey and the opposite shere of Cheshire to a considerable distance, and before the Liverpool fire brigade could reach the premises they were entirely burned to the ground.

WIGAN.-FATAL COLLIBRY ACCIDENTS.-On Saturday last three men were killed by the breaking of a rope at Haigh colliery. On the same day two boys were killed by the falling in of the roof at Rose Bridge Colliery; and on Tuesday last, Henry Sharrock, banksman, at Mr Blundell's colliery, Pemberton. fell down the pit and was killed, leaving a wife and two children to lament his loss.

YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS.—VIOLENCE TO A PRISONER.—The Mayor of Leeds has been engaged in the investigation of a charge against a policeman, named Smith, who, it appeared, struck a drunken prisoner, named Heath, eaid the magistrates exceedingly regretted the occurrence. They were of opinion that the policeman, Smith, in the exercise of his duty, had used unnecessary violence. The prisoner Heath, would be at tended by a surgeon, at the expense of the magispended, and his case brought before the watch committee at the next meeting. The decision of the

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 'THE LORD OF BURLEIGH.'-A short time ago a

valuable dog, belonging to a respectable individual at Easton, got loose from the premises where it was into Easton wood set it upon a rabbit. They were observed by a person who gave information to Lord Exeter's gamekeepers and the children (each twelve) ing. Both the children were fined, and the dog was ordered to be sent to Burghley, in order, it is presumed, that Lord Exeter might see what description of animals were kept in the neighbourhood of his in a bleze of rebellion and anarchy, adding, that its out near Mr Bennett's-place. Before we came to the estates. This occurred several days ago, and though | projectors and the other members of the 'Young Ireland' repeated applications have been made by the owner organisation, were conspirators against the cause of within three or four perches of them in the bolireen. ting any information respecting it. MIDDLESEX.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN TO EVADE JUSTICE, -On Saturday last Mr Mills held an inquest at the Castle | publication uttering sentiments calculated to excite sea fire. The flames were discovered by Inn, Isleworth, on the body of Caroline Frith, aged dition, or derange the existing orders of society.

Scicide.—An inquest was held at Rochester on Saturday last upon J. Stewart, late quartermastersergeant in the 63rd regiment, from which he had been discharged only two days after an honourable servitude of twenty-two years, eighteen of which had been spent abroad. Deceased committed ped until the next meeting. a upper part of the house and these adjoining. The bridge on the previous evening, and falling a depth bave entered proceedings against Mr Richard Barrett, of a few assessed by an escape of gas, but it is to be of upwards of forty feet on to the starling beneath. by which he received such injuries as to cause his last. death, after lingering until twelve o'clock the next day. Verdict, 'Temporary Insanity.'

KENT.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

site, who saw smoke issuing from the upper windows, hitherto as Osborne-house, has, since the departure present intended elevation will be connected with building or body of the new Osborne-house. The west wing, on which is the tower, has been inhabited for some time past by the Royal family, and will tower are erected, will be one of the handsomest or Italian and Grecian styles.

ROMBRETSHIRE THE DUNDRY MURDER .- On Saturday last, Berjamin and James Hazell were committed for trial, DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER. - SIGNS OF THE TIMES. - It is a melancholy fact that there have been already opened at the Bankruptcy Court, one half as many fiats in bank-

Scotland.

ZETLAND. A SHOAL OF WHALES .- In a storm on the 13:h altimo, a shoal of no fewer than one hundred and eighty small bottle-nosed whales were 'shipwrecked' on the island of Haroldswick.

There are upwards of twelve thousand unemployed persons in Glasgow at present, and serious considerations are beginning to obtrude themselves as to the means which ought to be employed for the relief of so much destitution, which has sarther the appearance of increasing than diminishing. EDINBURGH.

DRUMERNNESS .- The police cases of this description were 4,900 in 1844, and have gradually increased to 7,585 in 1847.

Areland.

ME O'COMMOR'S SEAT-FRIGHTFUL CONDITION OF THE CONCILIATORS -THE TOUNG IRELANDERS-THE COR PORATION-STATE OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

> (From our own Correspondent.) DUBLIN, JAN. 80TH.

I am happy to find that the friends and admirers of Mr O'Connor seem determined to support him in his contest with his opponents, and that they are resolved that he shall not suffer in a pecuniary way by contesting his seat in Parliament, with those who would fain strip that gentleman of his well-deserved honours, and deprive both England and Ireland of his gallant services as a guardian of the poor man's privileges, and the chamolon of the oppressed of every caste and creed. It would indeed be an indelible stigma on the character of Englishmen, were they to evince insensibility to the many claims which Mr O'Connor possesses on their gratitude. He who suffered so much in person and in property, for their sake, should not now be forgotten when an opportunity presents itself for making a grateful return. In fact, those people are not only bound in honour and gratitude to see that their advocate be no further s sufferer on their account, but common justice and common honesty would dictate that those who reap the advantages of anything, no matter what, should be liable to the contingencies thereunto attached. Thousands, nay nillions, have benefitted by Mr O'Connor's noble exertions, and, in my opinion, they would not be deserving of the name of Britons if they did not now bear him scathless through the conflict-showing to his and their ene mies, that they would stand by their great leader in every viscisitude, and that his exertions for their prosperity were duly appreciated by a deserving and grateful cople. In defending his seat in Parliament, Mr O'Connor should not, in justice, be at a single penny cost. He holds that seat for the people; his labours in Parliament, as well as elsewhere, are devoted exclusively to their interests. He gains nothing for his unprecedented toils. He seeks no tax, no tribute, no pay from his of his soul and body, are all turned to the one great obinjustice if one single farthing of whatever expenses will attend the defence of his seat, should come out of your chieftain !- for your cause !- for yourselves! But t is needless to make this appeal. It is a work of supererogation to remind you of your DUTY. Hurrah, then, for the LABOURING CLASSES !- FOR THE CHARTER

began to manifest themselves in Dublin. During the by gone week the weather was extremely cold, and whilst I write the snow is descending rapidly. The sufuse their own expressive, melancholy phrase, 'none but God alone can tell how they live.' As one walks the streets a thousand gaunt spectral wretches howl mournfully for aid, and stretch forth their shivering hands. vainly soliciting that relief which but few have to bestow. And here let me remark, that sufficient praise cannot be given to the wealthier classes in this city for Cathelic-priest and minister-all vying in the labours of charity, and love to their suffering neighbours. But theusands of those who one short year ago could well afford to stretch a friendly hand to the poor, are now. themselves scarcely better off than paupers. Four-fifths of our mechanics and artisans are mostly disemployed, whilst the business done in way of 'trade' is entirely monopolised by a few Scotchmen, and English and Jews, who attract almost every body to their gaudy, 'well-puffed' bazaars and saloons, to the exclusion of the long-established Irish houses. It would be impossible to describe the ills which thing looks gloomily-every man speaks bitterly of the commissioners to heal the miseries of the Southern peasantry, devise some equally salutary remedy for the afflicted people of Dublin ? Oh England! England! where is thy blush? Dost thou not tremble lest the curses of starved and starving millions of your own children, will not sooner or later draw down the red ven-

It was not until now that the worst horrors of winter

In the meantime, amid the cries of starving thousands, the 'sound of revelry' is occasionally heard in our 'high Castle everything goes 'merry as a marriage bell! The last week was distinguished by a vicerogal Leves and Drawing room, the first given by Lord Clarendon Wednesday, the 26th, the Levee was held at the Castle, and the 'knowing ones' in such matters concur in describing it as the most brilliant and numerously attended of any which was witnessed since George IV. was a quest in St Patrick's Hall. Every creed, every shade of polities, had their representatives at this splendid re-union. With the ultra Orange Earl of Roden came his Popish lordship of Fingal-and side by side with the Protestant Archbishop Whately stood the Catholic prelates, Crolly, Murray, Hale, Whelan, and M'Gettigan.

The meeting at Conciliation Hall, on Monday, the 24th, was more numerously and respectably attended than usual. The Lord Mayor, at the 'motion of John O'Connell!' occupied the chair, and took occasion to refer to his unluckly 'unintentional' blunder in list of toasts at the recent Mansion-House banquet. United Inishman, describing it as a 'seditious paper,' which if not crushed in the germ, would set the country

At an adjourned meeting of our corporation held at

the Assembly-House, William-street, on Tuesday, the 25th Jan., our excellent representative, Mr John Reynolds, moved a resolution in favour of the Emancipation of her Majes-y's subjects of the Jewish Religion. The motion was passed unanimously. At the same meeting, Alderman Keshan moved-That Petitions be presented to Parliament for the total

Abolition of Ministers' Meney in Ireland.' Mr Fergusson, a Protestant, supported the motion, but the members present being counted, it was found that there were not enough 'to make a house,' so the subject was drop. The Marquis of Clanricarde and his agent, Mr D'Arcy,

lence striking down thousands; special commissions police.

CLONMEL, Jan. 27. - MUBDER OF LORD ORMOND'S UNDER

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

mises, succeeded, at no little personal risk, in forcing when the former is complete, will form the main said that the most extraordinary circumstance in the case give it to Johnny Scullough I was sent to beat him. I was, that the deceased was fired at within the very short beat him on the body, but he was cut on the head. distance of one hundred yards from his fellow workmen some of whom heard the shots; and, as far as he (the Attorney General) could judge, many of whom could have

secured the murderers. The facts are given in the subjoined evidence :-JOHN KELLY: I Kve at Ballyknackin, and am a steward

of Killerney. The deceased Edward Madden was employed there as an assistant steward over the women engaged in barking the timber. I know the prisoners. On the 9th of July I left my own place to go to the wood. Az I was passing through it I heard a shot, and heard Madden bawl. I knew his voice. I looked after I heard the shot, and saw the smoke, and observed a man, and then another, who bounced out close to where the first band immediately after the first shot, and before the second. After the first shot was fired he began to move away, and then the two others were fired after him. Madden ran out at the gap, and the three men followed him; the three shots were fired at him before he reached the gap. There were heaps of brushwood collected on the sides of the path along which the deceased was passing, and it was from behind the brushwood the men who fired the shots came. The persons who were present did not pursue the murderers. I did not attempt to follow them myself for they were out of sight in a minute. I turned back from the place and set the people to work, The list of workmen was called over, but they did not all answer. There were 160 men altogether. Henry Cody did not attend that day at all, but Phil. Cody came at one work on the following day. They worked there all that day, but never after.

Mr M. RYAN, resident magistrate: I went to see Madden after he was shot, on the same day, and found him lying in an out-house. The first word he said was, 'Ah, sir, they have done my job at last.' He also said he did not expect to recover, that he was almost off. He was perfectly in his senses at the time. He told me the priest had been with him. I reduced to writing the statement he then made. He said, 'I hope you'll have an eye to my bit of ground, and have it settled on my eldest son.' I took the statement from his own lips. He wrote the document now produced as his dying declaration, in presence of constable Harnet, and Sir Charles O'Donnell, who accompanied the troops there. Mr Rolleston, in addressing the jury for the defence,

pointed out how dangerous it would be to convict men upon the evidence supplied by a dying declaration. The Solicitor General having replied, the Chief Baron

charged the jury, who retired, and in about twenty minutes found the prisoners Guilty-Henry Cody of the murder, and Philip Cody of having aided and assisted in it. The younger man received the dreadful announce ment with much firmness; but it seemed to have considerable effect on the other prisoner, whose countenance and manner exhibited the anguish he felt at the moment, Sentence was deferred.

ROBBERY .- LOADED FIRE-ARMS IN COURT .- Timothy Hogan, Michael Whelan, and Pat Coonan, all youngmen, were indicted for having entered the house of William Hackett, at Derrinvolan, on the 26th of November, and robbed it of several articles of wearing apparel .- The prosecutor and his mother deposed to the fact of the robbery by three armed men, but could not identify the prisoners. Sub-constable Sullivan swore that he arrested the house of John Slattery, at Ballynanty. For twelve the prisoners on the night in question, three miles from prosecutor's house, Hogan in a stable, where some of the articles stolen, with a gun and three pistols, were found. A man named Kenne was also arrested on the occasion. -In reply to the court, the witness said that the arms were loaded when he got them, and that people said the gun was taken from Mr Little on the night he was shot. -Mr Scott: Are the arms loaded now !- Witness: They to be throwing them about in that way. (Laughter.) - | a felon. Total to be imprisoned, 24. Take care, you might she (Laughter.) - Chief Justice: It is very improper to bring | tenced, 38. the arms loaded into court. What is the use of that !-Martin Kenne (an approver) deposed that he was one of the party who went to the prosecutor's house. Tim Hogan told him that he knew where there was a case of pistols. soners to the prosecutor's. Witness had the large pistol produced. Hogan had a single and a double-barrelled pistol, and Whelan a gun. When they went to the house Hogan demanded a case of pistols, but they did not get | February. them. They then took the clothes .- To Mr Rolleston : I was at the robbery of Ward, the pay clerk, and got £7. of the money. I was also engaged in the robbery of the murder of Thady M'Mahon, at Caberhumore : also arms, but I never fired at a man .- The prisoners were found Guilty.

At the sitting of the Court on Friday, sentence of transportation was passed upon three men for attacking a dwelling-house. One of the prisoners thus disposed of, named Hogan, is a person of the worst character. and believed to be implicated in several of the most barbarous murders in the county of Tipperary, and amongst others in the assassination of Mr. Waller, although no satisfactory evidence could be procured against him. The next case called on for trial was one which ex-

Daly, the former about twenty-five, the latter forty years of age, were placed at the bar, charged with having atempted the life of Mr Richard Uniacke Bayly, upon the 13th of November last, by discharging a loaded head. Rowan was charged with being the person who actually fired the shot. There are three other persons implicated in this orime, one of whom has turned ap-

tried during the commission, it arose out of the position which Mr Bayly held as agent to a gentleman named Rowley, and brought him into contact with some of the prisoners, who entered into a conspiracy to take his life. It would appear that the prisoner Daly was arrested for the other men on trial, together with several others, knowing it was Mr Bayly's usual habit to go home to his residence, about three miles and a halffrom Nenagh. every Saturday evening late, met him on the night in question, and fired at him with a blunderbuss, the contents of which entered his head, and very nearly deprived him of life. He was driving his gig, and his brother-in-law, a Mr Head, was sitting beside him when Rowan discharged the shot, as he (the Attorney-General) would be able to prove, not only by the testimony of one of the criminals themselves, but by strong corrobo-

WILLIAM DWYER (the approver) examined by the Solicitor-General: I lived at Carriganoss, about three miles from Nenagh. I know John Daly, the prisoner, who lived about half a mile from me. I met him at the a man named Connors with him. Daly told me not to go home for a start, and we would have have some drink. One of them said they wanted to see William Carty and Ned Rowan, to see would they fire at Mr Bayly I did not go to Connell's, but went home. before Mr Bayly was shot, I went to look for lambs of mine, and passed by John Daly's place. Daly and Ned Connors were there. They asked me, behind the house, would I go fire at Mr Bayly, and I said I would. The conversation took place in the stable. Connors and I went in and shut the door. I returned to Daly's house the same evening at duckish, but did not go in. John Daly came to me in the turnip-house. He was followed by Rowan, and we said we would meet each other the his own house. We took a drink of whiskey there. Daly omitting the name of Daniel O'Connell from the had it in a bettle. We went on then together towards Cleary's fort, and passed the haggard of D. Spain, into John O'Connell took occasion to have a tilt at the embryo which I threw Daly's riding coat. Re had a brown frock coat under that, and he and I changed clothes, our of the dog for its restoration, he has not been able trish freedom, and 'paid by government' to excite display said, 'Ged bless the work,' and the man bade us to obtain it, and indeed has not succeeded in get.

Itish freedom, and 'paid by government' to excite display said, 'Ged bless the work,' and the man bade us welcome. We crossed the road and went towards the country. He finally denounced the unfortunate United fort, passing through a turnip-field, in which we saw a IRISHMAN, and, 'anticipating crime' called on the legal man a good way from us. In the next field there were

half an hour in the field before we heard the gig coming. When it was coming, they pushed down from me. John

report. I don't know who fired the shot. After the lieving overseer to represent his opinion of the case and shot they came up to me in the corner, and we left the request that it should be at once attended to.

