TO THE WORKING MEN IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS AND MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

My FRIENDS,—I have frequently told you that although Ireland is my country the world is my Republic, and that I look upon every man as my countryman, whether he be black or white, Turk, Jew or Atheist; and now I appeal to you on behalf of your countrymen appeal to you on behalf of your Hungarian and mine, namely: the Polish and Hungarian VOL. XIII, NO. 677, Refugees. England, thank GoD, however Refugees. England, thank dut, the stated of being an instalment, it my design being to place in your hands a weapon whetever might be the count will prove acceptable, ported, Mr. Stallwood's motion. He stated, that and child butcher HAYNAU, have compelled several brave, noble, virtuous, and independent my friends, as

" Words are but wind,

Actions speak the mind," you are not to limit your hospitality to the mere reception of the exiles; you must not by your charity, but by your legitimate kindness and subscription for their support, prove to their oppressors that the English people appredict them more than they do their Imperial their oppressors that the English people apple been with me a matter of regret, being con- an empty belly, or clothed a naked back, or mois-

for them, and allow them as much as they can him, through his own fears and folly, to the afford to support them; but you, men of the tyranny by which his mind and body have now to transmit to me anything that you can tion, a journal to which you are accustomed. afford, to prove to the Russian Bear, the Hun- which you havehonoured with your confidence, afford, to prove to the Russian Bear, the Hungarian butcher, and the Poles, that England and, in which, perhaps, you read sentiments charter, which he inscribed with a mailed hand, he has not forgotten her duty to patriots who not in accordance with mine. Although this was indifferent to his seris' suffering, or rather, he have struggled for the liberty of their country. may be true, and although I am removed far On Wednesday last, a deputation of Poles from the sphere of your efforts, I am satisfied

waited upon me to present me with a splen- the "Northern Star" will not hesitate to wanted upon me w present me with a spien-didly executed memorial, expressing their gratitude for my sympathy, which was signed by sixty-five Poles and Hungarians, while in cause of those for whose welfare it has the pride, and control the lawlessness of the reply I tell them, that they deserve more gra- struggled. titude than I do, as they have sacrificed their sion, pay, and station, in a struggle for his country's rights? No, as I have often told you, in Poland, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Prussia, France, and Ireland, you will find numbers of the highest classes risking their lives and liberty to secure freedom for their country, and Ireland, you will find numbers of the highest classes risking their lives and liberty to secure freedom for their country, and Ireland, you will find numbers of the highest classes risking their lives and liberty to secure freedom for their country, and Ireland, you will find numbers of the highest classes risking their lives and liberty to secure freedom for their country, and Ireland, you will find numbers of the highest classes risking their lives and liberty to secure freedom for their country, and if your prerogatives and done you have a right. more, they are like a rope of sand, whereas if they were united to day, they could secure you have any interest apart from her or outtheir liberty to-morrow.

The men of London have also taken a large house adjoining the hospitable lodging for the refugees, for the purpose of holding meetings, with a view to save the Poles and Hungarians These two classes are, the owners and the infrom starvation; and when that building is habitants. To the former belongs the soil, and ready, it will be my pride and my pleasure, to to them also belong the latter, as fully, as enattend the first meeting; and again, men of the tirely, and as unqualifiedly as its meanest aprural districts, and of the manufacturing purtenances, to have and to hold, to them and portion to the physical strength by which they were towns, let me implore of you to contribute the successors of their rapine, to use and abuse your mite, to prove your respect for the valour as long as usurpation is immortal. They are and courage of those who risked their lives to not fettered and labelled as "born thralls;" secure the liberty of their country. Let me have the pride, the pleasure, and the honour, in announcing in next week's "Star," your are filtered, drop by drop, into their cups of terest would be against and not in favour of the rest would be against and the rest would be against an an analysis of the rest would be against an an an an an an an an an gratitude, affection, and patriotism, repre- joyance. sented by your subscriptions, to maintain the brave Poles and Hungarians.
Your faithful friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE OLD GUARDS.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—It gives me pleasure to announce to you that I have received seveoutside that country, and any lasting liberty or ral letters this week, approving of my propo- peace for the rest of its people, are manifest sition to hold a Chartist Conference at Man- absurdities, and self-evident contradictions. chester. Many desire to know the time that Were the Charter, therefore, enacted tothe Conference should be held; but, as I am morrow with repeal as its first provision; and of the men of Manchester, who should appoint lege Green, chosen by the whole people, there terials, you will find that they are devoid of the English interest is indispensable to Ireland. news of every description; and, I have frequently told you, it is always my desire to use the time of calm to prepare you for the storm.

The objects which are common to the Democrats of both islands, and the agencies by which these objects may be attained, will be developed in the course of this advantage of the storm. Wealth is becoming so monopolised by the ceed to discuss them. capitalists and labour speculators in this country, that it is an impossibility that the system clearest and fullest sense, a principle which it is can much longer continue; and, therefore, my object and desire is, to prepare you for the coming struggle.

You will read Mr. Doheny's letter, written should ever induce you to misrepresent, to disco-from New York—an exiled Irishman—in this lour, to conceal, or to falsify, your final objects. week's Northern Star, and you must under- Trust me, when you have stated them truly, fully, stand, that although America is a Republic, accomplished. And here let me be understood as yet, nevertheless, there is as great an agitation speaking of the object only. The means you are going on in that country, with the view of put- not bound to define, for which one reason is suffiting the people in possession of the Land, and cient—you may not know them. Having a definite greater than there is in this country for the and essential end in view, it is your business to Charter—which are the means by which I hope to overcome the obstacles in your way. to put you in possession of the Land ere long. In England, and in Ireland, many bloody and view of your duty, all compromises should be mitted. In England they have been committed by bloodthirsty ruffians looking for money; in selves, and are so far a justification of your exclusions. Compromises, in your case, nate two fatal consequences. Materially, they check your object; mentally and morally, they degrade your selves, and are so far a justification of your exclusions. Ireland they have been committed by the plun-sion. dered poor, who could seek no legal satisfaction from their oppressors: and from this fact history of your own times. Many of you—alas! you will discover that in Ireland, as well as in how many—drowned your childrens' cries for bread history of your own times. Many of you—alas! England, there is "one law for the rich, and another law for the poor"—"more danger to the peasant that shoots the squire's hare than to the squire who shoots the peasant's head."

Individually—drowned your childrens cries for bread in your own insensate shouts for "the bill!"—"the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill!" When the bill became a law, you shouted for the candidate of the people, or the candidate of the people, or the candidate of the goto the squire who shoots the peasant's head."

revious to the holding of this Conference, it is my intention to traverse the country, with the view of preparing the national mind for the seminal attraction to traverse the country, with the seminal attraction to the preparing the national mind for the seminal attraction to the preparing the national mind for the seminal attraction. The seminal attraction to the preparing the national mind for the coming struggle; but as you are aware it. The cry for a large loaf was not that of the nathat I never have, and never will, travel a tion, or of the people, but the cry of an interest that I never have, and never will, travel a mile or eat a meal at your expense, you must first pay off WHAT YOU OWE—and not you what was as bad—you opposed it. In the one case, you would be fools or cheats; in the other, you WHAT I OWE—for the defence of Chartist subjected yourselves to a more criminal imputation. prisoners, exemption from oakum picking,

industrious men—the men with intellect and capital—emigrate from that country, while the tyrant lords will, thank Cold is seed those men without most guilty treachery; "Ric," in the Saxon diction, meant abundant; "mere" is still common in many parts of England truths.

Prudent men. I know, will offer you meet to express a large pool or lake; and "worth" and unemployed pauper.

Reformers propose to hold a meeting at the to sweat, to shout, to resolve, and to beg, for this garden farms, bearing the imprint of an Omniscient next discussed. London Tavern, at twelve o'clock, and it is my intention to be present, and there to define the principles of veritable Chartism; and althe principles of veritable Chartism; and alreason in asking one of you, who may possess a

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

communicate with you, soon after ceased to

It may be here necessary, for the purpose of

only, for good and for evil. Neither they nor

In Ireland, on the other hand, there are two

gonism between it and the people which no law

As a preliminary, permit me to re-state, in the

partial, or even of entire and ultimate triumph-

Thus you will at once perceive that, in my

For the first, you will find abundant proofs in the

A new and more rational demand for aid is now

side her.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850.

Brother Democrats,-More than a year ing man was to that of the English working been boasted of by English writers; and how these I purpose transmitting, from time to time, intelman, and to what extent that superiority was owing to republican institutions.

The paper through which I purposed to be against writers, and now the content of I shall expect a copy of the Star, and less criminal, less infatuated, than to deny that the less criminal than the Constitution of England was the "admiration

and envy of all surrounding nations."

be published: and chiefly on that account, felt infinitely greater security in working him, lashing him, and grinding him to the purposes of

In fact, the few and scanty liberties acquired by

So it has been on every successive occasion, when lives, and lost their liberty in a struggle to obviating any misconception, to state distinctly concessions have been made to the people. To take secure freedom for their country. One of the deputation was a young man, twentyfive-years of age, had been an officer in the Polish army, but bravely sacrificed his commission, and been an officer in the Polish army, but bravely sacrificed his commission, and been an officer in the Polish army, but bravely sacrificed his commission, and been an officer in the Polish army, but bravely sacrificed his commission, and been an officer in the Polish army, but bravely sacrificed his commission, and but bravely sacrification to the most recent instance, that of the Reform but was the governing motive, think you, of those who proposed that celebrated measure? The extent sacrification to the most recent instance, that of the Reform but was the governing motive, think you, of those who proposed that celebrated measure? The extent sacrification to the most recent instance, that of the Reform but was the governing motive, think you, of those who proposed that celebrated measure? The extent sacrification to the most recent instance, that of the Reform but was the governing motive, think you, of the most recent instance, that of the Reform but he most recent instance, that of the most recent instance, that of nobly joined with the people to secure liberty extent. Nor would they be identical, in my erful influences. Go you, to-morrow, to any registry, for his country. Would you find an officer in estimate, if the "Repeal of the Union" were and you will find the Reformers as busy and as inthe English army thus sacrificing his Commis- made the first point of the Charter. No. | veterate in opposing the admission of a claimant ganisation of Trades. the English army thus sacrificing his Commission, pay, and station, in a struggle for his believe me, God has marked out for the two last their opponents. The sole test with both parties on the motion of Messrs. Harney and Milne, as their opponents, as their opponents. The sole test with both parties on the motion of Messrs. Harney and Milne, is, what faction will be give the vote to when he Mr. Thornton Hunt, Mr. Hooper, and Thomas M.

> the Bill? Was there immediately formed a Household Suffrage Association under the auspices of your great guiding lights and methodised patriotdistinct classes, opposite in feeling, strangers as one man, to vindicate for you the privileges you loudest in your condemnation. And, so it would be again, an increased suffrage would be your weakness instead of your strength, by thinning your ranks and transferring your member to the camp of the enemy. All popular movements have been successful in pro-

'Instalments." These owners are known in Ireland as the The consideration to which this branch of the "English interest," in other words they are subject leads, as illustrated by the practical working the Charter. the English garrison. In my conviction, the freedom of Ireland is incompatible, not only with the masterdom, but with the very existence of this "interest." There is an auta-

and sincerity with which I am, Your obedient servant and faithful friend, MICHAEL DOHENY.

A VERITABLE STATEMENT OF THE LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Notwithstanding the evil presages of the the Conference should be held; but, as I am morrow with repeal as its first provision; and "Free Trade" necromancers, when Mr. f. O'Connot a dictator, I leave that wholly in the hands further, were there to be a Parliament in Colcounterpoise the evils of increasing pauperism, the voice of Nature proceeding from Mother Earth a good working committee, to name the day would remain in the country seeds of civil manifests her power of sustaining all her creatures and arrange the business. If you read the strife, which no Legislative power could deal exuberantly, if they will prove true to themselves newspapers now that Parliament is not sitting, with, and sooner or later should end in disrup- and to each other; in proof whereof, contrast the and that the "Show-tox" can furnish no ma- tion and ruin. The total extinction, then, of first Chartist estate, when colonised in 1846, with its present appearance, and its present appearance with that of the surrounding farms, upon which a full average of agricultural science is displayed, backed by a full average of farming capital. Ten years ago Heronsgate (frequently mis-called Herrinsgate, was cultivated by Mr. Hunt, the then proprietor assisted by his kinsmen, the Putnams, to whom h bequeathed the property; it is therefore natural to surmise, that "the most" was made of the ground necessary we should hold in common, or my efforts in the popular acceptation of the expression, eswould be worse than useless. Here it is: That no pecially since it is an ascertained fact, that when distant or immediate advantage—no prospect of Mr. Hunt died he had a considerable amount of cash vested in the funds; consequently there was no "shilly shally" from lack of "ways and means;" nevertheless, himself (a bachelor) and three of the Putnams, his relatives and successors, were the only inhabitants sustained upon the farm; now there are upwards of thirty families located thereon, with a tidy dwelling-house for each, together with allotments of land, varying from two to four acres. in divers stages of tillage and modes of culture, according with that in vogue in the county from whence the allottee migrated; yet in no instance attain it, and your duty to shape your means so as has an allottee sought parochial assistance, notwithstanding each subdivision contributes separately, not alone to the rates for relieving the poor, atrocious murders have been recently com- avoided. Compromises, in your case, have two but all other parochial charges which exceed the amount paid by the late proprietor in no less a ratio than one hundred and seventy-five per cent. as witness "facts and figures," extracted from the parish rate books,

Heronggate, before purchased by Mr. Feargus Heronsgate, before purchased by Mr. Feargus

O'Connor, stood in the parish books. Gross.

Rateable Value. Rate at Eightpence in the Pound.\* £75 0s. 0d. £2 10s. 0d. £ 100 0s. 0d. £75 0s. 0d.

\* The dividend commonly struck, Heronsgate, at the present time, according to re-valuation, within the past six months, by direction of the poor-law commissioners, stands thus :-Gross. Rateable Value. Rate at Eightpence £201 15s. 0d. £180 10s. 0d. £06 7s. 10d.

Presuming that a concise topography will materially assist in estimating the difficulty of re-modelling a society of persons, removed from distant localities (heretofore employed in manufactories, upon land, which two or three generations ago was and other taxes which you have imposed addressed to you. You are asked to rally for the haunt of the heron, the bittern, and other water-down me.

All newspapers are now rejoicing at the ex-

tyrant lords will, thank God, be obliged to support the old, the decrepit, the worn-out, and unemployed pauper.

Prudent men, I know, will oner you most sage signines a street, requestry terminates the sound advice. They will tell you to accept Household pound. Rickmersworth may, therefore, be said to suffrage as an "installment of justice." "Instalderive its name from being built upon the confines of an overflowing stream. Heronsgate, with equal ment of justice" is a barbarous jargon, or, redeemed of an overflowing stream. Heronsgate, with equal Old Guards, write to the Northern Star next week, from your several districts, stating whether you approve of this Conference: and with the conference and the confer Whatever contravenes it is injustice—it is CRIME.

But, in your instance, there cannot be a greater Duke of Bridgwater's Inland Navigation Mania, as

Doheny's letter this morning; it will occupy considerable space, otherwise I should have addressed you at greater length.

least, of the entire), nothing is onered, and nothing into a range of luxuriant meadows; a gradual acmean to be satisfied with privileges conferred on elivity of one mile discloses the site of the Chartist others, between whom and yourselves a line of decepted. marcation is drawn, marked, impassable, and in- by man's industry into a fruitful field, and the fruit-Old Guards, on Monday next the Financial sulting. That you should be advised to combine, ful field, by O'Connor's genius, sub-divided into

O'Connorville, Oct. 14th. Sir,—It was my intention, had the state of my though the time of several may be occupied, I house, to accept the franchise, the meaning of trust that many of your order will be present on the occasion. I remain,

Teason in asking one of you, who may possess the meaning of house, to accept the franchise, the meaning of which addressed to him would be, that he was to health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention, had the state of my health permitted, to have forwarded the enclosed compromise all your claims, on having his own intention. proper demand complied with. This may be a prudent course for him, and he may flatter himself casion having prevented me completing the underthat it is a fair and good adjustment. And, no taking entered into with Mr. Dixon, I now trans-

doubt, it is; but it has two sides to it. In respect, mut it, moping the account will prove acceptance, to your claims, instead of being an instalment, it my design being to place in your hands a weapon very possibly would become a barrier against your that will annihilate the calumnies of your revilers. Further progress. You all know, pretty nearly, The new rating of the parish exhibits an increased how long this thing, called the "Constitution," has average of ten per cent, upon the entire parish, retained. It was endeared to them by ties of the charter was not body have confidence in the Land Plan or co-operation. As they formed the body that gave it exists the chartest plane is increased one of the charter was not been been to the body that gave it exists. Poles and Hungarians to leave the land of their birth, and seek shelter in this country: and where, I rejoice to think, they have received it harmoniously and hospitably. But then, it harmoniously and hospitably. But then, it may be a seried to leave the land of the policy of the policy of the policy of the proving how far their birth, and seek shelter in this country: and where, I rejoice to think, they have received it harmoniously and hospitably. But then, it harmoniously and hospitably. But then, it has now elapsed since I took the liberty of advised a long, long time, is it not? You are actively whilst the Chartist estate alone is increased one think, they have received of letters, with the view of proving how far the policy of the possibility of the relieving office ally. If the inclosed the mous achievement of the harmoniously and hospitably. But then, it has had a fair trial, and failed, then abandon the procured it officially. If the inclosed meets approved them by ties of the Chartist estate alone is increased one whilst the Chartist estate alone, in the chartist estate alone, long time thing, called the whilst the Chartist estate alone, in the chartist estate alone, in the chartist estate alone, long time is thing, called the whilst the Chartist estate alone, long time is it not? You are actively whilst the Chartist estate alone, long time is in not? I was endeared to them by the same alone, long time is it not? You are actively whilst the Chartist estate alone, long time is in not? You are actively whilst the Chartist estate alone, long time is in this country. I was

> Your obedient servant, EDWARD BARBER.

Sir,—I formerly wrote you, showing what I raised from my garden ground, following the advice of Mr. O Connor in his admirable instructions withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Leno's, and on the Land Plan. I now send you the produce of Mr. T. Hunt withdrew his in favour of Mr. Stalltwo falls, which I planted with potatoes, watered wood's motion, with the change of the word "Associate them more than they do their Imperial tyrants.

The kind and hospitable men of London have shown their hospitality to the expatriated victims. They have taken a lodging-house victims and location in the shown their hospitality to the expatriated victims and hospitable men of London large amelioration of the workman's lot, until he is elevated above the petty prejudices growing out of a false reverence, and binding him, through his own fears and folly, to the location into it in a control to the dead kind, about two works are they can be ready to take advantage of the coming and hospitable men of London large amelioration of the workman's lot, until he is elevated above the petty prejudices growing out of a false reverence, and binding him, through his own fears and folly, to the location into "Union."

They have taken a lodging-house of the word "Assolution" into "Union."

They have taken a lodging-house of the word and hospitable men of London large amelioration of the workman's lot, until he is elevated above the petty prejudices growing out of a false reverence, and binding him, through his own fears and folly, to the location into "Union."

They have taken as follows:—First proposition, 5; third proposition, 5; the homes of the bend with large and the lips of fever, or mitigated one of those with liquid manure, which I lifted last week, the location "into "Union."

The vote was taken as follows:—First proposition, 5; third proposition, 5; third proposition, 5; the homes of the homes o it left the weak weaker, and the poor more de-head kind, about two weeks ago, the weight of fenceless than ever. This is not alone a historical, which was thirty-four pounds, the heart alone voting more than once, Mr. Leno's motion and amord to support them, but you, and the serf were equally exposed to gland's duty; and therefore do I appeal to you gland's duty; and therefore do I appeal to you are converted.

| A long which was thirty-four pounds, the heart alone weighing seventeen pounds. In fact, Mr. Editor, I which was thirty-four pounds, the heart alone weighing seventeen pounds. In fact, Mr. Editor, I mow re-assume this design, so long interpretation and the serf were equally exposed to a more convinced that the cultivation when the former received 10 votes, and the latter 14.

| A long weighing seventeen pounds, the heart alone verifies motion and weighing seventeen pounds. In fact, Mr. Editor, I mow re-assume this design, so long interpretation when the former received 10 votes, and the latter 14.

| A long weighing seventeen pounds, the heart alone verifies motion and the serf were equally exposed to of the soil is the most profitable investment for the king, they naturally assisted each other in reliabour and that Mr. O'Connov's statements are labour, and the serf were classed against each other, which were labour, and the serf were classed against each other, which were labour and the serf were classed against each other, and the serf were classed against eac the king, they naturally assisted each other in re- labour, and that Mr. O'Connor's statements are no ter and Social Reform Union," was consequently sisting his encroachments; but when the lord was mere theories, but can be tested by those who have

I am, &c., Leslie, Fifeshire, Oct. 7th. D. CROCKATT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE AT THE JOHN-STREET INSTITUTION, TOTTEN HAM COURT-ROAD.

ference was held on Sunday afternoon, to hear the must not be understood that he was advocating vioeport of the sub-committee on the means by which union of the various bodies of Democratic and Social Reformers could be effected:

Delegates answered to their names, in addition to Mr. Fussell, who had that day been invited, and at that the retaining or omission of the words had any the suggestion of the Executive and the Sub-Com-Greaves, Campbell, Bates, Britsck, and Delaforce, were received as delegates from the London Or-

receiving the invitation. A letter was then read from Mr. Shackleton, of other measures until they had completely exhausted Halifax, detailing what he conceived to be the all moral means. He believed that by omitting errors in previous movements, and laying down a those words they would alarm the doubtful and ism? Did the emancipated Bourgeoise confederate plan of organisation of an extensive character, in timid among their supporters. which the distribution and sale of tracts was the in blood, aliens in race, and opposed in interest. had won for them? Alas, no. Their voice was the leading feature. A long and extremely argumentative and eloquent letter was read, addressed to the Conference by Mr. J. Linton, who was compelled to be out of town. In it he urged upon the delegates the impropriety of distracting their ideas and energies by advocating so many measures as adjuncts to the Charter; showing that true wisdom backed. Whenever, then, the party to be acted on moved or compelled, can rely on physical sustainthat alone, instancing the examples of the suppliants (for then they become Reform Bill, and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, backed. Whenever, then, the party to be acted on would induce them to confine their objects to suited the government or not, provided they were as long as usurpation is immortal. They are ment equal to that by which they are pressed, the chances of the suppliants (for then they become but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively are infinitismally diminished. There-but they are owned and worked equally effectively effectively effectively effectively effec terest would be against, and not in favour of success. Mr. Linton concluded by declaring that whatever decision the Conference adopted, he should ever be found fighting under the banner of

> The Secretary then read the following report OBJECTS AND RULES OF THE

(The names suggested are appended.)
OBJECTS—To obtain by peaceful and legal means the enactment of the measures herein demanded, thereby securing for Great Britain and Ireland a just, wise, and good government, and such an equitable and profitable distribution of the fruits of industry, as may be conducive to the best interests of all the members of the commo DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

That all mankind are brethren, and are born with an equality of rights. That the earth, with all the native raw material on and beneath its surface, its seas and rivers, and the atmosphere surrounding it, are naturally and inalienably the comm

MEASURES DEMANDED OF THE GOVERNMENT. 1st. Manhood Suffrage, with the necessary adjuncts thereto, as embodied in the People's Charter. 2nd. Free access of labour to land, making ho

3rd, A law of partnership, on the principle of limited responsibility, making association of workmen possible. with such other regulations as shall secure the indepen-

dence of industry.

4th. The establishment of a just and industrial poor law such as would provide profitable employment for the able-bodied unemployed poor, and a comfortable maintenance for the aged and infirm.

5th. The abolition of all legal restrictions on the freedom of speaking, and the publication of opinion.
6th. The establishment of a national system of secular

1, All persons acquiescing in the objects of this Association shall be eligible to become members by taking out cards of membership, for which, with a copy of the objects and rules, they shall pay not less than threepence. 2. That the general government of this Association shall be vested in a Central Committee or Council, consisting of twenty-eight persons; seven to be elected by the members of the National Charter Association, seven by the Fraternal Democrats, seven by the National Reform League, and seven by the Social Reform League. The said Committee the movement, perfect the organization, and direct its power. They shall be empowered to call for voluntary contributions, when required to carry out its objects; to appoint a secretary or secretaries from their own body, who shall be the unly paid officer or officers; and to issue notices one month previous, convening a National Conference, which shall assemble in London on the first Monday in May, 1851, into whose hands they shall resign their

trust.
3. That the members formed into localities shall be empowered to enact bye-laws for their own guidance; to imthree or six months. The said officers to see that the monies received for cards of membership are duly forwarded to the Central Committee at least once a month. They shall also promote and extend in every possible legal way, the objects and principles of the Association, and otherwise act as the Central Committee shall direct.

1. Democratic and Social Union. Democratic and Social Vinos.
 Charter Union of Democratic and Social Reformers.
 National Union of Chartist and Social Reformers. 5. National Charter and Social Union.

The Committee, in conclusion, trust their brother democrats will give to the foregoing propositions that considera-tion which their importance demand; and they will bury all innate prejudice and party-feeling, be determined henceforth to act together in unity, and thereby ensure the speedy triumph of true democracy,
Signed on behalf of the Committee,

D. W, Ruffy, Chairman, JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary. Mr. WHEELER moved, and Mr. STALLWOOD se-

All newspapers are now rejoicing at the extensive emigration that is taking place in Ireland, while the largest portion of the fertile land of the country is waste and barren. The land of the country is waste of semicultivation. I shall quote (as conded to you that a man's right to the franchise into a state of semicultivation. I shall quote (as conded to you that a man's right to the franchise into a state of semicultivation. I shall quote (as conded to you that a man's right to the franchise into a state of semicultivation. I shall quote (as conded to you that a man's right to the franchise is recognised, with on more decimal and the conded to you that a man's right to the franchise is

motion, and shewed that the idea of a Federal union, each retaining their own funds and orTo the first question

the different opinions held by the various sections of unemployed hands to cultivate, by spade husof Reformers would ever debar them from acting bandry, the land of their birth—the land inherited whether you approve of this Conference; and, men of Manchester, let me implore of you to lose no time in selecting your committee, and to time in selecting your committee, and to time in selecting your committee, and to the profit of the entire). To the second question I say, that the Company to been an advocate of the Charter from its first was first countenanced by government,—then opleter. I wonder if Beatting that the Company to been an advocate of the Charter from its first was first countenanced by government,—then opleter. I wonder if Beatting the profit of the contract of the country more congenian to the profit of the leaders of any of the parties, to allow his own their nature than the back woods of America.

To the second question I say, that the Company and the rushy marshes were speedily transformed been an advocate of the Charter from its first was first countenanced by government,—then opleter. I wonder if Beatting the profit of the country more congenian to the profit of the leaders of any of the parties, to allow his own their nature than the back woods of America.

To the second question I say, that the Company and the rushy marshes were speedily transformed been an advocate of the Charter from its first was first countenanced by government,—then opleter. I wonder if Beatting the profit of the country more congenian to the profit of the leaders of any of the parties, to allow his own their nature than the back woods of America.

To the second question I say, that the Company and the rushy marshes were speedily transformed been an advocate of the Charter from its first was first countenanced by government,—then oppromulgation, but he could not agree with various posed by it; and political economists have thrown treatment of his brother Haynau by those naughty clauses in the after part of the programme.—The every obstacle in its way.

clause was carried with five dissentients. form Association."

cial Reform, Reform Union," cial Reform Union."

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

William Hoder, Gublisher

ference not hastily to decide upon what at first glance might seem an unimportant question. Mr. Shaw argued strongly in favour of the fourth proposition.

Mr. Wilson spoke in favour of the first proposi-

adopted. The result was received with great applause, which was immediately rebuked by the Chairman, and Messrs. Harney and Fussell. OBJECTS AND RULES.

Mr. CLEMENTS moved, and Mr. Ivony seconded, he adoption of this clause. Mr. STALLWOOD moved the omission of the words

"by peaceful and legal means;" they threw a stigma upon their victims who had suffered imprisonment, and he would not willingly bind himself A meeting of Delegates to the Democratic Con- always to observe them. At the same time, it lent measures, Mr. HARNEY seconded the amendment.

hought the words entirely uncalled for, and that Mr. J. HOLYOAKE was called to the chair. Twenty there was no necessity to pledge themselves to any particular line of conduct. He did not conceive reference to physical or moral force doctrines If called upon, under pain of some punishment to adopt such a test, he might even then hesitate; but there was no necessity for its voluntary adoption. Mr. Fussell supported the original motion. He wished the words had not been introduced into the

ject; and he for one was unwilling to adopt any

Mr. Grassby thought they had no need to trouble themselves about government spies. He was desirous that government should really know what was going on. It did not matter how much honey they put in their speeches, government would never beieve that they meant to act legally and peaceably. He owed nothing to the government but hate; and he cared but little whether the words they put in suitable for the people. Mr. HARNEY protested against it being put forth

that those who were in favour of omitting the words were going to drag the movement through a physi-Mr. LE BLOND thought their aim was the best

means of securing adherents, and not the best means of catching the government. He believed the public would join them more readily if the words were left in. It was sometimes necessary to fight to secure legal and peaceful means. Hamp-den fought in defence of the law, but they could fight just as readily if those words were left in, and if their object was to secure the aid of the masses he  $\,$  MR.  $\,$  BEATTIE  $\,$  AND  $\,$  THE  $\,$  DISCONshould advise their retention.

WALTER COOPER was in favour of retaining the words. He did not care much about the government, but he was anxious not to give their opponents any cause for triumph. He believed the omission would cause them to lose power. He was anxious to gather up all parties under the banner f their union. He knew that hundreds, aye, thousands of Socialists, throughout the kingdom, believed that the Chartists were in favour of a physical force revolution. He was aware of the numerical strength of the Chartists; but would they not be benefited by the aid of the advanced mind of the Socialists? The time had now arrived when the mind, not physical power, must govern the country.

Of what use was it to have physical power to pull

advanced progress of society? Mr. Bezer argued in favour of the omission of the words.

against it, leaving the casting vote in the hands of the Chairman. Mr. HOLYOAKE gave his vote in favour of the omis-

any right to demand such a concession. If called upon for a profession of his principles, he should have no objection to declare them, but he had no right to parade them before others.

Mr. Thornton Hunt moved, that in the clause as it stood, did not clearly define the whole objects of the Association.

The motion, having been seconded, was unaninously adopted.

Mr. HARNEY moved, and Mr. STALLWOOD seconded, that the word "profitable" be omitted from the same clause; if there was an equitable distribution it would be a profitable one. He trusted the day places who would act more justly. The would soon arrive when the whole system of profit- members will not submit much longer to be duped nongery would be abolished. The motion was carried, and the clause, as imended, then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. HARNEY the Conference hen adjourned until Sunday next, to meet at three clock in the afternoon, at the same place. During the whole of the proceedings the room was densely crowded with the most active and in-

fluential of the various sections of working class reformers, and the proceedings seemed to give general and unqualified satisfaction.

THE PROPOSED CHARTIST CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-The Conference proposed to be held in Manchester seems to give great satisfaction in my locality. I hail it as a means whereby great results pecting the National Land Company:-

That the present Company must be wound un It was then carried that the name should be do not deny. I believe there is no other way of getting rid of those vagabond allottees who have In addition to those in the programme, Mr. STALL- no regard for either principles or honour; their wood moved, "National Charter and Social Re-late conduct towards the unlocated members in refusing to pay rent is of a fraudulent character, and their present attempt to obtain means to throw it into Chancery is of a swindling description. Has Mr. Delaptore moved, "Democratic and Social Reform Union."

Mr. Thornton Hunt moved, "Charter and Social Mr. Thornton Hunt moved, "Charter and

evidence, well knowing his tool would endeavour to bring such evidence to condemn the Company alto-gether? Besides, this "Whistler" was employed secretly by the Chairman, not open and honourably by the Committee. Then, again, why did the registrar allow provisional registration year after year until the Company became a powerful machine? Why, I say, did they countenance it at all 2 Because it was weak it was legal; when it became attrong and nowerful and likely to appellerate the strong and powerful, and likely to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and make a practical subdivision of the land, it was illegal. Are these fair and honourable means to try a principle? Are the Chartists, as a body, satisfied with such a trial? If the working classes wish to commence practical

operations for their own redemption, they must begin with the land as a raw material, and expect government and political economists to throw ohe stacles in their way, ay, and even persecution, too. To the third proposition, I should suggest the ported it for the same reason, but would vote for undue persecution, then endeavour to place it in a the second proposition in the programme, as better healthy position, and show the government and the expressing their feelings. They implored the Conpolitical economists that Chartists are made of sterner stuff than they imagine, and that they will not give up a scheme which, if supported according to its merits, would emancipate the working classes, and create such a moral revolution in the physical, social, and moral condition of the people as the world never witnessed. It would accomplish this mighty change without anarchy, confusion, bloodshed, or injury to any class; and these are powerful reasons why the next Conference of the

means for our present and future operations, that struggle, and be prepared with a practical example of co-operation to guide the public mind to a successful issue. Yours 12, Byron-street, Hulme,

JAMES ALCOCK. ..