I believe it is worse to shoot a man than to commit perexposed. The whole of the parties, with the exceptor of the foundation of what Steward. Philip Cody and Henry Cody, brothers, the jury. I am not taking a false oath now. I took the long paid for it. I keat him because Johnny Scullough bid Being unable to pay he was conveyed to prison. The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated the facts shortly. He me. He had quarter ground, and because he would not

stances were of a very aggravated character against the beat him on the head also, and had pistols, which I borrowed to look at. To the Count: I had a pistol when I went to take the

To Mr ROLLESTON: I fired the gun after I took it out did me injury. It was not be committed me to gaol. I in the employment of the Marquis of Ormond, at the wood man was, and ared a second shot. I heard heard a but didn't know what they were after me for. Heard of with tears in his eyes, said that the defendant, in. the reward in the case before I gave myself up. After the examination of other witnesses for the pro-

Mr Rolleston for the prisoners, and a reply from the Solicitor General on the part of the Crown, the Chief COUNTY LIMEBICK SPECIAL COMMISSION, Summary of convictions at the special commission for this county from the opening to the close, on Saturday evening :-To BE HANGED .- On the 7th of February, William Ryan, Puck, for the murder of John Kelly at Knock-

at Duntryleague. On the 11th February, John Ronehan, o'clock and made a half day. They were both at their for the murder of John M'lnerny of Adamstown. On the cation, would remand him, for the longest period. 221 February, James Skeahan and James Quane, for the murder of Mr Ralph Hill at Rathurd : Michael Howard. for the murder of Johanna and Cornelius Hourigan at Ballycullen near Croom. Total, six for execution. To BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE, William Frewen.

New Garden, for harbouring William Ryan, 'Puck,' knowing him to be charged with feleny; Patrick Bourke, attacking the dwelling of Christopher Miller, at Coolabrown; Denis Ryan, attacking the dwelling of John Nunan, at Ballygulla; John Shaughnessy and John Has- address, and on the previous morning he apprehended sett. assault and robbery of arms from the residence of Mr C. Meade, at Ballyegus. FOR FOURTEEN YEARS .- John Farrell, being of an

armed party that attacked the house of Richard Burkman; Daniel Looney, Michael Madigan, Jeremiah Garvin. and Patt Glesson, aiding in the abduction of Catharine Molony of Lisnamuck.

FOR TEN YEARS. - Patrick Richardson, Maurice

Dare, Michael Kennedy, and John Connery, being of an armed party that attacked the house of William Staunton of Glenacurra; Michael Callaghan, attacking the house of John Carroll, at Crean. FOR SEVEN YEARS .- John Collins, violent assault and

robbery of £8 s7. 6d, from Matthew Ryan near Annacotty; Denis Plynn, assaulting the habitation of Mary Bouvanizer: Thomas Newman, attacking the house of Richard Bennis, at Glenacurra, Total under rule of transportation, 18,

To BE IMPRISONED .- For two years: Daniel Nunan, Michael Collins, and William Duggan, burglariously en- He should, however, discharge him, and hoped that it tering into the dwelling of Thomas Mitchell, at Ballinabinch: Thomas Hinchy, firing into the dwelling of Michael M'Carthy, at Killonihan : John and Lawronce M'Donnell and William Slattery, robbery of money from months: Michael Looney, assisting in the abduction of Catherine Molony; John Frewen, harbouring a felon; No. 3, William's terrace, Chiewick, said that on that day Patrick and Ambrose Cummins, stealing a gun from the house of T. P. Vokes, Esq., Roxborough-road. For nine | bridge, but finding that it was a Kensington omnibus, months: James Healey, Thomas Walsh, John Walsh, Thomas Moore, John Rourke, Michael Falvey, Michael Leeson, David Connell, Conner Daly, Conner Tracy, Patrick Ahern, and Thomas Guerin, riotous assembly at into the omnibus. He did force her up one step, and are sir .- Mr Scott: Well, take care, sir; you ought not Bruree. For six months: Thomas Frewen, harbouring while she was struggling with him, Kirby's Kew-bridge Total number of prisoners tried, convicted,

> ENNIS SPECIAL COMMISSION, -Summary of convictions and sentences:--To BE HANGED .- On the 15th February, Patrick Ryan

Small, and Thomas Hayes, for the murder of James Watson, Esq., of Ballycorney; James Crowe, for coneniring to murder the same gentleman, on the 19th February : Michael Butler and Matthew Hourigan, for the murder of Patrick Cleary, at Breadford, on the 17th of

heny. Patrick and John Guerin, and Charles Healey, for against Michael M'Mahon, for conspiring to murder Matthew Boland, at Claremont, Lyddy, Patrick Canny, Michael Hickey, and Michael

Skeahan, for attacking and robbing the house of William Walsh, Esq., of Trough; John Slattery, Michael Murphy, and Daniel M'Namara, attacking the house of homas Hennessy, of Ballaboy. For ten years: Owen Lyddy and Timothy O'Brien, for attacking the house of John Hogan, of Knockbrack. To BE IMPRISONED,-For two years: Patrick Cusack

appearing in arms, and firing at a horse, the property of ford, and stealing a gun; James Hurse, James Duggan, Laurence Shanahan, and John M'Mahon, posting threatening notice on the gate of Crofton M. Vandeleur Eqq.; Patt Cunningham, Martin Molony, and Thomas King, attacking the house of Patrick Bourke, at Barnagh. MURDER OF WILLIAM CRAWLEY. - CURIOUS CIRCUM-TANCE.-John Hayden was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of William Crawley. When asked to plead, the prisoner made no reply

The governor of the gaol said the prisoner had not poken a word since he was fully committed, about three

CHIBF JUSTICE: Explain to him the meaning of this; ask im to plead to the indictment.

The Governor then told the prisoner the nature of the roceeding, and asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty; but still he made no reply. There was no one mployed for him. CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr Attorney, what will you do ?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I have been speaking to the medial gentleman who attends the gaol, and he has told me prisoner. CHIEF JUSTICE: Well, you know what the law enables

von to do in such a case. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Yes, my lord, but as the doctori of opinion that it would be better to allow some time to examine the matter more fully, I think it would be well

to postpone the case till the assizes. The bill of indictment was then quashed. The prisoner, who is rather a well-looking young man, about twenty-six years of age, was then removed. It is said that when first committed to gaol he spoke, but he has not uttered a word since he was fully committed.

Police Report.

WORSHIP-STREET .- SHANEFUL TREATMENT OF THE affair, and having obtained the defendant's promise that as a master butcher in the district for thirty years, ap. she would not repeat the annoyance he discharged her, plied to Mr Hammill for assistance,-It appeared from and ordered that her son's clothes should be given up to the statement of Baynes, that having recently had the misfortune to lose his wife by apoplexy, and one of his children by small-pox a few hours afterwards, he was next day. I went to look for lambs the next day (Satur- | reduced to such distress and privation that, being unaday), and saw Daly on his own land, in the next field to ble to obtain any provision for his three remaining children, one of whom was dumb, and all in delicate health, he was compelled to apply to Mr Finlater, the overseer of the Whitechapel union, for admission to the he and his children were conducted down a gateway to Dubliaroad, we saw two men filling manure, and passed a kind of long shed in the rear of the building where and medical aid sent for, but he died almost immedihe found about forty other outcasts huddled together upon the ground, with nothing but a little straw to piece of dry bread, which was the only sustenance they received. The place had two skylights on the roof, but bacon from the shop of a butcher named Daniels. The authorities to 'look shead,' and take cognisance of every three men sowing wheat; one of these men was Andy so many of the panes in them were broken that the male prisoner is a hemp-dresser, who, being afflicted wind and rain poured in down upon them throughout with asthma, had been for some time out of employ: the night, and they were almost paralysed with the cold and the young woman, who has wealthy connexions in some of the neighbours breaking through the roof of sixty-eight, who hung herself under the following to reach it from Daly's house. I went to the road next and damp, which produced in each of them a severe at- Wapping, is a servant out of place and in great necessome of the neighbours breaking through the roof of the neighbours breaking through the froit stores belonging to Mr Moses, the foreign fruit importer of Mount-street, Westminster-road fruit importer of Mount-street, Westminster-road the being an abundance of water immediately There being an abundance of water immediately the first to learn the following to reach to the foreign singular circumstances:—The deceased had a daught to reach to the foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the fort to light my pipe. There was an old woman in tack of rheumatism, and the sense of hearing in one had been almost entirely destroyed. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the United Biss. The foreign spising his abuse and denunciations, the fort to light my pipe. There was an old woman in tack of rheumatism, and the sense of hearing in one had the fort to light my pipe. There was an old woman in tack of rheumatism, and the sense of hearing in one had the fort to light my pipe. There was an old woman in tack of rheumatism, and the sense of hearing in one had the fort to light my pipe. There was an old woman in tack of rhe procured, the firemen set their engines to work, but and another girl, named Sarah Volley, were taken into securities have been lodged, and the proprietorship of the blunderbuss. Daly took out the same bottle and gave till morning in his hat, found that it had been devoured, procured, the hremen set their engines to work, out and another girl, named Sarah Volley, were taken into securities have been lodged, and the proprietorship of the fire extinguished until custody on a charge of stealing some shoes, the depaper registered in the names of Mr John Mitchel, Mr T, them a drink of which they were unable to get the fire extinguished until custody on a charge of stealing some shoes, the depaper registered in the names of Mr John Mitchel, Mr T, them a drink of which they were unable to get the fire extinguished until custody on a charge of stealing some shoes, the depaper registered in the names of Mr John Mitchel, Mr T, them a drink of which they were unable to get the fire extinguished until custody on a charge of stealing some shoes, the depaper registered in the names of Mr John Mitchel, Mr T, them a drink of which they were unable to get the balance of the balanc they were unable to get the nie extinguished until custody on a charge of stealing some snoes, the de paper registered in the names of ar John Autono, at I. them a standard on the names of ar John Autono, at I. them a standard on the names of ar John Autono, at I. them a standard on the names of the holes. The next morn- had a remnant and three halfpence on Wednesday stolen goods. The case was tried at the last session of all classes look forward impatiently to its appearance, Bayly. I heard no reply made to him. He (Carty) deing they were all turned out, without any food being meraing. She told the male prisoner that she would ALARMING FIRE IN SOMERS TOWN.—On Monday of the Central Criminal Court, but they were all ac- and its early numbers will, no doubt, be objects of the sired not to shoot Mr Bayly. I next saw the three given them, and such tempted in the shoot in t stood inside the ditch, beside the road, at the corner of must expect no other accommodation. In this emergency she snatched it up stealthily, and passing the male prithe field next Nenagh. Before the shot was fired, I got they had since been compelled to subsist upon the casual somer burriedly desired him to put it in his pocket back my own coat and hat. After the arms were bounty of strangers, and as they were both in a state which he did. The butcher's boy saw the whole proloaded, Daly got William Carty's coat. We were about of extreme debility and suffering, and one of them had three sickly and starving children upon his hands, they The formale prisoner, on hearing that Jones was to be were induced to submit their case to the consideration Daly went first, Rowan next, and then Carty. I stood of the magistrate.—Mr Hammill expressed some sur- into his arms. She then started up, and addressing the on the ditch. There was no signal, but I heard John prise at the statement of the applicants, as it was mabench, said: 'Oh, sir, 'twas I did it. He knew nothing about it. He thought I paid. He's unhealthy. It will and I had a loaded switch—a switch with lead in it. were entitled to ample and immediate attention, and he kill him if he goes to prison, I was standing on the ditch, but I did not see the gig directed Rowland, the warrant officer, to lay out five until I heard the shot. I did not see the flash of the shillings from the poor box in the relief of their present shot, se as to say where it came from, but I heard the wants, and proceed with them to the office of the re-

pay much rent these two or three years. I paid some the minutes he was again placed at the bar.—Inspector Elli pay much rent these two or three years. I part the period of that directly afterfile prisoner was discharged believed that the period of the bend and putting the bend and puttin took iks wooken cap from his head, and putting his fight in & dashed his hand through the window of the Browning Rear public-house, immediately opposite the office door, breaking two squares of glass,—Mr Arnold, after some dioted for maxing, upon smooth of the prisoner to pay 33. 6d. nied by her Majesty, will pay a short visit next week, lerney, in this county, need a gun at he dead in feet the purpose of laying the foundation stone. The and inflicted a wound, of which he languished and died in paid for it. I have him because Tahana Scallege hid. SOUTHWARK .- HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A PLOICE. 2. MAN.—Arthur Pasco, a policeman, late of the M division, s.

was summoned under the Bastardy Act.—The circum

defendant. It appeared that while a policeman he formed

an acquaintance with a butcher named Gains, in Black.

man-street, who had an only daughter, a girl, seventeen years of age, living with him. With this girl the deof Kennedy's house, but not at any person. Mr Bayly fendant had an improper intimacy, and the girl proved enceinte, and when the defendant was apprised of her was taken on suspicion two or three times. The injury condition he endeavoured to induce her to swear that that Mr Bayly did me was, that twelve or thirteen years it was by another man,—The father of the girl was ago be took land from us. When asked to go and shoot examined, and he gave an account of the defendant's him, did not remember that he took the land. I might base conduct in the transaction. That he (the father) murder any other gentlemen in the county if the same was compelled to leave his house and shop in the care man asked me. When sent to guol, I was told that John of his daughter while he was gene to market. That Daly was going to become informer, and was advised to the defendant, being a married man, had offered to page turn myself, and not leave him to swear against me. I that part of his beat as often as he could, as a kind of man was, and fired a second shot. I afterwards heard a gave myself up because the police came to look for me, protection to the girl left at home. The father here, stead of acting as a protector, was the destroyer of his daughter's virtue, and had brought disgrace upon a secution and defence, and an address to the jury from girl young enough to be his daughter. - Mr Cotting. ham said the corroborative proof in this case was wanting, although he had no doubt of the defendant Justice charged the jury, who, after a quarter of an | being the father of the child. He (the Magistrate) did hour's deliberation, returned into court with a verdict of not regret the want of proof in such a case, as the puguilty against Daly, and of acquittal in favour of Rowan. nishment he would have the power of inflicting was quite inadequate. He should, therefore, discharge the defendant, but would recommend the father of the girl to lose no time in levying his action for seduction against the defendant, and, no doubt, ample damages would be awarded. If the defendant was not in a consentry : Andrew Des, for the murder of Edward Murphy dition to pay them, he would be detained in prison, as the Insolvent Commissioners, in the event of his appli-

> employ of the Bankers' Protection Society, was charged with obtaining a work box from the house of Mr Cross, Cumberland-row, Walworth-road, under fraudulent pretences.-Complainant said that on Thursday night, while he was absent from home, the prisoner came and obtained possession of the box under the pretence that he was sent by witness. He, however left his card with him in the Bankers' Clearing-house, and gained posses. sion of the box, which witness purchased at an auction. A female in the complainant's service said that on Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, the prisoner entered the coffee room, and said he was an officer, and that the box, which was given to him in consequence of the representation made by him, had been stolen.—Mr W. T. Abern, gold refiner, St James's-place, Clerkenwell, said that his counting-house was plundered of cansiderable property by a female servant, who absconded about four months ago. She had since been apprehended by the prisoner and committed for trial on Thursday last, at Clerkenwell Police-court. The box in question was a portion of the stolen property.—The prisoner said that what he had done was with the advice of a police magistrate.—Mr Cottingham said that such could not have been the ease. He had no right to take the property away without first obtaining a warrant from a magistrate. His conduct was quite unjustifiable.

UNWARRANTABLE CONDUCT OF A CITY CONSTABLE.

H. Isaacs, who stated himself to be an officer in the

HAMMERSMITH .- ANNOYANCE BY OMNIBUS CON-DUCTORS .- W. Smith, badge No. 2,756, conductor of a Hammersmith omnibus, was charged with having assaulted and rudely treated Miss Alice Escome. The complainant, a young lady residing with her father at fortnight she stopped the defendant's omnibus at Knightsnot going to Turnham-green, she shook her head at the driver. Defendant, however, percisted that he was going to Turnham green, and rudely tried to force her omnibus came up, and the complainant said she would was going the whole distance, and on the complainant attempting to get into Kirby's omnibus she was pulled back by the defendant, but eventually went by Kirby's omnibus. - The defendant, who denied the charge, was fined ten shillings and costs. BOW-STREET .- CONSPIRACY OF EMPLOYERS.

would be a caution to him for the future.

Edwards, who was stoker on board the Cricket steamer, applied to Mr Henry for some relief out of the poor box. He stated that since he gave the information respecting the tying down of the valves on that vessel he had not been able to obtain any employment; he was in a state of the most abject poverty, and he hoped the magistrate, in compassion for his circumstances, and in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public in disclosing what he knew of the practices on board the Cricket, would grant him some relief .- Mr Henry observed, that if it was otherwise in his power he could not relieve him while there were actions pending relative to the explosion of the Cricket, and that he should apply to the parties who were prosecuting those actions, and who had no doubt summoned him as a witness,-Edwards said they would give him nothing, as his evidence might not be wanted .- Mr Henry: One great difficulty in the way of my granting relief while these actions are pending is, that my doing so might be referred to in the courts afterwards as an evidence of my opinion on your conduct. I am sorry for your distress, but I cannot

CLERKEN WELL. - AFFECTING CASE OF DESTITUTION

Mr Fletcher with wilfully breaking six squares of glass

A poor woman, named M'Donald, was charged by a

The defendant did not deny the charge, but endeavoured to justify herself, saying that the complainant had recently, by inhumanity, occasioned, or, at least accelerated, the death of her son, aged 17, who had been apprenticed to him by the parish of Tooting; and that, at the coroner's inquest, the verdict of the jury was, that he died of consumption, and that his master was reprehensible for having kept him on short diet, (She here handed morning papers of the 19th and 20th ult., to the magistrate, the former containing the report of the inquiry, and the latter a leading article, animadverting on the conduct of the master and mistress of the deceased.) She called on the complainant to demand the clothes of her child, and on their being withheld she committed the offence laid to her charge.-Mr Tyrrwhitt, having read the report, said it was evident the boy suffered severely, but who the party or parties were who were to that he believes all this to be feigued on the part of the blame was not for him to inquire. He asked her how she could pay for the damage !- She replied that she had not the means of doing so, adding, her children were then at home without food or fire, and they had not tasted anything during that day. She took her dying child home, and was obliged to take off his shoes and sell them to sustain his life, until she was able to procure him admission into St Bartholomen's Hospital, where he died. During his apprenticeship he had frequently complained of insufficiency of food, and when defendant remonstrated with his mistress, she answered that he should have less, and his master said that his treatment was too good for a parish apprentice. When she visited her son prior to removing him home she found him lying in a cold shop, with scarcely any covering; and when she requested that he should be removed to bed, as he was in a most de; lorable condition, with a swollen head have hospital allowance, namely, three basins of water gruel a day, -Mr Tyrrwhitt said it was a most shocking

> Mr Symonds, one of the inspectors of the B division, informed the magistrate that John Wilson, whose name appeared upon the charge-sheet as having been found incapable of taking care of himself in Tothill-street, at half-past five on Wednesday morning, had died abou three hours afterwards in the station-house. It was found on inspecting the cells that the poor man (supposed to be a mendicant, nearly seventy years of age was ill, and he was immediately brought out to the fire ately .- Mr Broderip directed that the necessary notice should be given to the coroner.

THAMES, -DESTITUTION AND LOVE. - Louisa Boswell and C. Jones were charged with stealing a small piece of ceeding, and the prisoners were taken into custody .committed for trial, burst into tears, and threw herself

LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAIL way .- In the case of H. Jones and Lewis Fleming shot they came up to me in the corner, and we left the request that it should be at one and be the corner, and we left the field, and Daly got back his own coat and hat. I was DESTITUTION.—O. Hart was charged with having decided,—the magistrate said he had carefully conin Bill Mara's house, near my own, the same night, broken the window of a tradesman, who would not ap- sidered the evidence, and had decided that both tho The condition of the rural districts of Ireland is get. playing cards. I was on my keeping for about ten pear against him.—Mr Arnold said that there being no prisoners must be committed to take their trial for ting from bad to worse every day; hunger and pesti- days after that night, and then gave myself up to the complaint, there was, of course, an end of the case, and manslaughter. He required, in the case of Jones, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr James

Vaile, auctioneer, situate at 288, High Holborn. The

discovery was made by some of the premises ago for going to warn away

discovery was made by some of the premises ago for going to warn away

had nowhere to go to, had been refused relief by the

ing through the land with unchecked rapidity!—But

was transported seven years ago for going to warn away

had nowhere to go to, had been refused relief by the

ing through the land with unchecked rapidity!—But

was transported seven years ago for going to warn away

had nowhere to go to, had been refused relief by the

ing through the next assizes for

a steward. I have seventeen acres of land, and did not parish, and should starve if not sent to prison.—In a few the county. he discharged the prisoner. The prisoner, on leaving two sureties of £100 each, and himself in £200

Colonial and Foreign.

INDIA. the arrival of the Overland Mail we learn that Hardinge was about to quit India. Iste advices in the Delki Gazette from Persia describe THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY AND NAPLES. the issurrection in Sicily, announced in our last, is triphant. General Viale, Military Governor of Palermo, imiliated at the position in which he had been placed, Esde a rigorous attempt on the lith to enter the town.

For this purpose, he sent forward a strong column of is safety and cavalry, which made vain efforts to open a festage for itself, and become master of the Maqueda The people, wishing to avoid as much as possible the effusion of blood, waited for the first shock with glesce. After having sustained the fire of the assailput, they replied by discharges of musketry, grape shot, and artillers, which made dreadful ravages in the ranks the Royal troops. The cavelry, in particular, was nearly cut to pieces in this sanguary conflict. The son General Viale, a captain of cavalry, was mortally sounded. The column soon beat a retreat, leaving numerous victims on the field of battle.

Ever since the 13th Jan, the insurrection has speedily esized ground. After a series of combats, often deadly. the sutbority of the government having entirely ceased to be recognised throughout the town a kind of organi. sation was established from the very force of things. On apon the town. No notice, no signal, had warned the in. offensive part of the population of the impending danger; no delay had been granted the different consuls, in order to allow them time to secure the safety of their country. men. On the next day the commander of the English steamer, the Bull-Dog, vainly endeavoured to obtain from the king's lieutenant the suspension of the boathardment. On the 15th the shells still continued to shower down upon the town, when the French consul. M. Bresson, thought it his duty to make an appeal to his celleagues, in the interest of the French and of humanity. Conjointly with the consuls of Sardinia, Switterland, the United States, Prussia and Russia, he repaired to the palace, and requested the Duke de Majo to order the bombardment of the town to cease. After a long parley, the Duke de Majo gave a written promise that he granted suspension of arms for four and twenty hours. On the lith, all the French residents who were able to reach the harbour were embarked. The news which arrived from the island part of the island gave fresh courage to the insurgents, by the aunouncement that gll the vicinity of Palerme was up in arms. Bulletinshand-bills, which were renewed at every instant-kept up the agitation of the population.

Among the events which signalised these days may be mentioned the capture of the garrison of Montereale. Dear Palermo, by a society of Benedictine monks, who had joined in the insurrection. The reports of the loss of life vary, and are, probably, very uncertain. It was said that of the troops two hundred were killed, and some fifty or sixty of the insurgents. On the 18th, certain paltry concessions from the go-

vernment were brought from Naples and rejected with scorn by the patriots, who insisted upon nothing short of the constitution, of 1812. Nothing could exceed the sontempt with which the king's decrees were treated at Pa'ermo—they rammed them down their guns. These events excited great agitation in Naples. Revo-

guage as the following :- 'Away with words and moderation, and let us come to facts - let us take arms. knives, stones—let us show that we are not vile, nor avil government! News next arrived of the revolt of the entire province

that all Calabria was in one blaze of insurrection. The kiss the handles of their swords. But enlightened tenants; and I must here remark that during a concessionary decrees of the 18th only excited atter contempt. The King then published an ordonnance, declaring an amnesty in favour of all persons in the kingdom the destruction of the liberties of her fellow citizens.' | the country villages no apparent attention was paid detained for political offences, including all the members of the celebrated family of Romeo.

belled the kingdom. Neither this nor the amnesty, acquired and to the impotence of the government, with one voice they demanded not only a large constitutional reform, but solid guarantees for its faithful execution. gantee of the King and government-while not a sou has

moneyocracy are biginning to see where power and ho-

fact copied from that of Great Britain. From Rome we hear that the civic guards are in

the streets of Milan. Letters from Turin announce that the King of Sardinis had ordered an entrenched camp to be formed on the heights of Valenza, upan the Po, in order to defend the country against any attack of the Austrian troops, and to hold also the government at Milan on the the Piedmontese troops. This camp is to consist of 30,000 men.

Austria is preparing for war. In Milan alone 30,000 troops are quartered; in Verona Resales has been pleced in the dungeons of Santa Margarita; Battaglia and Soncino have been sent away from Milan under escort. Their destination is a mysthose of the Marquis Filippo Villani, Count Pertusalli, and Count Ercole Durini, formerly an officer in the one of those quartered at Pavis.

Great excitement prevails at Venice. Two elegant and accomplished young countesses, Ginstiniani and Bentivoglio, conceived the bold and benevolent design of demanding alms in person for the families of the dead and wounded, killed at Milan by the Austrians. The whole city was struck with admiration at this proceediog, and in the evening no sooner had they arrived in their loges at the Fenice, than the whole theatre burst forth (in the middle of one of Cerito's aerial steps) into the mest unequivocal demonstrations of satisfaction. The applause was loud and prolonged, much to the discomfiture of the high authorities who were eye-witnoble act. The day after the husbands of these two an unwonted energy seems to pervade the Chartist demestic convenience, and in external decoration ladies were summoned to the police, and requested to ranks. Great meetings are being held all through they far exceed any cottages I have yet seen. The gire up the money thus collected, and the list of the names of the donors, which they promptly refused. O'Connell party, Mr O'Connor is daily gaining more and, with the exception of a small portion by the

principal subjects discussed have been France and Switzeriand; and the principal speakers, Lamartine, Thiers, Barrot and Guizot. The three former in opposition to the government.

K. Thiers and his friend M. Odillon Barrot appear to have disappointed and displeased many of their partisaes. 'You display humanity, and you talk with horror,' say the Republicans, 'of the bembarding and burning of Palermo; you, who were Hinister of the Interior of France in April, 1834, when Lyons was in insurrection; you, who told General Armard, the Commander of the troops in that city, and who hesitated to cannonade or bombard it, to throw Lyons into the Rhone if ne. Coesary !

The atrocious Autocrat has been sick but is-worse luck-better. His Czarship was understood to have communicated to all concerned, his high displeasure at the revolutionary aspect which the affairs of Italy had assumed, and his advice that the march of Liberalism in that Peniusula be opposed. The intrepid Schamyl was still harawing the Russians in the Caucasus,

since last year, was 39,903,489 kilogrammes.

THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. THE BANQUET AT DIJON. (From a Correspondent)

A Reform Banquet was lately celebrated at Dijon, and of all the manifestations of the French patriots which have been held, this may be regarded as one of the most important and the most imposing. More than thirteen hundred guests assembled around the Democratic those orators whom France and Europe so much admire. All those orations—stamped with the impress of the purest love of liberty, and of progress-dictated by the prophetic enthusiasm, which a just and holy cause ever inspires, struck dumb the exemies of popular emancipation, and revived the drooping hopes of those who have faith in France, and in the providential mission which she is called on to fill in the world's history. No; France, which in her time has destroyed the hydra of privilege and of prejudice-France, which has shed so much blood for the cause of the people, whom she has rescued or dict of firmness and of sacrifices, will not now abandon that cause, again menaced, and ingioriously bend her head beneath the impious yoke which would attempt to impose upon her perjury and treason. Switzerland has conquered the enemy by her innumerable popular, and heart-stirring associations, which constitute, so to speak, a body full of life, and of good faith! To a certain point, the Reform Banquets are, or will become the popular societies of France. Ere long they will have their centre the night of the 14th, the fort of Castelmare fired bullets clearly laid before the masses; in short, forming an orand their ramifications—their aim openly arowed, and gauisation which will treble their strength, by giving to them the power and unity necessary in a common cause, At the moment in which Prussia interposes in Switzerland, by approving of the rebellion at Neufebatel, and in threatening the Diet-at the very moment in which the powers are endeavouring to find a fitting arena for their mediatory negotiations which no one requires, and from which the Swiss would easily pass, numerous voices, people from all the countries of Europe, felicitate the Federal Diet upon the measures which she has adopted, and breathe aspirations for the triumph of the good cause. The addresses which have emanated from Germany, are already so numerous, that the majority of the journals now content themselves with merely alluding to them. think not these were tombs of an olden date. They curator of animals, &c., who died on his passage Neither at Dijon was Switzerland forgotten; and the range from 1825 to 1845. Return, then, to a nasympathies of the French people, expressed by the orators tural state of life; inhale once more the pure air, rare specimens of birds, reptiles, inaects, &c. Though and understand, their strength redoubles, and their

On the Swiss shairs, M. Demontar expressed bimself in the following terms:— 'A few steps from this spot, behind those mountains which we behold, a drama is enacting, which thrills every heart. Hark! to the clash of arms—to those unex- two acres of land to each, about a quarter of a mile rigid perseverance and economy, and sailed from for her independence—arisen like France in '93. She also The rent much higher, and they have no aid money of his favourite object. He remained in America has found her Höcke and Carnot, in that popular Senate, the expression of Democratic power. Yesterday that party conducting the experiment—but such is the about St Louis, in killing and preserving animals, hordes of Metternich mark the scene, and our governors, which they support, employ secret intervention, and con- through Chalfont, and the villages of Households gradually growing worse; in which condition, he emstitute themselves the abettors of the Jesuits. If they and Seergreen, I arrived at Beaconsfield, a spacious barked at New Orleans for England, and died after appear to hesitate, it is merely because spinion has ex, market towns, on the high road to Oxford, distant being about a month on the passage. The specimens pressed itself on this grand question; it is merely because twenty-three miles from London. Diverging thence of curiosities he had acquired, consisting of birds, Intienary placards were published, containing such lan- the principle of fraternity, and of the sovereignty of the from the main road (having to visit Reading). I insects, serpents, and other things, have been people, has made its pewerful voice to be heard; it is passed through the village of Woburn, with its pretty brought from Liverpool, and it is the intention of perhaps because that army which they intend to march to green, affording abundant food for the poor man's his friends to exhibit them with a great quantity the frentier, might possibly meet its doom on touching a stock, and, thereby, increasing his means of subsistmore to the public, for the benefit of the widow and robbers, and that we stir in order to have justice; and, land of liberty. They wish by a monstrous perversion tence. Alas! that so many of these vestiges of the family. It is to be hoped that the lovers of natural since he will not do us justice, let us seek it ourselves. of principles and of facts, to make us the abetters of a time when the land of the nation belonged to the peo curio ities will remember that he has died in extreme People of Naples, you were the first people in the times faction every where reprobated. Ah! let them, if they ple of the nation, should have been allowed to disap- poverty, and left a widow and seven children, who of Massaniello, are you now only become vile, and will so will, mingle themselves with the remains of that pear, to increase the farms of those who were already were fondly expecting his return, when they received not another Massatiello rise up to free the people i To Protorian guard, which they were so happy one day to burdened with more acres than with brains. Here the news of his death, and the burial of his remains srms, to knives, to stones! Long live the people! behold conquered by the people. They at least remained the Messrs Venables have some large paper mills, in the Atlantic Ocean. The committee of the Long live Pio Nono! Long live Masaniello! Death to steadfast to their faith. But you! you go to stipulate the and the village altogether had a flourishing appears Keighley Mechanics' Institution have generously price of your iniquitous bargain with the executioners of ance. I also observed several acres laid out in allot granted the use of the hall and the gas for the Gallicia You yield up your honour and your arms to ments of a few poles each, but the method of cultiof Saleroro. Then followed the exciting information the Jesuits, your allies; encourage your new friends, and vation said but little for the agricultural skill of the 30th, and will continue open for a week. point. Her genius will never lend the strong hand for cultivated as our allotments at O'Connorville. In Independence,' M. BAUNE spoke as follows :---