THE NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Your last week's journal contains a letter from Messrs. Allnut and Nobbs impugning the veracity of a report of a discussion which I furnished to your paper; were my own feelings consulted I should treat the matter with contempt, but justice

to the Somers Town locality compels me to refute the falsehoods contained in that document. Messrs. Hornby, Humphries, and Thurston did nor state that they agreed with the policy of the League, it is well known that they have been among the sturdiest of its opponents; they DID state that in as far as the League agitated for the principles of the Charter it was impossible they could oppose it, but they would not consent to place themselves under the conduct of leaders who had been guilty of political suicide. They did nor state that they would never belong to the old association, neither did they agree with the policy of joining the Middle-Class Reformers, as laid down by the League. Mr. Wheeler did not oppose the League, he spoke for a few minutes in answer to Mr. Weeks' condemnation of the French Revolution, when twelve o'clock having arrived, he was compelled to vacate the chair : he is, and has been ever since his residence in London, a member of that locality. Great forbearance was liberty to secure freedom for their country, while in oppressed and trodden down England, the working classes stand alone, and are liberty to secure freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in the freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in the freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in the freedom for their country, and the freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in their country, and the freedom for their country, and the first country of the freedom for their country, and the first country of the freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in their country, and the first country of the freedom for their country, and the first country of the freedom for their country, are Englishmen, so are they who have usurped in their country of the freedom for their country of the freedom for their country of the freedom for the freedom opposed by every other class of society. Nay, the same their sinseparably as well as theirs inseparably as well as theirs inseparably as well as their that Reform had reached its final goal. And their observation of the inseparably as well as their observation of the inseparable and the in allowing them to choose which of the two should reply to each individual speaker on the opposite side, but also to exceed the allotted ten minutes, whilst their opponents were strictly kept to time. separate statements, and substantiated the truth of my report. I know that in thus doing I am contributing to prolong their lingering existence; they stated that the discussion was the best advertisement they had for a long time received. By misstatements they endeavoured to get up a personal discussion between Mr. M'Grath and Mr. Hornby, and other members of the locality, failing in this

> tisement duty. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. Chairman and Reporter of the Meeting. We vouch to the correctness of the previous report, and also of the present refutation. ROBERT THURSTON, J. HORNBY, G. HUMPHRIES.

they fall foul of the report; they have thus secured

a second advertisement, but shall not induce me to

favour them again unless they consent to pay adver-

John Wilkin, Chairman, By order of the Somers Town Locality. October 6, 1850.

TENTED ALLOTTEES AT MINSTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-I perceive by last Saturday's paper, that you have been furnished with a long rigmarole epistle from the immaculate old butcher, Beattie, in which he states that eight distinct charges were laid by him before the Nottingham meeting, and which, he endeavours to make the public believe, were suppressed by me.

In answer to such statement, allow me to say, that the report of that meeting was cordown the institutions of the country, unless they rect in every particular. Mr. Beattie and had mind to build them up in accordance with the Mr. Bradshaw were several times told by the members then assembled that they looked upon them as swindlers in withholding the rent due The question was then put to the vote, when to the Company. As I never court the smiles, hirteen appeared for the omission and thirteen or fear the frowns of any man, or set of men, but as I wish to be just to all men, there ought to be no fear in speaking or writing sion. It must not be supposed that he was less a that which is true, and I beg to tell this man of peace for so deciding; they had no right to hired miscreant, that he had better refrain obtrude their opinions, either for moral or physical from telling more lies, or, in case of another means, upon the public; neither had government visit to Nottingham, he will not find me standing between him and danger as upon the late occasion.

All that Mr. Bradshaw said was, that he demanded the Nottingham members to send just discussed they prefix the words—"In order to organise the movement of the people." The clause, ter, which, he said, was a good one! I am afraid he will not keep it long, if he associates with bad men. The allottees (with some honourable exceptions) have broken faith with the shareholders, and such allottees ought to be ejected forthwith, and others occupy their Yours truly, by them.

JAMES SWEET. P.S.—Is the person signing himself "J. Wilcock, on behalf of the Allottees," the same individual that paid a mere shilling or so in the Nottingham No. 2 Branch? If so, will he be kind enough to inform the members how he came in possession of an allotment—whether by bonus, transfer, purchase, or otherwise?

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR ESQ., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—As the character of every public person, whether of enviable notoriety or not, should be generally known, that the public might be aware of them, I take the liberty of sending you a speci-men of the disposition of that Persecuted Lamb Beattie, of Charterville. Sir, perhaps you might may be accomplished. I wish to call the attention | not remember my writing to you of his bragging of the Chartist body to the following remarks res- and boasting during his stay here, after his paying ecting the National Land Company:—
1st.—By whom, and through what body, was the bands, and consulting as to how they should keep National Land Company brought into existence? their allotments, some of whom can raise between 2nd.—Has the National Land Company proved forty and fifty bushels of wheat on an acre of their conded the adoption of the first clause in the report, advising the fusion of all parties into one Association.

Znd.—Has the National Land Company proved the little interest and impartial means? shocking bad land, with other crops in proportion, yet cannot afford to pay rent to you, for the benefit into existence, and acknowledged its principle, to of the Company. But, sir, to return to poor Messrs. Fussell and Swift supported the quietly see it strangled by a corrupt government Beattie, a respectable tradesman of Cheltenham. and swindling allottees?

To the first question I answer, it was brought visited Charterville on his way. He called upon a ganisation, could not be carried into effect under before a Chartist Convention in 1845, by the acceptance of the Chartist Body, viz., ing over the estate they met Beattie, and when, principles without any loss of consistency.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and by that Convention after, of course, a round of abuse of you, nearing Mr. Rocens protested against such a Union; adopted as a means to draw the surplus population that that gentleman came from Cheltenham, Beattie said I was at Cheltenham the other day; I

> brewery-men. Sir, with great respect, 17, Portland St., Cheltenham. John Hemmin. October 8th, 1850.

Mr. Thornton Hunt moved, "Charter and Social Reform Union."

Mr. Godwin seconded, and Mr. Wheeler supCompany, "the Whister," to furnish him with years of her existence.

## Foreign Entelligence.

# The President continues to hold reviews and

treat the soldiers with champagne and sausages. General Changarnier shows his displeasure by leaving the moment the review is over, and the distribution of these sorry brib to the army com-

The correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle'

'If it were not for the seriousness of the subject, and the incalculable evils it may bring on France and the world, one could be tempted to laugh at the tribulation of the Paris papers, and especially of the Conservative papers, at the mode in which the Government is enforceing the new law relative to the press. As long as the Government merely attacked the Red Republican journals, not a word of called the great journals. The Government might crush the 'Peuple' as much as it liked, by heaping fine upon fine, and prosecution upon prosecution; it streets, and imprison those who ventured to do so printers who gave the use of their presses to Republican publications. All these and similar acts of illegality and oppression were passed over without a syllable of disapprobation or remonstrance on the part of 'the organs of the party of order.' They felt strong in their own position, and all warnings were thrown away on them. It was in vain that they were told that their turn was coming, and that the day was not far distant when the 'Debats' and Assemblee Nationale' would share the fate of the 'Evenement.' They not only would not believe it. contemporaries the propriety of resignation under evils which they had brought upon themselves. The tables are now turned. The new law respecting the signatures of all articles of religious, political, or moral discussion, is enforced with a stringeucy which. they did not expect, and which is not only absurd, but very inconvenient. Even the 'Debats,' which is usually so temperate in its attacks on the acts of the Government, has lost its temper. In an article signed by its great chief, M. Armand Bertin, it says that, from the severity extended by the Government to the press, it would appear as if it was the determination of the powers that be to make the new law not an instrument of justice, but one of paltry persecution; and it concludes by exclaim-Doctor Veron, in the 'Constitutionnel,' is equally angry, and declares that the 'Siecle,' which is prosecuted for no other offence but that of having published a letter which was anonymous, but perfectly harmless, has great cause to complain, and that the rigour of the legal authorities is quite incomprehensible. All these complaints and lamentations are now useless. The Conservative journals allowed the press to be despoiled of its rights, under the vain hope that they themselves would not be touched. They are now allowed to live by suffrance, but by suffrance alone. Such is the power given to the Government by the recent laws. that it can put down the whole or any one of the Paris papers whenever it may suit its purpose to do so. The liberty of the press exists no longer in France, excepting in appearance; and the day is not

The 'Press' publishes the commencement of work by M. de Lamartine, entitled 'England in 1850.' M. de Lamartine begins by saying-

Bonapartist.'

Orleanists has now come. In a short time no pa-

per will be tolerated in France that is not pure

'Called, by circumstances of an entirely private tonished at the immense progress made by England during that time, not only in population, in riches, in industry, in navigation, in railroads, in extent, in health of the capital, but still more in the charitable institutions for the people, and in associations of real, religious, conservative, and fraternal socialism between classes, to prevent explosions by the evaporation of the causes which produce them, to suppress murmurs from below by incalculable benefits from above, and to close the mouths of the people, not by the brutalities of the police, but by works really popular, which give to England at the present moment an incontestible pre-eminence in in their functions. No further orders or announcethis respect over us, and over the rest of Europe.'

rumour does not appear to rest upon any very sure

On the afternoon of the 3rd a special train arrived at the station of Angers, bringing eighty-five political prisoners from Doullens, under a strong Haynau, it is said, has sent Captain Linke to add escort. They were immediately conveyed in omnibuses, under the surveillance of the gendarmerie more confident than ever. and the police, to a steamer which was waiting for them at the port of Ligny, and which left for Painbouf, where another steamer will take them to

of the 'Peuple,' to say that the police having taken successful. The assailants were compelled to withumbrage at his work, announced under the name of draw. Partique Révolutionnaire,' the publication of it remains postponed for the present.

Madame de Vaines, sister-in-law of M. Guizot, and a quarter to five resterday the Schleswig army beonly twenty-five years of age, at her chateau of Vil- fore Friedrichstadt had made no further progress in lelonet. From her clothes catching fire she was so reducing the place. The caunonade was kept up dreadfully burnt, that, after lingering in great agony with great spirit throughout the day, and was very for five days, she expired.

prosecuted for contravention of the law respecting the the idea. It is stated that Freidrichstadt is open signature of articles, will appear before the tribunal towards the east and north, and that the garrison of correctional police, the competence of which in receives reinforcements by these sides. It is further such offences is generally questioned, and disproved affirmed that the garrison is keeping up communicain an elaborate article of the Gazette des Tribu- tions with the main army by the road which leads naux, by M. Paillard de Villeneuve.

police is the 'Univers,' in consequence of the ab- no wonder that Col. Von der Tann is unable to take | ments of men from the mines. sence of signature from its foreign correspondence. the place. diers at the reviews, formed the subject of discussion have for a long time remained in the waters of Kiel. and inquiry at the weekly meeting of this Commit- have suddenly left the port. On the 1st of October. tee of Permanence. Several members observed that eleven Russian men-of-war were counted in the port the army was, in the present political state of the of Sonderburg in Schleswig. The King of Denmark country, the sole guarantee for the safety of society, and his uncle, Prince Ferdinand, arrived at Copen. and the only bulwark that could be relied on against hagen, on their return from Schleswig, on the 2nd. the invasion of Socialism, and that to sap the dis- The King has since gone on board the Russian fleet. mischiefs. The cries uttered by some battalions at army attempted to take Friedrichstadt by storm, at the reviews, in filing off before the President and four p.m., on the 5th, but were repulsed by the are more florid and tempting than ever. At Carthe Minister of War, were not only unconstitutional, Danes. The army of the Duchies is in position at but all cries were forbidden on such occasions by Suderstapel. Its loss is considerable, particularly the regulations of the service. The committee in in officers. sisted on the strict observance of these regulations. General d'Hautpoul took the extraordinary course ing of the 5th inst. After bombarding part of the of denying that he had any knowledge of the cries town during the whole of the preceding day, and in question, which raised considerable noise and after destroying the large block-house close to the dissatisfaction. But he promised, for the future, to road, the town was in the evening attacked by two dissatisfaction. But he promised, for the future, to insist on the strict adherence to the regulations. In battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning at the time, and sitting was adjourned until the day after the next one end of the town was one complete mass of the strict adherence to the regulations. In battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning at the time, and one end of the town was one complete mass of the strict adherence to the regulations. In battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning at the time, and one end of the town was one complete mass of the strict adherence to the regulations. In battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning at the time, and one end of the town was one complete mass of the subjects of the strict adherence to the regulations. In battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning at the time, and one end of the town was one complete mass of the subjects it generally happens that when the manœuvres of must have experienced very heavy losses, the Danes that all miners on leaving a digging must take new the Elysee receive a positive check of this sort, gave way a little, but only to seek the cover of new ground in a new region. But alas! crime and mur-

attributed by report to Gen. d'Hautpoul, that he notwithstanding the most brilliant bravery, the would positively decline to authorise an order of the day prohibiting cries of 'Vive l'Empereur !' The the town at midnight. They took up a new posi- an American, and Boyce, an Englishman. It ap. meeting was attended more fully than usual, twenty- tion somewhat in advance of the old, and the confive members out of thirty-four being present.

The Queen of the Belgians is seriously ill. The bulletins issued gave small hopes of her recovery.

The Berlin papers of the 4th inst., announce that the 'Constitutionnelle Zeitung' has been suppressed by the Prussian government.

fully armed and equipped, have crossed the Prussian States, provided similar privileges be extended to they again desired that an escort might be given to tween the two countries. them at Berlin. Their demand having been refused, and when they saw that preparations were making money to Mexico was passed by the Senate in the Trades' Associations is constantly on the increase in

their way through the city of Inowraclaw, and although pursued and all but surrounded by a com- good character. pany of Dragoons, they effected their escape to a bines. A detachment of forty men of the Infantry of seventeen negroes, who had formerly been slaves, has been sent for from Bromberg. Two of the Cir- are said to have started for Canada on the 21st, Convention. cassians were killed, and two were captured.

#### HESSE CASSEL.

At the date of our advices from Cassel, no acaddress of General Haynau, by the spirited protest subjoined. From a letter inserted below it would the 'Squatters,' so called, and the 'Landholders,' appear doubtful whether the commander's new dig- at Sacramento city, on account of certain conflicting nity had not affected his wits. The Permanent claims to the title of lands. A large portion of the complaint was to be heard on the part of what are Committee has re-opened the indictment against the ministers, to include the offence of issuing the proclamation of September 28, and prays an order for their immediate suspension and imprisonment. might prevent the sale of the 'Evenement,' in the On the 30th General Bauer requested his discharge as general of division, in addition to release from in shops; it might throw Socialist proprietors and the chief command. The old gentleman was so editors into prison, and withdraw their brevets from anxious on the subject as to forward the request by telegraph.

A correspondent writes from Cassel on the 2nd :-Our situation is one of the strangest and most ludicrous, and at the same time most eventful and attempt to execute it; an appeal to a higher court auxious that can well be imagined of a people. was presented; this was set aside, and a state of The protection of the law and courts of justice is sible to an irresponsible soldier, and this soldier a law, and two of them, in default of bail, were comfanciful, half-witted old man, who imagines he has a commission from Heaven to chastise the Hessians. them. This brought on a sanguinary conflict; forty Haynau's own physician does not consider him fit or fifty shots were fired between the combatants; the tually gave orders to have red hot shot in readiness, as if he were about to burn down an enemy's city, and yet, amidst all, the town is It was reported that Sacramento city had been tention of Congress, and the necessary means voted. perfectly tranquil.'

The schism between the Government and rival Government, that is, the Permanent Committee, continues to widen in lieu of offering a prospect of settlement. The Government fulminates ordinances, and exhibits the utmost resolution to enforce exceptional measures, and the Permanent Committee retorts by counter ordinances and by drawing up new acts of impeachment.

Meantime, the complications that arise on every side in Germany are almost bewildering. The storm ing, 'If it be true that the present Government had scarcely broken out at Cassel, ere symptoms of wishes to treat the press as a natural enemy, and to disaffection exhibited themselves at Darmstadt. attack, not the abuses, but its very existence, we This has scarcely been quelled ere another field of ask that it should be stated openly, in order that we strife presents itself at Stutgardt, where democracy in which the Cabinet finds itself in a minority of the city and vicinity of Sacramento are held by a Quakeress who has charge of it. An investiganearly ten to one.

> Matters move smoothly for the moment in Schwerin, for a Prussian division occupies the fron- hold that Captain Sutter's grant does not cover or nine babies have died and been buried within a tier on all sides, and could sweep the land in almost a twinkling. Ocr. 4,-The Burgher-guard was dissolved this

morning while on parade. All the journals are suspended.

Great agitation reigns, but order is not disturbed. M. Oettker, proprietor of the 'New Hessian castle.

The Hall of the Assembly is occupied by troops. The Members of the Permanent Committee present appeal denied. Exasperation of course was the will only sing in the largest cities, those who reare shut in. M. Henkel is arrested. The Burgher-guard refuses to surrender its arms.

Ocr. 5.—The Auditoriat-General has investigated court-martial.

Colonel Hildebrand has left for Wilhelmsbad, as a deputation from the constitutional officers. Hayhis return.

A letter, dated Cassel, Oct. 4th, says: - When the Burgher-guard was dissolved, it was ordered to now nine, but no arms have been brought in, and yield but to force. To avoid a premature and unnecessary conflict with the troops of the line, the the municipal authorities. The offices of the 'New buildings, in embellishments, in the increase of the Hessian Gazette, the 'Hornisse,' and the 'Frelons, are occupied by troops.'

We have advices from Cassel of the 6th. The Auditoriat-General, on the application of the Standing Committee, have ordered the garrison court of burgher-guard has not surrendered a musket; the are wounded. Ober burghermeister, &c., have not been molested ments have been issued by the military chief. The A change of Ministry is spoken of, but the Supreme Court of Appeal has sent a deputation, consisting of three of the judges, to the Elector, to make strong representations on the illegality of his measures. Lieut-Colonel Hillebrand has been deputed to the same duty by the army, and even force to their arguments. The people are calm and

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

ATTACK UPON FRIEDRICHSTADT. - The Schleswig-Holstein infantry made an assault upon Fried-M. Proudhon has written to the responsible editor richstadt on the night of the 4th inst., and were not

A second attempt to storm the city was to be

made on the 5th. A few days ago a dreadful accident occurred to A letter, dated Hamburg, Oct. 5th says:— Until effective on both sides. A general assault was WEDNESDAY MORNING.—To-dayleight journals, spoken of, and Col. Von der Tann was said to favour from Friedrichstadt to Tonningen and Husum, where Among the journals cited before the correctional the Danish troops are inforce. If this be true, it is

The conduct of the President, in treating the sol- The combined Russian and Danish fleets which

cipline of the troops, was the most daugerous of all HAMBURG, Oct. 6.—The Schleswig-Holstein

Our dates from the seat of war are to the morn-Schleswig-Holsteiners were compelled to retire from flict was to be renewed on the following morning. The losses sustained by the Schleswig-Holsteiners are as yet unknown.

Both sides behaved extremely well, according to the accounts.

## UNITED STATES.

The Asia brings news up to the 25th ult.

United States, and who can produce certificates of trodden masses.

armed to the teeth with pistols, howie knives, &c.; and small parties were leaving daily. Artist

Kingston, with specie to the amount of 1,000,000 news is the occurrence of a serious collision between ground on which the city of Sacramento is built, together with extensive tracts in the vicinity, were held by grants from Captain Sutter, holding his claims under the New Helvetia Spanish grants. The settlers maintain that this grant did not cover the territory in question, but that it belonged to the government of the United States. On this plea they had moved on and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer was brought against them, and decided in the plaintiff's favour; a writ of restitution was issued; the officer was resisted in his great exasperation was the consequence. A party of mitted to prison. An attempt was made to release. quired to hold himself in readiness for military duty. case, I trust the matter will be brought to the atburned to the ground, and that the 'Squatters' were receiving reinforcements from the mines.

ticulars :— On board steamer Senator, Aug. 14, Half-past two o'clock.

'A terrible excitement pervades the city of Sacramento. The Senator delayed her departure for San Francisco to gather particulars. The issue is count. This rumour needs a confirmation, it being -and a bloody issue it promises to be. Several ther demonstrations will be made in that quarter. persons are already killed and wounded on both

this territory; that it belongs to the government, few days past, and that their graves were most inagainst them-decided in the plaintiffs' favour- affair look rather black. a writ of restitution issued—the officer attempts to execute it—is met by a body of armed squatters, nights were attended by nearly 9,000 persons, and who resist him. This occurred on Saturday, the the enthusiasm she has excited has not in the least Gazette, has been arrested, and taken to the 10th. Prior to this date an appeal to the County degree abated. There is a rush from the cities Court had been made by the attorneys for the and towns in the interior to attend her concerts settlers, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of which is really surprising. As it is probable she effect of the party seeking redress in the higher side elsewhere have no alternative, if they desire to court. Meetings were held and resolutions were hear her, but to repair to the large cities. The very far distant when even that show of liberty will be the charge against Haynau, and ordered his trial by by legal process from Saturday until yesterday give impulse to the public. Every family in easy by legal process from Saturday until yesterday give impulse to the public. passed to resist the law. Nothing was done more expense and trouble occasioned by this necessity 'i'uesdav arrested for rebellion or resisting the officers and attend her concerts. It will be a kind of distinction the process of the court on Saturday, and two, to be able to say, 'We went to New York to hear nau has given his word to do nothing decisive till in default of bail. incarcerated in the prison brig. Jenny Lind.' Some sanguine people 'calculate' One of them is M'Clatchy, carrier of the 'Sacra- that she will clear a million of dollars. mento Transcript.'

tions around the corner of J and Fourth-streets, and | generalled by a woman. the blood of the wounded streamed upon the side from the top the ball passed downward through the ordered to communicate it to England:-

'The greatest excitement still pervaded the city when the boat shoved off. From six to nine hundred settlers had assembled at the corner of martial law, and every citizen is required to enrol

his name at the City Hotel. 'In addition to the order for citizens to enrol their names at the City Hotel, Lieutenant-Governor M'Dougal also directed an order to be published that all non-combatants keep clear of the streets, and directed a cannon, supplied with twenty-four rounds to be placed at the foot of the street, and will, by the Gold Hunter, take up from Benicia, by Thursday morning, all the implements of war, with which he is resolved to take the enemy, and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.'

VERY LATEST.—SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES. -Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under way (about four p.m.,) a despatch was received on board from the 'Pacific News' office, stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento city had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforce-

The despatch referred to was received by Mr. Norcross, assistant editor of the 'Pacific News,' who reached here last night in the Philadelphia. He considered it, we understand, entirely reliable. At the time the Carolina left, fifty United States soldiers had left Benicia for the scene of

cisco had also offered their services to maintain

The accounts given of gold placers, vast lumps of

order.

gold worth from 2,000 dollars to 6,000 dollars each, lump weighed eleven pounds, as smooth as glass, of any other class of crimes.—North British Mail. and absolutely pure! At Feather River Dam, seven men obtained 12,000 dollars in five days. This dam is worked by ten shareholders, and the shares are already worth 3,000 dollars and 4,000 dollars each; several dams are in process of formation, and the the Elysee receive a positive check of this sort, gave way a little, but only to seek the cover of new they are dropped for the nonce, to be resumed when the vigilance of surveillance is relaxed.

No reliance can be placed upon the declaration No reliance can be placed upon the declaration of the town. The resistance which they was so violent and determined, that, No reliance can be placed upon the declaration of the town. The resistance which they was perpetrated on the previous night, at the formulation of bark. According to the formation of stone, and with directions, do and the remaindent of the formation of stone, and with the control of the formation of the functions of these organs.

No reliance can be placed upon the declaration of the formation of the formation of the functions of the formation of the functions of these organs.

No reliance can be placed upon the declaration of the functions of the formation of the functions of the fun Wood's Ferry, San Jeachim river. The ferry was an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disin the charge of two men of the names of Watts, ease to the use of mercury. Brillonet asserts that it is curally the consumer of the c pears that they had hired six Mexicans to make adobes.' On Sunday morning the tent was found deserted. Boyce's bed was covered with blood, and the pillow besmeared with the brains of the murdered man. A watch and chain lying beneath the brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Beddoes recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found foxstance it is supposed that the murder had been committed by a sharp hatchet, which had severed The Asia brings news up to the 25th ult.

On the 24th a bill passed the House of Representations and between the river and the tent was marked have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now with traces of blood, and showed clearly that the tatives authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to with traces of blood, and showed clearly that the Letters from the Polish frontier of the 1st inst., permit vessels from the British North American pro- bodies of the murdered men had been dragged to in the 'Kolner Zeitung,' state that ten Circassians, vinces to load and unload in ports of the United the water's edge, and then thrown into the stream. frontier, and demanded to be conducted to the King vessels of the United States in those provinces. This Convention in Boston on the 10th of October, to numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable reof Prassia. They were sent to Inowraclaw, where is the first step to perfect reciprocity of trade be- consider what political action or other measures are required by the interests of labour. The num-The bill authorising the payment of the indemnity her of Protective Union Stores and Co-operative

The people of the state of Vermont are preparing Letters from Pittsburgh of the 24th ult. represent to send a mammoth petition to Congress in favour village at the distance of six miles, where they en- great excitement as prevailing in that vicinity among of the adoption of measures leading to the peacevinage as the distance of the pas- able adjustment of all international differences, and trenched themselves in a barn, where they remained, the coloured population, in consequence of the pas- able adjustment of all international differences, and keeping the Dragoons at bay with their long car- sage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by Congress. A party the establishment of a board for that purpose, on the basis recently suggested at the Frankfort Peace

The Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, was presented in due form, on Saturday last, to the Presi-The arrival of the Philadelphia from Chagres, via dent of the United States. He delivered an appropriate speech in the Turkish language, which was tual application of the new powers vested in the dollars, and of the Ohio with 500,000 dollars, but translated by his interpretar, Mr. Brown. President commander-in-chief had taken place. The Standing us in possession of advices from California to the Fillmore replied in a brief address, welcoming the Committee had replied to the last ordinance and 15th of August. The most important feature of the Ambassador to this country, and assuring him of the sympathy of the American people with liberal institutions, while strictly adhering to the line of neutrality.

Mr. Axexander Lukacs, formerly a member of the Congress of Hungary, and Commissary of the Hungarian army, has arrived in New York. He is about to visit the West, where he proposes to purchase a tract of land for three thousand of his countrymen, from Central Hungary, most of whom are addicted to agricultural pursuits. This gentleman is one of the eleven persons who were outlawed by General Windisgratz, in December, 1848, when he entered Hungary at the head of the Austrian army.

One writer says; . There is no doubt but what Kossuth and his brave compatriots, now in Turkey, will soon arrive abandoned. 'A full report of important cures of the above in England, and from thence seek a home in the and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties United States. M. Lukacs has made an applica- BARRY and Co. Morning Chronicle. Dt BARRY and Co. withdrawn by the sovereign; all are made respons were arrested for resisting the tion to the State department to know if a vessel 127 New Bond-street London; also of Barclay, Edwards, withdrawn by the sovereign; all are made responsible to the State department to know if a vessel 127 New Bond-street London; also of Barclay, Edwards, with the sovereign and the source of Barclay, Edwards, with the sovereign and the source of Barclay could be placed at their disposal, to convey them from England here, at the public expense, as the English Government has offered to convey them from Turkey to England. I cannot say what tated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact but hypocritically preached to their unfortunate to be at large, and has declared him a monomaniac. or fifty shots were fired between the combatants; the property of resignation under This manning beautiful to be at large, and has declared him a monomaniac. mayor of the city and the leader of the settlers were answer has been given, but it is probable there are New Bond street, London, in order to avoid being imposed This morning he prepared to go to work, and ac- killed, and a number of persons wounded. The city no funds at the disposal of the Government to allow Powder, or other spurious compounds of pease, beans Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, was declared under martial law and every citizen re- of the application being acceded to. If this is the

> A rumour is affoat that another Cuban invasion and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havor with the delicate stomach of an invalid or made on Hayti for the purpose of everthermine. The 'Pacific News' gives the following par- | made on Hayti for the purpose of everthrowing the Government of the black Emperor, Faustin 1. It is said that a long conference, in relation to the movement, has been held between Mr. Webster and the Spanish Minister, who was induced to return from New York to Washington on this acone between the squatters, or settlers, and the scarcely credible that within so short a time of the citizens holders of property under the Sutter titles recent defeat of the Cuban adventurers, any fur-

Our city has been much excited for a day or two by a rumour that the children sent to a foundling may preserve for our own defence the little force is called into life by the meeting of a Chamber, is briefly this:—Large tracts of ground, covering away with by hundreds during the last year, and by 'The history and result of the affair, thus far, asylum at Harlsein, near New York, have been made grants from Captain Sutter, who claims under tion is going on, but up to this moment the rumour his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers appears grossly exaggerated. It is certain that eight They have moved on and erected buildings. A decently shallow. There has been some equivocasuit for forcible entry and detainer is brought tion on the part of this woman, which makes the

Jenny Lind's concerts on Saturday and Tuesday when some six or eight persons were circumstances throughout the country is sure to

Jenny Lind and her manager are said to have 'To-day a body of settlers repaired to the brig had one misunderstanding. On the night of her deposit its arms by six o'clock in the evening. It is to release their two companions, where they met first concert she determined to give away in charity character, to re-visit England, after an absence of the guard is unanimous in declaring that it will not who drove them from the ground, but no force was her that her share would be 10,500 dols., and told Sheriff M'Kinney, Major Bigelow, and a posse, the whole of her receipts. Mr. Barnum informed used until the settlers had retreated as far east her that he would announce the gift from the stage. used until the settlers had retreated as far east her that he would announce the gift from the stage, during in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps from the river, up J street, as the corner of She requested him not to do so, but he did, and the committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as guard declines to occupy the post reserved for it by Fourth, near the Crescent City Hotel, when they effect was, as he probably anticipated, to make her were overtaken and turned at bay with pistols and popular in the highest degree. Subsequently Mr. guns. Forty or fifty shots were fired between the Barnum, in overhauling his accounts, found, as he parties and in the period of five minutes Mayor alleged, that she made but 7,000 dols, by that con-Bigelow was shot from his horse, through the body, cert, and informed Jenny she must make up the arm, and in the face; not expected to live. The deficiency in the donation out of her own funds. arm, and in the tace; not expected to live. The deficiency in the donation out of her own funds. them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save leader of the settlers, Mahloney, was also stot The story is, that the lady told him she intended to them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst Cassel to commence an investigation of the charges dead. The horses of both leaders were pierced give the whole proceeds of that concert, that he alleged against General Haynau, commander-in-chief. with balls. Assessor Woodland, an auctioneer, was informed her she had 10,500 dols to bestow, and The garrison court constituted itself for that purpose also killed while supporting the officers. Mr. that on the faith of that declaration she had comon the 5th. Haynau is now said to be taken ill. No Harper, assistant P.M., was shot in the left hand mitted herself. She is reported to have said that the hand of public virtue. Far from being afflicted further acts of violence have taken place. The and right shoulder, and others of the same side he must correct the mistake out of his own pocket, and Mr. Barnum did so without the least hesitation. Another man of the settlers was killed-shot If this be all true, it shows that Jenny is not to be through the body. A little girl was wounded while made a fool of by any one, and Barnum is reported passing along J street; the shots flew in all direc to have said it was the first time he had been out-

At the meeting of the New York Industrial Counwalks as they were carried along. One man, leading | cil on the 17th of September, the following resolua mule along the street, was shot through the head; I tion was adopted, and the Corresponding Secretary

'That a complimentary vote of thanks be tendered by the New York Industrial Council to the men in of London, for the prompt and very striking recepand Ninth streets, resolved to fire upon any tion given by them to the great enemy of Social who approached them. The city is declared under Freedom, General Haynau; but more especially for the sympathy they evinced on the occasion for the great and glorious principles of Liberty and Humanity. Although the members of this Council are not particularly partial to physical demonstrations in the usual way, and highly deprecate violations of the principles of Law and Order, they cannot but express their regret at being absent from the scene of the late festivities.'