Borts of the successes in Sicily, and resolved to extend at | this struggle, the issue of which will not be doubtful be- of the bridge, is St Margaret's Church, a brick struconce their demands, in proportion to the power they had tween the immense majority, which rests on equity, and ture, but a model for elegance and purity of atyle. foreigner. But everywhere the new coalition threatens | tural beauties, the Thames, roaring and foaming as One fact deserves mention; a general run has been made | subterranean mines; the Jesuits relight the torches of | view, bounded by a range of hills covered with magon the Royal Bank at Naples, which is under the gua- fanaticism; the Austrian troops block up on the north, nificent trees, form a picture such as it has seldom on the south, and to the east, the Swiss frantiers, and been withdrawn from the Bank at Palermo, which is boldly avow their sinister intentions. They watch for Reading, the home of my parents, where a fond welunder the guardianship of the people. Thus even the for six years, annoyed the masters of Austria upon their the reader will accompany me to Oxford. City of men by the present mode of single peg dibbling, but Letters, from Paris, of Wednesday's date, announce stand them, and rise as one man to respond to the call. Many and glorious are the associations connected showed that by the use of this machine and the conthe Proclemation of the Constitution of 1812 for Naples Doubtless, in case of an invasion, our heroic friends with thee. You view its princely colleges, with sequent introduction of a general system of dibbling and Sicils which took piece at Vaples on the out of source of sou and Sicily, which took place at Naples on the 29th ult. | would recommence their history, and would find upon | their ivy-crowned domes-its sequestered cloisters, "It will be well to bear in mind, says our correspondent, their lefty mountains, and in their deep defiles, names with their elaborate, yet fantastic, decorations-its that it is the Constitution of 1812, and not that of 1821, renowned as those of Donerbubl, Lanpen, and Morat ! stately halls, rich with the biblical treasures of agesthat has been proclaimed, and that it was prepared in Nevertheless the despots are united,—against them, the and ponder over its having been the nusery of many Sicily under the auspices of the British Government; Swiss might still perish; but yet no longer be able to of the great and learned men who have shed lustre and further, that his Majesty the King of the French, | conquer for their country. Does not the dead body of | upon the English annals, from the days of the great who resided there at the moment, actually assisted in Poland, resting beneath its bleeding shroud, testify that Alfred to the present time-each stone, each tree, framing it. This constitution provides for the establish- devotion may sometimes fall powerless beneath the force its every feature, receives and imparts a veneration ment of two Chambers (Lords and Commons), and is in of a well organised military power! Shall we that its present position, either in learning or polithat old transalpine Burgundy, to be swallowed up by with Mr Doyle, we attended a tea party and ball, in great glee, each man being allowed to take his firelock the monarchs at the gates of France! The time is past | commemoration of one of their members being auchome, and hang it over his domestic lares. A marching for barren wishes and vain protestations. It is by acts | Cessful at the late ballot, and the evening's enter-Satisfien of 5,000 men is being organised to start at a | that we must assert our political faith. Let us be ready, | tainment proved that a strong democratic character moment's notice from Rome to any point of the if necessary, to seal with our blood the holy decirine of can be sustained, even when surrounded by priestly conti r. The young lade and boys of Reme, to the the union and fraternity of the people! Burgundians, intolerance and fawning sycophancy. Honour, I number of several hundreds, are to be seen after you are worthy to give to France, and to bequeath to say, to the good and true men of Oxford! From school hours undergoing the drill exercise, under history, a memorable example! Let us be the first to Oxford to Witney is ten miles. Witney is noted for the instructions of an old Piedmontese veteran, Colonel preclaim here, in the midst of the people, that the inde- its blanket manufactories, but, owing to the badness pendence of Switzerland is placed under the safeguard of trade, nearly all the hands were out of employ.

In the church of Santa Croce, at Florence, a solemn of the French Democracy. And should the executioners and the inhabitants informed us that if many had dirge was sung on the 19th for the souls of the slain in of Gallicia dare to sully by their hateful presence the not been employed on the Chartist estate, the dis-Helvetic territory,—let us be ready to repel them. Let | tress in the town would have been awful. each of us leave this spot, officer or soldier of the sacred battalion, which will uphold justice against violenceright against tyranny. The throbbings of your patriot pass a large building, intended for the reception of hearts will answer, that everywhere, throughout our those aged, infirm, or undisposed of slaves, whom noble France, we shall be understood and united. The the state of the money market, or our relations with and to note also the government as might on the satellites of the monarchs will quail at the sight of our America, or China, or any relations but those of flag. Is it not the flag of our illustrious fathers? Are justice or humanity, render valueless to their we not the sons of these volunteers of '92 and '93 who, masters, and who, crowded here like slaves in the land-road, (Warrington,) Lancashire. at the sound of the Marseillaise, conquered coalesced hold of a slave ship, await until hunger, fever, or Europe ! I know that the deserters of Chent still dream | madness, send them to another world-or, haply, in Mush alone so, your troops are quartered; in verous of the moion of the Holy Alliance; but I know also that until some change in the markets furnishes them with that orders from Victure had commanded the arrest of this crime will remain as a dream before our resolutions, a new master, from whom, by dint of servility, they about fifty persons belonging to the higher classes of approved of by the united country. It is silence and may beg leave to toil, in order to eat their daily society, amongst others Casare Cautu, the talented the too easy acquiescence of the governed, which encou- bread. What a contrast to this is the spectacle that, society, amongst others Casara effected his e-cape; the Marquis Rosales, president of be heard, and the 'system' itself would be compelled to bour has erected her refuge for the destitute, inviting effected his e-cape; the Marquis Rosales, president of blush for the shameful aid secretly furnished to the a comparison between that and the government re-Marquis Casar Soncino Stampo, and some others. Sonderbund. Louis XVI. attempted in vain to stop the fuge opposite. Would that such a contrast could be ardour of young men who offered their swords to the shown in every union of parishes in the kingdom. I insurgents of the English colonies. Public opinion ma- had formed some idea, from Mr O'Connor's letters, nifested itself, and the fleets and troops of the crown of the gigantic operations, now carried on for the trom Milan under escort. Their destination is a mysters already effected are consecrated the birth of that republic which, then feeble, purposes of the society, but the reality was far now commands a continent, and covers every sea with greater than the anticipation. Miles of road are her ressels. And Charles X., that blind representative formed, where none heretofore were known. Quar-Austrian army. Upwards of 400 of the most determined of legitimacy, was he not constrained in his turn to bail Austrian army. Upwards of the most determined of the regeneration of Greece by the thunders of the cannon worked, where none dreamed of their existence. parriots of the working class have been arressed; of Navarino? But the soldiers of France will never be Lime-kilns are in full operation. In fact, every posthese 180 of the youngest and most robust were con-veyed to Trieste, to be employed on board the ships of found in the ranks of the Hely Alliance. We know that sible operation is carried on, that can in any way veyen to Trieste, to be employed on board the ships of the guns of our brave armed alone against save the cost of carriage or material, a due regard the Imperial pavy, and the 220 remaining have been the guns of Sala Tab our S transported, without even the form of a trial, to Styria the auxiliaries of Brendt and of Szela. Let our Swiss being had to the qualify of the latter. Eighty houses and Moravia, where they are doomed to work as galley brothers listen to our ardent vows, and remember our are erected, six others were being commenced; but slaves. The regiment of Giulay, which acquired such sacred promises. May they accomplish, in the calm of sizes. The regiment of Gills, which acquired such active work of strength and moderation. Let them the ground these stand upon, the distance from the know that, on the approach of the foe, our bodies will first house to the last, or the immense labour necessary serve with their bodies, as the last rampart of liberty, - in preparing footpaths, &c., to the same. A portion that our voices, united to theirs, will send forth a supreme of the estate lies on each side the high road to Chelappeal, which, in awakening the people, will shake the world, and crush the oppressors to dust. The projects form of a crescent, with the school, a magnificent of the coalition will not succeed, citizens; the Alpa are building in the centre: on the other side, the property nigh to heaven, and this time France is not far distant.'

THE CHARTIST AND LAND MOVEMENT.

The GERMAN LONDON NEWSPAPER, (DEUTSCHE

Disparce, thinks to crush the movement in attacking O'Connor; but just the reverse is the result—
since O'Connor always silences the musketry with
his twenty-four pound shot. The Proletarians of
England, already enthusiastic for their leader, have
Shows that it must once have been an immense

England, already enthusiastic for their leader, have
Shows that it must once have been an immense
up very highly gratified with the evening's entertions enlivened the proceedings until a late hour,
when after a vote of thanks to the chairman,—three
dustrious, really after all you see it is all for the good
the veteran Charles Walker,—the company broke
shows that it must once have been an immense
up very highly gratified with the evening's enter-That would be rauted the movement in attack. here I visited the ruins of Lovel Castle, for strange tions enlivened the proceedings until a late hour, men, can work harder than the French or Germans; been strengthened in their affection, and everywhere structure. It lies about half a mile from the estate, on the banks of the river Windrush, and is the they cry :-

We'll rally around him again and again.

The magistrates of Hereford have decided that bushes are agricultural produce within the meaning of the turnpike acts, and are consequently exempted from toll when they are not intended for sale. The number of beet-root sugar manufactories in operation in France, on the 1st ultime, was 306; and operation in France, on the 1st ultime, was 306; and quantity of sugar manufactured, or lying over number of life that money can buy in the mark the support of l It has been computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the population of fifteen thousand millions.

MINSTER LOVEL, SNIG'S END, MOATE, AND REDMARLEY.

pocket, start on a pedestrian tour, your cheek glowpleasure by anticipation. Brightly shone the sun on leaving O'Connorville,

tinging, with its beautiful hues, the sere and yellow the delightful woods by which it is surrounded. A few minutes walk brings us into Newland Park, a pleasant spot, purchased some years back by an army tailor from London, but now unoccupied. The footpath crossing it leads, through a beautiful avenue of yew trees, to the village of St Giles Chalfont. These rare old yew trees, what associations they call forth? What contrasts to the New World I had Agincourt; the haughty baron and our once bold pearated its approaches with this national emblem of warfare; not a churchyard but had this sacred resource consecrated to the defence of the country. oppression would then vanish before the glance of our armed people. A few minutes walk brings you to the churchyard, where the first prominent object a family named Bradshaw. You read the inscriptions. The age attracts your attention. One 90, another 71, 70, 69, 60, 59, 59, and two juniors, 28 and 18. Read this, ye toil-worn slaves of the North Ye, whose years are short, that your employer's gains may be great. Read this, ye grinders of Sheffield—ye weavers of Norwich—ye stockingers of Leicester-ye bakers of the metropolis-and

as the banquet, will produce amongst ourselves all the and your days shall belong in the land. Within half only a working man and labouring under the disada mile of this village, is an experiment making by a vantages of poverty, and a very limited education, German, of the name of Bohn. He has built about he displayed a skill and shrewdness in the pursuit of eight cottages, containing two rooms each, and one his favourite study, which stamped him as a man of four-roomed one, independent of the house where he very superior abilities and natural talents. Through resides. The houses are far inferior to those at a strong desire to explore different parts of North O'Connorville-costing under £30. each. They America in quest of birds and other natural curiohave a small garden attached to them, and about sities, he contrived to save a few pounds by dint of distant. The land is inferior in quality to ours. Liverpool on the 17th of September, 1846, in pursuit allowed, neither have I the greatest faith in the about fourteen months; eight of which he spent nation so small, that an ogre of a Cabinet thought to desire for the land, that most of the houses are occu- supporting himself during that time by preparing swallow her up at a mouthful, behold her now defying pied; and, as fellow workers in the cause, we wish and selling specimens amongst the inhabitants. The two or three pewers, who pause in astonishment. The them 'God speed.' They will have mapy difficulty with which he followed his pursuit, and ties to contend against, but the greater will be their the variety of climates be had to encounter, brought acting with that tortuous diplomacy worthy of the cause satisfaction when they overcome them. Passing on an illness, under which he laboured six months, France-the France of the people-touch it not on that fortnight's ramble, I did not see any gardens so well

from the generous nation which combats for equality Woburn it is five miles to Marlow. Here is an elehowever, satisfied the people, intoxicated with the re. against aristocracy. We are, so to speak, witnesses of gant suspension bridge over the Thames. At the foot that rebellious minority which prays for the sword of the In the distance is Bisham Abbey. These architecthis ancient land of democracy; diplomacy digs her it falls over the weir into the stream below, and the been my lot to gaze on. Towards nighfall I reached a reverse in order to smother the cries of liberty, which, come was mine. A day's rest and enjoyment, and man would be enabled to perform the work of thirty throne: Now Metternich fears that Italy will under- spires—once far-famed seat of learning—truly this objection was at once removed, when the inventor suffer our most ancient ally, that renowned republic, ties, would not accord to it. At Oxford, in company

'Citizens,-Three days', march scarcely separates us in advance of, their agricultural brethren. From

From Witney to Minster Lovel is about two and a half miles, of a gentle ascent. On the right you tention to hold himself in readiness to visit any lories for building materials are being successfully when Isay eighty houses, you can scarcely conceive tenham; on the one side the houses are built in the stretches down to the water's edge, near which stands the old farm house with its numerous barns, outbuildings &c., which have been converted into stables for the Chartist horses. Another portion of the estate lies on both sides the road to Brize Norton, the houses forming one continuous street, upwards of I ONDONER ZEITUNG) of the 28th ult., in alluding to a mile and a half in length, with a cross street the Democratic Movement in England and Ireland, branching therefrom; truly it seems a town in itself. the country, and though formerly persecuted by the land is considered the best in the neighbourhood, midable to government, more so than ever O'Connell cows and horses is one of the most advantageous of the was, and what he was not, he is unpurchasable. His Company's co-operative results, the benefit to the great pride is to say with truth that he never eat a allottees will be great at a comparatively trifling meal nor ever travelled a mile at the public expense; amount of increased rest. Mr Cullingham, the subut, on the contrary, has sacrificed his large fortune in perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works,

> scene of that most celebrated of all English ro-mances 'The Old English Baron.' It is also the scene of the song of the 'Misletoe Bough,' where Lord Lovel's bride is suffocated in the old oaken. It closed with a spring and dreadful doom, The bride lay clasped in a living tomb.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM O'CONNOR growing forgetful alike of their honours and their VILLE TO THE CHARTIST ESTATES OF Crimes. A new era has dawned, a mighty enchanter has waved his wand. The Windrush, that six months GREAT MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S certail ly be a hardship for the poor annuitant, but ago flowed in solitude through the estate to the mighty Thames, has seen a village, a town, rise on GENTLE READER, -Did you ever, on a bright its banks, taking the place and the power of these January morn, with a light heart, and a lighter frowning battlements, and proclaiming that the last remnants of feudalism are now destined to fall by ing with the bracing air, your heart bounding with the hands of those serfs whom the enchanter is fast standard, and eagerly listened to the noble speeches of the thought of novelties to be admired, and the changing into free men. Yes, the days of Feudalism company of friends to be enjoyed? If you have not in England are for ever gone. May the good yeahad this good fortune, you have a pleasure yet in man take the place of the serf while enjoying the store. Accompany me in thought, and enjoy this independence of which he knew not, and those comforts of which he was in ignorance. May be preserve that love of home, that respect for local and national associations, which were the strongest safefoliage which the mildness of the season had left on grard of the nation in the days of old. The land is now echoing the shouts of national defences. A contented peasantry attached to dwellings from which no tyrant landlord can eject them, a peasantry who can look on the home of their hearts and say here will we live, here will we die,' would be worth whole armies, however disciplined, in the event of an invasion. The soldier looks with comparative indifference on the land of his birth. 'twas a harsh step mother to him : just quitted. They speak of Harold, the Saxon, and the vicissitudes of war have kept him in perpetual his Norman foe; they recall the days of Cressy and estratgement from it; by constantly journeying to and fro he ceases to have any idea of local associasantry are present to the mind's eye. Scarce an tion, or to be acted upon by the feelings and symsantry are present to the mind's eye. Scarce an pathies of home. The camp becomes his country, ancient mansion but our provident ancestors decorbing this brother soldiers become his fellow-citizens, and his loyalty is given to his favourite general and not to his country, or his king; contrast such an army Would that we had now a national weapon, war and with a militia composed of free men, men having an interest in their native land, a stake in the hedge; but until that day arrives let no chicanery of the government, no false colouring on the part of the that meets your eye is seven tombstones belonging to press, tempt one Charti t to swerve from the 'No Vote no Musket' cry. This digression having trenched upon my space, I must conclude my notes in the ensuing Star.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. O'Connerville.

KEIGHLBY.—The inhabitants of Keighley have home from America, where he had been collecting exhibition, which commenced on Saturday last, Jan.

WARRINGTON .-- WHEAT DIBBLING MACHINE, -- On Monday evening week, a public meeting was con vened to witness the performances of a dibbling ma-At the democratic toast, 'To Switzerland and her to them. The shoemakers, tailor, &c., in the sublindependence,' M. Baune spoke as follows:—

urbs of the town I passed through, seemed decidedly that one man with the aid of this machine would be enabled to perform as much work as thirty men by the present mode of dibbling wheat. It is generally admitted by practical men that dibbling or setting wheat is not only the best, producing the most profitable crops, but effects a great saving of seed. 'The only objection against dibbling, as compared with the present system of broad-cast, being the enormous amount of labour absorbed, and that labour of a very cramped and painful nature. Considerable opposition has been manifested towards the inventor on account of the placard stating, that with this machine one wheat, instead of sowing it 'broad-cast,' it would give employment to six men where one only is employed at present, the immense saving effected in the item of seed more than covering the additional cost for labour. Thus, it will be seen that this machine, instead of throwing men out of work, will open up a new source of employment, while it will be found of great advantage to farmers and corn growers. An experiment was made in the room to test the practi cability of the invention, when it was found that Mr Conway, by the aid of his machine, performed in twenty-five seconds as much work as took two expert dibblers seven minutes and a half—thus proving to a demonstration that it will do all that the inventor says it will. The meeting was quite astonished at the novelty and easy working of the machine, as it requires no stooping, the man working it while standing in an upright position. After inspecting the machine, the meeting came to the following resolution :- 'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the wheat dibbling machine invented and constructed by Mr Conway, will answer in a remarkable degree all the purposes for which it was invented. and is a very important improvement upon the present system.' Mr Conway stated that it was his incality whose members might feel disposed to witness the working of this machine, as it will be found a great acquisition to members belonging to the Land Company in the management of their allotments.

All letters to be addressed to Mr C. Conway, Scot-PUBLIC SUPPER AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE to celebrate the Anniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Paine.-On Saturday, the 29th of January, at six o'clock in the evening, about one hundred of the Palmer, the American blind philosopher, Thomas combe, Esqrs., on the left. After the assemblage had unburthened the tables of their cumbrous weight, which consisted of roast beef and potatoes, that true democrat, Mr James Hyson, was called on

PILES, FISTULE, AND BEARINGS DOWN. A Wonderful Cure by 'Abernethy's Pile Ointment.'—Robt. Witherhall, lations, cannot be immutable, but constantly subject of Clapham common, Surrey, had been several years to change. I think the first great interest that reafflicted with piles and fistules, besides a general bearing. quires consideration is the interest of the National down of the most painful nature. He had tried all internal medicines for that complaint without deriving the
least benefit. He was advised by a friend to purchase a
pot of 'Abernethy's Pile Ointment,' and on the first ar-

tainment.

GREENWICH.

A most enthusiastic public meeting was held in hat splendid amphitheatre, the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, on Wednesday evening, January 26th, in support of the above objects; and not with standing the the nation, besides the Jews have doubled their forseverity of the weather, there could not have been less than eight hundred persons present, amongst whom we noticed many of the electors, who apseared much interested in the proceedings. At half-past seven o'clock, Mr Ennest Jones was

called to the chair, amidst loud cheers, and in an address of considerable length ably argued in favour of equal representation, and called on the men of Greenwich to rally again in favour of their representative and their representation. The chairman was frequently interrupted by thunders of applause, and concluded his address by calling on Mr Samuel M Gowan Kydd, the people's member for Greenwich, who rose amidst every demonstration

tative, and certainly I am morally the exponent of returning efficer, declared on the day of nomination, that Samuel Kydd and David Salomons, were duly elected. Admiral Dundas and Mr Barnard demanded a poll, and at that part of the proceedings, the free choice of the people was interfered with, class legislation, with all its attendants-fear, bribery, and intimidation, were resorted to; the re-Dundas to sit in the Commons' House of Parliament; not indeed to represent the wishes and interests of called the British Constitution, establishes law in opposition to morals, and the distinction between me and my opponents is the following :-- Mr Barnard and Admiral Bundas are by force and fraud your misnamed representatives; I am, by the voice of reason and the standard of justice, morally your reprepressed a decided opinion on the question, but all of question and vote of course for your interests. From what I glean from the reports on this subject. I have

a question for discussion. It is argued by the freetraders that Englishmen can build vessels as cheeply as Russians, Dutchmen, or Americans; but I put this plain question to the shipowners, sailors, and carpenters. How is it that a vessel trading to the Baltic, requiring masts or yards, except in case of extreme urgency, does not get the same previous to sailing from England? The answer is ready because true, they can be had cheaper abroad. Where do we get our timber from? you answer the Baltic and America. It therefore costs us freight and duty more in price than it does the Russian or american, to which must be added wharfage, profits stands our relation with our foregin neighbours? If we say to them free ingress and free egress, free must beat them or they beat us. The English seamen come on a level with the Russian, eating his coarse bread, and drinking water instead of having good meat, good bread, and his share of grog. I am old the English carpenter can work so much harder carpenter must pay higher taxes, and be in reality the repeal of the Corn Laws, the orators of the Anticorn-law Leaoue in English shipowner of course supported the League. of the results have followed. Dr Bowring, Mr Cobden, and Mr Bright, have not yet been able to show plain men like John West, of Macclesfield, or James

England were spread over the face of the country; every town and village contained its shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, and manufacturer. The 'woolpack' is a common signboard in every old village and borough of the land. Enter these boroughs and villages now-look among the inhabitants-and you find the tailor, shoemaker, and blacksmith; but where is the distaff, the representative of the spinning jenny interest? You look in vain for the vilage manufacturer, but yet you see linens and cottons ticketed very cheap—flimsy rotten things, manufactured in Manchester, Rochdale, or Bradford, by men who have centralised our manufactures in a few towns, and because of the mechanical improvements of Arkwright and Hargreaves, and their own shrewd calculating selfishness, have amassed fortunes for themselves, and now ask all the other interests of your lives and property? To the people. Yet are the state to be ruined for their gain. Their ambitien knows no bounds, and their acquisition of England, with such a people, advanced and fast adwealth seems but to sharpen their appetites for gain, and increase their lust of gold. According to the still a nation? It seems a waste of time to research income tax returns of 1814, the value of property in Lancashire was £3 087,774, and in 1843 it was with such an opposition. The insulting accusation £7,307,109. One would think that such an increase disciples of Thomas Paine assembled in the Chartist of wealth would surely satisfy the possessors, and serve not to be reasoned with. I observe you are to birth. The large room was very tastefully ornal however, done neither: the people are now starying birth. The large room was very tastefully orna- however, done neither; the people are now starving mented, and mest splendidly decorated with all the for want of food-perishing for want of clothing. political portraits of our age; at the head of which The millowners demanding eleven hours labour shown most conspicuously a convention of Elihu from factory children, or our country is ruined; the last ounce of flesh must be had from man, woman, Paine, Richard Carlisle, Rev. Robert Taylor, Mira- and child, in order that our manufacturing Molochs beau, Voltaire, Volney, Condorcet, Franklin, Joel may ride in carriages, buy up landlords, impoverish Barlow, Bressot, Marquis de Chatelot, and George our shipowners, ruin our people, and then exultingly Washington,—at the other end was a conclave of exclaim, England is the glory of the world.' If the about three yards by two, in one elegant gilt frame, free traders be pressed hard on the repeal of the of all the STAR portraits, with the People's Charter navigation laws, some of them may admit that it is in the centre, with the immortal Hunt supporting it necessary to sacrifice the interests of the few for the on the right, and Feargus O'Connor and T. S. Dan- | general welfare of the state. This sounds exceedingly patriotic, and we know something of its results. When Huskinson carried his free trade measure, reducing the import duty on silks, it was considered necessary to have cheep silks, and cheap silks are, to preside, supported on his right by that veteran in of course, a very excellent thing; but let us see the terfere with God's judgment to man, the cause of liberty, Mr Charles Walker, aged 84 effect on the silk weavers. In evidence given by J. years, and William Bedford, editor of the Ashto. Blocklehurst, Jun. Esq., before the select committee NIAN; on the left, we saw Mr William Aithen, on the silk trade. we have the following questions schoolmaster, James Taylor, president of the a-so- and answers :- Question 11,413: Do you know any ciation. Samuel Radcliffe, agent, and Mr Ernest instance of mill property being offered for sale? Whitworth, schoolmaster. The chairman opened I know an instance of a mill originally costing the business in a very neat speech, and concluded by £6,000 or £7.000, and was purchased in 1827 for proposing, 'The Sovereignty of the People,' which £1,700 and I stated the fact to the Board of Trade was drunk by all present, upstanding and uncovered, in 1828, or 1829; a few weeks ago I met the late proand ably responded to by Mr Richard Pilling. The prietor in London, and asked him what that mill in pocket, and cannot, like the Rothschilds and next toast was 'The Immortal Memory of Thomas actually cost; he said £7 000, independently of ma- Barings, boast of his millions, and command the ser-Paine; ably responded to by Mr W. Aitken. The chinery, costing him £4 000 more; and that that pro- vices of great lords and rich commoners. My youth next toast given was 'A Landed Democracy, and perty which cost him £11,000, was knocked down for and poverty are objections raised by some of my may the plan propounded by Feargus O'Connor, £1.700, and about £200 for the machinery.' So opponents. Age is not always indicative of wisdom, Esq. and the Chartist Executive lead to the destruct much for the effect of free trade in silk on the posses. nor is poverty of disgrace. But with all these object nesses of this sudden and unexpected approval of the says: - Since Mr O'Connor's return to Parliament Each house is nicely finished with every requisite for tion of the law of primogeniture, a better cultivated sor of property. Now for the wayer of the wayer. native land, and a greater state of happiness for the In 1826 the average wages of the silk weaver was Barnard or Admiral Dundas. The poor Chartist would Industrious of these Islands;' responded to at great | 16s. 6d. per week; two years after free trade being | not hold a seat in the senate with a conscience so dead

in the welfare of the majority, and suppose I grant

that Free Trade is sound in principle under certain

circumstances-practical, for all laws'are'simply regu-

lations, cannot be immutable, but constantly subject

then, what think you patriotic Free Trader? If you propose an adjustment of our National Debt, it would CHARTER AND TO AID THE RETURN OF A it will be an act of justice to the nation, and what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander; and if it be just to reduce the wages of the weaver for the benefit of the majority, it cannot be unjust to reduce the income of the annuitant for the weifare of tunes within the last fifteen years, and it cannot be a wisely governed State that makes fortunes for the few and famine for the many. Then there are the landholders, too, who have managed to shift the greater share of taxation on the backs of the working classes; who have in a few years taken from the people the common lands; and made them private property. There is no act of injustice on record more foul in principle than the enclosing and appropriation of the common lands; to call things by their proper names, Legislative Enclosure Bills have been landlord robberies. Suppose we say to those men named landowners, you must refund, we tax you to support the poor of this country—the poor belong to the land and not to the shopkeeper-so to enable us

of popular enthusiasm, and thus addresed the meetto trade freely and profitably, you must find work for ng :-Mr Chairman and citizens of Greenwich, our friend Mr Jones has introduced me as your represenevery man able and willing to labour, if not, you must pay for his keep out of your income. My lord the political views of the majority of the civizens of might think this demand rather oppressive, but rethis borough. At the late election, Mr Fisher, the member you voted for Free Trade in silk, and it is just to legislate for the true interests of the State. Suppose we next call on his Grace, the Bishop saying your curate gets £100 per year—you say he is a very good Christian. What think you of giving us a share of your income, and see if you cannot be a good Christian for something less than £10,000 or £12,000 per annum? and say we go over the pension sult was, the election of Mr Barnard and Admiral list, and in fact reduce all the national burdens that oppress the working and middling classes of societyand after having reduced our taxation, developed the people by the exercise of moral means, but our industrial resources, established a healthy home legally and unjustly to disfranchise the borough trade, our legislature may then say; Free Trade, and in effect to represent themselves and a small cheap shipping, and all the rest of it. but without fraction of the community. This glorious old thing such reforms as those enumerated, all Free Trade means in practice robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich. And the tendency of the policy is to centralise property in the hands of a few men who will at no distant day possess both the land and quarries, shipping, and factories of this island. This process goes on quietly, but rapidly in this country; sentative—they are the men of the fraction—I am James Garth Marshall, the millionaire of Leeds, is the choice of the people. And I will now briefly al. neighbouring land owner to Lord Brougham; our lude to some of the leading questions of the day af. manufacturers have their town and country resifeeting your interests, and the interests of the com. dences, and hear of an estate being sold-you will munity generally. The Navigation Laws were al. generally discover that the purchaser is a merchant uded to by all the candidates at the late election, or manufacturer. This new aristocracy are more to No gentleman soliciting your suffrage however, ex. | be feared than the old feudal barons-they unite calculation with cruelty—cunning with avarice these men told you that they would consider the craft with estentation-property with despotism. The old aristocrats are formal and outworn, imbecile for good, and supporters of antiquated systems. The rood reasons to suspect that the Navigation Laws | new aristocracy are energetic and rich they will will be abolished, and very probably your honourable neither support our charities nor patronise the fine members will vote for their abolition-but how far arts : their motto is 'Every man for himself.' They such a course may be of advantage to your borough is absorb the life's blood of our nation in chilly selfishness, and make our morality dried and barren. Yet if the present system be not changed—these mushroom millionaires are destined to be our rulers, and England's working men their slaves. A number of, I daresay, very honest men are now desirous of repealing the window tax, and really the window is a most cruel impost, and I should be very glad to hear of its being removed; but what says Sir Charles Wood, the national tax collector? He says 'it brings a million and a quarter annually into the Exchequer and I cannot do without it.' No, the Whige never can spare any money; they have, I believe, added £8,000,000. lately, to our national debt, and talk of timber merchants, insurance, &c. How then about increasing the income tax. The Whigs are darling boys to manage the cash affairs, they retrench the pauper's gruel, and economise the digestive procompetition, we meet them on equal terms, and we perties of our stomachs. The property and income tax, too, are poking things, they make our shopkeepers grow serious, and enable their bankers to know how far to give them credit. The return to direct taxation is compulsory on the part of government, but it will be a rare specimen of Whig economy than the Russian, which simply means the English to take the tax off light and put it on income. How liberal! shifting the burden from the window to the a greater slave than the Russian serf. Previous to ledger, but both coming from the pocket at last, the reneal of the Corn Laws the distance of the Anti-This is certainly the age of invention and ingenuity, and the Whigs, true to the chemistry of the free trade in corn would enhance the value of age, absorb all that is valuable in their profession shipping, by increasing the carrying trade, and the and are of course in the advance guard of the light fingered fraternity, and manage the pick-pocket de-Free trade in corn' was then the standard cry- partment in a very professional manner. When I Cheap bread for the people, was the watch-ward of appeared before you on the day of nomination, I did the party—and manufacturing prosperity, and increased food were the promised results. Neither so as the humble advocate of great and noble principles. The People's Charter appears to me as the national manifesto of the people's rights, not the Magna Charta for a privileged order, but the MAXI-MUM POPULI; the great charter for all. My sup porters have been often told that these principles Leach, of Manchester, the ability of the heavily would lead to anarchy and confusion, to plunder and taxed Englishmen, importing cotton from America, bloodshed? I ask, where is the evidence for so flipto compete successfully with the American. Well, pant an assertion. Did not America—the oldest say Dr Bowring and Co., we must go on with Free born of England-rise in rebellion against the mo-Trade-repeal the Navigation Laws-which simply means, that the shipping interests of the country ther country, and after a long, and to England an inmust be sacrificed; not for the general good of the glorious struggle, succeed in wresting from a haughty and beggaved ministry a declaration of independence? community, but for the advantage of a knot of cot-America established Universal Suffrage as the basis ton and woollen lords, resident in Yorkshire and f her constitution, and I ask is property less safe in Lancashire, who bid fair to be the rulers of this New York than in London? life less respected in country, and whose fierce and reckless competition Philadelphia than in Glasgow? Every one knows have ruined our manufactures—decimated our poputhat property and life are as safe on the lation—cruely maltreated women and children—and western as on the eastern side of the Atenriched themselves. These men desire to extend lantic; and in the free States of Switzerland, altheir suicidal policy, caring not for the effects on though on a late occasion suffering from internal others provided the policy pursued be beneficial to commotion, yet the rights of property and the libertheir own interests. The rise, progress, worth, and ties of the subject have remained unaltered, and the power of the millocraey of England, merits our conbrave men of the Cantons could be courageous in sideration. Sixty years ago the manufactures of war and forgiving in peace; whilst the stability of her institutions, the comfort and independence of her hardy people, have been the subjects of praise and admiration from the days of Bacon to the records of the latest travellers. To protect property is the very nature of man. Is there a fire in your warehouse, who endanger their lives to save your property? the people. Is there an act of petty local despotism practised, who rebels against it? the people. Is there an act of cruelty committed wantonly against the weak, who sympathises with the injured and redresses the gricvance the people. Is there an invasion threatened whom do you ask to defend you?—the people Who are the porters of your bank—the mariners of

> house, on behalf of the Jews, and asked who could in-Strike from his hand the balance and the rod,

your vessels? In a word, to whom do you entrust

you not assassinated—yet are you not robbed? And if

vancing in knowledge, is not fitted for self-govern-

still a nation? It seems a waste of time to reason

arises from ignorance or intention—if the former, the

morrow, to aid the removal of the disabilities now

pressing on the Jews. Well, Lord John Russell, who

can play more than one line of character, in his speech

in the House of Commons on that same question, de-

clared his belief that the people of London were more

intelligent than the members of the House of Com-

mons; and surely, after such a declaration, no sup-

porter of his lordship will urge such an objection.