THE DARK SIDE OF GLASCOW .- There must be an active manufactory of thieves at work somewhere in the lower regions of society. The police-offices, the gaols, and the hulks, are constantly filled with thieves. Batch after batch are brought up to the justiciary courts, sentenced, and despatched to the penal colonies with little ceremony or waste of time; but these successive exportations seem to make no more impression on the residue of crime than water drawn from the wells on the perennial spring. The fountain of supply seems as inexhaustible in the one case as in the other. No sooner have one troop of dingy, dog-faced, thievish reprobates been transferred from the dock to the convict ship than a new troop of precisely the same type start up in their place. The cry is still "they come, they come!" like the everlasting guards at Waterloo, or the mybattle, and two volunteer companies in San Fran. riads of the lost that flit through the shade of Inriads of the lost that flit through the shade of Inper bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s.
ferno. Glasgow produces its periodical supply of by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or candidates for the hulks, as certainly as its supply it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on reof calicoes, its custom-house revenue, or its births, its deaths, and its marriages. The crop of potatoes may fail, but the crop of thieves never. There is less fluctuation in the increase of thefts than of any ron's Creek lumps worth 19,000 dollars had been commodity probably with which society is supplied, obtained by two men in two and a half days-one than even of population itself, and certainly than

THERAPEUTICS.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this mounsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles, that it is little more than conjectural? 'At this moment,' says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatment, able by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an inflammatory disease — should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and stavvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumption. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often gleve more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men!' And vet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fullibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more BICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat A call has been issued for a Working Man's State ties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and spectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deaf to disarm them, they stood back to back and vowed that they would rather perish than allow themselves to be taken and sent back to Russia. A combat consumption, dropsy, respectively. They form an effectual mode of ensued, in which they killed two Prussian Dra
Trades Associations is constantly on the increase in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the course of a few years they will pervade the whole country. They form an effectual mode of nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at transition from the present industrial bondage, to sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, and a constant of the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the course of a few years they will pervade the whole country. They form an effectual mode of nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at transition from the present industrial bondage, to sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, and a constant of the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, crysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incripant.

Address, Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at transition from the present industrial bondage, to sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, characteristics and mess, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the skin, incripant.

Address, Walter Previous on the skin, incripant of the course of a few years they will be something to the course of a few years they will be something to the course of a few years they will be something to the course of a few years they will be something to the course of a few years they wi

head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who liave used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch aud dinner, and restores the faculty of indigestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies ; the Venerable Archdeacon Alex-Lora Stuart de Decies; the venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Capt. Parker, D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4 Park walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years dyspepsia in six weeks time; Captain Andrews, R.N., Captain Edwards, N: William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's Col lege, Cambridge, who, after suffering years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr of Winslow, Bucks, a cure of functional disorders; Mr. T. Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Isq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth, a cure of thirteen years cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower Abbeystreet, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin, a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 10,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du BARRY and Co., 197 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years and all hopes of recovery of the highest reepectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Do Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all grecers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the Kigdom. CAUTION .- The name of Messrs. DU BARRY's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been closely imi-

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

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lic, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject. — Times. 'This is a work of superlative excellence, and one we

should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact the information therein conveyed is quite essential to those of either sex who contemplate marriage. - Record. 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now en

this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society.'-Dispatch. The diffidence and fear of exposure, consequent on these affections, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the consti tution and powers of life. It is hoped the porusal of this work will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead

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From the great extent of Dr. Dr. Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic cruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short a time as is consistent with safety or return of money. Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in eash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medi

cines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.
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From its properties in removing all disorders of FE. MALES, such as leucorrhoea, or "the whites," head-ache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost un-May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s.,

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PILLS have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established by the consent of the FACULTY as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in stone of the bladder, and a lingering death! It is an established fact that most cases of gout and rhematism occurring after middle age, are combined with diseased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons thus afflicted should attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal

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parent complication of disorders kept his bed for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neighbourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 9d. hox of these pills; long before they were finished he was enabled to walk 'out and about,' and is nowhappy in adding his testimony to their astonish ing properties. Robert Johnson, Ludlam street, Bradford—'Your Valuable pills have so improved my friend in Scotland, that he

has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels has solicited me to send and address our names as you think assured will cure him; you can use our names as you think proper, that others sufferers may be convinced of their value. '—Direct to Mr. John Farquhar, weaver, &c., Kin. ross, Scotland. oss, Sootiand.
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N.B.—Persons wishing to consult the Doctor, in any case, may do so by enclosing £1 by Post-office order, pay able at the Holborn Office, or otherwise, with a detail of

goons and, with their sabres in their hands, fought clared their intention to become citizens of the the era of practical independence from the down-paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, in ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE voluntary blushing, tremour, dislike to society, unfitness and who can produce certificates of trodden masses. paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietune, paralysis, asthma, coughs, asthma, coug cal Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 198 pages, proceedings on Steel, enlarged to 198 pages, pages, by post, direct from the Establishment, 33, and 23, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 25 in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND a medical work on the exhaustion and physical details a medical work on the exhaustion and physical details. of the system, produced by excessive indelgence, the can quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with our vation; on the married state, and the disqualification. which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured or gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRI and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Palnoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-strange, 21, Palnoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-strange, 15 Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, gow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Che street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manches Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physically or indivently ology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by his to loured engravings.

Part the Second. Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, product by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice colitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the eviatence of nervous social and vital powers. The existence of nervous as sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompany train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain connecting results to their cause. This selection conclude with an explicit detail of the means by which there exists with an explicit detail of the means by which there exists may be remedied, and full and ample directions for the use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the discases caused by Contains an accurate description of the discases caused by nfection, and by the abuse of mercury; privary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat is flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhad gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause Their treatment is fully described in this section. The stricture of disease of the condition of disease of the condition. Their treatment is tuny western or disease or he fects of neglect, either in, the recognition of disease or he the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the ting the treatment, are snewn to be the prevalence of the virgin the system, which soener or later will show itself in on of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in it most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but have the treatment of all the contract of all the also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all they diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section which, if duly fellowed up, cannot fail in effecting a cur upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil

This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engraving.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering

Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga

tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead h the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between may ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfection and errors, and the means for their remeval shown to within reach and effectual. The operation of certified within reach and effectual. The operation of certain di-qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unpm ductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by soliton ndulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsame its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of reavous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar renness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousand of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from ve.

varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and ly beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Prize IIs and 33s. per bottle.

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packet. Consultation fee, (if by letter), 1 their cases. Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street ondon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight;

vantage is applicable only to these who remit 51, for

Sunday from eleven to one. IMPORTANT.

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Those who may require their aid are respectfully invited to make early application, as Messes. Pende pledge them gelves to that secrecy so essential in such cases, (and it will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obtained from qualified Members of that profession, who give up other lucrative branches of the profession, and devote their whole time to the study of the above re-lected class of diseases,) and to assure them that a speed restoration to health and strength may be relied on, of alf the usual charges.

Persons suffering from scorbutic eruptions, secondary symptons, obstinate gleet, stricture, seminal, weakness, debility, and all disesses of the urinary organs, treated with appropriate medicines according to the nature of the

Letters (post paid) describing minutely the case, and euclosing the usual fee of £1 in stamps or money order will ensure proper advice and medicine being forwarded to any address without delay. The patient corresponds with until recevered, without further charge. Address, Messrs. Prede. 45, Liquorpond-street, Gray's

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and 4s. 6d. per box; or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker.—A considerable

Dr. Thompson: I consider your pills more adapted to these diseases generally than any formula I have met

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be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines ten shillings. In postage stamps or by post-office order Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety centide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily four constitutions are of till mornings and 5 till for consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till evenings; Sundays 9 till 1. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Genera Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. A cure effected or the money re-

turned in all cases. Just Publishing, and sent free for two postage stamps.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE AND
THEIR TREATMENT. A guide for all sufferers,

by Dr. Barker. opinions of the friess.

This treatise is indeed a been to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainess, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.—Times.

'This is a pamphlet of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact it is quite assaurial to those who contemplate marriage.—

it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage.

### Poetry.

TO EMIGRANTS. Ye come from every clime of earth, From many a land which smiles afar, Ye left the homes which gave you birth, Wooed by the light of Freedom's star. And welcome greets you from our shores-A welcome from warm hearts and free; And ocean's pealing anthem roars And hails thee from beyond the sea. We hail you from our Fatherland,

From Erin's green and sunlit isle, From Scotland with her wave-girt strand, Where tow'ringly her Highlands smile. And from those vine-clad hills afar, Beneath the azure heavens of France, Where Freedom set one new-formed star

To burn beneath the day-beam's glance. And from the valley of the Rhine Ye come with honest hearts and true; And from stern Sweden's chilling clime You greet our land of sun and dew. We hail you, hardy sons of toil, From where the proud Alps mount sublime From Italy's rich garden soil

And classic scenes of olden time. From Greece, with her majestic scenes, Where sprang to life the parent arts, Whose grandeur lives but in the dreams The record of the past imparts.

We greet you from old Austria's plains, From mid her rich Hungarian mines, From scenes where ye have burst the chains A tyrant round his children binds. Ye come—it matters not where first The light of Heaven above ye shone-Where ye were born-where ye were nursed-

We hail and greet you as our own. Our own to live-our own to die-As Brothers in lov'd Freedom's clime, Where stern Oppression's with'ring eye Is never known by look or sign.

Ye come, and welcome to our shores, Our lands uncultured smile for ye, Where Freedom's Eagle proudly soars Above the truly great and free. New York Tribune.

FLOWERS! FRESH FLOWERS!

BY MRS. J. H. LEWIS. Flowers adorn the mountain's side Flowers in cool and shady dells, Flowers upon the running tide, Flowers upon the meadows wide, Flowers upon the upland swells. Flowers adorn the bridal train, Flowers upon the altar rest, Or with gentle hands are lain

On the couch of mortal pain, Where their ministry is blest. Flowers we scatter o'er the dead, Giving all of light we may To the gloom around us spread When the spirit homeward sped, Leaving nought but lifeless clay.

Plant we flowers above the dead. Where the Summer wind and rain Can their genial influence shed On the cold and narrow bed. Where the weary ne'er complain.

Flowers, the very smiles of God.

Almost as the sunlight free! Bloom they where no foot hath trod! With them, He hath decked the sod Nor denied them to the sea! For the flowers let joyful praise Crown the Summer's golden prime; In the city's dusty ways, woodland's twilight Daze

Still prolong the grateful chime.

### Keviews.

Tracts on Christian Socialism. Central Office of the Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, London.

HUMBLE and unassuming as these tracts appear, they must be regarded as the indication much of our logic,—they do not care for mere aphas, in most of its previous phases, been so take care of their souls. But if they see that you closely associated with infidelity, that many do regard them as brothers, whether they regard persons who approved of the economical and you as such or not; that you do claim those very social portion of the system, shrunk from themselves; that you are not claiming them in some avowing themselves favourable to it, or in any fanciful metaphorical sense, alien from their wants, way identifying themselves with views so much and feelings, and sufferings; but that, whatever opposed to the current opinions of society. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this was the result of a mere time-serving feeling on are to have the feelings and lead the life of freement the part of a great majority of these parties. and not of slaves,—they will, I am certain they will The religious sentiment is strongly developed meet you with a cordiality which you have not found in this country. The prevailing influences tend powerfully to develope it, especially among the middle and certain influential sections of the upper classes. The sanction and as clergymen. I do not say, supposing your intensupport of these active, influential, and prac- tions to be the purest and your way of expressing tical portions of the community, are indispensable to the success of any large comprehensive constructive movement, but the taint, or even the suspicion of infidelity, is quite suffi-

Many of the prominent advocates of Socialism—so called—distinguished themselves by their constant attacks upon the popular creed. Judging by the course they pursued, it seemed less important to reconstruct societarian arrangements in accordance with a fraternal philosophy, than to wage war upon doctrinal differences and theological subtleties,

But if, abandoning this course as one which exalts
which for ages had been fruitful sources of
yourselves and not God, or His truth, or His church, dissension, persecution, malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness. The consequence was, the true, the useful, the practical in Socialism, to the glory of God instead of to the glory of the Cross and the gates of the town, that very night, was overlooked, and the whole system was devil—a service of love and not of hatred, you will calling upon all the townsmen, who were able, to condemned on account of the erroneous con- find that there are opportunities of meeting work- arm themselves for the common defence, and to duct of its professed advocates. The authors ing men who have not yet learnt to look upon the of the tracts before us have, at least, avoided this proper They perceive no autographic that the morrow days and arrow the morrow days of the tracts before us have, at least, avoided this ministers have any commission to help them in the morrow days of the mo this error. They perceive no antagonism be- life or in death. You may show forth the blessings tween Christianity and Socialism, and being, which you have received while you have been con- ling to obey the mayor's commands. They remained as some of them are, clergymen holding dis- fessing your sins and asking for grace in that on the spot all day, rather increasing than diminishtinguished positions in the church, it may be Father's house, when you meet them and help them most people. So far from the two being op- while you are showing them how men of one craft, or rather, that Socialism is but the practical vants of each other. application of the principles of gospel brotherality, instead of a mere verbal profession.

be," in their judgment, "much more effective than a greater one."

The History of the first of several similar associations in different trades which have since been set on foot. The principle on which these associations foot. The principle on which these associations and in giving them a given that there is any immediate danger to mave the not connext of the given prevention of fire, two wires in connexton with a wide circulation in every district of the empire. The document from these men, any more than there has been these ten years past; yet it is more trades which have since been set on foot. The principle on which these associations in the first of several similar associations in different trades which have since been set on foot. The principle on which these associations in the history of the sum of the sum of the ger to the government from these men, any more the made much progress in Leicester. Though the mediate danger to make the more minute vessels, removing and extending the mediate danger to make the more minute vessels, removing and extending the mediate danger to the government from these men, any more the firm that there has bren these ten years past; yet it is more trades which here association in every district of the empire.

The History of Leicester, from the Time of the fire alarm.

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The History of Leicester, from the Time of the fire alarm.

The History of Leicester, from the Time of the fire alarm.

The History of Leicester, from the Time of the fire alarm.

The History of Leicester, from the Time of the saved £1 12s.

The History of Leicester, from the Time of the stream, so as altogether to endicate the virtue of the given them as the proving in its course all corners in the filling in the course all corners in the filling in the course all corners in the Acting upon that belief, Tract No. 2 gives mend our readers to aid in giving them a foot. The principle on which these associations appear to founded is this:--the body

work in the metropolis, including builders, bakers, printers and shoemakers. At the present moment, large premises are about to prepare as a central office for all the association of those wild and stirring times. Nor is her later history devoid of ciations, not only in London, but throughout the country. The slightest consideration will show how powerfully such an establishment, if prudently managed; will add to the prosperity and successful carrying out of the presents and shoemakers. At the pictures que association of those wild and stirring times. Nor is her later history devoid of during this century are often amusing. At "the cabin-boy was picked up by a cutter near the cabin-boy was picked up the cabin-boy was picked up the cabin-boy was picked up the cabin-boy was near to the cabin-boy was picked up the cabin-bo

ferent productions, whether of raw material voluminous History of Nichols, from its bulk on this occasion payments are recorded for or manufactured articles, and to purchase as well as scarcity, being almost inaccessible Gascony wine and sack sugar given to Sir from the wholesale markets whatever they to the general reader, Mr. Thompson, in the Amias, and 2s. to three men for watching of require, saving thereby all the profits which work before us, has endeavoured to supply its Sir-Amias Pollett's carriages."

Clergy, by a Clergyman," showing what tory of Leicester. Christian Socialism has to do with the question that is now agitating the Church. It is large tracts of the adjacent country, became to them, every attendant received fees; but forcibly written, and throws a new light upon the fief of Hugh de Grantmesnil, grand senes- such was the rapacity of the Scots that they the celebrated Gorham controversy. The chal of England—and it passed from him to stole a horse, together with pewter vessels author tells his clerical brethren some home his descendants, the Earls of Leicester. Under and linen! In the following year, when goes a gravy man!" truths as to the feelings of the working classes, the rule of these earls, Leicester seems to have Prince Charles, under the protection of the which are so good that we shall extract a enjoyed a fair measure of protection, and to Lord President of the Session, came there, few of them :-

more absorbed in it. If they continue to ask for the six points of the Charter, it is because they suppose these six points will remove the impediis impairing their souls as well as their bodies. But, mixed with this faith is a deeper one. They have heard the name of Fraternity. With whatever dark associations it may be accompanied in our ears, it is still to them a name of life, and blessing, and "Adam the miller," and "Reginald the formation to the townsmen.—The "History" s still to them a name of life, and blessing, and it is incapable of any such work now? We take which we half trembled to entertain."

the mouth of the workmen. These, or something cases, we find that one Roger Alditch was like these, are to be heard in hundreds of clubs charged with making a blanket, "one part of where they congregate. Here, whether we know it which was a good wool, but elsewhere in many

You will say "How are we to get at these men? You will say "How are we to get at these men? They do not come to our churches; they dislike our visits when we go to their houses; they will not "tricks in trade" practised. visits when we go to their houses; they will not send for us when they are on their sick-beds; they before swine, if we spoke to them of God's covenant. All we can do, is to get into an argument with them now and then; to put a tract into their hands. We know very well that they laugh at the argument resided at Leicester. His son, Earl Thomas Hitherto she has been confined not only to tragedy, pery, worn-out expedients. These men, though are in very deed members of Christ and children of the Most High God? Are we not hardened into a hearing our right to use them questioned which startles us into any very great earnestness about them? Now these men have not this hardening. They are deaf to our evidences,—they do not think of a new and powerful movement. Socialism peals to their self-interest, for mere exhortation to more you mean, you do mean all that they mean, you do mean that they are to be fellow-workers and say that this cordiality will not be mixed with very much of suspicion,—suspicion of you as members of our clerical discipline,—that you will not have to and thus cient to deter them, even if the enterprise be in every other respect unexceptionable.

Nany of the prominent advocates of So-

posed, it appears to them they are identical, and men of all crafts, instead of rivals, may be ser-This is indeed a new style of setting forth passages we have quoted, they are valuable, was proceeding along the Abbey-gate, when he tian Socialism," and of the points on which writer, but they are of such importance as to the author conceives the advocates of various justify a separate article on a future occa-Social systems were in error. The new party sion. The whole series of tracts, however, disclaim in this tract all idea of proposing | -which is at present closed by an account "a great combination for reorganising all the of the Organisation of the Society for Protrades of the cities, and all the agriculture of the country." "A small experiment may cheap, they contain so much that affects the labouring classes, that we heartily recom this locality to the Duke of Lancaster.

who may assist us to in rising out of much the same

vated a hundred-fold-your professions will not be

believed, precisely because they will not be true.

degradation,-all these difficulties will be aggra-

called the "Council of Promoters," supply Leicester, though neither the seat of an epis- does not appear to have sunk in importance ance of the English character. the requisite capital to commence the working | copal see, nor distinguished as one of the marts | for in 1414 a parliament was | held here—and | association—not as a loan to be repaid with of our early commerce, occupies a rather im- two others in 1425 and 1450. During the War interest, but as a fund, which when returned portant position in our middle-age history. As of the Roses, the inhabitants, strangely

now pass into the pockets of a host of dealers, place, by combining in a continuous narrative who come between the wholesale merchant the various incidents relating to the borough, and the consumer.

Work belove us, has endeavoured to supply its Leicester was often put to serious expenses by the visits of noble or royal persons. Thus, with illustrative documents selected from its

have increased in importance. The early men- and was feasted "with wine and other ban- health." The working men of England are beginning to be tion of a guild here shows that Saxon customs quetting stuff, served up on five Flanders more and more possessed with one thought, were strong among the inhabitants; and the dishes," some of the articles, together with a Schemes of political reform are becoming more and early entries respecting it afford much curious bed-bolster, were carried off. We find Crominformation, as to the manner in which the well a frequent visitor at Leicester,—and subordinate towns gradually obtained that "wine, biskets, sugar, and tobacco," then ments to their working together—to their forming power so justly dear to our forefathers—the provided. There is also a charge for ringing societies for united labour. What is to make them right of self-government. Unlike the custom the bells "when the intelligence came that fellow-workers, they have perhaps but imperfectly of cities, Leicester seems to have had but one the p'liament army had given the greate deconsidered. They are convinced that there are cer- guild; and entrance into this, which was ac- feate." The members for the town appear to tain scientific arrangements which may be greatly fault entrance into this, which was activated in the pre- have been paid for their services, though how production of commodities, and to the exchange of sentation of two securities, insured the member much is not stated. Mr. Stanley had "10l, in them. They are willing to listen to all who will a right to trade within the town, to be under gold occasionally forwarded to him. The afford them any light about these arrangements: the protection and to claim the assistance of worthy member lived frugally at Mistress they probably have an extravagant confidence in the his fellow-members—in short, to enjoy all Cressey's house, near St. Margaret's Westpower and effect of them. The pressure of misery makes them wish to try them at once. They fancy those rights which the London livery companies minster,—and thankfully acknowledges the they see in them a deliverance from a system which claimed; only in this case it appears that per- remittances. He constantly sent down letters power. They will not throw it aside because we scribe," among the members. Under the cele- ends at the year of the Revolution. tell them of embraces which have led to murders. brated Simon de Montfort, Leicester obtained "Do you mean," they ask, "that they must lead to numerous additional privileges. The security Public Good Tracts. Series Nos. 1 and 2. murders? Do you mean that the idea of brother- which it afforded to those who dwelt within its C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street. hood is, in itself, a mockery and a lie? Is that the walls attracted numbers every year to the Less direct and practical than the preceding, Gospel that you are come preaching to us now, in guild-merchant. It had now a common counthe nineteenth century of the Christian era? You guild-merchant. It had now a common counthese tracts yet range over a great variety confess, then, that Christianity has come to nothing, | cil of twenty-four members, each bound under that it has been tried, and that it has failed? Did a penalty of six pennies (7s. 6d, present not it begin with speaking of a brotherhood—with money) "to attend upon all summonses of the setting up one? Do you wish us to understand that alderman and to constitute his nesse in ner luable description. An enumeration of a few lands in the West to actual settlers, free of charge. alderman, and to constitute his posse in peryou at your word. You are but saying what our forming the business of the town, if they were lecturers and preachers have been saying to us for a in it." Various cases came before the guild long time. We are glad to have such an anthorita- (for their determination; and from these we tive and satisfactory confirmation of the unbelief find that wool and woollen goods were then, These are no fanciful words which I have put into as now, the chief merchandise. Among these or not, is the well-spring of the infidelity of our places weak stuff," and also "that he had made a piece of inferior vermillion cloth to be

On the death and forfeiture of Simon de are hardened men. We should be throwing pearls Montfort, the earldom of Leicester was bestowed on Henry's younger son, Edmund Crouchback, who does not seem to have ever that it exhibits Miss Glynn in an entirely new light. we have not delivered our souls by any such trum- laid down his life in the cause of freedomresided much at Leicester, and almost in royal be able to realise the vivacious Beatrice. The result they may not come to church because they think we have nothing to tell them there, though they may state. He was succeeded by his brother able expectations. Beatrice, as represented by Miss hate us when we pay them domiciliary visits, though Henry—the Earl who was constituted guar- Glynn, is full of healthy hilarity, indicated by the they may cover themselves with their bedclothes dian of Edward the Third, and who bestowed play of the countenance, and the nimble readiness of rather than speak to us on a death-bed, are not knighthood on him. Edward and his Queen the movements, but she does not overpower her the words which we utter so glibly with again visited Leicester to pay the last tribute without having recourse to violent physical expeditions and the bell repeated to the beli our lips? Do we mean what we say, when we talk of respect to his remains. The succeeding of our brethren—our Christian brethren? Do we Earl Henry, his son, has a claim on the notice instance of discrimination. She throws out her words when we tell the children in our schools, that they of the reader as the father of the Lady with more than ordinary force, making them hit votion, celebrated by our Chaucer:--

I sawe her dance so comely, Carol and sing so swetely, And laugh and play so womanly, And loken so debonairely, So godely speke, and so frendely, That certe I trow that never more N'as sene so blissful a tresore.

An illustrious company must Leicester Castle have collected when, as Duke of Lancaster. Henry welcomed around him the flower of Edward the Third's brilliant court, and the Black Prince and his brothers, and their companions in arms, set forth hawking or hunting in the neighbouring forest. But under his sounot mutual destroyers,—that you do mean that they in-law, John of Gaunt, the Castle of Leicester became almost the seat of royalty. There is little doubt, we think, but that this castle was the scene of the "Book of the Duchess;" and here probably Chaucer married Catharine Swinford's sister, Phillippa. The Duchess of another class than their own,—suspicion of you Constance, John of Gaunt's second wife, also chiefly resided here; and from hence she fled when the popular rising under Jack Straw and and his concluding speech was not without evidence Wat Tyler threatened the destruction of the serve which belong to us as Englishmen, and still regal pile. John of Gaunt was, however, a more in consequence of the artificial nature of much great favourite with the Leicester burgesses,

rioters were on their way to Leicester-that, indeed, they were at Market Harborough, and by one o'clock next day would be at the town gates, as they intended to plunder and destroy the castle. The mayor and his brethren called a meeting, without delay, that evening. They summoned the principal

ing in numbers, in expectation of the arrival of the enemy. The day passed over and no party aptinguished positions in the church, it may be presumed, that they at least understand the doctrinal part of the natural creed, as well as doctrinal part of the natural creed, as well as characteristics of the natural creed, as well a however, the duke's wardrobe keeper arrived in hood, to all the varied occupations of actual clerical duties and clerical responsibilities, castle to the abbey. With this intention he had life, and making religion become a living reland apart from the intrinsic value of the loaded several carts and vehicles with property, and Their own course has demonstrated, that as exhibiting the spirit in which these Chris- the abbot and some of his community, who refused their faith is of that true kind which shows tian Socialists have set about their work. They feared it seems, that "Jack Straw" might itself in works. The first tract is, A Dialogue The fourth tract contains a deeply interesting be tempted to plunder the abbey, too, if the Duke's between Somebody (a person of respectability) account of the working associations of Paris. valuables were placed in their custody; and proand Nobody (the writer). It contains an ex- Our space will not allow us to quote any por- bably they entertained a secret aversion for an hereposition of the meaning of the term "Christion of the valuable facts narrated by the tical nobleman who favoured the cause of Wickundoubtedly have destroyed his porperty had they come to Leicester. It was therefore taken to St. Mary's Church, that being considered a more

malcontents never reached Leicester. Yet the apcheap, they contain so much that affects the prehended attack served its purpose in bringing dition; and it is not to be wondered at if they a slide-lift; the instant either is opened, the slide falls immediate and prospective condition of the forth and exhibiting the attackment of the people of ask—sometimes with anger—whether this is all on the ends of the wires, which are bent, electricity is The doctrines of Wickliffe appear to have

The third tract is "An Address to the records, and thus supplying a connected his queen and Prince Henry and Princess Elizabeth passed through Leicester, while the first At the Norman conquest, Leicester, with two had silver-gilt cups and covers presented

of topics, and present, in a popular and condensed shape, much information of a very vaof the titles will suffice to indicate their scope and object. Freehold Land Societies; Cure popular with the democratic party. for Intemperance; Parliamentary Reform; concluded a sermon—"Youth may be compared to a way. Anti-State Churchism; Life Assurance; Fi- comma; manhood to a semicolon; and old age to a nancial Reform; Moral Power and Physical colon: to which death puts a period." Force; Murder by Law; and Ocean Penny IT was once said in the parliament house at Edin-Postage. The extensive diffusion of sound burgh, that a gentleman (who was known to have a opinions and correct information upon these and cognate subjects, cannot fail to promote be a mouthful to him." the "Public Good.'

### Public Amusements.

SADLER'S-WELLS THEATRE.

The production of Much Ado about Nothing, at this house, is highly interesting, from the circumstance and throw the tract into the fire; that we cannot help, we have delivered our souls." No, brethren, triot as Simon de Montfort, and, like him, some reason to doubt that a lady who has once adopted the elevated manner of interpretation would hardened men. I was going to say—and, I hardly dare suppress the words—not so hardened as our—and when he was hardened in the changle sometimes become fatiguing. It is the distinctive selves. For ch! brethren, do we not become very hardened—you and I—to the actual meaning and hardened—you and I—to the actual meaning and power of the words which we utter so glibly with a gain visited Leicester to now the least tribute. Sometimes become fatiguing. It is the distinctive feature of her interpretation, that she thoroughly points out their qualities to astonished beholders. His pinks, tulips, &c., are the admiration of connoisents. Her attack on Benedict at the ball, when she Blanche, so sweetly, and with such earnest de- harder and faster, as if aware that she has seized on a happy suggestive notion, and delighted with its capabilities. Mr. Marston has returned to the theatre, and plays Benedict in this comedy. Notwithstanding his vocal peculiarities he is always a thorough knowledge of the traditions of the part. There are signs of a new talent in a Mr. F. Younge, who plays the small part of Verges, and puts on an appearance of feebleness and mental obtuseness with a great deal of truthful feeling. The stock plays of late have been Macbeth and Hamlet, which, with Mr. Phelps in the principal parts, have drawn good

## NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. Butler Wentworth, a gentleman who during period of some years has made several laudable Othello. He brings with him good natural requipassion, his bearing is dignified and gentlemanlike. He has also bestowed some pains on his declamation. of care and taste.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

A young lady named Collins, a member of the musical family of that name, has made her debût in the favourite drama of Rory O' More, which, through the genial acting of Mr. Hudson, still keeps its place on the stage. The character of Kate O'More expression, while there is a sparkle of intelligence in her face and a general indication of archness that augur well for more important efforts.

#### MANUFACTURING OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, American paper, thus records the impression made upon his "It is very evident to me, without going much in this letter into details, that the discontented, the force, which, as every one knows, is dependent on masters—the personal influence of the clergy—do not for a single moment."—Rev. C. H. Townshend's more; that is the fact with the farmers, who live for and have converse with him." The next morning abstract discussions which affect human rights and giving him a rap and rousing him, exclaims, "For It is the great subject of their talk, when you meet them; and the books and pamphlets which circulate munication whatever with sunny fields, they are shut up in the dark factory is connected with a lever, which is set in motion by they scarcely have the chance of bettering their conright?
"I do not suppose that there is any immediate dan-

tury. By JAMES THOMPSON. Leicester, and the seat of his ancient splendours was suf- should fear such an outbreak of passion from the fered to fall into ruin. The town, however, does not appear to have sunk in importance:

for in 1414 a parliament was held here—and

WRECK OF THE SUPERB .-- Among the articles resby gradual instalments from the profits, is to be applied to the formation of similar associations. Since February, it appears, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could find the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough, scorned the cognisance of their animoutants, strangery could find the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough the city founded by the apocryphal King Lear, enough the city founded by the city f was a trunk filled with silks and shawls of great value; the property, we understand, of a lady numbers having been 10,015 in 1839, while in 1848 cued from the wreck by the Grouville fishermen, associations. Since February, it appears, that six associations have been thus set at work in the metropolis, including builders, belowerful Earls of Leicister, and subsequently of the more powerful Dukes of Language of the White Rose. At the time of the Ketorma-burner of the Retorma-burner of the Retorma-burner of the passengers saved. It will be the following the work in the metropolis, including builders, but the passengers saved. It will be the following the work in the metropolis, including builders, but the more powerful Dukes of Language of the White Rose. At the time of the Retorma-burner of the Retorma-burner of the passengers saved. It will be the powerful that six associations have been thus set at of the powerful Earls of Leicister, and subsequently of the more powerful Dukes of Language of the White Rose. At the time of the Retorma-burner of the Retorma-burner of the Retorma-burner of the passengers saved. It will be the powerful that the name of Mr. Gallie was given in the wealthy above in the wealthy above in the work, which was an error; but Mr. Gallie, we learn, lent his

## Warielies.

A CONTEMPORARY, mispelling the word "Kissento Kissagain!"

Way is a Scotch broth pot like an old ship?—Because it is often leeky. OF ALL the articles consumed by the working classes, potatoes alone are dearer in 1850 than in

Cork, if sunk two hundred feet in the ocean will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. A MOTHER having told her little son never to say fat at the table, but gravy, the next day he saw a large man going by, and exclaimed, "Mother, there

A MAN in Liverpool electrified humanity, and astonished "the faculty," by stating that "much of the sickness of the town is occasioned by bad A RAKE.-"Son," said a careful Quaker to a spend-thrift heir, "thou art a sad rake." "Nay, father,"

replied the promising youth, "thou art the raker, I The original Mrs. Partington remarked to us, quite recently, that there were so many intimations of

her, now-a-days, she hardly knew how to indemnify THE MIND has over the body the control which a master exercises over a slave, but the reason has over the imagination that control which a magistrate possesses over a freeman.

IN THE Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

Labour.—There is no real wealth but the labour of lave now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, was the mountains of gold and the valleys. man. Were the mountains of gold, and the valleys and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under

of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn these circumstances I consider that I should be truly unthe richer, nor could one comfort be added to the human mind. A HEAVY BEE HIVE. - A top swarm of this season, elonging to Mr. Adam Grey, Little Pitinnan,

Davoit, was smoked last week, and weighed 96lbs. It was swarmed on the 25th or 26th of June, and threw off a swarm from itself some eight or ten days after. -Aberdeen Journal, Poison -Dean Swift used to mark his bottles

"poison;" his wine, "rank poison;" and his brandy, "deadly poison." An expedient to prevent his servants drinking what he termed their "Lethal contents. Tamanney Hall, in New York, in favour of granting

The movement is said to be very likely to become A PREACHER, who had once been a printer, thus

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her-"My eyes have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him

who sows to reap the harvest.' CURIOUS IF TRUE.—The gravedigger in St. Peter's churchyard, at Carmarthen, recently dug up the spinal column of a human body, all the bones of which had been strung together by a fibre of the root of a horse chesnut, running through the cavity formed by the decay of the spinal marrow.