Only my Lord John is apt to change—the cameleon

is a standard for light and shade compared to his lord-

ship. The Whig leader was clothed that night in the

garb of Radicalism. The soul of John Ball seemed

in the possession of the last of the Russells; and his

lordship, big with his love of justice, appealed nobly to

the honourable members of the thrice honourable

Prejudge his justice, be the God of God. How sympathetic and patriotic on behalf of God's Jows. Why not extend the sympathetic chord to God's Christians? I hope your sympathies will not be encircled by so narrow a creed; all men are brethren, and if your hearts pant to bursting for the Jew, remember, Ilbeseech offon, lihe poor Samaritan, whose heart is kind and feelings generous, but poor length by Mr William Bedford. The next toast was introduced weekly wages 6s. 6d. Such a policy to humanity as that of Admiral Dundas, the supporter The Barons of Runnymede who forced the tyrant means cheap silks to the rich, and dear silks to the and advocate of flogging. But who voted for him? Count Beniroglio was summoned a second time, and his answer was, 'The six thousand francs are on the road to Milan, and the list of the contributors has been the destroyed.'

PRANCE.

The discussion on the Address drags wearily on. The discussion on the Address drags wearily on. as leader of both peoples, will become truly form and summand summand as second time, and dear silks to the rion, and side, has an exceeding great depth of soil. During weaver's wife and daughters. True enough, says the road side, has an exceeding side of the beauty side and aughters. True enough, says the road side, has an exceeding side of the side of the beauty side and such the side of the side of the present age emulate thair deeds.' responded to recent the present age emulate thair deeds.' responded to recent age of the side of the side of the present age emulate thair deeds.' responded to recent age of the side of t House of Commons; responded to by Mr John they formerly received for wages. Free trade in Moolwich. Certainly not unanimously, but by a Alexander Steuart; this toast was very ably supported by Mr Samuel Andrew, of Charlestown. The ments, &c. What a delightful thing to have French and it would be treachery to liberty—treason to justice, and the first boots, French hats, and French silks, and German to resign my claim in favour of such a will at the next election context this borough against the rest and all the illustrious and showed. See the rest and some the such as the rest and showed the rest and but, on the contrary, has sacrinced histarge fortune in the popular cause.

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Adverting to the Land Company, this paper says:

Adverting to the English middle classes dread this splendid movement, and try every possible means to injure it.

That would-be-radical counting-house organ, the movement in attack.

The initial perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all the illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all the illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all the illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all the illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all the illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all to illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all to illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all to illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and all to illustrious perintendant kindly showed us ever the whole works, and above all so cheap; Master George's hat is all of them, still willing to give way for a better cause of Freedom; responded to by Jeseph Taylor, perfectly charming, and Sir Robert's morocco slippers by the Company, but not no compromise. Remember, the Charter and supported by Mr Samuel Walker, who gave an account of the rise and progress of Chartism in his hatters, tailors, cabinet-maker, glass-blowers, weather, until the allottees take possession. Whilst have a good time coming; the company have a good time coming have a good time coming; the company have a good time coming; the company have a good time coming; the company have a good time coming have a good tim

There's a good time coming boys-a good time coming; Aid it all you can, every woman, every man, The good time coming.

Little aids rightly given, make the impulse stronger, It will be strong enough one day, wait a little longer. (Immense and long continued applause.) At the conclusion of Mr Kydd's address, Mr JOBEPH MORGAN, an elector of the borough, and the

proposer of Mr Kydd at the late election, rose to move the following resolution:-That we, the electors and non-electors of the berough

ing talents, unsurpassable and 'unadorned' elequence, we conceive him to be a most fit, and exceedingly proper person to represent the many and varied interests of land-holding people there will always be a steady this berough in the Commons Heuse of Parliament, Mr Morgan said: He rose with very great pleasure and Excise. Establish a property-tax upon a sliding next. arr Horgan said: He rose with very great presents seale, making the rich pay so much more in the sound and well-deserved plaudits with which the meeting had greeted Mr Kydd's very able and eloquent sal Suffcage. Jones Lloyd says, under the present received:

Daniel Pa address, sure he was that they would carry it unaniaddress, sure he was that they would carry it unanimously there, and back it up by providing the means for ensuring that gentleman's return at the next election, come when it may. (Loud cheers.) When Mr Kydd issued his address on becoming a candidate, it was asked, why address the non-electors? an army. (Hear, hear.) Then place the people simply because if they had not votes they had influence, (loud cheer,) and he called on them to use that influence on behalf of Mr Kydd, who, in return, would use his best exertions to procure that for them of which they never ought to have been deprivedthe elective franchise. (Loud cheers.) To his brother electors, he would say, if you desire the aristhe elective franchise. (Loud cheers.) To his brother electors, he would say, if you desire the aristocracy to be represented return a lordling; if you wish the army to be represented return a general; of a bank note. (Loud cheers.) With reference to a tits formation, a slight mistrust on the part of my our foreign liabities, to which I have just alluded, a Chartist brethren against the Fraternal Democrats if you wish the government and navy to have a mo nopoly of your representation, why continue to return Admiral Dundas; if you wish the church to be represented find a Sir Robert Inglis; if you wish the law to be represented return a lawyer; but if you wish the people to be represented you must do what he (Mr Morgan) had resolved to do—use every effort, strain every nerve, to secure the return of our excel-

People's Charter. (Loud cheers.)

the loudest acclamation. to the chairman, for his courteous and impartial conduct in presiding ever that meeting; which was seconded by Mr Robinson, and carried by accla-

Mr Ernest Jones having acknowledged, in suitable and eloquent terms, the honour done him, the meeting was disselved.

We are delighted to find that steps are in progress for the organisation of election committees in the three townships of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich; and that an election fund is also to be immediately established.

close of last session. They should be here to render an account of their stewardship, but, seeing that the one has done nothing, and the other done mischief, they would have found that an irksome matter. (Hear, hear.) Some may have come here imbued with prejudice. Oh! prejudice is a very childish thing! It is hearing with the ears of another, seeing with the eyes of another, and speaking with the tongue of another. I want them to use government are increasing the army and artillery. their own. What do they know against Chartism? Oh! but they have heard that nobody told somebody, who told anybody, who told everybody, who told them, that a Chartist was a destructive, and an infidel. Well, I. for one, will, in one sense, admit the stroy the bastile, by developing the resources of our country. I wish to destroy the gaol, by teaching youth the path of virtue, instead of sending it to the castle of crime. (Immense applause.) I am somewhat of an infidel, too. I have no faith in the prohave no faith in ten thousand per annum making a gentlemen, if you are still prejudiced, you are prejuyou must be opposed to the long racking of starvation. There are more ways of murdering than by the ball and the bayonet. Is there a man here who will say he has a right deliberately to murder his brother by foul air, over-work, and hunger? Who says he has a right to waste while his brother wants, or to sleep in a palace while his brother lies with a stone for a pillow, and the snow for a coverlid? Oh! if you are respecters of vested rights, respect the oldest of them all-the right to live. If you respect that, you are Chartists; for a man cannot live without the means, and experience proves the only means to be-representation for the people. That is the Charter. (Continued cheers.) I defy you to trace the misery, the ruin of the rich. and the wreck among the poor, to any other cause than class legislation. Show us another cause—we're open to conviction. Let us hear how your minister-member, Sir Charles Weod, accounts for it: deficiency of capital. How so?—when he said, almost in the same breath: 'He could meet the drain for foreign food with thirty millions.'
If he finds deficiency there, how he must keep his accounts! But he has another excuse—the railways sunk capital. Why, they just spread it. The tram-rails are not made of sovereigns, but iron; and that must be paid for-the labourer must be paid—the land must be bought—the officials must be salaried; they distribute capital instead of sinking it. I'll grant you that the labourer don't get the lion's share, but still the money circulates. Why, Sir Charles don't know the difference between a fixed and floating capital. If I build a house for against Mary Howells, widow of the deceased, and £1,000, the capital is not fixed—it is the labour that is realised, and the capital goes on reproducing. Well, they say, like to like; and Wood! you have Well, they say, like to like; and Wood! you have run your head against 2 post. (Cheers and laughter.) Another excuse, however! The cotton crop has failed—therefore, cotton is short. Cotton is short, but not because the crop has failed—because there countries are using it that never used it before. Other countries are manufacturing, and want some of that cotton. America now uses one of that cotton. America now uses one of the countries are using it that cotton. America now uses one of the countries are using it that cotton. America now uses one of the countries are using it that cotton. America now uses one of the countries are using it that cotton. America now uses one of the countries are using it the countries are using it the countries are using it that never used it him the last one which she call the processed. His family contribute of the countries of the countries are using in the countries are using it that never used it him the last one which she call the countries are using it that never used it has been also to the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries of the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries of the countries are using it that never used it here is the countries of the countries of the countries are using it that the provise is the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries of the countries o want some of that cotton. America now uses one- him the last one, which she split through the middle, fourth of her growth. Sir! you will find the cotton and put sugar and milk upon it. About ten o'cleck shorter every year. (Hear, hear.) Then there the deceased was seized with violent purging and was the potato blight—the visitation from God! It vomiting, and he died at twelve o'clock the following every misfortune is a visitation from God, what a visitation from God, what a visitation church and aristocracy are! But the secret of the visitation is this: Lord John, like most other men, has two legs; but with this difference that one leg is a Torm leg and the other and the oth ference, that one leg is a Tory leg, and the other a arrangement was made, because none of them liked Whig leg. Now, the Tory leg is the shorter of the to sleep in the room where the master died. She two, and he just shoved a retten potato under the short leg, to make himself stand straight in his Price, leaving them in their separate beds. She policy. (Cheers, and laughter.) Ah, sir! Jones had heard her mistress coll to Price on more than Lloyd, the banker, has summed up our financial one occasion, 'Come here, Jem, and warm my back.' policy in a few words, when he said: 'Periodical They had remained together in their room frequently panies were necessary to keep our commercial syspanics were necessary to keep our commercial system that must be night after deceased's death, Price and witness' mister specified with the price of the price of

has looked up capital in raw material, and that ca

pital has not been reproduced at home, because

foreign competition is undermining home employ-

sources. Wealth has been absorbed by a few, and

ecurs his return whenever a vacancy shall occur; as | been, because the greatest and most wholesome discom his deep study, greatresearch, high and command-rom his deep study, greatresearch, high and command-tributive organ, the working-classes, have had no wealth to distribute. (Hear, hear.) The remedies are ebvious. Unlock the land monopoly. With a circulation, safe from panies. Sweep away Customs who hold their anniversary festival on Monday

system, panies are necessary in the monied world.

Well—who govern the country? The monied

The monied baniel Paul, Glasgow, 5s.; a Friend, Auchterarder, 5s.; T. M. Wheeler, O'Connorville, 1s.; Rowland world-which is inhabited by very few men. Then, they are not fit to govern, if they are subject to panics. A frightened general is not the man to lead beyond the reach of panics, by giving them the land. You will find it difficult to frighten a man with his old members :- John Shaw, Is.; H. Bauer, Is.; and corn on his fields, his flitch in his cupboard, and his H. Merrick. Worcester, 2s.; Rogers, Bristol, 1s. musket over his fireplace. The dignity of England requires no panic-stricken men should govern her, strain every nerve, to secure the return of our taken been invaded by the tax collector and poor rate? Its immediate duty is to gather the scatcheering.)

Mr Free seconded the resolution.

Mr Howes, a tradesman of Deptford, and an elector of the boreugh, said he had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. He believed their greatest enemies were the parsons, who told them at their enemies were the parsons, who told them at their battism that they were the 'children of God, and in heritors of the kingdom of heaven,' and yet did all first power to prevent the working people from possessing the elective franchise here on earth. He represents the fundholders; he represents the fundholders is a tree delements of democracy throughout the world, trifle compared to the tax collector! But they prevented slaughter at home. Ay! in Ireland—where's the light and raise the union of peoples against the conspiracy of kings—to bridge the channel with the arch of frateraity, and to gather the human race in ope temple of true Christianity, on whose entablature is written.

In this sense we are indeed a peace society, and of peace the resolution I hold speaks. But, sir, because was not ensured the union of peoples against the conspiracy of kings—to bridge the channel with the world, trifle compared to the tax collector! But they are the democracy to raise the union of peoples against the conspiracy of kings—to bridge the channel with the world, trifle compared to the tax collector! But they are the democ possessing the elective tranchise here on earth. The you not. He represents the fundholders; he represents the representation of Peace, let them give us peace to We live in momentous times, and sure he was that governments must put down the liberty of the press and freedom of speech, (which was impossible,) or it would soon put down corrupt governments, (Great would soon put down corrupt governments, (Great fat resolution, because Mr Kydd had avowed himself the advocate of that resolution, because Mr Kydd had avowed himself the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of that great and just measure, the self the advocate of the last seventeen self the considerable and set the blundering Chancellor right? Those interests. What has magnificent fane, when you first chained, its indig. The self the strength is indig. The self that crisis, in which the omnipous tense in that crisis, in which the omnipous tense in the strength is indig. The self that crisis, in which the omnipous tense in that crisis, in which the omnipous tense of the bust of military constitution foresaw the evil consequences of the last crisis, in which the omnipous tense in that crisis, in which the omnipous tense of the popular sovereign will be advocable in the strength in the crisis, in which the omnipous tense of r elf the advocate of that great and just measure, the copie's Charter. (Loud cheers.)

People's Charter. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put, and carried, amidst be loudest acclamation.

The resolution was then put, and carried, amidst be loudest acclamation.

Mr Kydd responded, and moved a vote of thanks

The resolution was then put, and carried, amidst be loudest acclamation.

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The resolution was then put, and carried, amidst be loudest acclamation.

The resolution was then put, and carried, amidst be louded to the causes erroneously assigned as produced to the causes erroneously GREAT MEETING AT HALIFAX

On Monday, Jan. 24th, a public meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of hearing and address from Ernest Jones. Long before the anadges from Ernest Jones. Long before the anadges from Ernest Jones. Long before the anadges from Ernest Jones and address from Ernest Jones Long before the anadges from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on an address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on address from Ernest Jones Long before the full make war on a pow semewhat above of the full make war on a pow semewhat above of the full make war on a pow semewhat above of the full make war on a steadily advancing in political power; and while perseveringly labouring political power; and while perseveringly labouring political power; and while perseveringly labouring political power; an address from Ernest Jones. Long before the appointed hour the hall was filled; and so great was the corowand that many hundreds were unable to obtain admission, numbers having come a distance of ten melte and more to attend the gathering.

Mr Jonathan Gaurron sale of the hall was filled; and so great was the lordship of the soil, and the monopoly of money to the contended, the the hall was filled; and so great was the lordship of the soil, and the monopoly of money that keep peace the collish doctrine of competition? Who passed Coercion and more to attend the gathering.

Mr Jonathan Gaurron sale of the monopoly and the passed coercion and the Pacific to the chair, and opened the proceedings in a speech replete with eloquence and argument, alluding to the monstrous sums ingulfed by placemen, and of the poly and the properties of the bluke of Wellington, the necessity for the sweat and marron for the source of the people and the passed coercion of the National Debt. These, he contended, the people would not have to suffer were they representative, (Loud cheers.) He now introsend find the properties of the level of the contended, the people would not have to suffer were they representative, (Loud cheers.) He now introsend find from the supposed that the passed to the following the people to the dust. Perish the privilege and the torns of the people wall and have to suffer were they representative, (Loud cheers.) He now introsend fight and the passed to the following the people to the dust. Perish the privilege and the passed to the following the people to the dust. Perish the privilege and the passed to the world of history, but the mark the properties of the British people has been neared when the passed the properties of the British people has been neared wholly by the master, the properties of the British people has been neared wholly by the master, the properties of the sum of the first political power still retains the following the two delease in the privilege and the properties of the fallow of the

of title! God never gave a title, save the noblest—
man! Deck his heart with honour, his face with
borostrond his toognowith truth and there are here. honesty, and his tongue with truth, and there you have a foodless raft; let them have Christianity in their God's nobleman at once. (Enthusiastic cheers.) To souls, faint at the sight of blood, and start in horror Mr Enzer Jones, who was greeted with deafen- God's nobleman at once. (Enthusiastic cheers.) To souls, faint at the sight of blood, and start in horror when England commenced to take the ling cheers, and said: I have the honour of doing the work, then, men of Halifax. Be true to your at the bare idea of hurting a fellow being. But let that to-night which your members ought to have cause. Stand by the Charter—name and all. The them, too, float on with the waste ocean, like monodone—appearing before the constituency after the name is the password, by which you know a friend poly, around them, and the burning skies, like golden from a foe! (Leud cheers.) Those who advocate the six points under a different name, are forming a party warmly on each other, and as the sun sinks, each will within a party, to split your ranks asunder. (Hear, hear.) It is a pirated edition of the Charter!

Is it from fear of French invasion? Not they. There is no danger of that. The first French bayonet that bristled on the coast of Hants or Sussex, the first gun fired in the English Channel, would be the signal for revolution in Paris-and the discomfited army recharge. I wish to destroy the bayonet and the sword, by making all men brethren. I wish to de- a kingdom. (Tremendous cheers.) No; those guns are pointed inwards—monopoly is arming against English liberty. Prepare, then, men of peace! there are two ways of using physical force: the one is to be strong enough to strike—that is but a poor way and a wrong one. The other is: to be so strong, mises of Lord John Rossell. I have no faith in that none dare strike you! Become so! (Protracted class legislation legislating for the general good. I cheering.) And remember! we will transgress no law—it is we who will prevent bloodshed! Be true have no faith in ten thousand per annum making a law—it is we who will prevent bloodshed! Be true not let them hold our purse-strings—and without free-bishop holy. I have no faith in tithes paying the to your words, 'No vote, no musket!' and they can-dom there shall be no money. (Continued cheers.) fare to heaven. I have no faith in the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, and they cannot make home dissension. (Hear, and they cannot make home dissension. (Hear, hear.) It is we who spread the glorious principles of gentlemen, if you are still prejudiced, you are prejudiced against that which you are yourselves. Are you against war? Then you must be against slaughter. Are you opposed to the easy death by the cannon ball? Then, surely, you must be opposed to the torturing death by the bastile. Are you be to the quick pang of the scaffold? Surely, you must be opposed to the long racking of street.

Then you are yourselves. Are Christian love, 'All men are neethern!' And, sir, the peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The delegates of freedom have been sent in the peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. The peoples of the earth are beginning to learn this truth! From Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzeland. -crying: 'Peace on earth, and unto men goodwill!'
These delegates have been sent to ascertain whether English Chartists are for themselves alone, or for the great cause of humanity. In September next a congress of nations is to be held at Brussels, at the same time as the conspiracy of cotton-lords—the free trade congress. They ask us to join the fraternity of nations, and to have the Chartist body repre-

sented by Chartist delegates. Men of Halifax! the Chartists are responding nobly to the call—and I ask you now, are you willing to be so represented, and to send your ambassadors? If so—hold up your hands. (Every hand in the meeting was raised amid deafening cheers.) There rings the knell of tyrants! When the people unite, the despots sink! Yes; the their strength, while a class government are incycles of change are running out. The grub, royalty, creasing their army. (Hear, hear.) Let all England was transformed into the feudal oligarch; then the

middle class spun its cotton web around the torpid every cottage a fortress, not to make war, but to Defences, under the specious pretext of guarding noble; and now the people are breaking their flimsy chains, and from the perishing frames of decaying systems, bright-winged Liberty shall sear above the garden of its own creation! Rally, then, for civil and religious liberty-no compromise-the Charter and no surrender!

Mr Ernest Jones resumed his seat amid rapturous cheering, long and often renewed.]

THE WIPE AND THE MAN-SERVANT.-Last week, ar inquest was held on the exhumed remains of William Howells, a farmer, residing in the parish of Llanellen, terminating in a verdiet of 'Wilful murder against Mary Howells, widow of the deceased, and James Price, his servant.' Jane Morgan said that she was a servant to the deceased. His family consisted of himself, his wife, a male servant named sisted of himself, his wife, a male servant named leaves the counting—house tyrant from the throne of France.

Howells, a tarmer, residing in the parish of Lianel the will reflect the senting public ountion; foul Jesuit from the vallies of Switzerland. Peace will not senting house the contrary, they represent those who find them will not beat back the Austrian hound from Italy. Italy, that has lain for ages like a Parian statue, as the press is fettered by the censorship—in your counting—house tyrant from the throne of France.

Peace will not write the name of Peace will not generally very far from the contrary, they represent those who find them will not beat back the Austrian hound from Italy. Italy, that has lain for ages like a Parian statue, as the press is fettered by the censorship—in your counting—house tyrant from the throne of France.

Peace will not write the name of Peace will not generally very far from the contrary, they represent those who find them will not beat back the Austrian hound from Italy. Italy, that has lain for ages like a Parian statue, as the press is fettered by the censorship—in your country by the laws of September—and in England the throne of France.

that requires periodical ruin to make it live. What a clock, of which you must break the main-spring every time you wind it up. (Cheers.) That is the system of your misister-member! Are there any of Sir Charles Weod's supporters here. What? None! Oh! you are ashamed to own it. Now then, timber merchants! how do yea like your Wood? (Protracted applause and laughter.) Sir, the real coarse of the evil are that the secondary capital, ceased had died from arsenic. Edward Evans, drug-spring the product of the secondary capital. selling her a pennyworth of white arsenic, which is

about half an ounce. A committee has been appointed to deliberate on ment. (Hear, hear.) Gold has left the country for the best method of restoring and preserving Rubens' not hear the distant herricane? I hear it as a Not assuming to directly represent the Proletariforeign food, because you have neglected home re- famous Antwerp pictures.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

On Monday evening last the monthly meeting of this society took place, a week earlier than usual, to accommodate the members of the German Society,

John Hutchinson was called to the chair. The following new members were elected, and subscriptions

Edge, 1s. each; Louis Rodanet, file, Rochefort sur-Mer, France, 1s. 6d.; Mark Murray, Henry Bai-tramp, and — Heinberg. The following subscriptions were also received from

The chairman then introduced ERNEST JONES, who said: In the union of Fraterlet the people govern, and you need not fear nal Democrats I see the germ of better times, and I word as to the National Debt. I don't say repudiate —they feared it was an attempt to supersede the it—but I say: let those pay who contracted. (Hear, movement—to create a party within a party—they hear.) The working classes were no contracting have now learned that every member of this society parties—so they are not legally liable. We got no is a thorough Chartist, and that Chartism is a test of benefit from it—so we are not morally responsible, admission for its members. (Cheers.) The Charter They may say, 'we are defended against invasion.' is the first stage on a long journey—be it the proInvasion, say they? Why, since then, have we not vince of this society to point to the second. Talk of invasion—the French soldiers would be a tered elements of democracy throughout the world

and middle-class. Aristocracy was your greatest mense applause.) Ah! sir! whenever a monopoly enemy, and would be now had it the power; the is in danger, then hoary-headed treason preaches

oppression, above—and mark how they will look less eating the heart of his brother. (Sensation.) Thus it is with peoples—misgovern them, you have starvation in the institutions of the country they inhabit.

—starve them, and you have insurrection. (Loud list to be wondered at that a wide gulf exis

cheers.) Then, I say, if you want peace, be prepared for war. Not against foreign kings—their people will find work enough for them—but war against the aggressor at home; so, that if he break through the barriers of the constitution, you can drive him back from the barrier he has broken. Peace we shall have, as far as the wars of kings are concerned; we will not fight for them-and without soldiers, they can make no war. We will not pay war taxes for themand without money there can be no soldiers. We will Remember, that never have so many recruits offered for the army as in this year of starvation; and Skibbereen has produced more than any other place in treachery of their 'respectable' and 'Liberal' deproportion. Therefore monopoly gets strong on the luders.
evil it creates, and here again hunger proves itself the father of murder: Remember that the symptoms of coercion are spreading to England; they are talking of a mounted and armed police here, and our artil- equality no longer an illusion. lery, line and militia, are to be placed on a war foot-

but the stand of hope. Do not let government nip the of the continent. Land movement in the bud by restrictive laws, by Isolated from their continental brethren, the worksave peace. (Loud cheers.) And before you England from a French invasion! swell the phalanx of the peacemongers, look abroad and see what peace has done for Europe. (Hear.) Peace? Peace did not win America her freedom. Peace did not drive the Dutchman from the Netherlands. Peace did not plant the standard of reformation on the plains of Germany. Peace did not lift the cross of the Puritan on the hill-tops of Auvergne. Peace did not keep the French for eighteen years from the heritage of Islam and Abd-el-Kader. Peace did not hurl the despot Bourbons from their rotten throne. Peace did not drive the Inquisition from

using every peaceable endeavour to obtain their pressed by the Assyrian, did he bid them run away-

causes of the evil are that the secondary capital, ceased had died from arsenic. Edward Evans, drug-money and manufacture, has been placed above the gist, of Abergavenny, stated that he knew Mary the storms and showers to reach the sweet hintus of the contrary is the fact. French primary capital, labour and land. Our manufacturer Howells, the widow of deceased. He remembered the storms and showers to reach the sweet hintus of

the wave break on life's tumultuous ocean! Do ye ened masses of this country. the best method of restoring and preserving Rubens' hot near the distance in near the same in the snew Appears and preserving Rubens' whisper—a scarce-heard whisper—in the snew Appears of Great Britain, we are, nevertheless, in a penines. I mark its low sigh, yet soft as a maiden's position to declare that their sentiments are those of breath, in the vineyards of France. I note it—a sincere fraternity towards you, the people of France,

low rustling—ay, even in the oaks of Britain—de-noting that the hour of change is drawing near! It may yet be but as a morning breeze in Englandherald of a bright day. But be the oak uprooted, or untouched, I see the calm beyond. Peace there will be, when the last throne tumbles in the gulf o time-when the last coronet falls from a degenerate brow-when the last bayonet corrodes in the rust of years. Peace there will be, when equality has taught man justice, and the inheritors of heaven have won their heritage of earth. (Ernest Jones concluded by moving the resolution, as follows, and resumed his

seat amidst a perfect storm of applause) Lacey, Wm. Burnett, and John White, Wooton-under-That in the opinion of this meeting the outery respecting the 'National Defences,' is got up by those who have an interest in perpetuating the present unjust, plunder, ing, and murdering system; and that the object of the parties who have created the said outcry is-1st. To prolong the slavery of the British people, by increasing the physical force of their rulers; and 2nd. To prolong the reign of tyranny generally, by reviving those national antipathies which were the disgrace of our fathers, and which this meeting solemnly repudiate.'

The resolution was seconded by Charles KEEN, supported in an able speech by CARL SCHAPPER, and

carried unanimously.

Julian Harney then came forward, and after a few observations ridiculing the pretended alarm of a French invasion, moved the adoption of an address to the Proletarians of France. The Address (which will be found below) was received with loud applause; and having been seconded by Joseph Moll, and supported by Henricon Bauer and Carl Schapper wis adopted by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned till the first Monday

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS Assembling in London. TO THE PROLETARIANS OF FRANCE. 'All Men are Brethren, '

was no enemy to monarchy for aristocracy, but he was a feet the sham kings, and sham aristocrats, sents the poor rate; he represents the window tax; sents the poor rate; he represents the window tax; he represents the position in England now? There is no such thing. Peace! while dendstry is robbed by idleness? Peace! while lendstry is robbed by idleness? Peace! while heart of plenty? We have watched with profound emotion the same and hardingers of popular triumph—the Reform Banquets—which have retailing disgrace to this country that men of far greater calibre than himself should be deated that paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members: you paying members you paying members: you paying members you paying members you paying members you paying members yo

to trace these miseries to their real source, and to propound the remedy, and I now call on you to prepare yourselves for action. Rely on none, but on yourselves; welcome every friend, but listen to no compromise. You are either right or you are wrong; if you are right, you become accomplices in your own if you are right, you become accomplices in your own which the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and to compromise. The oppressed people of German and to control of the less grave—go to the Irish mother, who, with a found in the propound the remedy, and I now call on you to prepare yourselves for action. Rely on none, but on yourselves; welcome every friend, but listen to no peace! No! men! you are treading through a phalance of labour—molated. Triumphant in Switzerland, the Demogration of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed quer, through Europe. The oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullen phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances of the oppressed people of German and the sullenge phalances o

an address from Ernest Jones. Long before the enacted the new Poor Law? Who built the bastiles? you, the poor; but you, the poo

Juggernaut wheels of Capital, dates from the time when England commenced to take the lead of other

The patient and untiring labour of this people with all the wonderful inventions and improvements in machinery and chemistry, which have produced for the master-classes their enormous masses of creep to the opposite end of his raft, and watch the wealth, have brought for the working men only desoothers motions—and their friendship will subside into
mere acquaintance, and their converse into silence,
and their silence change to a curse—and ere a third
and their silence change to a curse—and ere a third
and their allies, the universe, have amassed wealth, in sun sets, the lean one will look longingly on the fat one—and ere a few short hours have passed, the car- and more impoverished, until the spectacle is prenibal will glare in their eyes—they will close in their sented of this richest of nations containing millions death struggle—and the devout Christian will be of its most industious classes totally destitute of those social possessions which give men an interest

1sit to be wondered at that a wide gulf exists between those who possess all, and those who possess That gulf exists between the working millions of Great Britain and all the classes above them.

Political events have rendered that gulf im-As you, Proletarians of France, were deceived and sacrificed by the Bourgeoisie in 1830, so were the working men of this country cheated and betrayed by the middle class in the agitation for the 'Reform Bill.' The late success of the Free Traders completed the iniquitous frauds of that class, and has already opened the eyes of that minority of the working men who were previously unconvinced of the

The Democratic movement in this country is emphatically a Proletarian movement. The result will be a social reformation which will render political

This movement, therefore, menaces all classes of ing. Let them not get too strong, before you get the enemies of Labour. The privileged orders, constrong yourselves. Remember, too, that we are sequently, are alarmed. Their alarm is increased gaining something worth defending—our cottages and the Land. Ours is no longer the position of despair, working millions of this country towards the nations

poor rates and taxes, by lowering wages, non-employ- ing classes of Great Britain have, until within a few ment and emigration, as they will do; oh! mark my years past, been indifferent or hostile to other nawords, they will do it, if you do not organise your | tions. But now, from the Seine to the Danube, from millions-your militia of freedom in its defence. Take the Tagus to the Tiber, every movement for veritaan example from governments that say they cannot put their forces on a peace establishment; while other countries have theirs on a war footing. So be it; by the same rule, an oppressed people cannot neglect People of this country; it has given place to the sublime principle of fraternity.

At this moment there is suddenly raised an outcry become a National Guard, every man a soldier, and for the increase of what are called the 'National Brethren, if you were to judge of the people of this

country by the majority of the English journals, you would suppose that a blind passion of fear and hatred combined, directed against you, had taken possession of this people.

Be not deceived. The people of Great Britain are perfect'y calm; they have no share in this pretended frer zy.

The outery against France has been got up, and is wholly confined to persons interested in the perpetuation of the existing system. The journalists are 9th, at half-past seven o'clock for the purpose of the vineyards of Spain. Peace did not scourge the generally very far from representing 'public opinion;' electing a new council.