A CHEAP GAS. - America boasts of another 'grand invention' in gas lighting. Pure and cheap gas is said to be produced by inserting into a red-hot retort a hollow cylinder filled with naphtha, which is instantly changed into permanent gas of twice the A BLIND FLORIST.—Mr. R. Welch, of Totness.

who is totally blind, cultivates and rears with his own hands the varieties of flowers in their seasons, distinguishes the most beautiful from the inferior, and

Who's to Smoke It?—A cigar manufacturer in Bath-street, Bristol, is now exhibiting a cigar nearly five feet in length, twenty-four inches in circumference, and weighing 35 lbs. It is stated as intended for the Exhibition of 1851. In the cellar of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., are no

gallons each, and the largest contains 3,400 barrels; so that there are actually always 232,000 barrels of beer on hand.

A GIANT.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of the thigh bone of a human being having been relics to match. Physicians say that the person to whom they belonged must have been thirteen feet high.

JENNY LIND. - Two Irishmen were talking together just after the landing of Jenny Lind, at New York, when one of them remarked-"Sure Jemmy Lynn" come, did you hear that? "'Deed I did not,"

ter themselves they have succeeded in rendering their West End Branch the principal mourning warehouse

A SIMPLE and economical contrivance for excluding draughts of air from rooms has been invented. It

A Judge.- "When I was travelling in Massachusetts, some twenty years ago," said a traveller, "I with, 'Good morning, Judge Saunders; I hope you are well, sir?' After leaving the office, I asked the driver if the man he spoke to was really a judge. Certainly, sir,' he replied. 'We had a cock fight

last week, and he was made a judge on that oc-MESMERISM AS A MECHANICAL POWER.—Some most interesting experiments by Dr. Elliotson, in which patients, by a reinforcement of mesmeric between the mesmeric medium and the muscular

"they will stand self-balanced on the ridge of a house, where; under the usual conditions of consciousness, they could not preserve their equilibrium

the pupil takes pattern by his master. The master, Chue-kung say to you?"-"Chue-kung," renlies

the action of an armature governed by electricity. on the ends of the wires, which are bent, electricity is tions. Its active principles are transmitted by the media

in 1848, being an increase of 93 per cent. In Van Diemen's Land, the returns for which reach only to 1847, the increase has been from 44,121 to 70,164, or learn demonstrated by its unversing success in the control of 59 per cent. South Australia, from its mining disthey had reached 38,666, the increase amounting to for 33s. 286 per cent. Western Australia has likewise shown striking progress, the advance having been from 2,154 to 4,460, exhibiting an increase of 107 per cent. As regards the entire population of the Aus-

Russia.—The European provinces of Russia cover an area of 99,489 square miles; Transcaucasia, 2,825; Siberia, 208,600; the Steppes of Kirgis, 30,000; the Islands, 1,100; American Colonies, 17,500; making a total of 359,514 square miles. Reden, the geographier, calculates that the number of inhabitants amounts to 60,600,000, and among them 50,000,000 Slavonlans and 4,333,000 Poles. Eighty-eight per cent, of the population belong to Whelesale Patent Medicine Mouses in London

the Greek religion, 6,744,145 are Roman Catholics, 3,409,330 are Protestants, 1,694,767 Jews, and 566,320 Mahometans. One hundred and fifty-four gen," says :- "Lord and Lady Normanby are going periodicals are published in Russia-viz., 108 in Russian, 29 in German, 8 in French, 1 in Italian, 5 in the Polish, and 3 in the old Lettish language.

Kölner Zeitung.

> CURES FOR THE UNCURED! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High-street, Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850. Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of

grateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. Alliday.—To Professor Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January

19th, 1850.
Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk; is servants drinking what he termed their "Lethal ontents."

The Land.—A great meeting has just been held at a manney Hall; in New York, in favour of granting and the weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am new as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot,—(Signed)—John Pitt.—To Professor Hollow-

Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.— N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital

of Peru) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeaveurs to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured to the survives of the whole wediend profession. The name

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Oin ment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Contracted and Sore Nipples Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-disease: and Sand-flies

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very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. each Pot or Box. ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND

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borne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146 Leadenhall-street, London; Powell, 88, Grafton-street, Dublin; and Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

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should not escape the reader's notice.

its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and

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To erect Dwellings, and clear a certain portion of the Land on each allotment, previous to the arrival of the To establish a depot, from which to provide each family

To provide for the location of groups, holding the Land in common, as well as for individuals, securing to each their with the required quantity of wholesome food, until their own land produced sufficient for their support. VALUE OF SHARES. Each Share to be of the ultimate Value of Twenty-five Pounds.

To be raised by Monthly or Weekly Subscriptions, as follows:—A Payment of Ninepence per Week for Ten Years will amount to 191 10s.

Ditto Sixpence per Week for Fifteen Years will amount to 191. 10s. Bonus, 5l. 10s. Repayments may be made to the Society in Money, Produce, or Labour.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, and every other information; may be had at the Office as above. All applications by Letter, addressed to the Secretary, must be pre-paid, and enclose a postage stamp for reply, By enclosing twelve postage stamps a Copy of the Rules will be forwarded, post free. Forms of Entrance by enclosing three postage stamps.

Agents required in all parts of Great Britain. three postage stamps.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings :-On Sunday October 13th, the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Conference will be held in the Coffeeroom of the John-street Institution. Chair to be taken at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Sunday evening, (same date) the Metropolitan Delegate Council will meet at the King and Queen, Foleystreet, Portland-place. Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock; and Mr. John Fussel will also lecture as above. To commence at half-past eight o'clock. To commence at half-past eight o'clock.

On the same evening Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road.

On Monday evening, October 14th, a public meeting will be held at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane Barbican. Several friends to Democratic and Social Refer are expected

Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ABNOTT, General Secretary.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert. NOW READY,

THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for AUTUMN and WINTER 1850-1, the most splendid and superbly-coloured PRINT ever before published by Messrs. Benjamin READ and Co., 12 Hart-street, Blooms-Messrs. Benjamin READ and Co., 12 Hart-street, Blooms-bury-square, London; and by C. BERGER, Holywell-street Strand. This exquisitely engraved Print will be accom-panied with Riding, Dress, Frock and Shooting Coat Pat-terns, all of the newest and most fashionable style, and every part fully illustrated both for Cutting and Making-up. Also the registered Cape and Cloak-Paletot for persons of all nations, the most convenient garment every before in-troduced, and will admit of great variety in cutting and troduced, and will admit of great variety in cutting and making-up: every particular explained. Registered according to act of parliament by Read and Co., 28th August, 1850. All persons purchasing the Fashions are at liberty to make and sell the same; and all other persons not purchasing the fashions, by sending 3s. for the Pattern not purchasing the fashions, by sending 3s, for the Pattern and printed information, for that and all other particulars respecting Style and Fashion for the present season. The beautiful and richly-coloured Print is exhibited in the Royal Exchange, London. Price, with all the Patterns and informations complete, 10s. Sold by Read and Co., 12 Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; and all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Kingdom.

READ and Co's. Patent Measures now become universally adopted, price 5s. the set, with every explanation respecting their utility and use. Registered patterns, of any description, sent to measure, 1s. each, post free. (Ladies Paletots same.)

READ and Co's. New System of Cutting will supersede everything of the kind before conceived. Terms and all particulars sent post free. Instructions in Cutting for all kinds of Style and Fashion, so that any person may perform equal to having forty years experience in a few hours. Habits performed for the trade. Busts for fitting coats on. Boys figures, &c., &c. Post-office orders, and post stamps to any amount taken as cash. N.B.—Foremen provided.

## THE BLOOD

Our bodies have been entirely formed, are now forming, and will continue to be built up during Lfe from the Blood. This being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity, disease will show



It is universally admitted that this Medicine will purify the Blood better than any other, and will con-

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Drury, Bookseller, Sir,—I, Charles Foster, ground-keeper to Henry Shep-pherd, Esq., do this day, October 5, 1847, attest to the fol-lowing statement: 'Having been ill a long time, proceeding from pain in my body, attended with considerable fever, very faint, sick in the morning, without being able to dis-charge anything from the stomach, and no appetite what-aron with many other discreasable symptoms all aron Lincoln. ever, with many other disagreeable symptoms all over a mere medical man was able to benefit me, and I be came reduced in strength so much as to prevent my attending to my usual avocations. Hearing the many benefits derived from old PARR's PILLS, I decided at once to give them a trial and purchased a box at your shop, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you that the one box entirely cured me, and I am now entirely restored in health; but whenever I feel less active, and not so lively as usual, I immediately have recourse to old PARR, and a couple of his pills bring me right. The astonishing effect PARR's PILLS have had upon me is such that I can scarcely believe that I am the same man I was a few months ago. I felt that as the same man I was a lew months ago: I felt then as though my ended; now, I feel hearty, and able to undertake any description of work and exertion, without feeling that exces sive fatigue I did previous to taking them It is really and truly new life to me: I have given this statement voluntary, for the benefit of those of my fellow creatures who know nothing of old Pary's wonderful pills. I remain, sir, yours respectfully, Charles Foster.—Lincoln, October 5th, 1847.

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. Sirs,—The above case has been given me this day from the lips of Mr. Charles Foster, who came for two boxes, and who was not disposed to go away without sending you word for the benefit he has received. I remain, yours, &c., JAMES DRUBY.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in White which is pasted round the sales of each ow, in white Letters on a Red Ground. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious. Sole Proprietors, T. Roberts, and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold Wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most of the respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 1ls. each, 'The Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' may be had. ratis, of all agents, both in town or country.

THE TRA TRADE, OCT. 7.—The deliveries of tea in the metropolis were, last week, 573,098lbs., being arger than for a fortnight previously.

On Saturday, the 2nd of November, will be published the First Number of

OBERT OWEN'S JOURNAL A Weekly Periodical explanatory of the knowledge most essential to the happiness of all.

Price One Penny; by post, Twopence. Published by Clayton and Son, 265, Strand, London, MR. OWEN'S RECENT WORKS.

THE REVOLUTION IN MIND AND PRACTICE. LETTERS TO THE HUMAN RACE. CATECHISM. And FAREWELL ADDRESS Are published by Effingham Wilson, Watson, and Vickers, London.

POBTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. And the Magnificent Historical Engraving, of the

Attendance and

7th.—To purchase a piece of Freehold Land of sufficient

Education for the Millions,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

No. XXI. of

"THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The object of the Proprietor, Feargus O'Connor

SIXTEEN LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,

Price One Penny.

CONTENTS OF No. XXI.

Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor.

Now Ready,

THE FIFTH MONTHLY PART,

Stitched into a Wrapper. Price Fourpence.

CONTENTS OF PART V.

Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor,

Esq., M.P. (Continued.)
The Revolution in Vienna, and the Death of

SIXTY-FOUR LARGE PAGES,

PRICE 4 PENCE.

Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham.
The "National Instructor" will be supplied by

ormers into one bond of union. The following places are requested to send delegates:

place in the Riding. By order,
THOMAS WILCOCK West Riding Secretary,

ought to purchase his secret .- New York Sun.

all the London Booksellers and News-agents.

Working-Class Co-Operative Societies.

Field-lane Criminal Manufactories.

The French Newspaper Press.

The Heroism of Humble Life.

Rambles in Schleswig Holstein.

The British Newspaper Press.

Population and Employment. The Two Wishes.

The Lord Mayor's Dinner.

The True Romance.

The Bridge of Westminster.

The Secret. (Continued.)

Who'll be a Soldier?

Robert Blum.

Parental Education.

PORTRAITS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Are now ready. If any of our subscribers have not received them, application should be made to the agent who supplies them with the paper. Agents are requested, when ordering Prints, to state by what means they are to be forwarded.

Portraits of Patriots. The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed,

that there is now a re-issue of the various

"Northern Star." They consist of Kossuta, Louis Blanc. MITCHEL, SMITH O'BRIEN, ERNEST JONES, RICHARD OASTLER, John Frost.

These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

There has also been a reprint of the undernentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the "Northern Star," and which are striking likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner—

ANDREW MARVEL, WILLIAM COBBETT, HENRY UNT, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, PATRICK O'HIGGINS, F. O'CONNOR, W. P. ROBERTS. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, J. R. STEPHENS.

There is also a re-issue of the two large prints, "THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839.

PETITION, by Mr. DUNCOMBE, in 1842." To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL

### To Correspondents.

Polish Refugee Fund.—W. Davis begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—Concert at George Tavern, £1 6s—Assembly Rooms, Hampstead, 8s 7d—Calender Yard, 7s 3d—C. Styles, 6d—Mr. Miller's Book, 8d—Collected on Bonner's-fields, by Mr. Stokes, £2 4s 7d—Raffle at Golden-lane, 6s—Collection, ditto, 1s 10½d—North Collection of the collection o R., per Mr. Moring, 4d—Mr. Miller's Book, 7d—Lecture at Trinity Chapel by Mr. Worrell, £2 11s 5d—Mr. Smith, 5s—Mr. Sand, 2s 6d—Mr. Hows, 5s.—The committee will meet next Wednesday, at the new Democratic Hall, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell. Received from J. R. Calverton, 5s. 6d.

MB. J. TEMPERLEY, Shotley Bridge.—Received.
MB. WALLACE, Coldstream.—The cash was received on the MR. D. BLACK, St. Andrews, and Others-The portraits

required will be forwarded early in the ensuing week. Several orders came too late for enclosure in agents' parcels despatched this week. The full-length portraits of Mr. O'Connor are all disposed of, also that of Robert

of Mr. O'Connor are all disposed of, also that of Robert Emmet and T. S. Duncombe, Esq. Refugee Fund.—Received by T. Brown—Haynau's Refuge, Concert 5s 1½d—Calender-yard 6s 6d—Mr. Arnold's sub-scription 9s 1d—Concert at Stratford £1 0s 1½d. THE IRISHMAN.—Several correspondents having requested us to give the address of Mr. B. Fullam, we are enabled to inform them that it is 40, Great Brunswick-street,

Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the John Dawson, Lees.—Under such circumstances we certainly believe that possession is nine points of the law. J. H., Wigan.—We are not answerable for the truth of advertisements. The public must decide. Were we to publish such letters as yours, we should be liable to innumerable actions for libel. poorest classes that Political and Social Information of which they are at present deprived by the Government "Taxes on Knowledge."

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12 , 1850.

THE LAND QUESTION.

A lull in the political world always succeeds the close of the Parliamentary session, but we never recollect of its being so deep, and so protracted, as at present. Party politics appear to have fallen into abeyance. The few thinly-scattered party demonstrations, usual at this season, which have, as yet, been made, only serve to exhibit more completely the apathy of the great mass of the community, and the want of zeal, or earnestness, on the part of those who play the leading characters. They are, in fact, routine observances, from which the life has departed, and are merely A Gossip with Longfellow, the American Poet honoured because of that reverence which JOHN BULL habitually pays to whatever is hallowed by "use and wont."

The public mind is not, therefore, dormant, or contented with these dull decencies. In propor-Science and History for the People: Astronomy. tion as the people have escaped from the leading strings of party politicians, they have betaken themselves to the study, and the agitation, of questions far more comprehensive, important, Orders and Advertisements to be sent addressed and radical, than any ever mooted within the to the office of the *Northern Star*, London; or to A. Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, narrow circles of contending factions. In-Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, dustry, and the tenure of the soil, are the subjects which now attract attention, and excite interest, to the exclusion of almost every other We have already alluded to the WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be held on Sunday, October 20th, at Mr. Hartley's, Temperance Hotel, Manchester-road, Bradford, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forencon, for the purpose of electing a secretary and treasurer. Also, to take into consideration the suggestion of Mr. O'Connor, on the propriety of holding a Conference in Manchester on an early day; and, also, to discuss the plan of organisation which is brought forward in London by the Social League, National Charter Association, and the Fraternal Democrats, elements of strength which it is accumulating. are evidently producing uneasiness and fear in the minds of the landlord class. Their organs are becoming abusive; a sure sign that the for the purpose of an amalgamation of all grades of re-Bradford, Leeds. Pudsey, Birstal, Dewsbury, Holmfirth, Honley, Berry Brow, Huddersfield, Halifax, Sowerby, Sowerby-bridge, Warley, Lower Warley, Wakefield, Queen's Head, Wilsden, Bingley, Keighley, and any other black in the Wilsden. shows itself in the increasing discussion on the by periodicals of high pretensions and influ-To whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Mr. Thomas Umpleby, News Agent, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. appropriate the soil of a country, and to lock it up from its inhabitants, except upon condition, that for the permission to cultivate it, the A Wonderful Cosmetic.—A most extraordinary cultivators will maintain the appropriators in henomenon, it is said, has just made its appearance idleness and luxury, is one that will, in future, this city, viz., a slave from the South, who has receive a most searching scrutiny. Even if such a right could, by any possibility be established, the question would remain to be conliscovered a secret mode of changing the coloured skin to a white one. He has already, according to report, changed the hue of his feet, his hands, and a part of his face, while the rest of his person is sidered, whether the consequences upon society gradually undergoing the same wonderful metamorphosis. The story is, that, while at work upon his were of such a character as to render the conmaster's plantation, he discovered that a certain

tinuance of the system desirable. weed exercised this astonishing effect. He and a The manner in which the subject has been number of his fellow slaves, rigorously applied the cosmetic, and the result is before us. He expects taken up in the United States, is perhaps the to be fully white in from eight to ten months. most forcible illustration of its fundamental hole negro population of the south ac- and all-important nature that could be adduced. quire this secret, they will want nothing but wigs In that Republic, blessed with the freest political institutions the world has ever witnessed dered by whoever had the will to do so. to enable them to walk away self-manumitted, and set all attempts of slavery to arrest them at defiance. The slave in question, it is said, refuses to at any period of its history, the blighting inreveal the name of the weed until he shall have be- fluence of landlordism has been found to be as est he may be kidnapped again into bondage. Mr. Barnum, they say, is after him, and promises to purchase his freedom, if he will suffer himself to be baleful operation of the system of Land Monoexhibited. The Colonisation or Abolition Society THE GAME LAWS .- SEVERE SENTENCE .- At the Petty Sessions at Kingswinford, last week, William Parker, of Sedgley, a miner, was summoned at the instigation of Mr. Bannister, Lord Ward's head

'thews and sinews."

The Land movement originated by Mr.

the course of a few years, attained great influence, and promises we think, ultimately. to extinguish this monster evil. In various States' Legislatures as well as in the Federal Congress, the question has been made a prominent subject of discussion, and some of the most eminent public men have unequivocally given in their adhesion to the National Reform Party. In a few of these Legislatures, acts have been already passed, embodying the principle prosecution of Queen Caroline was yet of the movement as far as "Homestead Exemption" from liability to debts is concerned. A large portion of the American Press supports the movement, which has also earnest. active, and talented advocates in every part of rately the outward symptoms of the political the Union. Under these circumstances it will and social diseases that affected England, and be strange, indeed, if America be not the country first delivered from the bondage of the approaching decline of that great and myslandlordism. At a recent meeting in New terious country." "The Ministry of Mr. Can-York, presided over by Mr. Horace Greeley. the Editor of the Tribune—the most influen- wrong." His next visit was in 1830, a few tial and popular paper in the States-SENATOR | months after the Revolution of July, when, WALKER, of Wisconsin, said :-

Steel engravings lately distributed with the In most other countries, when beneficial reforms are preposed, the first thing is to attack the government; the limited right of suffrage manacles the power of the people. Here the case is different. Here, if we do not carry out reforms, the fault is our own, and not that of our rulers. He was proud to believe that our institutions were capable of securing any desirable reform; if they do not, we must censure ourselves. He was glad to believe that the people would never hazard those institutions.

> With a people thus situated we learn on the same authority: "Land Reform has become masses were emaciated, vitiated in mind and the great reform of the day. People were body, and vitiated by their hatred against the asking, in every section of the land, the reason classes of society who possess wealth." M. of the vast disproportion in the distribution of LAMARTINE draws a fearful picture of the wealth?" They found it in the monopoly of vices and brutishness of the masses of prolethe soil by a privileged class; and they were taires, degraded by ignorance and hunger; determined that this source of social oppression | their alternate poverty and debaucheries and misery should be closed. Their chance of their bedding in cellars and garrets. Social success may be judged of by the concluding war, with all its horrors and furies, seemed imsentence of Mr. WALKER's speech :--

Each man of you is more powerful than the President himself, armed with your ballot. He rejoiced that this reform had come from the "bone and sinew" of the land; he was from that class himself. He was glad to know that these doctrines were now looked upon as something holy; that they were heard with respect, and even with pleasure, in quarters were they were supposed to be least palatable.

While in the old and settled States on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, this paramount reform is steadily progressing towards fruition through the medium of public agitation, and the influences brought to bear upon public opinion; it has given use to a hostile encounter and bloodshed in the New State, which has so suddenly sprung up on the shores of the Pacific. By the last advices, Sacramento City was in flames, and the landlord and free soil party were in arms against each other. That such was the probable conclusion to the quarrel which has been waged by these the anglo-Americans, must have struck all who time there were some twelve thousand native dition and brilliant destiny of this country. He Californians and white adventurers, with, perhaps, double, or three times that number of roving Indians, in the whole of that magnificent territory. Since that time, at least two hundred thousand emigrants have poured into it from the Atlantic States. Many of them of the citizens. Each nad paid his quota of taxation for the support of the army by whom it was wrested from Mexico. It belonged, therefore, in the first place, to the people of the United States, and, as yet, had not been appropriated to, or by a landlord that it never should class. They demanded that it never should be, but that here, at least, where there was a in the manufacturing districts:— "clear stage," there should "also be no

legal objection. The grant to Captain Sur-TER, is shown not to include the tract of country upon which the city is situated. The Land monopolisers relying, however, on the support of the troops, have provoked collision. The first blood has been drawn in a purely upon public attention in his letters from York for my hearth." Castle, few listened to him, and those who did, either derided him as a visionary, or calumniated him as a spoliator. By indomitable new League has succeeded in "touching the energy and perseverance, he succeeded in raw," and making the "galled jade wince." making it the great question of the day in this side the channel the popular tendency this country, and went far to secure its practical the secure its pr tical success upon a large scale. But the cunsubject, not only by the newspaper press, but ningly contrived laws enacted by successive parliaments of landlords, threw insurmountence. The right of a small class of men to able obstacles in his way. The Society, of which he was less the head than the devoted and untiring slave, was refused the protection and the facilities which the law so readily affords to companies trading for individual profit and advantage. The absence of that protection was fatal to the National Land Company, as it has been to many other asso-

Mr. O'Connor has met the fate of pioneers in great enterprises in all ages; he has come wholly white. Nor will he reveal the name of his master, nor the place of his former servitude, monarchies of Europe. Even the neculiar he laboured to benefit, the obloquy and persentations. monarchies of Europe. Even the peculiar he laboured to benefit, the obloquy and perseand unparalleled territorial circumstances of cution of the world at large, and the loss of the States are insufficient to counteract the friends and fortune, in the prosecution of measures calculated to improve the condition of poly by individuals. It is found, that virtually his fellow men. But he is not without his the possessors of the soil become the masters of society, and that all lacklanders are really their slaves. Neither political nor territorial of his past efforts; and now that many pens keeper, for trespassing in pursuit of game, in the advantages unrivalled in the world, avail and voices are at work in influential quarters, parish of Sedgley, on the night of the 13th of against this terrible tyranny. The wide September, by setting gins and beating with a dog. Stretching prairies of the "Far West," and look forward with confidence to the eventual An under keeper, paried James Hinghlay proved

the root of a tree, not a space full of earth difficulties that necessarily spring from our But is M. LAMARTINE a reliable and satisare everywhere exposed.

Evans, the editor of Young America, has, in Devil's-Dust System is going to the Devil."

M. LAMARTINE'S LAST ROMANCE

M. LAMARTINE, after an absence of twenty years, has paid a third visit to England. His first was in 1822, when the policy of the Holy Alliance was avowedly that of the British Government; when the scandal created by the fresh, and when the whole nation was in a state of incipient revolt against a licentious Court and a despotic administration. M. LAMARTINE, then a young man, noted accu-"prognosticated, as everybody else also did, NING," he adds, "happily placed me in the according to him, "the political Government of England had become moderate, reasonable, and wise." But the misery of the English and Irish proletaires, frightened and brought consternation to the thoughts of observers. "Ireland was dying of inanition, the manufacturing districts having produced more than the world could consume in fifteen years of peace, left an overflow of manufactures. The minent; and, again, M. LAMARTINE foreboded "social war, like everybody else." Again he has been disappointed. After

the lapse of twenty years, he has revisited this country, but this time the symptoms of social suffering, disorganisation, and approaching warfare, are no longer visible to him. On the contrary, to look at the picture he draws of England in 1850, it would appear as though it had climbed to the very summit of modern civilisation and prosperity. If not exactly Arcadian or Paradisaical in all its aspects, it is, according to him, quite so in its results. The marvellous increase of our metropolis, is dwelt upon with enthusiasm by M. LAMARTINE. The manner in which that huge polypus sends forth its feelers, and seizes upon the forests, fields, hills, and villages, which surround it in every direction; the sumptuous buildings, pretty villas, chapels, churches, schools, hospitals, penitentiary prisons, or new models, have watched the progress of the dispute. It is not, however, alone in this overis only about four years since the American is only about four years since the American flowing of the wealth of London into the adflag was first hoisted in that country. At that jacent country that he sees the improved con-

The City itself, that furnace at the same time blackened and infect of this human ebullition, has enlarged its issues, widened its streets, ennobled its monuments, ex-tended and straightened its suburbs, and made them more healthy. The ignoble lanes, with their suspicious taverns, where the population of drunken sailors, huddled holding the principles of the National Reform
Association, saw in California a clear and unoccupied field for the application of these principles. The money which had conquered the country was supplied by the whole of the citizens. Each had paid his quota of the citizens. Each had paid his quota ports: these streets are now as well cleaned from filth,

The same magical change presented itself

"clear stage," there should "also be no The appearance of the people in the streets is no longer favour," and that every actual settler should what filled me with consternation twenty years ago. In have a homestead and land sufficient for the wants of himself and family. Old claims black of those ragged bands of beggars—men, women, and children—who swarmed in the narrow and gloomy streets of the manufacturing town, you see well-dressed resting upon alleged grants by former workmen, with an appearance of strength and health Mexican Governments, have been put forward with their tools on their shoulder, young girls issuing by various parties, to some of the richest and without tumult from the houses where they work, under most favourably situated localities. Specu-lators in land sections and building plots, the superintendence of women older than themselves, or of a father or brother, who brings them back to the house; from time to time you see numerous columns of acting upon the assumed legality of these grants, have purchased for "an old song," their own doors, after having watched over them all day. large tracts of country, in order to retail them again at an inordinate profit. This nefarious again at an inordinate pront. This negatious desired at conspiracy against the fundamental rights of the community, has been especially resisted at Sacramento City, where, in addition to the mense population.

opposition upon abstract grounds, there is a Public opinion is in keeping with this high state of material and financial prosperity. In public places, and in private company, M.

LAMARTINE was struck with The extreme mildness of men's minds and hearts with the temperance of ideas, the moderation of what is desired, the prudence of the Liberal opposition, the tendency evinced towards a conciliation of all classes, the justice agrarian revolutionary contest, with what ultimate issue remains to be seen.

Enough has been said, however, to show that the Land Question, both in the new and the Land Question, both in the new and the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the people —in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in the p topic. We have already alluded to the Tenant-Right Movement in Ireland, as a growing and formidable antagonist to that the old world, is rapidly assuming that the old world, is rapidly assuming that the especial bane and curse of that unhappy the especial bane and curse of that unhappy portance. When Mr. O'Connor first urged it portance. When Mr. O'Connor first urged it portance on this soil I should not any longer tremble

There is, however, one dark shadow to this brilliant picture:-

"Poor race of men,' said the pitying spirit, Dearly ye pay for your primal fall; Some flowers of Eden ye still inherit, But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

human nature that it is so; otherwise such of revenge, for the hardships and the indigexcess of happiness, prosperity, comfort, and nities inflicted upon those whose only crime is luxury—such a perfect Millenium in the poverty. Such a fact is in itself calculated to physical, social, and political world, might make all thoughtful men narrowly scrutinise

drive us wild with a delirium of joy. M. LAMARTINE, therefore, begs us to understand that he excepts:—

From this very general character of harmony and re-conciliation two classes of men whom nothing ever satis-fies—the demagoues and the extreme aristocrats—two Company, as it has been to many other associations founded for the benefit and emancipation of the industrial classes. It prevented the Directors from compelling the shareholders to pay up the capital requisite to the successful completion of the plan; while, it is the successful completion of the plan; while, Britain. But some clubs of Chartists representations. successful completion of the plan; while, at the same time, it left them open to be plucked by all the selfish, ignorant, or knavish members of the Company, and placed its promein and reason which are more and more prevailing in the other parts of the nation. The one makes speeches to the commenced a small experiment of that kind emptiness of places where the needle are invited to meet.

Very natural and very proper, if M. LAMARTINE's facts are facts. Why should a whole nation, basking in the full blaze of ma- lized, that they intend to dispose of it at a terial and moral sunshine, trouble their heads rental proportioned to its improved value. with what a few discontented croakers may They will then bring in another fifty acres to be say, in the midst of the universal and super- treated and disposed of in the same manner. abundant happiness? Everybody knows they have not the slightest cause for grumbling. ditions to the cultivatable soil of England, is Affairs in commerce, manufactures, industry the smallest advantage derived from this proand trade, in Church and State, are so well cess. Even the saving to the ratepayers is a ordered, and so perfect in all their ramifica- secondary consideration, compared with the September, by setting gins and beating with a dog.
An under keeper, named James Hinckley, proved the millions of millions of acres of fertile, and, the case satisfactorily and the prisoner was comthe case satisfactorily and the prisoner was comthe mappropriated virgin soil, are a devocated.

Intellect that induces these growlers to find fault. "Nothing," says M. LAMARTINE, emphatically, "ever satisfies them." These among them to be sent to the farm, and they compared to the cause he has so earnestly fault. "Nothing," says M. LAMARTINE, emphatically, "ever satisfies them." These among them to be sent to the farm, and they mitted to Stafford gaol for three months, with hard labour. At the expiration of that period he was required to find two sureties in £5 each, and himself in £10, or one surety in £10, not to be guilty of a similar offence for two labour. And in decided in any quarter is likely to be.

All the great influences of Nature and Sofeward for individual and collective are merely suffering from an intellectual in any quarter is likely to be.

has been turned over, they must pay for present artificial, commercial, and competitive factory authority in the matter? He confesses liberty to support themselves by their own la- system. That system contains within itself that he has twice already been mistaken in his bour to some owner of "Almighty dollars" at the germs of its own destruction. How prognostications, derived from what he oba distance, who has purchased the fee simple rapidly it is approaching may be heard in served in his previous visits. The confession from the State. Driven forth from crowded the wail of our manufacturer's over the short deserves credit for its candour, but it is not cities and thickly populated districts, by the cotton crops of America; over the rapidly calculated to make us place implicit confidence exactions of landlordism, they find that it diminishing profitable foreign markets, to in his judgment. Time has altered M. LApursues them even into the wilderness, and which they can export their fabrics; and MARTINE even more than it has changed there asserts its "vested interest" in their over the increasing competition to which they England. It has given him a new way of looking at external objects. Had he visited As Mr. FERRAND would say, "The us before the Revolution of 1848, we doubt whether he would have discerned any essential alteration in English society, or in its commercial competitive system. It has no doubt expanded during the last twenty years. It covers a larger space, and exhibits a more showy figort, but it is virtually unchanged in its character. In its results it is, perhaps, more destructa ve of the liberty, the permanent social well-bein, and the comfort of the masses, than ever. Formerly, M. LAMARTINE would have looked for the proofs of this: now. he resolutely shuts his eyes upon them. He sees everything coleur ale rose. In the excitement of his enthusiasm the introduces figures and back-grounds into his Lancy sketch, which have no prototypes in the rea lity. Poets and novelists have a recognised lice use, when they are writing poems and novels; L'ut we humbly submit, that it is not allowable when they profess to observe and record facts. .The "airy streets" in the vicinity of the dock. "-" the spacious and clean houses, modest but decent shops," where sailors just landed can get everything of the best quality, at an hone'st and fair price, are mere creatures of M. LA-MARTINE'S imagination. "The ignoble lanes. with their suspicious taverns," have not disappeared -nor, we regret to say, "the population of drunken sailors, huddled together in dregs and dust." The well-dressed, strong, healthy, and contented workmen, in the manufacturing towns—the numerous columns of little children, presenting "the appearance of the most exquisite cleanliness and health," defiling in the evening to their own homes, under the tender, enlightend, and careful guidance of the woman who has watched over them all day:-where, in England, did M. LAMARTINE see them? A benevolent and talented clergyman of the Church of England lately paid his first visit to Manchester and its neighbourhood. On emerging from one of the large factories, in which men, women, and children are cooped up by hundreds-morn, noon, and eve-amid the din and rattle of machinery, and an exhausting, over-heated atmosphere—he wiped the sweat from his brow, and remarked to a friend who accompanied him, that "he did not wonder at the discontent of these people; he wondered rather at their patience and self-possession. If he and his children were doomed to such toil, in such places, he could not argue with those who profited by the system. He would strike." Unfortunately for M. LAMARTINE, the

Correspondents of the "Morning Chronicle" have recently dug up the rottenness and dead men's bones, which are masked by the whited sepulchre of English society; their disclosures rival M. LAMARTINE'S, as to the state of affairs in 1822 and 1830. M. LEDRU ROLLIN, parties, ever since California was settled by take away from their sinister aspect," his late coadjutor in the Provisional Government, may have, perhaps, over-estim cidence of their revelations, and in his work on the "Declining of England," have prophesied, too confidently, of its approaching and rapid downfall. But, we would remind the critics who have abused and ridiculed M. Rollin, and laughed at the idea of his being an authority on the subject, that at least, he has indisputable facts as the basis of his reasoning. The rhapsody of M. LAMARTINE is as purely fanciful as the gorgeous temples and dazzling landscapes which, at a summer sunset, present themselves to the imaginative vatcher of cloud land.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN may neither have written history nor drawn a correct horoscope. M. LAMARTINE is still less, to be held up as an authority by the supporters of things as they are. His "England in I850" is the purest Romance he has yet written, and we trust, that in future editions of his works, his literary executors, mindful of his fame, will place it among those of imagination. It will be a fit sequel to his dream, under the influence of "Haskish."

WORKHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ORGA-NISATION.

Industrial organisation appears to be making some progress, if slow. It has always seemed to us the acme of national folly, to expend millions sterling annually in keeping some nundred thousand able bodied labourers and artisaus in compulsory idleness. That a people who boast so much of practical business habits and common sense as the English, should do this, was all the more extraordinary. Neither can it be said to have been done from oure ignorance. Much knowledge of what its professors call the science of Political Economy, had, in fact, driven the nation mad. It was in vain that a few persons who had not lost their wits, pointed out how easy and how profitable it would be, to bring the unemployed land and labour of the country together, and by a temporary advance of capital, enable the unwilling idlers to support themselves, and ultimately repay the capital advanced. They were ridiculed as "visionaries" and "theorists," and advised not to talk non. sense about such Utopian projects. To set the able bodied paupers to work, would, it was, and is averred, add to the difficulties and the evils of our present social state, even if it was practicable in itself. If so, it must be a monstrous and devilish social system, which prohibits the production of wealth, and saddles a section of society with the burden of maintaining a large proportion of the community in moody, sullen idleness, surrounding them Even the bright sun of England is not with- at the same time by influences calculated to out its specks, and it is, perhaps, well for poor engender the darkest and deadliest passions

the framework of our present institutions. But the Political Economists are omnipotent in and out of Parliament. For fear that any stray Board of Guardians should possess a sufficient glimmering of reason to make a trial of the self-supporting system, they deliberately enacted that no workhouse should be in possession of more than fifty acres of land. The Poor Law Board has systematically discouraged every project that appeared to have a tendency to make able bodied paupers producemptiness of places where the people are invited to meet, and the others pay by the line for calumnies and invectives against France and the present age. No one listens, and no one reads. The people work on.

Commonweal a small experiment of that kind on the heathy moorlands, in the vicinity of that town. Limited by the law to fifty acres, they leased that quantity of waste land, and they leased that quantity of waste land, and set a few of their able-bodied labourers to work upon it. It is now so far reclaimed and ferti-

The material benefit conferred by these adself in £10, or one surety in £10, not to be guilty jobber and speculation for individual and collective are merely suffering from an intellectual jaun- same time, the system is found to be the very come valuable, he forestalls it. When the well-being in society. It is only by framing dice, which turns every object they look upon best test of assumed poverty, and to deter from soned for the space of six months.

The verbal undertaking to pay another person's actual settlers reach their destination, they debt is not binding. It requires to be in writing.

The verbal undertaking to pay another person's actual settlers reach their destination, they society in accordance with this cardinal truth, into its own bilious and bitter hue. That seeking parish relief all who are unwilling to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows

Ireland that land of sorrow, misfortune, gime, and suffering—strangely enough, has bread. We have long enough heard of the intolerable burdens which the support The Charge In Indicated It is the support of the charge It is the support of the charge It is the support of the charge It is in the charge It is in the support of the charge It is in threw upon those who were able to from huddling together thousands of emaciated, half clad, famishing wretches, into them, and where, as a consequence, typhus swept them off by hundreds. The and no doubt others would join them in the course very magnitude and terrible nature of the and effectual remedy. The Poor Law Guartradesmen, and rapidly drawing all classes down into an unfathomable gulf of pauperism, threw off the fear of the Political Econothe sum of ten pounds, which was demanded, bemists and Poor Law officials. They had fore he could be liberated from prison. Why Thos. threw off the fear of the Political Econotried, to the utmost, all plans of retrenchment, without the slightest effect. The dietary had been reduced to the minimum; the officers' salaries cut down, with an unsparing time of those spies who were ever at the beck of the hand, but all in vain. As a last resource, they tried industrial occupation. The organ men of England performed their duty he and others of the Free Traders and Manchester School, publishes the results. According to the ela-porate account of the "Daily News," it has been most successful, not only in improving the character of the inmates, but only further say that he concurred in every word of

This result was not, however, achieved all at once. It takes some time to work out a new it therefore denounces those who have doomed plan in practice, and especially to find out the their fellow men to dungeons and imprisonment for stating that great good would arise if the re- evening, commencing at seven o'clock"—Carried right men to do it. This happened at Cork. The first master blundered, and was very unsuccessful, but the Guardians were lucky enough to find a man who understood what justice." was wanted, and what is better, who knew how to do it. Under his inspiriting influence, idleness, with all its concomitant evils, was banished from the Cork workhouse. Healthy and cheerful occupation dispelled, like a purifying physical and the moral health of its inmates. who hardened into fiends within the hateful workhouse walls.

It is not our intention here to follow out the details of this praiseworthy and most instrucever they were before.

One hopeful incident must not be lost sight of. The stubbornness of even official political power of these facts, we are told that-

The poor-law commissioners have come to regard the industrial system so favourably, that they have permitted the board to negotiate for the possession of a moderate sized farm, whereon to develope the agricultural talent of the rural peupers; and it may be that, by and bye, some of them will come to be tenders of urize rams and ple-thoric bullocks; though, to realize Dr. Johnson's notion of the condition of such bucolics, "who tend fat oxen should themselves be fat."

The social arrangements that have the power to convert idle, unruly, and disorderly paupers, into active, intelligent, workmen, ploughmen, delvers, and graziers, cannot stop there. Industrial organisation carries within itself a power of multiplication, when it is seen what can be done in one place by the proper application of Labour, Land, and Capital, all of which are now worse than wasted harmonise with competitive political economy, but it will do better; it will lay the foundation all classes of the community.

> MONIES REGEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1850.

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY. Received by W. Rider.—Lake Lock, near Wakefield, per J. Humphrey 6s 6d.—J. Vickers, Amble, near Morpeth 6d.— J. and F. Frost, Rawmarsh, near Rotherham 1s.—Four Paid-up Members, Burton-upon-Trent 2s 6d-Leicester, per H. Barrow, from Thirteen Members 6s 6d—Camberwell, per J. Sinspon 5s—J. Howe, Braintree 6d—W. Bradshaw, Crick, Northamptonshire Is-Messrs. Powell, Evans, D. Williams, J. E. Williams, T. Morgan, J. W. and B. Lewis

Received by W. Rider .. . 1 8 0 THE HONESTY FUND. Received by W. RIDER,-J. Vickers, Amble, near Mor-

Received by John Arnott.—A few Friends to the Cause,

Laswade, per W. Pringle 7s 9d. FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES. Received by John Aenorr.—Part Proceeds of a Concert. held at the Rock, Lisson-grove (Emmet's Brigade,) per J.

THE CASE OF THOMAS JONES. Received by JOHN ARNOTT.-From Edinburgh, per Walter - Collected at the Waterloo rooms, after Mr. Ernest Jones's Lecture 11 12s 1d-H. Robertson, Publisher 25 6d—Hugh Conway (late Chartist Victim) 25 6d—a Friend 15—Mr. Wood 6d—Laughlan M'Gregor 6d—Total from Edinburgh 11 19s 1d.—Falkirk, Collected after an appeal by Mr. Ernest Jones, per Stewart M'Walters 11 4s 3d.—Tilli-coultry, after an appeal by Mr. Ernest Jones, per R. Hislop Mr. Ernest Jones, pe A. Walker 11 0s 8d—Loughborough, per J. Farrow 2s 4d— H. Crump 6d-Mr. Davis 6d-Mr. Davy 1s -Mr. Thompso 6d—a Friend, Drury-lane, per Mr. Crump 2s 6d—Proceeds of the Meeting, Temperance Hall, Broadway 11 7s—City Women's Men, per G. Grunslade 11.

THE ROUTE OF MR. ERNEST JONES.

Ernest Jones will be at Carlisle, Saturday, the 12th. Padiham, Sunday, the 13th. Rochdale, Monday, the 14th. Staleybridge, Tuesday, the 15th. Stockport, Wednesday, the 16th. ERNEST JONES.

Glasgow, 9th October.

THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the large room, at the Coach and a powerful appeal on behalf of these brave. but unfortunate exiles, and stated that a build-Green, and that the Committee would meet there every Sunday, and be happy to receive the sunday of the enlightenment and instruction of each other there every sunday, and be happy to receive the enlightenment and instruction of each other there every sunday, and be happy to receive the enlightenment and instruction of each other the enlightenment and instruction of each other there every sunday, and be happy to receive the enlightenment and instruction of each other there every sunday. bedding of any kind, however humble. Messrs. Bentley, Moring, and others, also addressed the andience, and after several Democratic endured, which would almost seem to be incredible. with your own papers, form your discussion classes songs were sung by the Poles, a collection was The imprisonment he had himself endured had only to investigate subjects of importance, and to promade amounting to £1 0s. 12d. One lady who had come ten miles liberally gave a halfsovereign.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

of the immense mass of Irish pauperism red to the occurrences which had led to the incarpay rates. We are no less familiar with to the agitated state of Europe, when kings were the scenes of wholesale destruction, arising trembling on their thrones, and even the Pope of and he and Shaw were confined in two of these for meeting of that evening had been called for the cause. Several of their friends were then present,

of the evening.

Mr. Shaw said that it had fallen to his lot to friend Thomas Jones, who still remained a victin in prison, till he could pay to her Majesty the Queen Jones should be singled out for such persecution he (Mr. Shaw) could not tell. Jones was a shoemaker by trade, and he believed he had ever been a hardworking man. He was unfortunately one of the victyrannical Whig government. Had the workingwould not have suffered such indignities and persecution as they had been subjected to. He (Mr. in effecting a considerable reduction in the the resolution, which he moved, to the following effect:—"That this meeting being of opinion that every one has an undoubted right to freedom of speech on all questions which affect their interests, declaring their honest convictions, and thereby expresses its deep and heartfelt sympathy with those

who have received such brutal and infamous treat-

ment for their attachment to the cause of truth and Mr. ARNOTT seconded the resolution, and said, as secretary to the Victim Committee of the National Charter Association, it had been his duty to put himself in communication with Mr. Wakley, M.P. relative to the treatment the Chartist prisoners were subjected to in the Westminster House of Corbreeze, the noisome and stagnant vapours rection. The application was made in consequence which hung about it, and poisoned alike the of a statement which had been communicated to tail as to my tour, but am happy to inform the Victim Committee by one of the prisoners, Mr. Sharp. That statement was written by Sharp in Order, cleanliness, industry, and cheerfulness the dark, and secretly conveyed to the committee, took the place of disorder, filth, idleness, and and it described the cruel treatment and harsh the prison-like gloom and silence that nurtured | u-age to which the prisoners were subjected. Mr. many a vindictive and baleful passion in those Arnott proceeded to read the correspondence with Mr. Wakley, and stated that in the beginning of March, 1849, Sir George Grey sent a communica-tion, dated from Whitehall, in which the Secretary for the Home Department stated that inquiries had been instituted with reference to the treatment of the prisoners, of which complaint had been made; woollen goods—shoemaking, tailoring, carpentured out that the blow had been given accitizing, baking, and other occupations, are all dentally. Such was the answer they had received earried on in the well-arranged workshops of from Sir George Grey. Now, as to the blow which the Cork Union. The only drawback we see had been alluded to, instead of being a thing of acto the plan is, that they have not a farm to cident, it was an intentional act, and was seen cultivate, and thereby the power of providing given by the party who had made the communicathemselves with food. If they had, they would tion. As to the prison regulations which had been so much complained of, Sir George Grey said that soon require no more assistance from the Cork these were made by the magistrates in conformity ratenavers, and, in a few years, would pay them with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and what has been expended in this noble and that he, the Home Secretary, could not interfere. fruitful experiment. Already it has effected Such was all the satisfaction they had received at an average saving of £4,500 per annum in the bands of the Secretary of State. Mr. Wakley, the former rates while the immates are he the former rates; while the inmates are, by prosecuting the inquiry, application was made to their own labour, more comfortably clad, bet—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and ter lodged, and rendered more healthy than George Thompson, and they having given it as rather pardon the vilest felon than any political prisoner, the inquiry was not further proceeded with. But notwithstanding the denial which had been economy has relaxed under the more stubborn attempted to be given by the government to their complaints, it was the melancholy fact, as they were all aware, that poor Sharp and another Chartist prisoner fell victims to their treatment, and died in prison in consequence of the ill-treatment to which they had been exposed. Mr. Arnott then stated that Williams died on the 7th of September, 1849, and that the inquest was held on the following day, Mr. Tindal Atkinson being engaged by the committee to watch the case on behalf of the deceased's friends—that the inquest was adjourned to the following Monday, and that on the intervening day, as requested, he went to visit the deceased's relatives, and took down their evidence in writing, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Atkinson, to be used on the adjourned inquest. The father of Williams having been examined, stated that his son said, "Father, it is not Cholera, I die of cold and starvation." The coroner refused to hear any more evidence of that kind; but the evidence of deceased's mother he considered to be of a far more important —men will ask themselves: "Why not here character, and which she was prepared to give on also?" The answer to that question will not character, and which she was prepared to give on oath; it was as follows:—"On Wednesday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, I went to visit my son. whom I found in his cell in a most prostrate state. I inquired what sustenance he had received, when I for the permanent and general prosperity of was informed by the officer on duty that he had plenty of soda water. I then asked if he could not be allowed a little arrow-root ?—the officer instantly replied, 'he will not take it.' 1 then said to my son, Joe, should you like some arrow-root?' and with all the earnestness of which he was capable, he said, 'Yes!' After a lapse of two hours a small quantity, not exceeding three table spoonsfulls, was which he devoured. At half-past eight o'clock that evening I left him. On the following day, at twelve o'clock at noon, I again visited him, and asked him what sustenance he had received during my absence?'—and he said, 'None whatever.'" Thus a man lying on his death-bed

> hours. Williams died early the next day. (Cries of "Shame!" and "Murder!") Mr. Julian Harney supported the resolution, and said he had no doubt, when the reign of adversity once more came round, as come round it would, and men spoke out their feelings, they might rely upon it that such men would have to endure persecution in the future, as men had already suffered persecution in the past. A government not representing the people was no more the government of this country than was Russia or Austria. Why did men at all speak of physical force, and become the victims of the plots of Powell and company? Simply because they were refused permission openly to meet, and a statute was raked up to meet the occasion of the time of Charles the First. It was the duty of the meeting to advocate the principles of those men who had suffered in 1848. Ther should value men according to the principles they advocated, and not on account of their being successful or otherwise. Thomas Jones was still incarcerated till a fine was paid, which in other cases had been remitted. But in the case of Thomas Jones the fine of ten pounds was persisted in, and simply because he had manfully stood up against the prison discipline to which the Chartist prisoners been subjected. (Hear, hear.) Instead of adopting modes of separate action, the people should resolve upon united action, and by making a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, obtain those necessary reforms of which he felt that the People's Charter ought to be the pre-

was left without food or nourishment for sixteen

to the treatment of Thomas Jones. For five weeks and justice would rise predominant over the ashes cases insanity had resulted, and it was a fact that, truth would float in tranquillity in the wide space before the prisoners were sent away who were sentenced to transportation, it was the practice to give of society. Then, working men, ye must think and them opportunities for singing and making noises study. The winter is fast approaching—the time of almost every kind to fit them for leaving, after which would be spent in the enjoyment of Summer Horses, Stratford, in aid of the Refugees. Mr. the silent system to which they were compelled, T. Brown in the chair. The chairman made under the regulations of that prison, to submit. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct ing, containing a hall and sleeping apartments is brutal in the extreme, and that enforcing the fine for their refuge, would be opened on Sunday of the name of the refuge of the conductorfor their refuge, would be opened on Sunday of ten pounds is tantamount to keeping him in prinext, at 41, Turnmill-street, near Clerkenwell son for life."

> Thomas Jones, he said, would soon be liberated and when he came out of prison, he would be able to give them a statement of the treatment he had book for book, have reading rooms open, supplied of persons assembled. confirmed him in the opinions he had previously mulgate our principles. Again, we say, use your fifteen years' experiments, brought to perfection a and if you are true to yourselves, it never will be.

All that imprisonment had done for him, as his selves in your various hodies, and at a small cost, on Tuesday a public meeting was held in the grief and suffering—strangely enough, has just given another illustration of the immense benefits of a well-organised and industral system, applied to the masses, for whom the company applied to the masses are applied to the masses and the ca tem, applied to the masses, for whom the more they had received during their imprison, and duressed them that evening (Mr. Snaw) had suffered extremely, and had been for a considerable time extremely, and had been for a considerable time compelled to go upon crutches. There was a classification of prisoners in Newgate, of which the public had little knowledge, but the classification was not one as regarded the nature of their crimes, was not one as regarded the nature of their crimes, and the classification was held on Monday night, in the above hall. Mr. Wheeler having been called to the chair, append the business in the classification was not one as regarded the nature of their products. but as regarded the weight of their pockets. There opened the business in a speech of considerable were in Newgate prison fifteen condemned cells, length.—Mr. Leno moved the following resolution: trembling on their thrones, and even the Pope of Rome found it necessary to look to his safety. The twelve months, until rheumatism and illness laid mense progress which the friends of agrarian rethem both on their backs. He certainly tried to form are making in America, and the increased atmake himself rather a troublesome customer, and tention given to the subject by politicians in this ciated, half clad, famishing wretches, into purpose of hearing statements from those of their among other things, on the anniversary of Charles buildings not large enough to accommodate friends who had suffered imprisonment in their among other things, on the anniversary of Charles country." Mr. Leno read extracts from the Young the Second, he refused to go to chapel, as he said American paper, confirmatory of the truth expres he didn't want to return thanks for any such mat- sed in the resolution. The right and title to man's ter, as he thought Charles the Second ought to existence was the possession of the soil; and he was have been treated just the same way as his father convinced that they could never have a successful revil seems, in one instance at least, to move the first resolution, and, in doing so, he have forced those who have suffered from have forced those who have recourse to the only rational it, to have recourse to the only rational it. The Poor Law Coast of the prison, but the prison, but the prison, but these rules, that resolution; and he felt certain that those he although they had often asked for them, they never although they had often asked for them. addressed would join him in the opinion, that the vet could see. The speaker, at considerable length,

> was announced at the close of the meeting that this was the first of a series of meetings which it was intended to hold on the subject.

### Chartist Intelligence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMITTEE COMMITTEE ASSOCIATION held their carcerated in Tothill-fields Prison, decause of the usual weekly meeting at the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, October 9th. Mr. Edward Milne in the Chair, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Jones and the Chairman, the meeting separated.

Carcerated in Tothill-fields Prison, decause of the usual was responded to by the spontaneous subscription of £1 6s. Mr. Robinson was in the chair, and after a vote of stinate; but it is equally true, that the golden visions of the Peruvian and Californian trade, for which he ing separated. you that nothing can be more promising and the People's Institute, on Sunday, October 6th, encouraging than the temper and spirit of the when Mr. O'Connor's letter was read from the people. The meetings are all overflowing and Northern Star of the 5th inst,, recommending that a enthusiastic, and not only enthusiastic, but Conference should be held in Manchester on some what is much better, there seems a calm and early day. A resolution was passed approving of

thoughtful determination to act and organise." Wheeler read a reply to a letter in the Star from adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman and other individuals. Mr. Hornby read some correspondence between himself, Mr. M'Grath, and unanimously passed :- "That the character of Mr. Hornby stands as it ever has done, without reproach in the eyes of this locality, and that the chairman be requested to correspond with Mr. M'Grath.' Mr. Fussell then commenced his lecture "On the present state of Society," alluding to the various efforts made by Reformers in all ages to better the condition of their fellow men, from Socrates and Plato, down to the Gracchi, and from that down to the present age. He then showed that the Charter was the only effective means by which the evils showed the manner in which taxation and the other burdens of the country, fell with such heavy pressure on the working class, illustrating his argument by reference to the Exhibition of 1851, and the advantages which foreign intellect and industry had over British. Until the people were duly re presented, no social modification could ever be permanent; all attempts at co-operation or establishing labour exchanges, had from this reason proved failures. He then dwelt long and eloquently upon the advantages of union, expressing delight and prosperity. He opined that at no distant day, at the auspicious commencement of their labour at the John-street Institution, showing that if this union was effected, they would be prepared to take advantage of the struggle which would speedily take place on the continent. The public mind on this country upon questions of Social Reform, and it was only by the military force that they were enabled to keep it in abeyance. He had working with him a young man who had been seven months confined in a prison in France, and when released no evidence was brought against him; such a state of things would not long be endured; and he implored them to unite and be prepared for the struggle, which sooner or later must come. Mr. Thos. Wall, in an excellent speech, supported the views advocated by the lecturer. Messrs. Thurston. Hornby, Dent, Wilkins, and Wheeler, also addressed the audience. Votes of thanks were given to have been well attended.

the lecturer and the chairman, and the meeting separated. METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—In consequence of the meeting of the Conference at Johnstreet, on Sunday afternoon, this body assembled at seven o'clock, at the King and Queen, Foley. street, Portland-place. Mr. Stallwood was called to the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Fletcher, the secretary, excusing his non-attendance. Reports were received from the Whittington and Cat. from the Finsbury Crown and Anchor, and other localities, but expressing a doubt as to the councarry it into successful operation. The delegate from Limehouse applied to the council for aid, in appointing speakers for the forthcoming public meeting, and also for securing a supply of lecturers. An appeal was made from the Greenwich locality, to assist them in meeting the expenses of prosecuting Mr. Addis for breach of agreement, in retures and public meetings. The delegates were instructed to lay the subject before their localities. Arrangements were discussed, respecting the getting up of a public supper to Ernest Jones upon his return to the metropolis; the delegates were instructed to inquire into the probable number that would attend from their respective localities. The council then

THE CHARTIST METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL "BROTHERS,-Ignorance is one of the barriers to the liberty of the people. The unintelligent become the 'prey' and the 'tool' of the scholastic domineering class of the day; the ingenious capa bilities of the working men are used by the craftiport, or otherwise they have been crushed, left unprotected, and uncultivated-no scope nor encouragement given; and why? because, were you no longer would man submit to the present state ramblings, can now be spent in the promulgation of principles, and in the cultivation and improvement of our minds. We can do this ourselves. Institutions have been founded, bearing the name ship. But, working men, you can form your own Mutual Instruction Societies.' The knowledge of -each mind conveying its own sentiments. From your own libraries of your own works, interchange

Mr. JOHN J. BEZER supported the resolution. | Brothers, in this way ye can mutually instruct your

W. A. FLETCHER. J. J. BRISCK. The meeting then separated. A collection was adopted.—Mr. Bezer moved a vote of thanks to the made at the doors on behalf of Thomas Jones. It chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

TILLICOULTRY. - On the 4th inst., Mr. Ernest Jones delivered a lecture in the new Independent Chapel, to a densely crowded audience. The lecture lasted for nearly two hours, and gave the greatest satisfaction. A few questions were asked Central Committee now know the utmost extent of at the conclusion, and answered to the full satisfac- their liabilities. tion of the querist, amid the applause of the audience. After the lecture, Mr. Jones made an appeal THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION held their carcerated in Tothill-fields Prison, because of the

ing, stating that a locality was about being formed in that town, and soliciting cards and rules for that purpose. From Exeter, remitting cash, and requesting that a lecturer be ting cash, and requesting that a lecturer be toned in the content of the remarks and Californian trade, for which he statistically such extensive preparations, will soon, if they have not already, assume the complexion of a pleasant dream, as beautiful and as evanescent.

It has been reported to us, that Mr. E. Parry sent into the County of Devon, and also cratic publications be read aloud every Sunday pects. Also from Mr. Ernest Jones, dated from Glasgow. After highly eulogising the noble and kind-hearted workingmen of Edinburgh, Falkirk, Tillicoultry, Alexandria, Paisley and Hamilton, for what they have done in behalf of Thomas Jones, the letter concludes thus, "I forbear entering into details as to my tour but are happy to inform Treasurer.

MANCHESTER.—A members' meeting was held in

berated victims in the proposed supper, instead of Room, at the Seven Stars. At the appointed time, confining it exclusively to Ernest Jones. Mr. Mr. Sweet was unanimously called upon to preside, and briefly opened the meeting. Mr. Kydd then delighted an overflowing audience for nearly two hours, by giving a most elaborate and talented ex-Mr. Smith, when the following resolution was tion. At the close a unanimous vote of thanks was quarterly meeting, to set a price upon their iron. tended meeting in the Large Room, at the Eagle Tayern, Mr. Sweet again presiding. The subject dealt with. selected was-"The wrongs of Hungary." After depicting the horrible treatment to which the brave Hungarians had been subjected by that blood-thirsty

tyrant, Haynau, and eulogising the noble Kossuth and his com-patriots, a vote of thanks was awarded to him, and also to the chairman.—On Monday which for ages had been felt could be removed. He showed the manner in which taxation and the other stars. Mr. Sweet being elected chairman, stated, that he had no doubt his friend, Mr. Kydd, would enlighten them upon a very important subject, namely: "Labour—its nature and destiny." lecturer, who evidently had given the subject of his discourse much consideration, entered fully into this neither shall he eat;" showing that labour was not only honourable to all men, but beneficial to health capital, skill, and labour would be combined, and thorough organisation of labour would take place: and when men were placed, by such circumstances high destiny would be fulfilled. Under present ar deserving lived luxuriously. It is impossible to do justice to the ennobling sentiments uttered by the lecturer, suffice it to say, that after an address of two hours' duration he closed his lecture, amidst the cheers of a highly intelligent audience.—On lectured, taking for his subject : " Revolutionstheir cause and effects." The meeting did not terminate until eleven o'clock .- [A report of this meet-

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

determined-looking woman, aged 22, was indicted for having threatened the life of Miss Isabella Grace Mountford, the school mistress of Bethnal-green workhouse. The defendant when called upon to plead took no notice of the question at first, but on in favour of establishing a Chartist Circular; also its being repeated, she exclaimed (her voice being precisely like the screech of an owl,) "Oh, I'l tell her, I'll give it her again if its years to come, cil having sufficient means at its command to that's what I've got to say, and what do you think of it old fellow;" and then made an attempt to pul off her shoe, wherewith to assault the prosecutrix or anybody who might be near her. As she refused to plead, the case was proceeded with as if she had pleaded not guilty. The prisoner, it appeared, had slept the greater part of her life alternately in the and, in many cases, so repugnant to their prejudices fusing the use of the academy for Chartist lec- house. On the 29th of September she was an inmate threshold of the movement, and knowing them, of the latter establishment, and on that day she was assisting the storekeeper in the dining-hall, when the school-mistress, who happened to be there, discovered some victuals concealed in a desk. The prisoner was highly indignant at her asking who placed it there, and in an outburst of dripping of the softest element eats into the imfury made an unsuccessful attempt to strike her penetrable stone, so surely shall we, by perseverwould not be foiled the next time, and that she would soon find an opportunity for the gratification of her revenge. The same afternoon as Miss Mountford was passing along one of the corridors, the prisoner rushed after her with a tin pannikin and was about to strike her with it on the head when one of the teachers of the male school ran up into custody. During the examination of the witnesses the prisoner made repeated attempts to take he (Jones) had been limited to bread and water, of slavery! And well do our oppressors know this; exclamations, one of which may be taken as a sample Draw up your retrospect to the present time, and because he had refused to work according to the and, as it oftentimes has been said, so do we believe of the whole. When asked what she had to say ponder upon poor Hallet—the wretched, rheumatic prison regulations. His trade was that of a shoemaker, and he refused to make shoes in the gaol, as it of their interest to keep the people ignolies, and he refused to make shoes in the gaol, as it was understood that such work was sold out of the gaol to th of the gaol to the injury of the poor workman. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the treatment of prisoners at Pentonville, he believed that in several would the spirit of free inquiry establish itself. thought the prisoner was perfectly sane. It was whom you now hold against their will, in basest ment, and to find two sureties in £10 to keep the peace for six months. Articles of the peace were then exhibited against her under which she was diabolical threats with the most awful oaths.

M. Potevin made his ascent on Thursday, from the Hippodrome, Paris, mounted on the back of an

A CHEMIST of Lorient, named Lagrange, has, after

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. DUNCOMBR, Esq., M.P., President.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

"If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a which a think the said that the said raise and thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at."

In strict accordance with our last week's prediction, the first detachment of the Wolverhampton men wito were, upon the advice of the Central Committee, trausferred to London, have, in the course of the week, obtained employment; and a second batch, ere this article is in the hands of our members, will be in the London market, where their known usefulness will, no doubt, soon find customers.

As one of the natural consequences of the insane proceedings of the Perry clique, we are informed that one of the largest firms in London are making

Every independent man has withdrawn from the obnoxious shops, and the few whom Perry holds by his disgraceful bonds have served him with notice to

stating that great good would arise if the request could be complied with. From Ipswich, reporting that a locality had been formed in from the effects of his injustice; that he queruthat borough, with most encouraging pros-pects. Also from Mr. Ernest Jones, dated formers, they would maintain their long cherished the same egotism as when he invited himself into the the same egotism as when he invited himself into the the same egotism as when he invited himself into the chair at the Swan Hotel, at the meeting of the masters, in virtue of his position as being the most extensive manufacturer of his trade in the town. He at that time employed exactly three men more than at that time employed exactly three men more than at that time employed exactly three men more than at the capital will have to read to labour? Will the working classes of this kingdom prepare the most this capital will have to read to labour? Will the working classes of this kingdom prepare the most this capital will experience the most this capital will be a prepared to perpetuate upon distinct a labour. Shall this, then, be the last lesson that capital will have to read to labour? Will the working classes of this kingdom prepared to most this capital will experience the calm determination of the Central Committee in still keeping the one grand object of the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground. The foreground is stood out in bold relief to the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the strike in the foreground. This Perry has stood out in bold relief to the foreground in the either of his neighbours. But, alas! for the uncer-tainty of human affairs. even that small honour. 80 tainty of human affairs, even that small honour, so gratifying to his large self-esteem, has departed from him. He is no longer the triton of the trade, but must, we believe, for some time, content himself with a third, or even a fourth rate position. Whatever inconvenience may arise to these gentlemen from this sible? affair is entirely their own seeking; we strove strenthe suggestion of that gentleman, believing that uously to prevent it. We pointed to an equitable it would do a great amount of good to the cause and honourable solution of the difficulty. They all The committee then adjourned to Wednesday of Chartism, and recommending to the localities evening, October 16th.

Somers Town Locality.—A meeting was held at said Conference should be held in Manchester on met. They know they came to that Conference pre-Somers Town Locality.—A meeting was need at the first day of January, 1851. This being a holithe Bricklayer's Arms. Mr. Wilkin in the chair. the first day of January, 1851. This being a holidetermined to concede nothing. Mr. E. Perry tive experiment. It is merely requisite to say, that varied productive and profitable employment has been supplied to all the inmates, according to their age, sex, and capabilities.

Spinning, carding, weaving—both linen and spinning, carding, weaving—both linen and spinning carding to the spinning and spinning to the spinning stance, it ference." Carried. On the motion of Messrs.

"Democracy at home and abroad." The weather abuse of the other. All conciliatory measures having the received should be advised to include the whole of the li.

Source of the relation. Subject of the democratic Contract the relation. Subject of the alregance of the other. All conciliatory measures having thus failed, there was but one course open to the should be advised to include the whole of the li.

Source of the relation. Subject of the democratic Contract the relation of the vingal stance, it ference." Carried. On the motion of Messrs.

"Democracy at home and abroad." The weather abuse of the other. All conciliatory measures having the relation of the relation and insist upon its adoption.

Mr. Perry says, that men have a right, individually, to bargain as to wages, but not collectively. We beg to correct Mr. Perry. Men have a right, tive mode by which the wages' question can be

and ruin of the working classes. It is the "National Curse."

This nation never did, or can prosper, upon low wages. It is an absurdity. National prosperity can alone be based upon national happiness, and that is may have made, or may make him, and his class, they are not the nation.

Is an illustration wanted of what low wages will do? Look at Ireland, with its wretched serfs, its miserable, benighted, famine-stricken slaves, the keenest satire upon our national greatness; the inexpiable British labourer to. But no, while we live, while we the continent was a century in advance of that in rangements, those who toiled the most fared the can use our tongue, or wield our pen, we will fearworst, while those who were the most idle and least | lessly denounce the infernal system, and the heartless tyrants who, for their own selfish ends, patronise and perpetuate it.