1st .- To increase the physical force of the ruling rights—but when these all fail—be men. (Renewed classes—and, thereby, establish better guarantees cheers.) Even nature sanctions it. What clears than at present exist for keeping the working classes the air of its close fever, and purifies the surcharged in subjection. Combined with this, it is intended

2nd.—To revive those national antipathics which formerly separated this people from every other, and did he bid them become slaves—did he preach peace? caused the most unnatural hatred between them and No; but he invaded the camp of the spoiler, and slew you, the people of France. By reviving those na-190,000 in one night with his own angel! There is a tional follies, the enemies of liberty hope to keep the peace doctrine for you! (Immense cheers.) Why, nations divided, and thereby perpetuate the oppres-

The contrary is the fact. 'French principles,' that is the principles of Equality, Liberty, and Frathe calm and sunshine. And shall we, sir, cry 'stay' that is the principles of Equality, Liberty, and Frato the great fiat of God's eternal law? No! Let ternity, are now the adopted principles of the enlight-

non-employment has intercepted the returning chansuch awkward money that it requires one man to faint echo, on the hills of Germany—and Istart at its and the people of all other nations.

themselves to each other, and cordially unite as Charlotte-street, on Monday evening, the 14th inst.

shall witness their deliverance. 'National glory' is no compensation to the mil- Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. lions for the loss of their rights, and their subjection | Newcastle-upon Tyne.—The members of this to social misery; on the contrary, international branch are respectfully informed, that by a resolution wars but aggravate their calamities. What matters it to the working classes if the arms of England are Sunday evenings between the hours of six and eight. it to the working classes if the arms of England are victorious in Asia, or the arms of France triumphant after which hour no monies will be acknowledged in Africa?

'Ye men who shed your blood for kings, like water, What have they given your children in return ?' -the kings of gold as well as the kings of courtsthey have rewarded you and yours with oppression

and hunger, degradation and chains! The ruling classes of England sometimes attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the British people by telling them that they are the possessors of an empire 'on which the sun never sets.' They, the plundered people, who have not one foot of soil in their native land they can call their own! This delusion is perfectly understood by the working men of Great Britain.

You, men of France, are sometimes told by the advocates of 'national glory' that the frontiers of France should be extended to the Rhine. Again, the Germans are told by pretended patriots and venal balladmongers to fight for the Rhine-'The free, the silver Rhine,'

matters it to you if France has the Rhine, or what 16th, at eight o'clock. matters it to the German people if Germany has not the Rhine? What concerns you and the German people is to protect your labour and your rights from of Goese-gate, on Sunday evening at six o'clock. the plunder and tyranny of domestic spoilers and 'national' oppressors.

excite a war-feeling, not for the purpose of engaging noon. you in a war with other nations, for that was not their then policy, but that they themselves might are requested to attend a meeting in the room of the covertly carry on a war against you. Unhappily compromise. You are either right or you are wrong; if you swerve one hair's breadth from the path of duty and consistency. (Hear, hear.) Do not either mistake your enemies—they are aristocracy and middle-class. Aristocracy was your greatest enemy, and would be now hed; the sullen phalanxes of the conqueror. (Integration of the conqueror.)

| Compromise. You are either right or you are wrong; if not traitors to the day evening next, at seven e'clock.

| Cause of progress, were deplorably infatuated. Cause of progress, were deplorably inf Italy the struggle—morally or physically—is at this moment successfully progressing.

In this country (Great Britain) the working mil
In this country (Great Britain) the working mil
For your defence, but for your subjugation. Believe for raising subscriptions to defend the seat of F. middle-classes are your greatest enemies having the power, the famishing, be sure they play the Christian, and power, the famishing, be sure they play the Christian, and great moneyocracy. That middle class I designate great moneyocracy. That middle class I designate great moneyocracy. When the recognise the national great moneyocracy are steadily advancing in political power; and while perseveringly labouring oppress and degrade you. The enemy against which are requested to mean the sountry (Great Britain) the working millor, your defence, but for your subjugation. Believe for raising subscriptions to defend the seat of r.

In this country (Great Britain) the working millor, completely divided from the classes above them, us, men of Paris, all Europe can see that the molicular of the famishing, be sure they play the Christian, and dern Bastilles are intended not to protect you from political power; and while perseveringly labouring oppress and degrade you. The enemy against which are requested to meet at the Falcon Inn, on Monday

Signed by the secretaries and members of the committee, in behalf of, and in the name of, the

G. Julian Harney.)
ERNEST JONES,	- Great Britain
CHARLES KEEN,	Great Britain
THOMAS CLARK,)
J. A. MICHELOT,	France.
H. BERNARD,	STRAUO.
CARL SCHAPPER,	Germany
Joseph Moll,	,
J. SCHABELITZ,	Switzerland.
H. Krell,	. ,
PETER HOLM	Scandinavia.
Gustavus Lundberg, Louis Oborski.)
	Poland.
CARL POHSE,	Russia.
ondon, January 31st, 1849.	

general quarterly meeting will take place at the land, 200 beasts; and about 1,800 from Norfolk and Sufabove room, on the same evening at seven o'clock. Somers Town.-Mr John Fussell will lecture on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge street, New-road.

Mr Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Sir Walter Scott, opposite Northampton-street, near Mile End-gate. THE NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE will meet at the

Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening next, February 8:h, at eight o'clock.

MR E. GILL will deliver a lecture in the Chartist Assembly-rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening, February 6th, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: 'Justifiable and unjustifiable war.'

THE LATE GENERAL FAST .- The committee that got up the tea-party and public meeting, on the occa-sion of the late General Fast, at the White Conduit House will meet at 144, High Holborn, on Thursday evening, for a final settlement of accounts. MANCHESTER.-Mr John Robinson of Manchester.

will lecture in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, on Sunday, Feb. 6th, at six o'clock in the evening. A members meeting of the National Charter Association will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon DEMONSTRATION TO O'CONNORVILLE ON WHIT-MON-DAY NEXT.—The committee for getting up the above continue to meet at the above house, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, to receive payment on account. Conveyance 33.—J. Guest, secretary.

Mr J. Skelton will deliver a lecture on Sunday

evening next, Feb. 6th, at the Red Lion, Little Portland-street, Soho, to commence at seven o'clock precisely. Subject :- 'The best means of employing the surplus labour.' A discussion will take place after the lecture.

MARYLEBONE.—A meeting of the members of this locality, will be held at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Wednesday evening next, February Potteries .- The delegates of this district will not neglect to attend the monthly meeting, on Sunday

(to-morrow), at three o'clock, at Mr Yates', Miles Bank, Shelton. South London Chartist Hall .- Mr O'Brien will lecture in the above hall, on Sunday evening next, Feb, 6th, at eight o'clock. Subject :- Land, Currency, Credit, and Exchange.'

SOUTHAMPTON .- Mr Saunders will lecture at the Burton Ale-house, Orchard-lane, on Tuesday, Feb. Sth. at eight o'clock. Mr Kypp's Tour. - Sheffield, Monday, 7th; Rotherham, Tuesday, Sth; Barnsley, Wednesday and Wakefield, Thursday.
Mr Donovan's Route.—Birkenhead, Sunday, Feb.

Wednesday 16th; Bury, Thursday 17th; Heywood, Friday 18th; Rochdale, Saturday 19th. THE INHABITANTS OF BERRY-EDGE, Lead Gate,

Black Hill, Iveston, and Shotley Bridge, and vicisir, when Joshua was fighting his enemies. God actu- sion of the many, and the tyranay of the few, in this nity, are earnestly invited to meet at the house of Mr James Reed, Painter, Berry Edge, on Sunday Thrislington, Durham, limeburners—George Cradock, of The working men of England are well aware of afternoon, Feb. 6th, at two o'clock, to take into consideration the necessity of raising a People's Hall.

> WINDY NOOK .- The Land members of this branch are requested to attend at their usual place of meet ing, on Tuesday evening, atseven o'clock: CHELTRIHAM.—The members of this branch are

requested to attend a general meeting, at the Temerance-hotel, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. HANLEY AND SHELTON BRANCH -The half-yearly meeting will be held on Monday, the 21st inst., in the Christian Brethren's Room, Market-street, Hanley, at seven o'clock in the evening, when all the members are particularly requested to attend. Вимихонам.—The members and friends of No. 3

branch will hold a ten festival on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, at Mr Smith's Coffee-house, 44, Littlehampton-street. Tea on the table at six o'clock. A public meeting will be held in the above place on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., for the purpose of establishing No. 1 branch of the New Land Company,

Men of France, the time has arrived when the Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. A public meet. Men of France, the time has arrived when larger ing will be held at Mrs Thompson's, Royal Oak, 69. for the purpose of establishing No. 2 branch of the brethren.

In all countries the working men are subjected to political proscription and social suffering; their enemies are the same, and their interests are identical.

Let, then, the Proletarians of all lands forget and mutually forgive the wicked and bloody feuds of the mutually forgive the wicked and bloody feuds of the manner and customs of the Ancient Britens.' At eight o'clock, Mr Donoyan will lecture at the above place. On Tuesday and their interests are identical. past, and work together for that happy future which will lecture at the above place. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th. Subject: Annual Parliament NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE. The members of this

> Company beg to apprise the working classes and also the friends of Mr O'Connor, that a public subscription will be entered into immediately, o enable that gentleman to defend his seat in the Commons' House of Parliament, and the following persons have taken collecting books to solicit subscriptions from their fellow labourers:—Mr John Brown Mr James Pigdon, Mr Peter Murray, Mr II. Stokoe, Mr J. M. Dougal, Mr H. Johnstone, Mr James Watson and Mr John Robertson.—The members are also requested to attend a full meeting on Sunday next, Feb. 6th, to elect a corresponding secretary. Mr John West will lecture at Berry edge, Durham, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday February 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th; North Shields Monday, February 14th; and Sunderland, Tuesday, Feb. 15th.—The persons who have given in their names to the secretary to become members of the National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested

to attend at the house of M. Jude, Cock Inn, head on the shores of which the people are slaves! What of the Side, Newcastle, on Wednesday evening, Feb. Nortingham.—The members of No. 2 branch of this place will meet at the Rose and Trumpet, top DERBY.—As it is in contemplation to hold a de-

legate meetings to take into consideration the best

the pale of the constitution. (Renewed cheering.) young merchant prime, and advised you to reject me temple of the constitution. (Renewed cheering.) young merchant prime, and advised you to reject me temple of the page of the auxiliary to the National Land Bank, and for asymptotic members with evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. Any such attempts first revolution foresaw the evil consequences of the progress of these manifestations. The progress of these manifestations are properties. The progress of these manifestations are properti

NEW RADFORD.—The shareholders of this branch Hope and Anchor, Chapel-street, Radford, on Mon-

will in future meet at Mr Joseph Simpson's, City

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, JAN 31.—The market was tolerably well supplied with English wheat, by land carriage samples, from the near counties; and although the trade cannot be called brisk, a good clearance of the stands was made, at prices fully equal to those of Monday last. Foreign wheat was a more free sale than of late, at previous rates. Selected samples of barley realised rather more money, but cannot be quoted higher. The arrivals of oats during the week have been but moderate. The slight improvement in value established towards the end of last week was not maintained. Reans and white peas

without alteration in value. Maple and grey peas Is. ABBIVALS INTO LONDON FROM 24TH JAN. TO 29TH JAN. Wheat: English, 3,922. Barley: English, 5,883. Oats: English, 864; Scotch, 511; Irish, 70; Foreign, 2,420. Flour, 3,956 sacks. Malt, 3,934 qrs.
LONDON AVERAGES.—Wheat, 548 8d; barley, 31s 2d;

of last week was not maintained. Beans and white peas

Louis Oborski, Poland.
Carl Pohse, Russia.
London, January 31st, 1848.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Stourbridge.—The friends of liberty and the People's Charter are requested to meet in the Christian Brethren's Room, High-street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9th, for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Charter Association, in conjunction with the Land members of the Land Company of this branch are informed that the general quarterly meeting will take place at the

Per stone of 8lbs. s. d. | Per stone of 8lbs. Best Scots, Herefords 4 8 Best Dns. and Half-Best Short-horns . 4 6 breds Sh. Best Scots, Herefords 4 8 Best Dns. and HalfBest Short-horns 4 6 breds Sh. 0 0
Second quality beasts 3 6 Best Long wools 4 6
Calves 4 4 Do. do. Shorn 0 0
Pigs 3 8 Ewes & second qlty... 3 8
Best Dns. and Halfbreds 5 0 Lambs 6 0 0
Beasts at market, 3,053; sheep and lambs, 19,390; calves,
68; pigs. 280.

Liverpool, Fer. 1.—We have had small supplies from Ireland and coastwise since Friday, but considerable of foreign, Indian corn, and flour. At this day's market there was only a slow trade in wheat, but rather more firmness than at the end of last week, and Friday's prices were well supported for both old and new. Oats were in

were well supported for both old and new. Oats were in very slow request, and might have been bought on rather easier terms. In beans and grinding barley the transactions were quite trifling, but for neither was the currency altered. The demand for Indian corn and meal was languid, and, with more of each offered than of late, the previous prices were not fully supported. NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE, Saturday, January 29 .- The weather still continues extremely seasonable; intense frosts have prevailed, with a fall of snow. So severe indeed, was the frost last night, that the river is covered with masses of floating ice; and should a change not occur between this and Monday, the water communication between the sand Monday, the water communication between the sand should a change not occur between the sand Monday, the water communication between the sand should be said the sand should be said to be said the sand should be said to said the said tion between here and Shields will, in all probability, be stopped. Our arrivals of wheat and flour this week have been upon a moderate scale, but a considerable propertion of the previous week's receipts being left over un-

tion of the previous week's receipts being left over unsold, the trade has ruled excessively quiet, and the sales effected in either article since this day se'unight, have been upon rather easier terms.

Hull, Tuesday, February 1.—Business is very inanimate, and in the absence of speculation, to encourage, which no grounds are at present apparent. At present our own farmers amply supply the little local demand, and, in our opinion, they will continue to do so. Cuts continue much neglected. Beans have recovered their late depression, and new foreign are 1s. dearer. Peas of fine quality fully maintain their price.

Bankrupts, &c.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 1.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. George Holland, of Portway, licensed victualler—John Stringer, of Ringston-upon-Hull, draper—John Hull, of Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. BANKRUPTS.

William Wyatt, of Banbury, coachmaker—John Clayton, of Crown-court, Cheapside, Manchester, warehouseman—William Pike Barrett, of 5, Paiace-row, New-read, iron-monger-John O'Donnell, now or late of Sydney-street, Chelsea, bricklayer-John Sheppard, of Shiver, common brewer-John Bezzell, of Deptford, builder-Thomas Luker, late of Farringdon, but now of great Cexthe air of its close fever, and purifies the surcharged atmosphere of summer? The thunder, with its war of elements! (Cheers.) Go, ask your churchmen. Why. God himself, the Lord God of hosts, has set well in subjection. Combined with this, it is intended to create places for the surplus scions of the aristo. 6th; Manchester, Monday 7th; Liverpool, Tuesday of Chorley, Wednesday 9th; Preston, Thursday 1th; Chitheroe, Saturday of East Peckham, grocer-John Story, warrender the create places for the surplus scions of the aristo. 6th; Manchester, Monday 7th; Liverpool, Tuesday of Chorley, Wednesday 9th; Preston, Thursday 1th; Chitheroe, Saturday of Englishment-William Start, of Lyan, currier-Jason Press. 12th; Colne, Sunday 18th; Todmorden, Monday of Fulbourn, grocer-kopert kowell fretuen, and 12th; Colne, Sunday 18th; Todmorden, Monday Staple-inn and liverpool, but now of St Martin, Jersey, and of Greenwich, ship owner—Henry Cross, of Kirton, farmer—Charles Middleton Kernot, of West Cowes, chemist—John Thompson, of Sheffield, licensed victualler -Joseph Parker, of Blackburn - John Bumby, of Manchester, cattle dealer—James Rand, of Preston, provision dealer—Thomas Fox, George Rippon, Christopher Akenhead Wawn, and William Lisham, of West Cornforth and Darlington, rope maker-John Turner, of Tavistock and Plymouth, attorney—Robert Spencer, of Taylstock and Plymouth, attorney—Robert Spencer, of St Sidwell, Exeter, printer—Samuel Renny Serjeant, of Callington, attorney-at law—William Bagnall, of Burslem, grover.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas Burns, of Edinburgh, writer to the signet— Pavid Hall, of Newmans, merchant—William Modatt, of Glasgow, merchant—John Blair, of Paisley, manufacturer—John Gibson l'eebles, of Glasgow, commission agont—Albert Cay, of Edinburgh, stockbroker—James Ross, late of Edinburgh, commission agent-Alexander Couper, sen., of St Andrews, shoemaker—John Inglis, of Edinburgh, leather factor.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windows! street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Prescriptor, FEAUGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 13, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Orace, No. 15, Charles Wildelington, in the County of Surrey, at the Orace, No. 15, Charles Windowsky Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Was ? minstor.—Saturday, February 5th, 1948