> Individual efforts to regulate wages are sheer nonsense. What possible chance can a poor, famishing, Sweet the use of the Town Hall, Mr. Kydd again It can only be compared to a lamb bargaining with

Like Perry's agreements, all the penalties would ing will be given next week.]-All the meetings be on one side, and all the benefits on the other. No, no, Mr. Perry, no more of your individual contracts. Meet us in a spirit of equity and fairness. nate enough to clude justice, never having been in We do not begrudge you your profits; do not you seek to rob us of our wages. We care not two straws at what price you sell your goods, but we £3,000. The piece of paper, with the name and adhave a right to live, and not to starve, from the fruits of our labour. And if we cannot accomplish has been identified as his own handwriting. this by individual, or even sectional effort, which all past experience proves, why, then, there is but one other remedy, and that is, National Organisation; and, though Mr. Perry may deem it dangerous and have elapsed since the plate and jewels found upon pernicious, we tell him it is the glorious sheet anchor which can alone prevent labour drifting to

rocks of ill-regulated, insatiable capital. We know the difficulty, the extreme difficulty, of indoctrinating the masses with a theory so comparatively new-so opposed to their past experience metropolitan prisons and the Bethnal-green work- and habits. We saw these difficulties at the prietor of Dolly's chop-house, in Paternoster-row, bravely dared them, and pronounced our determination to evercome them; we have struggled to do so, and we will still struggle on in our glorious mission, and as surely as a continuous adjourned, to meet at the same time and place next with an earthenware dish; she declared that she ance and uncompromising integrity, carve out for on Wednesday, were stolen, with other property, our movement a passage through the ignorance, prejudices, and stone-like apathy of our suffering brethren. And, in our estimation, to enjoy this high privilege, of being humble instruments in working out so necessary and so nationally a hene- | was resumed on Tuesday morning; the court was ficial revolution, confers more honour upon us and prevented her doing so. The prisoner then than could be found in possessing the wealth of mined, and detailed the circumstances connected threatened to stick a - knife into her the first Crossus, if that wealth were the fruits of the with the robbery. Several witnesses were aftertime she had a chance, and there being very little wringings, squeezings and extortions, from the detective force in this town, who spoke to the doubt but that she would carry that threat into scanty pittance which the morality and honesty of execution on the first opportunity she was given capital awards to its elder brother labourers. the prisoner Sirrell at his place of business in Bar-Reflect, Mr. Perry, upon these things; do just take bienn, London. Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of London, faculties cultivated—union would spring up with off her shoe, and she resisted the officer to that de-Mr. James M. Bryson, one of the liberated prisoners, moved the next resolution, with reference to the treatment of Thomas Jones. For five weeks from his work, and the disgraceful proposition you made to him while in prison. Think upon the men then shown that the prisoner had been once con- bonds, and then reflect, that by such means you victed in this court and once at the Old Bailey for have realised a fortune: think, sir, of these things, felony, and no less than seven times by police ma- and then go to supper with what appetite you may. gistrates for smashing windows and other wilful We would not change places with such a man for damage. She was sentenced to a month's imprison- all the gold of California. We grow daily more proud of our Association. We know that at this time thousands of our fellow workmen are watching, ordered to find two further sureties for a further with an almost breathless attention, the issue of period of six months, and to be imprisoned until this struggle. We know also, and Mr. Perry such sureties were given. The prisoner was then knows it too, that victory is ours, and that victory, removed, and as she was led away she repeated her officially announced, lifts our movement into per petuity. It will become one of the great facts of the times, and we shall have the Thunderer belching out his fires at our unfortunate heads. return issued on Monday to be 213,652;

those privileges wisely and rationally. It point to you a clear and open path by which to escape from industrial bondage, and believe us, when we tell yo that this grand desideratum achieved, you are then in the high road to political freedom. No intellige nt united people, were ever, or can be, enslaved. We said, last week, "That for a nation to be free, it was enough that it wills it;" we offered a few explanatory words upon that well-worn adage, and we said, and say still, that a mational organisation of the working classes must be the basis from which alone this national will must spring. Give us, then our organisation, and we will free you from Indus. trial and Social bondage, and you can then, almost without an effort, demand and have Political Free dom. We have the satisfaction of announcing. that Mr. Winter, a member of the Central Com. mittee, stationed, at present, in Wolverhampton, to watch over and regulate the Wolverhampton strike. visited, last week, the Sadlers of Walsal, who came to a unanimous resolution of joining, forthwith, the

National Association of United Trades. and effectual remedy. The Poor Law Guardians of Cork, driven to desperation by the intolerable pressure of the rates, which were intolerable pressure of the meeting on the meeting on behalf of Thomas Jones, intolerable pressure of the meeting was, to ascertain what sympathy the industrious of the meeting was, to ascertain what sympathy the line of the meeting was, to ascertain what sympathy the line of the meeting was, to ascertain what sympathy the line of the meeting was, to ascertain what sympathy the line of the meeting working classes in this country had a right to speak working classes. The principal working classes in this country had a right to speak working classes. The class c Mr. Green will, on Saturday evening next, attend combe we leave them to decide on; but of this we men, and whether such a system is to be tolerated? are quite certain, that the prices which will be paid We trust not. We have always been strong advoin London to "bright workmen" will be altogether cates for a Ten Hours Bill, and wish to see our members everywhere insist upon it, which they can The strike may be said to be terminated. The readily do, without Legislative enactment, by union. The 6th Geo. IV., cap. 129, gives them the ight and the power.

We have great pleasure in soliciting from the Editor of the 'Star'-truly the working man's paper -the insertion of the following admirable letter, received within these few days from the Tailors of Kilmarnock, an old, staunch, and valuable body of this movement. It contains the opinion of some of Scotia's sons upon passing events.

WILLIAM PERB, Sec.

Kilmarnock, September 25.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find a Post-office order for plexion of a pleasant dream, as beautiful and as evanescent.

It has been reported to us, that Mr. E. Perry complains of the measures which the men have thought it necessary to adopt to protect themselves the Central Committee in regard to the Wolverhampton Tin Plate Workers. I may state, that the manner in which the Central Committee have conducted this affair, has all summate hypocrite, Perry, in his endeavours to force the men to bow to his dictum with loathing and disgust. We have admired the calm determination of the Central Comforth, will they be found, as heretofore, vainly battling, individually, or sectionally, until they, perceiving the error of such a course when too late, find themselves so torn and lacerated by the monster, that to collect the at present available elements, which, if rightly directly, would check and finally overthrow it, will have become impos-

> Let us hope, for the credit, as well as for the benefit of the working classes of Britain, that they will not so far neglect all that appertains to their welfare. In a word, let them prove their faith in their own strength, and the vital principles of association, by at once becoming mem-bers of the National Association of United Trades. I remain, dear sir, yours sincerely, WILLIAM SPICER, Secretary.

To Mr. William Peel,

THE GREAT SEIZURE OF STOLEN PLATE AND JEWELLERY IN THE CITY.

Mr. Sirrell, the silversmith of Barbican, and the two men, Macauley and Maguire, concerning whose apprehension, the two latter upon a charge of stealing, and the former of feloniously receiving a vast amount of silver plate, were brought up before the county magistrates at Liverpool, on position of foreign and home politics. The lecturer collectively, to set a price upon their labour—just seizure upon Mr. Sirrell's premises was between was listened to throughout with the deepest atten- the same right as the iron masters have, at their £50,000 and £60,000. Mr. Sirrell was one of the largest purchasers of silver and jewellery in the awarded to him and the chairman.—On the same evening, at eight o'clock, Dr. N. Frith, one of the does not exist, and it is the only equitable and effectively best price. He never attended public sales, but bought very largely of the small dealers who did. and it was well known amongst them that they This individual bargain-making has been the bane | could with confidence send their plate to him, and depend upon getting the highest value it could proluce in the market. Since his apprehension the shop has been closed. Notwithstanding the apparently fair system of business, it is notorious that the police have constantly had their eye upon it. and whenever a large robbery of plate was known. incompatible with low wages—the fruitful source of poverty, vice, and crime. We beg to assure Mr. purchase any. Mr. Sirrell's answer, however, was, Perry, that however rich and prosperous low wages that he gave a fair value to all, and that he could not use more discretion than he had all along shown. Crucibles were daily in operation at the house, and therefore he had more than ordinary facilities for destroying the identity of silver. Some idea of the extent of his business may be formed from the circumstance that when he was informed that he must proceed to Liverpool, he inquired of opprobrium to our boasted civilisation, and the dis- his clerk what cash he would want, for he would grace and infamy of British Statesmanship and of only be away a few days or so. The clerk said British Legislation. And this is the condition to £1,400 might do, and Mr. Sirrell accordingly gave which the Perrys and other tyrants of trade, and him a check for that amount, to meet the shop's surrounding them, above want, or fear of it, its the hellish system they advocate, would reduce the disbursements. Amongst the articles found in the shop was some plate bearing the crest of the Duke of Buckingham, and it is thought that he bought it of the dealers who attended the Stowe sale. It is said that the prisoner Macauley is well

known to the Liverpool officers, and has been in custody several times. He was tried at the last assizes on a charge of being concerned in a robbery, but the prosecutor failed in making out a case for ignorant man, have with an astute, crafty capitalist? | conviction. He is the son of a man of some property, who died a short time since, but left him nothing, in consequence, it is said, of his dissipated habits. He is a very good-looking man, and dresses in remarkably good style.

It is also said that M'Guire is well known to the custody before. He is also a very well looking man, and, until lately, has kept a public-house in Liverpool. He is reported to be worth at least dress of this prisoner enclosed in one of the parcels, The arrest of Mr. Sirrell appears likely to bring

to light robberies of an important character in the premises were removed to Scotland-vard. already two owners of purloined articles have identileeward, and becoming a complete wreck upon the Mr. Argent, of the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, fied their property among the stock of Mr. Sirrell. attended in Scotland-yard on Monday, and in a very short time recognised plate belonging to himself, from which the mark had been almost obliterated. Mr. Lovegrove, of the London Coffee-house, has also claimed some spoons and forks; and the prohas been communicated with on the subject of some

articles supposed to have been stolen from his coffee room. The Officers of the London and Liverpool police continue to avail themselves of the electric telegraph, and frequent communications pass to and fro daily. On Monday evening it was ascertained that a pair of salt-cellars, forming a portion of the plate sent to Mr. Sirrell by Maguire from the house of Mrs. Tinley, No 4, Peel-street, Liverpool, on the night of the 28th ult. Mr. Sirrell has, it is said, retained Mr. Montague Chambers to watch the case on his behalf. The investigation of the charge against Sirrel

circumstances connected with the apprehension of

INCENDIARISM IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN .- The Belfast Whig contains an alarming account of the destruction by fire of three dwelling-houses and some out-offices within the past week, which were maliciously set on fire, and totally consumed.

Singing Mouse.—One of these extraordinary little animals is now in the possession of Mr. Makepeace, one of the lay clerks of Rochester Cathedral. Mr. Makepeace was attracted by its noise, and suc-

ceeded in trapping it. . It chiefly sings in the evening, but it can be heard occasionally through the day. The notes are not unlike those of the linnet. THE WATER GAS .- The spirited corporation of Manchester are at present allowing the erection of White's apparatus on their works, to try the economy of converting their immense production of

tar into gas by its means; and the result of this trial will pretty much decide the merits of it. Mining Journal. MUNICIPAL ELECTORS. - The number of municipal electors on the burgess-roll of each corporate city

What a glorious thing it is that we are not living under a French Republic, surrounded by Imperial Institutions. No, fellow workmen, an Association Universelle is not yet proscribed by British law, and if you are true to yourselves, it never will be. The VI. Geo. IV.. Cap. 129, is our Palladium: result in study of the church, adopting constitutions. The VI. Geo. IV.. Cap. 129, is our Palladium: read their prelate.

confirmed him in the opinions he had previously entertained, and these opinions he should never shrink from advocating. He cordially supported the resolution. (Chapter) The VI. Geo. IV., Cap. 129, is our Palladium; read their prelate.

The VI. Geo. IV., Cap. 129, is our Palladium; read their prelate.

The VI. Geo. IV., Cap. 129, is our Palladium; read their prelate.

Gums formerly a missionary of their prelate.

Gums formerly a missionary of their prelate.

Gums for the decrepid mouth are now being used to pieces it, study it, and learn from it the valuable privileges of their prelate.

Gums for merly a missionary of their prelate.

Gums for merly a missionary of their prelate.

Gums for the decrepid mouth are now being used in the confirment of their prelate.

Gums for the decrepid mouth are now being used from gutta percha.

The Metropolis. HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- The deaths registered in London in the week ending last lun, near the station. The jury having viewed the station. The jury having viewed the station. The jury having viewed the vehicle lichtind, but in doing so she fell; her foot and in the regiment, deposed as follows:—I am a corposed was 979; which, if a mutilated temains, William Beldry, the porter, was ancie were seriously sprained, and the small bone of ralin the 8th Hussars. On the morning of the 25th deaths registered in London in the week ending last ten years (1840-9) the average was one, and the standard of th mortality, therefore, continues comparatively low, one of the carriages. Mr. Hatchwell was on the set off for Lewes after the horse, which, never checkof population, becomes 1,058; the present rate of and the decrease of last week amounts to 165 deaths. The class of zymotic or epidemic diseases exhibits in this return 195 fatal cases. This is a lower number than in any corresponding week since that of 1846, when there were 179; in those of the three following years the deaths from epidemic diseases were respectively 318, 430, and 608. Last week small pox was fatal in 10 cases; measles in only 7; hooping cough in 27; scarlatina in 31. A death from the last-mentioned cause occurred in Millstreet, St. James, Bermondsey; and Mr. Martin, the registrar, observes that out of 10 deaths which he registered during the week, 6, arising from various diseases, occurred within a few yards of the tidal ditch, Jacob's Island, "yet the intolerable nuisance remains unabated." The mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery continues to decline; the deaths which in a week of August rose to 155, have now fallen to 47. It is worthy of note that 13 deaths occurred in the workhouse, Whitechapel (north subdistrict,) all with one exception between the 27th pass under the bridge.—Samuel Sadler, a labourer September and 4th October; and of these, 7 were caused by d'arrhea, 2 by fever, and the remaining 4 by various causes. Seven deaths from cholera (five of which were among children) were registered last week, a number which is rather more than has informed the jury that neither of the deceased had been usual lately. Besides the ordinary causes of mortality, a few cases of a special character, extracted from the returns of the week, deserve to be mentioned. Two men and a woman died from intemperance, besides a case of suicide during insanity, which was the result of the same habit. Ano-

ther case of suicide is reported, in which a boy whose age was only 12 years, hanged himself when insane, and was suspended about ten minutes. Death tered in the week. The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Green-52 deg., rather lower than the average of the same week in seven years. In the previous week it was

between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. T. W. Smith, Lion Brewery, No. 13, Lambeth-walk, Vauxhall. The fire was discovered by the policeman on duty, who perceived smoke issuing from between the shutters; he immediately gave an alarm, and in a few minutes the lower part of the house was in flames, and the inmates escaped with great difficulty over the roof The fire was not subdued until the cellar and lower great damage was done to the brewery. The building was insured in the London and County Fire-

FIRE AT CAMBERWELL .- On Wednesday evening. about-half past seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Crawcour, a surgeon dentist, carrying on business in Addington-place, Camberwell-road. At the time of the outbreak the only parties in the building were Mr. Crawcour and his cook. The female had her attention suddenly drawn to a strong smell of fire, and having informed her master, they proceeded towards the lower portion of the house, to ascertain the cause. Having descended a few stairs they found the smoke rolling spwards in such tremendous clouds, as to prevent their descent. They, therefore, retraced their steps as fast as possible towards the upper floor, and got upon the roof. They had not proceeded far, when, owing to excitement, Mr. Crawcour was seized were pulled out into one of the adjoining houses. on either side, by fire and water.

received a letter from Kelly, in which he stated that he intended sailing by the Ocean Queen to New York, in consequence of her having said she was a rope from a clothes peg, and dead. Verdict-

A FATAL SAILING-BOAT ACCIDENT happened on Montford was drowned.

been troubled with somnambulism but her walks the Temperance Hotel. were generally confined to her sleeping apartment, though at times she would make the circuit of the house in which she might be staying. It appears ancient mine shaft near the Noon Nick mine, in the that on Saturday evening she was accompanied by parish of Bonsall, when, at a considerable depth, zentleman of the name of Davonport, to Sadler's they came upon a number of human bones, partially bade her adien. A female friend, who was sleeping proceeded with their work, many more bones were in the same apartment, affirms that she was undressed discovered, amounting in the aggregate to as many and in bed about ten minutes, and then she rose and as would, if re-articulated, form three human skelewent down stairs. The young lady not being ac- tons, the skulls of each being in a tolerable state of quainted with the fact that her friend was a somnambulist, took no notice of her quitting the room, but some thirty minutes passing away and Miss Evans of three unfortunate miners, who were killed by not returning, she was induced to go down stairs the "running in" of the shaft. also, when to her astonishment she discovered the street-door wide open. Search was made for the missing young lady, and in about a quarter of an Peter's at Plymouth was consecrated by the Bishop hour afterwards she was brought back in the care of one of the constables of the G division, who had kindly divested himself of his great coat to cover the stating that admission would be by ticket. Upon omnambulist with. From his statement it appears this application was made by Mr. Isaac Latimer, the thing white flitting about the road, and hastening to see what it was, discovered Miss Evans acting before Latimer for a libel at Exeter, and been defeated, an astonished audience of some fifty persons in the most tragic manner, and at intervals exclaiming, "My own Davonport—he or his life I will have," and it was with the greatest difficulty that she was awakened,

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.—About half-past to the Dolphin revenue cutter, containing five men, one a Custom-house officer, and four rowers, when leaving a brig they had boarded opposite Woolwich dockyard, cast off at the moment the Sylph Woolwich Company's Steam Packet was approaching, and before the boat could get out of the way, and the steamer eased, it was cut in two, and the whole Four of the men were saved, with the assistance of the boat belonging to her Majesty's dockyard lighter, the Ann, and taken on board the Lightning steam vessel. One of the men, named Manning, was drowned, and another severely hurt. The drowned man has left a wife and three children to lament his loss, and the body has not yet been

a fit of crying, which lasted several hours.

## The Provinces.

LAMENTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On the 4th inst. a very lamentable accident happened on the Bury S. Edmund's branch line of the Eastern Union Railway, by which two officers of the company lost Thurston and Elmswell. In consequence of some peaceable citizen from entering a church at the time morning, Mr. Gideon Hatchwell, the respected the instructions of Mr. Prynne. Mr. Latimer said station-master of this place, despatched a messenger that the mayor had no right to delegate his magisto Haughly for another engine, and in the mean time directed the train to be drawn forward by horses. Mr. Hatchwell rode on the top of one of the carriages, and on the train reaching Thurston, Their duty was only to prevent a breach of the Mr. James Walton, the processor of the carriages, and on the train reaching Thurston, Their duty was only to prevent a breach of the Mr. James Walton, the processor of the carriages and not to carrie out illegal and management. Mr. James Walton, the master of that station, peace and not to carry out illegal and unconstituclimbed upon the carriage where Mr. Hatchwell tional orders given to them by men of straw. Mr. was, and took his seat beside him. Soon after Hetling said that Mr. Latimer should not enter till leaving Thurston the engine from Haughley came the bell rung, and then ordered the bell to be rung, up, and was accordingly hooked on to the train, and it then renewed its journey as usual. Here it seems was then thrown open, and Mr. Latimer entered, was then thrown open, and Mr. Latimer entered, that both the unfortunate men shifted their positions, so as to be seated higher on the luggage. It should be mentioned that Baldry, a porter in the service of the company, joined them when the train belief at Thurston, and on seeing them should be mentioned at Thurston, and on seeing them should be mentioned that Baldry, a porter in the service of the company, joined them when the train filled, and the whole of the people had risen in con-W. ..... cagain

luggage, but not on the top of it. The top of the were to ride in the break or in one of the carriages. riage. Mr. Hatchwell and Mr. Walton got higher upon the luggage than where the former had been previously sitting. I cautioned both of them as to the danger they were in. They were sitting with their face to the engine. As the train was passing under the fourth bridge from the Thurston station, their heads caught against the arch. Mr. Hatchwell was knocked off, and Mr. Walton fell on the luggage. He breathed once or twice, and expired. I stopped the train, and went back and picked up the body of Mr. Hatchwell.—By the Juror: Two boxes of luggage were added at Thurston station, and it was upon these the deceased men were sitting. There was sufficient room for the luggage to under the bridge, and seeing the bridge strike the Mr. Hatchwell.-Mr. Bruff, the engineer of the line, any business on the roof of the carriage. It was gipsy, had first come to her assistance. Shortly aftera breach of discipline, and both of the unfortunate wards two young men from Lewes came up, and they men had subjected themselves to dismissal for leaving the stations without order. After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict of "Acci-

dental death." SUICIDE AT GRAVESEND .- An inquest was held on the 4th inst, at Gravesend on the body of Mr. John Ren Gatley, formerly a surgeon, but lately a did not ensue till 3 days afterwards. A boy of 8 spur manufacturer at 161, Piccadilly. The deceased months died from anæmia (5 weeks), following was found dead in bed, having bled to death from was fatal to a child by producing crysipelas. Two persons died of tic douloureux. The births of 680 boys and 722 girls, in all 1.402 children. ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS FROM THE LEEDS

wich, was 29.537 in. The mean temperature was that two government convicts had escaped from the Leeds Borough Gaol. One is Richard Harrison, a man who was convicted of felony at the York-Shenton, aged 27. who was convicted of felony at the Stafford sessions, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. The former is 33 years of age, five feet six inches high, with red hair and fresh complexion; the latter is 27 years of age, five feet nine inches high, with hair inclined to be sandy, and is a native of Cheadle, near Manchester. The escape in both instances was effected by pulling out the windows of their cells, and cutting away the stonepart of the premises were completely destroyed, and work into which the iron bars outside were secured. Both cells are in the upper story of the building, from which the prisoners lowered themselves down by means of ropes. The stone was cut away by a sort of needle used in mat-making, which is as thick as a small chisel, with a sharp point at the end; and the ropes used were a part of what they were em-vol. 16, article "New South Shetland." The mate the ropes used were a part of what they were employed in working up into matting. A very active of the Mary Florence, who is also one of the cap search has been made by the governor and his assi-tants all round the country, and a reward of £20 Handyside of Blyth. We hope that every effort will has been offered for the recapture of the runaways, be made by the Bombay government to rescue the but up to Monday afternoon nothing had been heard unfortunate captives from the savages, and reof them. Both these convicts escaped in their prison store them to their afflicted friends. - Newcastle dress—a kind of grey friezed cloth; so that un- Guardian. less they can contrive to change it they will easily be

A Female Swindler.—About a fortnight ago a short-set pock marked female, pretty respectably at- | ings in Duke-street, Liverpool, at the age of sixtytired, and, according as she alleged, of Welsh extraction, called at the goods' department in Charleswith a fit, and he fell senseless into the gutter of the street, to inquire after a quantity of missing luggage, roof. Assistance having arrived, the two sufferers which she pretended had been sent, and not reached her, from London. She gave her name as Ellen extraordinary an extent; and she was initiated in the An alarm was promptly given, and several engines Green, and said she was nurse in the family of first rudiments of the art by a Mr. Dukes, to whom An alarm was promptly given, and several engines | Green, and sail sne was nurse in the lamily of having arrived, the fire was extinguished, but not | Charles Heaton, Esq., Golden-bill-place, Blackheath. | She bound herself, by a written agreement, to give | she bound herself, by a written agreement, to give | brief particulars. On Tuesday morning, a young | Seeing the destitute state of many of the poor the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for that the whole of her time and exertions, and for the the whole of her time and exertions. destroyed, and some damage done to the premises | 45th Regiment of Foot, who was serving on the coast of Africa. The purpose for which she had come to Newman-street, Marylebone, on Anne Francis, aged | Jones of the Temperance Hotel, Lune-street, who twenty-three, a servant to Mr. Lendskay, No. 11, had accommodated her with apartments, together Newman-street. It appeared that deceased formed with bed and board, on exceedingly reasonable terms. an affection for a young man named Kelly, whose Day after day did Ellen Green, bringing with her mother resided in the same house with deceased, each time Mrs. Jones, of the Temperance Hotel, where she had been a servant five years, and was apply at the goods' office for her missing luggage, highly respected. On the previous Wednesday she giving in a list of the following articles, addressed to Ellen Green, to be left at the Prestion station till called for: -Three sailors' chests five feet long and two feet six inches by two inches, painted, rope pregnant by him. The following morning she was handles, six sacks tied on the top of two, and three found by a fellow-servant in the kitchen, hanging by sacks on the top of the other; two clothes' trunks, basket (reticule,) with black oilcase over, large size; one carpet bag, red and blue, locked with small Saturday last on the river. The Messrs. John and padlock; one brass bird-cage, with marble bottom, were beating up Woolwich Reach in their yacht, the number of deeds. The corresponding clerk at the Fairy Queen, when a sudden squall of wind upset the office (Mr. Mewis) wrote to the various stations on boat. Mr. W. Montford and Mr. Farley saved them- the line, respecting the property. Nothing, however, selves by clambering up the keel, but Mr. John was heard of it. She then wished him to proceed with her to London in search of them, offered to in more money than £5 per annum. Miss Biffin Somnambulism Extraordinary.—Shortly after pay his expenses if he would do so, and a reward of two o'clock on Sunday morning the pedestrians of £25 if the luggage were found. It was therefore the New-road and the neighbourhood of West-street, agreed that they should start by the express train on were thrown into a state of great excitement and | Saturday last, and Mr. Mewis called at the Temsurprise by the extraordinary freaks of a female perance Hotel on that day for his compagnon de somnambulist, who was parading, dancing, and act- voyage, but the bird had flown, and forgotten to pay ing in the middle of the road, with nothing on but her bill! It is evident that the whole affair was a her chemise. Miss Mary Ann Evans, a young girl, trick on the woman Green's part to throw dust in residing at 40, West-street, had from her infancy the eyes of Mrs. Jones, and live at a cheap rate at

SKELETONS FOUND IN A LEAD MINE.-Some miners were engaged last week in empting out an Wells Theatre, who, after seeing her safely home, intermingled with the old mine rubbish. As they preservation, and many of the teeth particularly so. The conjecture is that the bones are all that remain

A Scene at the Consecration of a Church. of Exeter. Some days before the consecration the incumbent, the Rev. G. R. Prynne, issued notices editor of the Plymouth Journal, for a ticket, which Mr. Prynue, who had recently prosecuted Mr. refused, alleging that he felt a solemn duty to protect the worshippers and communicants of St. Peter's Church from the idle and profane gaze of a mere spectator. The ticket was consequently withheld, and Mr. Latimer wrote to the Bishop of Exeter, who, however, has taken no notice of his letter, although his attention was called to the fact that he twelve o'clock on Wednesday last, a boat belonging had before deprecated this system of packing a twenty minutes to eleven, he went to the church door, where he was stopped by three policemen and a clergyman, and refused admission on the ground that he had no ticket. Mr. Latimer loudly protested against the course that had been adopted of packing the church, and claimed his right to admission into the church without a ticket. The noise that this scene occasioned brought the curate, the Rev. G. Hetling, to the door, and he again said that there should be no admission without a ticket. Mr. Latimer said he would insist upon his right to enter the church without a ticket, upon which Mr. Hetling replied, that if he created a disturbance he would give him in charge. Mr. Latimer defied him to give him in charge, asserting that at a time of public worship he had as much right to be in the church as he (the curate) had, and that right he would maintain at all cost. He also defied the police to take him into custody, and called upon Mr. Gibbons, the superintendent, to show by what authority he presumed their lives. The unfortunate event occurred between | to act or to attempt to prevent a parishioner and a Thurston and Elmswell. In consequence of some defect to the engine attached to the train which of public worship. Mr. Gibbens said that he was anthorised by the mayor of the town to act under

ALCONORS CONTRACTOR OF THE SECTION O

ing down the High-street, came safely into the centre rier's cart knocking the horse completely over, and behind, and now freed from all incumbrance, it galslightly injured, but the cart was soon put to rights, and the broken dog-cart conveyed to Mr. Lenny's, the coach builder. The accident had, of course, attracted crowds to the spot, and as they were entirely ignorant of the origin of the accident, great curiosity prevailed on the subject, but at length Mr. Kemp appeared on the scene, having ridden in as fast as he could. He immediately ordered a fly to convey the the horse and received a severe contusion on the leg. To return to the lady, whom we left on the Brighton road, she was not more fortunate than the gentleman heads of the deceased. He picked up the body of in escaping without further misadventure. Unable forming what children usually term a sedan chair, carried her to the house usually known as the Hopein-the-Valley. Here every attention was paid to her, and the lady having partially recovered, missed her purse was gone. It was then remembered that the young woman who had first assisted the lady had long ago left the spot, and, suspecting her of stealing the articles, one of the young men started in pursuit. He speedily overtook her and recovered the brooch, which she had really taken advantage of the lady? situation to abstract, but stoutly denied having the purse. It was thought prudent to examine the spot where the lady had been seated prior to her removal BOROUGH GAOL.—On Saturday last it was discovered to the Hope in the Valley, and there lay the lady's purse. Very shortly after which the lady was removed to Brighton, in a fly, and so ended this com-plication of "accidents and offences."

A CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND SHIP'S CREW SEIZED last week, on receipt of the intelligence of the loss of Short, on the coast of Africa, and the subsequent seizure and detention of the captain's wife and six of are natives of Blyth, and much respected. Mrs. Short, who has for several years accompanied her husband on his voyages to different parts of the world, is a daughter of the late Captain William Smith, of Blyth, the most intelligent and adventurous seaman Blyth has produced. His name was brought very prominently before the public about thirty years since, while captain of the William, of Blyth, as being the discoverer of the New South Shetland Islands, a tives, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Wm. DEATH OF MISS BIFFIN.—On the 2nd inst., Miss

Sarah Biffin, the celebrated miniature painter, who six. The deceased was born at East Quantoxhead near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, in the year 1784. She manifested in early life the talent for drawing and painting which she afterwards cultivated to so attained to an almost miraculous degree of perfecone of her pictures, presented her with a prize medal, through their president, his Royal Highness the late Dake of Sussex. The Earl of Morton also made liberal offers, but unavailingly, to Mr. Dukes. to induce him to relinquish his claims upon Miss sional gentlemen that the agreement was not legally binding, she refused to avail herself of the circumstance, and she remained with Mr. Dukes for nearly sixteen years. During the whole of this time she resided with Mr. and Mrs. Dukes, as one of their family, and was treated by them with uniform for this exclusive sacrifice of the best part of her life, Miss Biffin, at no time, received from Mr. Dukes, Third, George the Fourth, William the Fourth; by the Queen Dowager, by her present Majesty, by Prince Albert, and by a host of the nobility, and other distinguished persons. For many years she supported herself by miniature painting; but after the death of her noble benafactor and ever kind friend, the Earl of Morton, there was no one, like him, ready to assist her in obtaining orders for picturers, or in disposing of such as she was enabled and as age grew upon her she became much reduced in circumstances. A few years ago she came to Liverpool, where she made an ineffectual attempt to support herself by her own exertions. Our

benevolent townsman, Mr. Richard Rathbone, took

a great interest in her welfare, and it was princi-

small annuity was purchased for her by subscrip-CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING BY A SOLDIER At the Town-hall, Dorchester, last week, William Dowling, a private of the 8th Hussars, was charged with an attempt to poison Corporal Michael Riley, of the same regiment. The following are the details of the case, as deposed to by Riley. I am a corporal in the 8th Hussars. It is my practice to put away the over-night a basin of tea for the next morning, which I kept in a black bottle, on a shelf the time this drug was put into it. On the night of the 24th I came in out of the town at nine o'clock, when I told a private of the name of Lennon to put my tea in the bottle. I cannot swear which of the men it was who told me my tea was in the cuptwo private soldiers, Walker and Lennon, assisted to put the tea into the bottle, the one holding the he had, I told him I wanted some then. Upon this he poured a part out, some of which I drank, and the remainder of that which was poured out Lennon drank. After we had drunk this portion of the tea I put the bottle on the shelf. In the morning, about five o'clock, when I awoke, I felt a violent pain in my stomach and head. I had slept sound all night, and was not sick when I awoke. Lennon, who had same sensation as I felt. I don't recollect making usual. When I came to my breakfast, about seven o'clock, I was going to warm this tea for my use, when private Divett told me he had seen the prisoner put something in it, and told me not to box, and between eight and nine o'clock the same morning I gave the bottle to Corporal Chadwicke, examined: the bottle was precisely in the same state when I sent it to Mr. Panton as when I took it from the shelf at seven o'clock in the morning. From the hour of five until seven in the morning, during which time I was absent at stables, I do not

and requested him to take it to Mr. Panton, surgeon, for the purpose of having the contents

as possible. They were noth about thirty-three had not gone far, however, before Mr. Kemp was substance, and had Dowling's name upon it. An offi-years of age. At half-past two o'clock in the after-thrown out, and as he had held the reins all com-cer named Sergeant-Major Marriott was present in noon Mr. Partridgo, the deputy coroner for the mand of the animal was now lost. The lady, territor the room men I took the paper from the shelf, and I district, opened an inquiry at the Fox and Heunds fied at her position, endeavoured to get out of the handed it to him.—John Chadwicke, also a corporal language the state of the lady territory and the lady territory and the lady territory and language the lady territory and lady te ing with the 8.10 a.m. train, and rode on the roof of bled, and Mr. Kemp leaving the lady in their charge liquid from Corporal Riley, which he asked me to one of the carriage, sitting on part of the ing its furious speed, entered St. Ann's, and proceed-contents analysed, as somebody, he said, had put luggage, but not on the top of it. The top of the ing down the High-street, came safely into the centre something into it. I saw Mr. Panton, and delivered carriage is not the place to ride; their directions of the town, nearly opposite Messis. Lowdell and the bottle into his hands in the same state in which Grantham's. At this place stood several vehicles, I received it from Riley. I told him at the same At Thurston Mr. Walton got upon the roof with Mr. | which the animal attempted to avoid, but at length | time that Corporal Riley wanted the contents ana-Ha ciwell, and I also joined them on the same car- it came into violent collision with the Hailsham car- lysed. Mr. Panton said it, would take some hours to analyse the contents, and then he took out the breaking the shafts of the dog-cart. Leaving these cork and tasted it, and he immediately said that there was sugar of lead in it. He told me to desire loped down Market-street until it was stopped near Riley to report the matter to the commanding offithe King's Arms Inn. The carrier's horse was cer. Mr. Panton gave me back the bottle, which I carried back to the barracks, and gave to the sergeant-major, in whose possession it has been ever since.—On the advice of his solicitor, the prisoner reserved his defence, and was remanded.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS .- A few days ago the first nstance of a rope breaking when regularly at work with the Fourdrinier safety apparatus attached to the cage occurred at the Belmont colliery; owing, however, to the apparatus, any accident was fortunately prevented. It would appear that the tubs, not having been properly secured in the cage, came in contact with one side of the framework of the shaft tom. By this derangement of the one side of the framework in the shaft the apparatus had only one guide to act upon, and it was a source of satisfaction to all parties that the apparatus held the cage firmly in its position until a fresh rope was attached to the cage, when it was immediately lowered into the pit without any injury to the cage or apparatus, although called into operation under very unfavourable circumstances —Sunderland Herald. MURDER AT WATLINGTON .- Considerable excite-

ment has been caused in the usually quiet villagetown of Watlington, since Saturday last, in conseuence of an aged woman named Ann Lambourn iving been brutally murdered by her husband, John ambourn. An inquiry was held before Mr. John Henry Cooke, one of the coroners for Oxfordshire, at the Hare and Hounds Inn, Watlington, on the body of the unfortunate woman, when it appeared from the statement of the neighbours who live in the adjoining cottages at Watlington, that Lambourn and his wife had long lived unhappily, and violent altercations were often heard to take place between them: that the wife was seen in perfect health on Saturday last, in the afternoon, and at eleven o'clock that night was One of the witnesses examined, named Moses Robinhead about six inches from the wall, and her arms by up. but she was as cold as a clod, and her clothes prietors. were quite damp. Her bonnet and cap were saturated with blood, and underneath her head was a quantity of congealed blood. Her cheeks were bloody

capital charge at the ensuing Lent Assizes. the town, and it is a matter of surprise how she should have accomplished the deed without detection, as it is supposed that she must have jumped into the water about five o'clock, an hour when many operatives are beginning to proceed to their employment. A youth in the employment of Messrs. Farnworth, named Peter Speakman, was passing the spot at twenty minutes to six, and naw something dark floating on the water, which he mistook for the body of a man. He went and awakened Mr. Richard Wilkinson, pulled the body of the unfortunformation was given to the police, and they renoved the body to the house of Mr. Thomas Greenough, Boat House, where it was shortly afterwards lodged at Thorpe's Houses, near the Wesleyan cha-pel, and the body was conveyed to her lodgings. It was then discovered that the child was missing, and a search was commenced for the body in the canal, where it was found in the course of half an was only partially dressed, and the child was in its night clothes. The child was an illegitimate one. and was about three or four months old. Its maintenance had much embarrassed the mother. although she had recently affiliated the child upon its putative father. The woman was a silk weaver in the employment of Messrs. Walker.

# Unales.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT COED PEETH COAL PITS .- On Saturday last the men entheir escape; before this could be accomplished an paper. explosion took place. Three men were killed, and two others are in a hopeless state. None of the sufferers were burnt, as is usually the case in these accidents, but were evidently sufficated. The coroner, B. H. Thelwell, Esq., and a respectable ury, held an inquest on Monday last, and after a recorded the fact, that no blame could be attached to the proprietor, Mr. Burton, or to the manager of the pit; it being found, on examination, ventilated in the usual way. During the examination of one of the witnesses, it transpired that the pit in question was much more subject to sulphur than any consideration, compared with the misery entailed

## Scotland.

THE AIRDRIE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—TRIAL OF THE LESSEES FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE.-This trial took place on the 2nd and 3rd inst, before the Lord Justice Clerk, at the Glasgow Court of Justiciary, James Sneddon, or Snedden, coal master, near Airdrie, and John Sneddon, or Snedden, son of the aforesaid, was placed at the bar, charged with the crime of culpable homicide, as also culpable neglect of duty, by persons carrying on or superintend ing the works of a coal pit, whereby any of the ieges are deprived of life, in so far as they, being lessees of the coal pit known as No. 2 Pit, Common head, near Airdrie, and, having had the superintendence of the said pit from January to the end of July, and, in particular, for the period betwixt 12th and 23rd of July, and it being their duty to secure safe and proper ventilation, so as to prevent the undue accumulation of gas, for which purpose they ought to have kept closed by an air-tight brattice, know who might have entered the room. Before or seen that there was so kept, a communication by I sent the bottle by Chadwicke to Mr. Panton, the down-cast vent or compartment of the Kilton-I charged the prisoner openly, in the room before the men, with having put something into the it; as also to have caused to be maintained before the men, with having put something into the bottle. He denied having done so, and threatened to report me for having made such a charge against him. I replied, if there was anything in the bottle it would turn the case quite a different way. When I came in from exercise I was infermed that the bottle contained a quantity of sugar of lead. I said nothing more afterwards, and Dowling was made a prisoner directly; I have never hadany was made a prisoner directly; I have never hadany alternation with the prisoner that I recollect, and never brought him to the notice of the Sergeant-maner of the said leadings in a secure manner; as also to provide at the bottom of the up cast vent of the shaft a proper and sufficient furnace or cube, and to keep a sufficient than I am myself considerably. I have been it is a saiso to nave caused to be dead it said nothing more afterwards, and preserved due air-courses down the said enter of the deceased archibishop, who is a professor of the deceased archibishop with the professor of the de that shortly after coming in from exercise in the morning I made an examination of the cupboard in safety lamps—they culpably neglected to take the Archesisfion Slattery.—The

of sheep. The number on the green was from 10,000 to 12,000 less than the average of previous years. which is accounted for by the great quantity of country is fully as large as ever; but they are scattered over a greater area, and the graziers at a distance from Ballinasloe buy and sell in the fairs adjacent to their own lands. In a year or two, owing to the extent of breeding, the supply will be vastly augmented. At the fair there was a great number of buyers, and prices generally were very high, parsicularly for store wethers and ewes. One letter, from an extensive Meath grazier, who went to Ballinasloe to purchase store sheep for fattening on his rich pastures, says, "the low-priced wethers year; the fat sheep much about the same price; in consequence, I had to limit my purchases. In fact, the prices were fully equal to the average of highpriced years under Protection." Some of the southern fairs show equally high

prices as Ballinasloe, with a great demand for cattle as well as sheep. At the fair of Cullohill, county of Kilkenny, horned cattle brought full prices. The Kilkenny Moderator remarks:—"There were very fine lots of sheep, but ewes being in great demand, were so dear that Mr. Flood and other gentlemen expressed a determination to send to Falkirk, in Scotland, for them." The great demand for breeding ewes, at all the fairs, is caused by the anxiety to devote unoccupied lands to grazing.

SYMPTOMS, OF IMPROVEMENT.—Several

from various parts of the country, refer to the decided improvement in general business. As a sign of reviving trade, the Cork Examiner says:- "The Nimrod steamer landed this day on our quay, from Liverpool, over 300 bales of manufactured goods, the greater part of which were for one leading wholesale house in this city.". Whilst cargoes of foreign corn are arriving, the export of our own cereal produce continues. On Monday last four number of 550 head of cattle, in addition to a gene- remonstrated with them, watched the corn. and

ral cargo. CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—Archdeacon Keating, of Limerick, in a letter to the Royal Agricultural Society, says: ... "It is the intention of several influ- from the Assistant Barrister, the jury returned a ential persons in this district of the country to form an association, to be called, 'The South-Western Society for Encouraging the Cultivation found lying dead in the garden near her cottage door. of Flax, and Promoting Agricultural Improvement.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT.—The Marquis of Ormonde day night I was at my brother William's. John has issued a circular to his tenantry in Kilkenny Lambourn came into my brother and said, Will you and Tipperary, proposing a reduction in the rents come down along with me, for I think Nancy lies for the present year, varying from twenty five to dead in the garden?' I went down with Lambourn ten per cent., according to circumstances, and deto his house. She was lying on her back, with her claring his determination to enter upon a re-valuation of his estates. Lord Ormonde's rents are alher side. As soon as we had got a light. I took her ready more moderate than those of most other pro-A Good LANDLORD. John Campbell Dicker,

Esq., the present proprietor of the Gleneask estates, in the county of Sligo, is at present on a and her fingers drawn up. I carried her upstairs, visit to his property. Gleneask, lately held by the Irish Waste Land Improvement Society, is now in came. Lambourn never expressed any regret or sor- the hands of this gentleman, who has arrived from row, all he said was, 'I think the poor old creature's London for the purpose of personally examining dead, for I touched her, and she was as cold as clay.'" into the condition of the tenantry. He has minutely -Evidence was given by Mr. Dixon, surgeon, of and carefully considered each individual case, and Watlington, as to the injuries discovered about the has reduced the rents one-half from the 21st of Sepbody of the deceased, and also by four labourers, as tember last. Besides making other liberal allowto the violent threats used at various times by Lam- ances, he has reduced the last half year's rent in all bourn against his wife.—The coroner shortly sum- cases where he thought the rents too high. The med up, and the jury, after a short consultation, regularish Waste Land Improvement Society had those turned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John lands let at very reasonable rates, and this further Lambourn, her husband." The coroner then made reduction ought to be very encouraging to the teout his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to the county gaol, where he will await his trial on the others. Mr. Dicker has also effected an arrangement with the Roman Catholic curate, of Kilmac-SUICIDE AND MURDER. - A most melancholy event | tigue, whereby divine service will be regularly perhas just happened in Leigh. The following are formed in the chapel already built on the property. double crime of murder and suicide by leaping into clothing for themselves and their families. Since the Leigh and Wigan Canal with her child. The the month of May he has provided on the property employment for all the tenantry who chose to avail is one other spot on the face of the habitable globe Leigh Bridge, crossing the canal, near the centre of themselves of it, or who could spare the time from in which protection for tenant property and tenant will be the means of giving general employment to province, the eye of the traveller rests upon the the people, and of circulating among them the cash of which they stand so much in need.—Tyrawly

Corkran, P.P., of Tracton (Cork), had an interview on Friday last, at the Castle, with Sir Thomas Redington, on the subject of reproductive labour, nate woman on the banks of the canal. Immediate | Kenelea, and thus give the sea sand and oar weed an inland determination, to deepen the bed of the river. and create a navigation of seven miles, intersecting five parishes. The rev. gentleman demonstrated the vast importance of this project, not only in an agricultural, but commercial, view (this county abounding with slate quarries of a superior kind). He offered to collect himself the poor rates lately assessed on the five parishes which would be most benefited by the work (and which money, he keep away from the poor-house every pauper belonging to these parishes until the work was finished, if the government gave him any reasonable assistance from any fund within its control. The Under-Secretary, without any lack of courtesy, entered into the views of the rev. gentleman, commended ment, but "regretted there were no means for rerelief for an able-bodied pauper outside the work house, under the control of government," gaged at these pits went down to their work as application of the rev. gentleman on behalf of the usual, and becoming conscious of the presence of most smitten district in the south of Ireland to

AGRARIAN MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN .-The Belfast News Letter contains the following :-'It is with the most painful emotions that we announce the perpetration of a murder, in the most peaceable and prosperous district of the north of Ireland, as cold-blooded as any that ever stained lengthened inquiry into the melancholy affair, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," They also had its probable origin in agrarian discontant had its probable origin in agrarian discontent. Shortly after dusk on Wednesday evening, a weaver named M'Cormick, who resided at Cormoss, on the Hillsborough-road, within a short distance of Bally-nahinch, and about two miles beyond the Carryduff Meeting-house, while sitting at his loom, was shot at by a miscreant who had introduced the muzzle other pit in that part. The coroner drew the atten- of his gun through an aperture made in the window tion of all present to the importance of using the safety lamp. The men, in reply, said that it gave so imperfect a light that they could not get near as in the framework of the loom. It is unnecessary much coal with the safety lamp, as they could with to say that he expired instantaneously. M'Cormic a candle. The coroner contended that was a trifling has left behind him a widow and five children to deplore his untimely fate. We regret to state that by these dreadful accidents; not to mention the the perpetrator is at present unknown; but we great increase in the poor rates, in the parishes trust that, by the vigilance of the police, he will soon be brought to justice. The only cause that can be assigned for the murder is that M'Cormick had taken a small farm, and was care-taker for another, from which the previous tenants had been evicted He had received several threatening letters, during the last two months, calling upon him to give up possession, or take the consequences. An inquest was held on the 4th inst., at the scene of the murder. The evidence tended to implicate a man named M Ilveen, for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued. It appeared from the evidence that M'Ilveen, some time previously, had evirced symptoms of jealousy towards deceased, for supposed intimacy with his wife, and that he bore a grudge towards him on that account. One of the witnesses, the Rev. Mr. Blakely, stated that he looked upon M'Ilveen as insane, and had, previous to the murder, spoke about having him placed in a lunatic asylum. The inquest was adjourned until Monday

An exceedingly acrimonious controversy on the subject of mixed education and the new colleges, is being carried on by various clerical writers in the columns of the Evening Post. A few days since the Rev, Mr. Maher, of Carlow, made an attack on the late Dr. Crolly, the predecessor of Dr. Cullen in the Roman Catholic primacy, for having countenanced the Belfast Academic Institution with its calamities of my lot except that which a which its calamities of my lot except that which its local my local Arian and Socinian professors; and, in the Post of friends took so much pains to avert—the deliverance

service of the company, joined them when the train halted at Thurston, and on seeing them change they seers, be cautioned them as to the danger they were placing themselves in. Unhappily, however, they placing themselves in. Thurston, station, at the rate of fourtheen miles and the work of contemporaries, for what purpose I am a the rate of fourtheen miles and the prisoner and access, the public down. Accidents and things with the prisoner in the sick ward, which is near to my room, and to where the prisoner up to which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of the defence the public down for the company, joined them when the train halter the next bridge, the fourth from the Thurston, station, at the rate of fourtheen miles an the sick ward, which is near to my room, and to sequence of the altercation that was going on at the sick ward, which is near to my room, and to where the prisoner up to which is near to my room, and to which is near to my room, and to where the prisoner up to which is near to my room, and to which is near to my room, and to which, on the 23rd of July last, an explosion of the defence the finer down for the earlier where days of this occurrence having fire-damp took place, and eighteen miners lost which he says:—"It appears and the work of complete the next bridge, the fourth from the screen risk and the side ward, which is near to my room, and to where the prisoner up to which the side ward, which is near to my room, and to which the side ward, which is near to my room, and to which the side ward, which is near to my room, and to which the mean the side ward.

In the side ward, which is near to my room, and to the whether the intense the side ward.

In ARCHBISHOP SLATTERY.—The Most Rev. Dr. -gate, and dashed off at full speed. It son," and the paper contained a quantity of that court.

| object those parties had in view, they will find them-

BALLINASLOE FAIR.—The great annual fair of Ballinasloe commenced on the 4th inst. with the sale sheep. The number on the green was from 10,000 sneered at, and insulted, but no attack that can be made upon me shall ever induce me to forget for a moment the respect I owe to my own character as land converted from tillage to grazing throughout a prelate and as a gentleman. In a note apthe West, and the necessity of stocking those lands with store sheep. The number of sheep in the country is fully as large as a second of the letter of the 'a sizar of Trinity, College,'—I was not fed and educated there gratuitously'—I was not taught astronomy by Dr. Magee, nor Greek by Dr. Graves, nor history by Dr. Miller."

CONVICTION OF CROP LIFTERS .- At the Marlow sessions on the 4th inst. before Mr. Walter Ber. wick, the Assistant Barrister, three men and two women, all of one family, named Hoare, were indicted for a riot on the 2nd of September last. The facts of the case, as stated by the Crown solicitor, were briefly these :- "Mr. Creagh was appointed receiver by the Court of Chancery over certain and ewes were from five to eight shillings over last lands in the Riding, called Clashabee. One of the traversers at the bar, the widow Ellen Hoar, was tenant to a portion of these lands and paid rent to Mr. Creagh since his appointment, her husband having been previously tenant to these lands up to his death. Mr. Creagh interfered with the Master in the cause 'M'Leod against O'Callaghan,' in which he was so appointed receiver, and obtained for her of 25 per cent. on the existing rent. It was necessary to draw the attention of the jury to some changes which had taken place in the law of landlord and tenant within a short time past. He presumed that previously to the charge to which he alluded they were aware that landlords were empowered to distrain growing crops; but since the enactment of the late statute they were deprived of that power. and he regretted to say the good intention of the Legislature had not been met in a corresponding spirit by the tenant. In the present instance the individuals charged chose for their purpose the Sabbath—a day of all others which ought to be held sacred, and on which it would not be lawful to make any distraint for rent-to assemble a large body of persons consisting at least of ninety-four, and cut down her crop of oats before it was vessels left Cork for England, laden with home-thoroughly ripe, having it removed as fast as it was grown oats. The Albatross steamer left Dublin for cut to an adjoining farm, held under a different Liverpool one day last week, with the enormous landlord. Mr. Creagh's bailiff having seen this. proceeded the next day to distrain, on which occasion the riot occurred which would be now de-tailed to them in evidence." After a long charge verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

ENGLISH SETTLERS IN THE WEST .- It is stated that several private tenders have been forwarded to the Encumbered Estates Commissioners by English capitalists for some of the lots of the Martin estate in Connemara. During the past month that estate was visited by some English agriculturists. At the fair of Ballinasloe, now in progress, there were many more English and Scotch visitors than heretofore, some actuated by mere curiosity; but there are others who had gone down to: the west expediency of a permanent location as owners or renters of tracts of land. The sales in the Encumbered Court re-commence on Thursday, the 16th inst.; and it appears to be the general opinion that in future sales there will be much more of English competition than heretofore.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY AND NEGLECT .- A correspondent of the Clare Journal, writing from Milltown Malbay on the 4th inst., says that on the preceding Monday 100 boys, whose ages averaged only nine years, were sent from the auxiliary workhouse there to be inspected at the parent house in Ennis, and, being allowed to return the same evening without having received any food during the day. the greater number of them unable to walk, lay about the road during the night, which happened to be a most inclement one, and one of them was found dead in the morning with his head quite battered from falling against the walls. The verdict of the coroner's jury very properly attributed the death to the neglect of the poor-law officers and the guardians of the Ballynaughen union. STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The following is from

By a Kind of apathy not very

intelligible, the agitation seems to be taken up rather slowly in his locality. And surely if there their own holdings. We also understand that he is right is more required, we should be glad to hear about opening extensive works on the estate, which of it. On every side of this town, and all over the bleak walls of roofles cottages, whose former occupants have long since become the victims of evicnor does any body attempt to deny, the horrid barbarities which are being daily practised upon the tenant classes. And this system of cruelty is going Higgins, at the Bridgewater Canal office, who got or the obtainment of some equivalent for poor rates on with undiminished vigour. Even a few days up and fetched a shaft, and, with the assistance of in his parishes. He proposed to cut away the bar ago we were informed of a large village of upwards at the mouth of Ringabella Creek, in the barony of of forty families being dispossessed of their holdings in this neighbourhood, the particulars of which we will not detail until we can satisfy ourselves by minute and accurate inquiry. In one word, the eviction of whole townlands is now becoming matter of such ordinary occurrence as to create no particular sensation or bring any particular amount of popular odium upon the actors in these tragic doings. The legislature, with its usual inertness. is slow, and even unwilling to provide a remedy for these evils. Hence it becomes a duty upon the knew, would be promptly and gladly paid); also to friends of the people to combine together, and with collect contributions from the landed proprietors energy and vigour to agitate the country from (which he also knew would not be refused); also to every side, in order to put a stop to those cruelties. The address of the Ulster Tenant Right Provincial Committee intended to have been presented to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant during his late tour to the north, has along with the Earl of Clarendon's reply, made its appearance in the Belfast Banner of Tuesday. The address, which occupies a column of space, is drawn upon up with considerable skill, and is remarkable for its moderate

THE TRNANT LEAGUE. - Mr. Nicholas Mayer, one of the members for Tipperary, and a large landed proprietor in that county, and the Hon. Cecil Law-less, member for Clonmel, and son of Lord Cloncipally by his exertions that a short time ago a fire-damp, they immediately endeavoured to effect the Board of Works had a similar result.—Cork curry, have given in their unconditional allegiance to the principles of the Tenant League. Both gentlemen have promised to attend the forthcoming monster meeting to be held in Tipperary on the 14th instant. Mr. Scully, the other member for the county, has also "pronounced" in favour of the

## MR. SMITH O'BRIEN IN EXILE.

The following letter appeared in the Times of Tuesday, together with one from Mr. B. HAWES, stating that it had been received from the Colonial Authorities open, according to the usual regulations in such cases :-

Darlington Probation Station, Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 28, 1850. My DEAR POTTER,—I would have written to you sooner if I had anything agreeable to communicate, but I have been unwilling to grieve you, by telling you that your worst anticipations, with respect to the sort of treatment which I might possibly experience in this colony, have been realised. During a period of about two months I suffered as much as the inhumanity of the Governor, Sir William Denison, aided by the Comptroller-General, Dr. Hampton, could inflict. My health at length began to give way so rapidly under the solitary confinement to which, during this period, I was consigned, that the doctor of the station became seriously alarmed, and his representations produced such a relaxation of the restrictions under which I was placed, as has had the effect offrestoring my strength. I shall abstain from distressinglyou with a detailed narrative columny experience of the magnanimity of British functionaries, as illustrated by my treatment in this island. Alechall rather impressiyou with a persussion-happily-wellfounded—that I bear with wonderful cheerfulnesstall the privations to which I am subject. Every other family, that I reconcile myself to the minor vexations incidental to my position, askto matters of comparative indifference. Yet, though I could terminate the pains of this separation, by allowing Mrs. O'Brien to come to Van Diemen's Land, I feel more strongly than ever that it would be the greatest injustice to my children to bring them to a country, the present

jor, or any other of his officers; the prisoner is an older and sumcient luthace of case, and to have been clent fire burning in the said furnace while the on Monday last before a bench of magistrates at though my resolution in this regard very nearly cost soldier than I am myself considerably. I have been client fire burning in the sam number with the miners going on; and it being also their duty has always borne a good character. I wish to state to prevent the miners going down when the mine stand his trial at the next assizes. chosen. The scenery is very picturesque, and the

A STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Bouldand Parket Induced that left Boulogne at the of clock, of Sanday night for Folkestone encountered so severed standard in the Channel that, instead off making the harbour at the latter port, she was forced round to harbour at the latter port of the form when the port fellow in the round and harbour at the latter port of the whole of Sunday night, tegale was forced round and harbour at the latter port of the whole of Sunday night, tegale was forced round and harbour at the whole of Sunday night, tegale was forced round and ha tween some sands known as the English and Welsh ceeded getting on board the Freetrader, but the mourning, and appeared much affected. On being Grounds, when, in injudiciously making a tack with remainder, six it is thought, were driven away with sworn she said, she was a single woman, and had all sail set, she shipped a large quantity of water. alt set, abe shapped a large quantity of water. She then endeavoured to go on the other task, and the party foolishly sitting to windward, when ahe scame round they were, of course to leavard, and another, a man servant, name and the party foolishly sitting to windward, when ahe scame round they were, of course to leavard, and a servant to of the blues. On the high of the 27th of September 1, the state of She then endeavoured to go on the other tack, and gret to state that three of them still remain in a most dangerous state. Of the four gentlemen drowned, only one body has as yet been recovered. viz, that of Mr. Jefferies, which was found on getting up the anchor of a vessel arrived in the basin of Bristol on Tuesday morning, ten miles from the place of the sad accident, and it must have been dragged the whole distance by the anchor. The parties still missing were Mr. William Lodge, who was steering; Mr. George Packer, and Mr. Bick, who was a widower, and has left two children. Mr.

injured, but strange to say the infant escaped unfather and brother were very little injured. How stand, though it is fair day. On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the General Hospital, near Nottingham, upon the body of William Morrell. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the circumstances attending the lamentable occurrence. The jury returned the following verdict:-" That the deceased died from injuries received by the fall of a chimney and part of the roof of a house in the market-place, such fall being occasioned by a high wind." The woman from Derby, Mary Dyer, twenty-four years of age, factory-worker, lies in a very precarious state, no hope being entertained of her ultimate recovery. Very many other accidents

LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday night the wind, which had been comparatively light, increased until it marine telegraph, several disasters have ensued. crew of which had not been seen, and the dismasting of a large ship. The Providence, for Africa, ran ashore on Burbo, and out of a crew of thirtysix there were only thirteen saved. We have a report of a schooner which was driven early upon the North Bank, her crew taking to their boats, at 7.30 a.m., and the schooner being last seen drifting, with a steam-tug near her. A schooner, the Alice, of Runcorn, sunk in Holyhead Bay, near Point 312. adjourn to a future day. Crew saved by the life boat. The Selina Lucife, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY B Crew saved by the life'boat. The Selina Lucife, schooner, wrecked on Monday morning, near Point 305. Crew saved. The Industry, flat, of Liverpool, laden with slate, sunk in Llandudno Bay, on Monday morning. Crew saved. A flat was driven on shore near 159, at 9 a.m. A sloop was capsized at No. 143, at 9.45 a m. Crew pot heard of A flat an entrance had been effected by breaking a page.

on Monday morning the sea rose to an extreme height, and completely flooded quays and promeheight, and completely flooded quays and promeheight. The works which were being carried on for the construction of the Harbour was strewn with the fragments of the machinery, timber, &c., and the whole appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended as a want to the construction of the machinery, timber, &c., and the whole appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended as a want to the sea. At appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended as a want to the sea. At appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended as a want to the sea. At appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended to make up the obstraction of the sea. At appeared a perfect wreck. The works have been ended to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant with the first communications by means of the electric telegraph between this place and Vienna have to thresh the wing of the sea and the want of the sea and the sense of the served of the specific to the spot upon of a man's heel having sipped. There was also devel. The old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant, Willian, had neglected to make up the old servant will the sense of the electric telegraph between this place and Vienna have to thresh the telegraph of the sea. At approximation of the sea and select from here before me in the suffered for a considerable time to the sum of the old will. They want to thrust just taken place. The line between this place there were marks of persons the machinery, the devil of the sea and the

tirely suspended, and since the catastrophe the from Ellen Valler, one of the deceased's female ser- | Ann Brynon, a servant in the employ of the deexertions of the men have been devoted to the reco- vants, some paper supposed to have been used as ceased lady, deposed to the fact of the food being THE BOULOGNE PACKET DRIVEN TO MARGATE.— very of the materials. Up to Tuesday night, howThe packet that left Boulogne at ten o'clock on Sunday night for Folkestone encountered so severe

Sunday night for Folkestone encountered so severe

Sunday night for Folkestone encountered to have been used as ceased lady, deposed to the fact of the food being wadding by the assassins. (Several small pieces of half burnt paper, which smelt strongly of gunpowdiving bells. It is estimated that the damage done der, were here produced). From inquiries I made would not be ordered about in her work. Gibbs recent exploit to the editor of the food being by the assassins. (Several small pieces of half burnt paper, which smelt strongly of gunpowdiving bells. It is estimated that the damage done der, were here produced). From inquiries I made would not be ordered about in her work. Gibbs recent exploit to the editor of the Journal des

their vessel by the gale, and eventually were lost been in the service of the late Mr. Hollest for ten sight of. About midnight on Sunday a melancholy years. She had a fellow servant named Elizabeth

#### THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

ing an immense mass of rock was forced down, car- way in which he was engaged on the night of the rying with it about eight yards of a wall situate in Back-lane, approximating to the back premises of a number of occupied houses. Shortly before one o'clock this afternoon, whilst a number of people were standing in the market-place, looking at the exterior of Wombwell's menagerie, a tall chimney at the top of the house occupied by Messrs. Hopkinson and welsh, grocers, was blown down, and in falling carried along with it the greater nortion dence will be produced at the proper time to show peared), although not sufficiently complete to induce in the south-west corner, and the her. As soon as it was day I went to the spot S. M., Wood-street, Cheapside which, with scarcely a moment's warning, fell head dence will be produced at the proper time to show peared), although not sufficiently complete to induce in the drawer in the south-west corner, and the produced at the proper time to show peared), although not sufficiently complete to induce in the drawer in the south-west corner, and the her. As soon as it was day I went to the spot that there is not a word of truth in what either of the jury to close their inquiry, have nevertheless where she had fallen, and all I found were blood blameably, though very naturally, the rest were all marks marking her track in the direction of the direction of the oblitarated and gone. The fact of Halliwall heing Wombwell's caravans. Upwards of a dozen persons were buried in the ruins. At the time of the accident a servant girl of Mr. Hopkinson's looked out of the late reverend gentleman is close to the spot of the different with gentleman is close to the spot of the prisoners stated respecting of the dead lioness to the dolliness to the dead lioness to the double of the dead liones in the dead liones in the spot of the prisoners were all oblitation of the decad liones wood. After sending the reverend gentleman is close to the spot of the prisoners were all oblitation of the decad liones in t flee from the spot, and was fortunately in time, as the upper part of the house fell in in a few moments. In the meantime a number of persons hastened to the assistance of those who had been buried in the rubbish. A servant and child be-

hurt, having been shielded by the girl's clothes. In a short time, a boy, named William Morrell, who had been seen a moment before the accident occurred standing with his father and brother, near cal robes. The medical attendants of the deceased, the spot, was dug out of the ruins quite dead. The Mr. Clark of Farnham, and Mr. Davies, of York Town, came next, and were succeeded by three do- nation, gave very lengthened testimony. He dethey escaped is almost maraculous, as they were mestic servants. The coffin containing the remains posed that his lady had been subject to attacks of totally encircled with stones, tiles, &c. Further of the deceased, borne by twelve respectable trades- indisposition, which were understood to be bilious deed; and he thought it possible they might find totally encircled with stones, tiles, &c. Further search was made, and a woman named Ellis, a resident of Derby, who came from that town in the morning to Nottingham Goose Fair was taken.

Total

Mr. Arnott, per Star ... the month, per Star ... the morning to Nottingham Goose Fair was taken.

Total the morning to Nottingham Goose Fair, was taken viz., the two youthful sons of the deceased and his 20th of that month, she complained of being unwell, out of the rains shockingly hurt. Upon examination by the surgeon it was discovered that the injuries she had received were for the most part on the two youthus sold of the deceased and his part of the two youthus sold of the deceased and his part of the two youthus sold of the two youthus sol the head, and although perhaps not so serious the procession closed with a very numerous assem- to bed. She remained in bed on the Saturday. On for two men, who had seen the prisoner Green near as to cause immediate apprehension of her death, bly of the resident inhabitants and villagers of the Sunday morning she appeared tolerably well, and the place early on the Saturday morning. In a still it is impossible to say at present how the contusions may terminate. Several other persons were then extricated from the ruins service having been read, it was taken into the persons were then extricated from the ruins service having been read, it was taken into the had been so unwell the previous day, she church and the lioness appeared; she found herself suddents and the lionest appeared; she found herself suddents and the previous day, she church and the previous day, she persons were then extricated from the ruins slightly injured. A man named Ingle Morris, a woolstapler, of Cotgrave, a village seven miles from the town, was taken out much injured, and with his shoulder fractured. A number of other persons were also much injured. A number of other persons were also much injured. The whole of the unfortunates were immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, and are under the care of the house surgeon. In the market-place business is quite at a ninquest was held at the General Hospital, near an inquest was not relaxed in their exertions. On Sunday after- at home but Inflations, and the man who saw him at six said he wore a blue breaking the skull bone." gentlemen, which was among the articles stolen, was found in a ditch near the spot where the marks and the remains of bread and meat were dis
marks and the remains of bread and meat were dis
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marks and the remains of bread and meat were discovered. Unfortunately this discovery gives no with her, as fruit always did. She replied that she clue to what has become of the remaining portion had taken nothing but a little broth and some gruel.

what further evidence would be adduced.

turn a verdict of wilful murder against any party, the servants found some sugar of lead in the storehe should propose to take the evidence of one or room. Witness could not tell how it came there, two police officers who had the case in hand, after and was not aware of any having been used in the receiving which he would suggest that they should house.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BIDDLECOMBE said, I am sumitage and Co., near the side of the river Aire, was blown down into the water. A new cottage house, erected in Dewsbury-road, was also levelled with the ground, and many trees in the ground, and many trees in the circumstance.

The old woman, upon being recalled, repeated to £10 a year, and landowners may vote in the delection of members of the Legislative Council, with that instrument. I found one of the double her denial of the fact in equally positive terms, and doors leading from the discrepancy between these two witnesses caused doors leading from the land water. A registration of voters will take place. Legislative Council, and have no doubt they were made to £10 a year, and landowners may vote in the election of members of the Legislative Council.

A registration of voters will take place. Legislative Councils and the discrepancy between these two witnesses caused doors leading from the land water. with the ground; and many trees in the suburbs had been forced, as also a door leading from the a considerable sensation among the persons by were snapped in two, or torn up by the roots. For-dining-room to the front passage. There were marks whom the inquest room was crowded. tunately none of these casualties have been attended of the same screwdriver on these doors. Upon John Lewis, son of Margaret Lewis, was called, reaching the gravel path which encircles the lawn but showed an evident disinclination to answer the Dover.—Destruction of the Works at the outside the front door, about two yards from the questions put to him. It was, however, elicited outside the front door, about two yards from the questions put to him. It was, however, elicited outside the front door, about two yards from the questions put to him. It was, however, elicited heavy gale prevailed from the south-west, and rose is a cypress tree, under which I observed traces of to a hurricane about midnight. About one o'clock some persons having been standing. About eight bourhood, spoke to a conversation with the cook.

ther considerable number of fine old trees were about the house to see if any of the thieves reblown down. The weather in the course of the mained concealed.—The Coroner: Did you find morning became perfectly calm, and a fine day anything about the house? Witness: The next case as he could have wished, yet he had, after inanything about the house? Witness: The next morning I found in the parlour some small pieces of green baize. I think there were about five small round pieces. I also found a piece of black silk very greasy, as if a cradle had been rolled up in it; and in the kitchen I picked up an old cotton handand in the kitchen I picked up an

lage schoolmistress.

longing to Mr. Unthank, surgeon, were the first extracted. The former was discovered to be severely the fact of the body having been found, brownish sediment deposited. There were also when the fact of the body having been found, Functional of the first extracted. The former was discovered to be severely when the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, addressing the corotook place on Monday morning. The funeral pro- intestines were not examined, as they were passed

> T. Sevenne, Esq., the husband of the deceased, who was very much affected at points of his examiwas only suffering from a bilious attack. The cook,

> MARGARET LEWIS, an old widow woman, who had been in the habit of working occasionally at Mr.

MARY Howell, a woman residing in the neigh-

The adjourned inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of James Smith, toll-keeper, who is supposed to have been murdered in his bed, on the morning of the 28th September, was resumed on Menday morning. The inquiry took place in the Mythulm school-room, before George Dyson, Esq.,

a thumb probably wounded in the inner side of the places touched to lead me to believe that it was the

ner, said he was desirous to know whether that gentleman was inclined to prosecute the view which he (Mr. Rhodes) had taken in the matter. If so, immediate steps must be taken. If not he (Mr. Rhodes) wished to do so himself, and he was losing the day in listening so long to what he might call "a picture of the place." It was possible that the prisoner might not be the man who committed the prisoner might not be the man who committed the prisoner might not be the man who committed the themselves in the middle of the lion's lair, whom the middle of the lion's lair, who middle of the lion's lair, who middle of the lion's lair. the day in listening so long to what he might call prisoner might not be the man who committed the Rhodes and some other magistrates went to the

EMILY SANDFORD.—The Adelaide papers received of the property, upon the finding of which there is too much reason to fear the conviction of the assassins depends.

Witness considered that at this time there was nothing serious the matter with her, and that she was only suffering from a bilious attack. The cook, with Rush, the murderer, is doubtless in the recol-

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. - The new law for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian A registration of voters will take place. Legislative Councils may now be established in Van Die-A LETTER from Verona of the 25th ult. says:-'The first communications by means of the elec-

WILD SPORTS IN ALGERIA.

commanding a prospect of the country around. I had an important communication to make, which he thought might most properly be made at that the thickness of the tree and the shadow cast by the New Radford, per Mr. Saunders... who was a wildower, and has let two children. Wr.

Jeffries has also let a widow and three children to
deplore their loss. On Monday evening J. B. Grindon, Esq., coroner for the City of Bristol, within
whose jurisdiction the river lies, held an inquest on
the remains at the Royal Tavern, Bathurst Basin,
Evidance occurred. That the
deceased was accidentally drowned.

Loss or Liffs.—Notificellam.—On Sunday night,
and during the whole of Monday, this town and
and during the whole of Monday, this town and
neighbourhood have been visited by tremendous
storms of wind and rain, and numerous accidents,
have occurred. The tempest commenced at twelve
of clock on Sunday night, at which time the rain
for the remains at the meantime blow
The tempest commenced at twelve
of clock on Sunday night, at which time the rain
of concess of wind and rain, and numerous accidents,
have occurred. The tempest commenced at twelve
of clock on Sunday night, at which time the rain
of clock on Sunday night, at which time the rain
of concess of wind and rain, and numerous accidents,
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of clock on Sunday night, at which time the rain
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The first bullet went in at the muzzle and came out Wat Tyler Brigade, and Friends at the a distance. I know nothing of Halliwell, and only that the wounded lioness was there, I sent on the draw these inferences from what I have seen in the morning of the 24th two Arabs to explore the Mr. Roberts... ... Mr. Whitfield ... newspaper. The blood has flowed too freely on the cover. They returned without daring to approach Mr. Parke's Book ... it. On the night of the 24th there was the same roaring and complaining of the lion on the mountain and under cover. On the 25th, at five in the evening, I had a young goat muzzled, and proceeded with it to the mountain. The lair was exceedingly difficult of access. Nevertheless I succeeded at last live and proceeded at last live and live are recognition. Some evidence was being gone into, proving

by crawling now on my hands and now on my belly Monies, per Mr. Arnott in reaching it. Having discovered certain indications of the presence of the inhabitants of this locality, I had the goat unmuzzled and tied to a tree. Mr. T. Clark's Book together as to whether it were better to climb up a tree or clamber on a rock, they asked my permission to remain near the goat. This confidence pleased me, and obtained the privilege of a place by my side. I had not been there a quarter of an hour when the lioness appeared; she found herself sud-

WRECK OF THREE INDIAMEN .- By the arrival of

the overland mail from India on the 4th instant, the information relative to the melancholy loss of three sins depends.

THE INQUEST.

On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. C. J.

Woods, Coroner for the Eastern Division of Surrey, and the jury impanelled for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the murder of the Rev. George Edward Hollest on the night of the Rev. George Edward Hollest on the night of the 27th ult., re-assembled at the White Hart Inn in the 27th ult., re-assembled at the White Hart Inn in the village of Frimley, pursuant to adjournment of the willage of Frimley, pursuant to adjournment of the investigation. The interest excited by

was only suffering from a bilieus attack. The cook, Elizabeth Gibbs, was in attendance on her. Witness found her in the room when he went up stairs, and the public:—Mr. R. W. Bennett, a resident in Adelaide, was charged at the police court with threatening the life of Miss Sandford. The dent in Adelaide, was charged at the police court with threatening the life of Miss Sandford. The Case, at the request of the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, with threatening the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, with threatening the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, with threatening the first class ships endethed in Adelaide, was charged at the police court with threatening the life of Miss Sandford. The Case, at the request of the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), who as acted as guardian to the unfortunate short, with threatening the life of Miss Sandford. The Manthan of the Ariadne ereated the deepest times, and the Rev. George Edward Hollest on the night of the Afternoon. Mrs. Severe seemed very ill, and Gibbs made her some tea and gave it to her. She was afternoon the Noreid, 700 tons, of Case, at the request of the Uniform the Cook of the Miss Sandford.

The Manthan of the Ariadne real three court in Adelaide, The regret, the intelligence leaving very little doubt conveying Mrs. Lacey and her children to heavy rains. Subsequently, a complete gale set in, the yillage of Frimley, pursuant to adjournment to make the friends of a yellowish colour. Her bowels were also very the nature of the charge, says the Adelaide Times, and and rattled with great violence over the more exposed and elevated parts of the town. So far as we can learn, however, no accidents have coursed ashore, though afloat, we learn by the occurred ashore, though afloat, the occurred ashore, though afloat the friends from Tuesday last, for the purpose of further prosections, and the occurred ashore, though afloat the friends from Tuesday last the friends. The unfortunate ship, we are later to the charge, says the Adelaide Times, given to understand, and the clastical form. The what further evidence would be adduced.

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The Coroner said, it would be fresh in the recol
The Coroner said the Ariadne. No living creature, however, was to A brigantine drove ashore on Crosby Point, and an empty boat was cast ashore at Southport. Shortly after nine o'clock also a schooner got upon the North Bank, near No. 0, per chart, but a steam-tug was near her. Her crew abandoned her in their own boat at half-past nine o'clock. The latest telegraphic report mentions the capsising of a schooner, the crew of which had not been seen, and the dismast. crew. A few hours before the mail steamer started applied to more urgent and necessary purpolice officers, and other additional evidence had not been procured. There was also a fourth person now in custody, against whom strong circumstances of suspicion had been discovered to exist. Under the present circumstances of the case, as there would not think that the whole of it was used, and had assisted in a diligent search for the remains of the packet, but could not find it. One of the shoot her. The magistrates of the magistrates are distinct to the conduct, that he certainly made use of harsh words, and other additional evidence in a diligent search some for the he had advanced the money to ner protumer on ner protumer bound the defendant over in heavy securities been twelve days exposed, subsisting entirely on to keep the peace towards Miss Sandford for six some berries. As far as could be gleaned from him, it appeared that the master and crew had been carried out to sea on a raft in a gale of wind. The steamer went in search, and, after several days' colonies (13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59) will shortly cruising, returned to Calcutta. It is reported friends having given Mrs. Lacey clothing, be proclaimed by the Governors in the respective there were from thirty to forty persons on the raft. schooner, wrecked on Monday morning, near round 305. Crew saved. The Industry, flat, of Liverpool, laden with slate, sunk in Llandudno Bay, on
Monday morning. Crew saved. A flat was driven on
shore near 150, at 9.45 a.m. Crew not heard of. A flat
was sunk, and another driven on shore at Hoylake,
at twelve at noon. A large vessel was dismasted,
with signals of distress flying, near Point 106, at
12,30 p.m. A schooner was agreewed on Monday morning, near round

day, the 28th ult., I was directed by the magistrates who was naked whether she
to come over to Frimley. I arrived here about five
of clock on Saturday evening. I examined the house
of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, and found that
an entrance had been effected by breaking a pane
of glass in the scullery window, and afterwards cutting away an iron bar. I found two holes had been
with signals of distress flying, near Point 106, at
12,30 p.m. A schooner was agreemed on the last
of clock on Saturday evening. I examined the house
of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, and found that
an entrance had been effected by breaking a pane
of glass in the scullery window, and afterwards cutting away an iron bar. I found two holes had been
whether she
day, the 28th ult., I was directed by the magistrates
had not purchased some arsenic for the avowed
of clock on Saturday evening. I examined the house
of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, and found that
an entrance had been effected by breaking a pane
of the weather she
had not purchased some arsenic for the avowed
of destroying rats, at the shop of a druggist named Davis; but she denied, in the most
purpose of destroying rats, at the shop of a druggist named Davis; but she denied, in the most
of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, and found that
an entrance had been effected by breaking a pane
of glass in the scullery window, and afterwards cutthem survive. Still, hopes are currently to forty persons on the rate,
and from the violent taxe of the weather she
was driven out to sea it is doubtful whether she
to entrance fr 12.30 p.m. A schooner was aground on the high opposite a bolt which had been forced back with a ment. She deposed that in the spring, she thought both at Point Chart We agree a very unicionic with a contract of the figh opposite a bolt which had been forced back with a ment. She deposed that in the spring, she thought by Port Philip is to form a separate colory and to Calcutta. Several of her crew met with injury by 12.30 p.m. A schooner was aground on the high bank at Point Chart, No. 9, at 45.9 a.m.

Leeds was visited by a severe gale of wind, which did considerable damage. A new chimney, just erected at a cost of several hundred pounds, on the chemical works of Messrs. Ar
The old woman, upon being recalled, repeated to form a separate colony, and to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound two cup-bounds about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound two cup-bounds about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound two cup-bounds about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound the form a separate colony, and to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound the form which a separate colony, and to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, about March, but she was sure it was not later than bound the form which a separate colony, and to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, but all hands were fortunate enough to escape in bound to the word with a separate colony, and to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, but all hands were fortunate enough to escape in bound to the boats before the vessel broke up. It is considered. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected a very heavy loss. She was the property of Messrs. Ar
Mew South Wales, where freeholders, householders the circumstance.

The old woman, upon being recalled, repeated to the falling of her mainmast, after the smp struck, about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later than about March, but she was sure it was not later tha the Nereid, foundered on the morning of the 9th of July last, in lat. 34.52 S. In a tremendous gale she tive Councils may now be established in Van Die-men's Land and South Australia, as also in Western Australia. Name land south Australia as also in Western and eventually the crew were compelled to take to Australia. New laws will be made for the govern-ment of the several colonies, and taxes levied for certain civil and judicial services, not omitting con-the boats, the ship going down headforemost within an hour afterwards. The gale had not abated when the boats left, and it was with great exertions they HARBOUR OF THE WORKS AT THE WORKS AT THE HARBOUR OF THE WORKS AT T Nereid belonged to Messrs. Phillips and Co., of the feet high without its pedestal, and the model has City. The loss of the three ships is calculated to consumed nearly twelve tons of clay, every pound exceed £100,000.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LACEY

| West-End Boot and Shoemakers :-- | Bann's Meeting ... ... ... ... ... 1 13 3 |
| Hoby's Meeting ... ... ... ... 0 16 04 |
| Goatley's Meeting ... ... 0 14 0 |
| Rhymer's Meeting ... ... 0 13 0 |
| City Ladies' Shoemakers ... 2 0 0 |
| 1st. Division City Shoemakers ... ... 0 9 64 |
| W. Leighton ... ... 0 0 6 laid prostrate. Several houses in the town suffered rather severe damage in the breakage of glass and dislodging of slates and chimney-tops, but no personal accident occurred. At Lancaster, about a personal accident occurred. At Lancaster, about a personal accident occurred. At Lancaster, about a master's night dress, and he told her that he had been shot as he was stooping to pick up the poker. Witness afterwards searched under the beds and witness afterwards searched under the beds and on the Roscommon side, a rather than had arrived late.

In the thickness of the tree and the snadow cast by one of the proceedings.

The Rev. J. A. Rhodes, a county magistrate, then shadow, while the Arab lay snoring ten paces off in the town suffered both standing together. Witness saw blood on her foliage. My spahi, like me, was in range of the proceedings.

The Rev. J. A. Rhodes, a county magistrate, then shadow, while the Arab lay snoring ten paces off in the thickness of the tree and the thickness of the tree and the thickness of the tree and the snadow cast by one of the proceedings.

The Rev. J. A. Rhodes, a county magistrate, then shadow, while the Arab lay snoring ten paces off in the thickness of the tree and A Friend, Alcester ... ... ... 5 Fraternal Democrats, Camden Town ... 0 Mr. Chapman's Book ... ... 0 Proceeds of a Lecture by F. O'Connor, Tanner ... ... ... 1 1 0 namber of occupied houses. Shortly before one occupied houses. Shortly before one of the theatre at all-price, when he resorded himself as having gone to the theatre at all-price, when he resorded himself as having gone to the theatre at all-price, when he respected himself as having gone to the theatre at all-price, when he presented himself as having gone to the theatre at all-price, when he response that the surface as this which remains, the fact making sure that my men were all right, I half-price, what he paid as half-pric W. C., George-yard, Bow Church-lane.. Messrs. Rees and Paver, per Phillips Mr. Arnold ... ... ... J. Sewell, Esq., ... Blyth, per J. Robinson ... Received from Land Office

EXPENDITURE. Paid for passage of Mrs. Lacey and Advanced to Mrs. Lacey for Outfit Postage, Stationery, Collecting Books, dc. ... Travelling Expenses of a Deputation ... Advertisements... Advertisements... Printing Circulars and Bills for Meetings Paid for use of John-street Institution Monies in Treasurer's hands for Outfit...

HENRY WILKS, Secretary. TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LACEY FUND.

The above has been audited by us, and found

CHARLES YOUNG,

Auditors.

EDWIN GILL,

HENRY ARGUE.

FRIENDS,—In the last number of this journal, the committee announced that the object for which that body was called into existence was accomplished,—a sufficient sum having been received to defray the expense of William Lacey in Australia.

purpose, yet knowing the many claims upon your benevolence, we should feel ourselves to be highly culpable, (having realised a sufficient sum to carry out the object desired), if we were to receive subscriptions which might be

By referring to the balance sheet it will be pense of the voyage; and, after deducting the incidental expenses for printing, rent of rooms, stationery, &c., the balance remaining in hand has been given to Mrs. Lacey for the outfit of herself and children. Several private

Thanking you for the liberal manner in which you have assisted us, we beg, on behalf of Mrs. Lacey, to tender you her grateful thanks.

And remain, yours respectfully, THE COMMITTEE. (Signed) H. WILKS, Secretary.

STATUE OF WALLACE AT GLASGOW .- A gigantic model of Mr. Park's proposed statue to Wallace, is to be erected at Glasgow, on the area near Burn's Monument, for exhibition. The proceeds are to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a national monument of the hero, to be placed in an important situation in the city, hereafter to be decided on. The intended monument will stand fifteen of which the artist himself carried to the spot upon

the mask. Perhaps we shall find him prove to again he throws fresh myriaus out of work by the be some broken-down manufacturer, who vainly endcavoured to prop his ruinous speculations by exclusively to wield mechanical power; and, surcenting down the wages of his factory slaves. But rounded by his rattling armour of machinery, he catting down the wages of his factory slaves. But whoever he may be, and though he may have turns upon his victims, and says:—"the monopoly thought that, in the hurry of a political tour, I of the land forces you to rush as beggars to my factional tour, I of the land forces you to rush as beggars to my factional tour, I of the land forces you to rush as beggars to my faction. should not have found time to answer his tirade, I beg to trespass on your columns for a brief space, and to assure your correspondent that, ere long. I not satisfied, I will be richer still,—I will curtail

He adduces a number of figures, endeavouring to invalidate certain arguments I derived from our increasing poor-rate. I asserted, that in the return for Lady Day, there had been an omission of 55,183 paupers, as proved by the corrected return since published. Can he deny that? I maintained that the meto fact of a few names being plucked off the charity-dole of monopoly, by discase (as in 1849) or by stricter legislation, was no sure test as to the prosperity of a people. That the criterion was not merely how many are relieved, but what is the conmerely how many are relieved, but what is the condition of those who are not relieved? how are those off who still toil at starvation wages? how is the interior of the hovel, the cellar, and the garret? I maintained that misery might be spreading among shopkeepers and working men, though the niggard door of the workhouse turned more slowly on its greater ratio—and the cheaper the goods that he ninges. I assert that this is the case -that wages have fallen, and that misery has been increasing throughout the country during the last fifty years. Can he deny that? He does not even attempt it.

I asserted that the transient briskness in trade now existing, was merely owing to the disturbed state of the Continent, where internal convulsions have paralysed manufacturing industry, and afforded the English manufacturers the opportunity of supplying the void thus created, without the fear of competition; but that, as soon as the Continent becomes settled, the old competitive system will resume its course, which was suspended by the revolutions of '48, and that the English manufacturer can then keep open the markets of the world only by underselling his foreign competitor. How he will be enabled to do this without driving down the wagss of his workmen lower than they have ever chinery is monopolised by the capitalist, and made averring that he was quite in favour of the bill yet been, it behoves your correspondent to show. of machinery is being rapidly developed abroad; that the necessaries of life are infinitely cheaper than they are here; and I repeat the statement I made in Derby, that therefore as soon as the Continent becomes quiet, a fearful reaction must inevitably take place in the position of our working classes, and that wages must fall lower than they have ever yet been. Your correspondent never touches on this—he evidently sees this—his letter convinces me that he does-he is preparing the public mind to submit to a reduction of wages—this is the entire drift of his argument, or rather of that of his friend, Mr. Mathetes.

In order to give a colouring to his attack, the pseudo "Working Man" utters what he must know to be deliberate falsehoods: he represents me as having said "that free trade had produced pauperism and crime," and "that free trade would produce dire ruin to the country." It is false. I stated that free trade was a salutary measure: I exhorted the people to resist every proposition that tended towards a restriction of its principles; but I maintained that free trade could not uphold our sinking commerce, because free trade could not check the competitive industry of our continental rivals,that our commerce had hitherto been maintained only through a reduction of wages, and that a further reduction must be the result of increased competition on the Continent. Your correspondent says not a word in reply to this, but meets it with the argument of a coward-falschood.

What I ascribed mainly the misery of the country to, was the monopoly of the land; and here, again, your correspondent tries to slip over my arguments by another perversion of the truth,-permit me to observe, a wilful perversion, for he says he was an "attentive listener." He says, adverting to my lecture, "the land must be split up, I suppose, according to what he means, into so many equal parts, and all kinds of property must be equally divided." Now, I distinctly stated "that I believed an equal division of the soil of any country among the propie to be impracticable, and, if practicable, I be-lizzed it would never be beneficial, for I considered it nsiessary for the well-being of a community that a large portion of the population should be employed in trade, commerce, manufactures, arts, science, and literature." These were my exact words, and they must be in the recollection of all my hearers. He observes, "If we all started fairly to-morrow, the industrious, active, and enterprising men would go a-head of the idle, ignorant, and improvident; and we should soon come to the point again of 'too few capitalists, and too many labourers.'" I don't know what he means by "starting fairly;" but I do know, that under the system he upholds, it is the "ide and ignorant" who "go a-head" of the "enterprising and the active;" it is the hereditary landlord who goes a-head of the active, enterprising, and industrious labourer; it is the monied capitalist who, lounging on his sofa, speculates on panic, and turns starvation into gold,—who revels, listlessly on the blood and sweat of millions,—it is this man, I say, who "goes a-head" of the poor operative with his 7s., 6s., and 5s. a week, with his day of weary toil, his life of hopeless misery, his old age of workhouse degradation, and his burial by pauper charity; it is under his system, not that, as he says, "one man fructifies the labour of a thousand;" but that a thousand fructify the idleness of one! It is under the system your correspondent upholds, that the small shop-keeper is being devoured by the wholesale dealer, ruined by poor's rate, and crushed by the competition of the longest purse; the small farmer and the small tradesman are disappearing more rapidly every year, and the centralisation of wealth is leaving but two classes in the country—the immensely rich and the miserably poor. It is the monopoly of the land which bars the only pathway of safety and progression; to this, and not to free trade I principally ascribed our social evils. How is it that your correspondent says nothing on this head?

I showed, from government returns, that there are eleven acres of productive land for every family in the United Kingdom, reckoning five to a family, and thence argued that the soil of the country was adequate to the support of the population—that the small form system might be herefoically applied downward tendency of our social system experience a salutary reaction. Can your correspondent deny this? Will he tell me why the people should starve, when there are eleven acres of good land for every challenge kim to the proof. It is to these points your correspondent should have directed his attenfamily? Gr will he deny the premises? If so, I of age among the working classes is due to conchallenge him to the proof. It is to these points unappoint of going he is a hackener himself your correspondent should have directed his attention: the necessary declension of our foreign commerce by foreign competition; the inability to uphold our manufacturing supremacy, except by a further reduction of wages; the absolute ruin which such a reduction must occasion; and, on the other hand, the great remedial measure, the placing the people on the land, which affords adequate means for national prosperity, and the only great and the only great and the only great from the time the "Miners' Inspection Bill' such pits would meet that doom to which they are justly entitled.

Intending to register all such cases that come to disastrous fire in Mark-lane broke out, and even at that doom to which they are justly entitled.

Intending to register all such cases that come to hand, I would entreat of the miners, either to communicate with your Journal direct, or to forward, if more convenient, such reports to me, taking care dead letter? and the command of the Creator to give their names as a guarantee for the authentic with the same.

Yours &c.

Yours &c.

What? Is marriage "selfish indulgence" for the time the disastrous fire in Mark-lane broke out, and even at that doom to which they are justly entitled.

Intending to register all such cases that come to hand, I would entreat of the miners, either to communicate with your Journal direct, or to forward, if more convenient, such reports to me, taking care to send nothing but what is actually true, and to seven o'clock in the evening a great body of flame municate with your Journal direct, or to forward, to send nothing but what is actually true, and to send not for the ruins, so much so that the firemen were obliged to be actively entremedial measure, the placing that the firemen were obliged to send nothing but what is actually true, and to send not for the ruins, so much so forward, the great remedial measure, the placing that the firemen were obliged to send not forward, which safery and the direction of the time that doom to which they are justly entitled. means for national prosperity, and the only guarantee for its continuance. Not one word has the the people to live in celibacy, in order that the rich "Working Man" said on all these points!

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turns upon his victims, and says :- "the monopoly should not have found time to answer his tirade, I beg to trespass on your columns for a brief space, and to assure your correspondent that, ere long, I shall be again in Derby, and hope, on that occasion he will have the courage to mount the platform, instead of publishing falsehoods anonymously when instead of publishing falsehoods anonymously when I monopolise machinery, and my brotherof your correspondent, it may be disposed of briefly under two categories: firstly, falsehood; secondly, vague assertion. The writer, however, not content with the height he has already reached, actually caps it with the

following climax:

Unfortunately for his argument, the cheapness of the calico is based on the cheapness of wages-and little is the use of hats, gowns, shirts, and coats being cheap, (cheapened for a foreign market,) if the labour of the workman is cheapened in a still requires are, the less able is he to satisfy that requirement. It is, therefore, we see the hatter hatless, the shoemaker shoeless, and the labourer foodless.

"The benefits of capital" says Mathetes, "may be made still more evident. In ancient times when wheat was ground into flour by handmills, it was the constant work of one man in six to grind flour for the six. Consequently one-sixth of the food was consumed in the grinding."

"The food was consumed in the grinding." That

is, the labourer received his hire-he had a fair day's wage for a fair day's work-the producer of wealth did not starve himself. But now, according to his own words:

Now, six men in a steam flour-mill will grind food for sixty thousand, so that only a ten-thousandth part is now consumed for the grinding.

contend. The two great sources of wealth, land and machinery, are in the exclusive possession of a few landed and monied capitalists, and they dam up the stream as soon as it would flow over their own boundaries. Truly may Mahetes say: "capital is the *reservoir* of labour."

The capitalist, depending on foreign markets, is independent of the reaction low wages have on home trade—and, therefore, the shopkeeper may be ruined and the working man may die, as long as the capatalist can extend his manufactures and secure his profits. To increase these profits, the writer next endeavours to blind his readers as to the source whence they are mainly derived; for, he argues, all that limits the profits of capital, tends to a decrease in the demand for labour. Supposing this (though no assertion can, by itself, be more illogical) where capital draws its profits out of decrease in wages, as under our present system, it is clear that the increase of labour cannot benefit the working class as a whole, since, in the same ratio in which labour increases, wages fall. This is exactly the case in England: from trying to force an artificial market against foreign competition, the English manufacturer is obliged to sell at a cheaper rate, in order to realise the same annual profit he is obliged to manufacture so much more than he bill, which has been passed to afford them relief did before at the higher price, and to lower the wages of his workmen, which he does, as experience proves, in a still greater proportion. Here is the secret of our misery, disease, and crime.

The existence of this misery and evil your corespondent never attempts to deny; but in his attempted explanation of its cause he observes:-There is no mystery about the matter, it is simply this that labour increases fusier than capita; that, in a certain time, a thousand working men are produced, but only capital sufficient to employ eight hundred.

How does your correspondent make this out? Within ten years the revenue from the land has increased by fourteen million pounds sterling per annum; the number of agricultural labourers has decreased since 1811 by 300,000-capital has increased faster than labour, yet the wages of the agricultural labourers since 1807 have fallen from 15s. per week, and advantages rendering them equivalent to 25s. per week, down to 8s., while cottage

creased faster than labour, and yet the wages of the workmen have fallen in the same period by threefourths of their amount! How does your correspondent reconcile this with the wild assertions of his friend? And this is without reckoning the undeveloped capital—the twenty-eight million acres of unwhich is cultivated, consisting in wood and pastuof wealth, the soil, lies half neglected, and all mo-

nopolised! the fault of the working man. But your correspondent has a sovereign panacea for all our evils :

The capitalist or manufacturer is not at fault; surely, it is through no oppression of his; it is through no tyranny of capital, that the working man marries early, that his powers are vigorous, that his wife is prolific, that his children are numerous, stout and healthy, that they all grow up to men and women, that they have to work for a living. and that it is better to work for a fittle than to have no work at all? When men and women will not deny them selves pleasure for the sake of their own offspring, when no considerations of prudence restrain the passions, there is neither sense nor justice in laying the consequences of such selfish indulgence upon other men.—He has had the and although but little damage was done, and only

may riot in lust?

The question is not, as your correspondent states,

MRETORES' LECTURE AT DERB1.

The following letter from Mr. Ernest Jones has appeared in the Derby Reporter, of the 4th instant, in reply to strictures on a lecture delivered by Mr. Jones in Derby.

To its extrement of the second of the reachest of the second of the second of the reachest of the reachest of the second of the reachest of the reachest of the second of the reachest of the reachest of the second of the reachest of the reachest of the second of the reachest of the

I cannot but excress my surprise that the so called working. Man, "should have waited until I was absent to make this attack, and never have forwarded were, ashe says, so very "astomating," seeing that were, ashe says, so very "astomating," seeing that writer the question: if he lays a hundred pounds where, ashe says, so very "astomating," seeing that the victor this question: if he lays a hundred pounds of the shoulders of another, does he losses are every one was invited by both the chairman and every one was invited by both the chairman and every one was invited by both the chairman and the pressure by adding fifty or sixty ounces understand the part of the shoulders of another, does he losses in the supplied that advanceds. I have great doubts as to your anonymous correst have advanced such arguments as are propounded in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered in his lotter, and more andour than to have untered by a gasinst a compulsory rise, not inveigh as against a compulsory rise, not inveigh as the very mine it would be turned to a small number of distinction and distinct the part of the first of the pressure by adding fifty or sixty ounces underly with the song of the first of the pressure by adding fifty or sixty ounces underly with the song of the should gradually six himb a forward the laugh of childhood—according to mine home trade would during the value of the passion of the pressure of the passion of the pressure of the possion of the pressure of the passi falsehoods, which, if he was an attentive his tener," as he says, must be premeditated and intentional. I challenge the "Working Man" to throw off the mask. Perhaps we shall find him prove to be some broken-down manufacturer, who vainly the some broken-down manufacturer, who vainly endcavoured to prop his ruinous speculations by the wild mechanical power; and, surrendersourced to prop his ruinous speculations by the wind mechanical power; and, surrendersourced to prop his ruinous speculations by the wind mechanical power; and, surrendersourced to prop his ruinous speculations by the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it fairly to restore it. I have proved the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it fairly the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it fairly to restore it. I have proved the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it fairly the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it fairly in the latter region. There is a new and strange that there is plenty in the land for all, were it fairly in the land for all, were it readers by sophistry, and to silence your opponents by falsehood and calumny;—you can't silence me. You shall always find me ready to meet you and all your class, with the press, the pen, and the platyour class, with the press, the pen, and the platform, or in any other way that circumstances may form, or in any other way that circumstances may require.

Mr. Editor, I conclude by informing your correspondent that I shall be most happy at any time to meet him or his allies in that same Hall in the transfer of the south Carolina papers expected November 25th, and the convention to meet December 10th. The Govenor says in his proclamation:

"Your institutions are in jeopardy, your feelings wantonly outraged, your social organisation derided, your honour deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggravated measures all tending to the consummation of one object—the abolition of slavefy."

More than one of the South Carolina papers expected November 25th, and the convention to meet December 10th. The Govenor says in his proclamation:

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Mr. Editor, I conclude by informing your cor-respondent that I shall be most happy at any time to meet him or his allies in that same Hall in I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, ERNEST JONES.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR .- The coal owners are, it appears, just beginning to awaken from their long and undisturbed predicted that there repose, in respect to the numerous accidents which signifying nothing. so frequently occur in their collieries. Up to the present time, whatever the nature of

those accidents might be, seemed not to affect them in the least, they relied upon the select machinery of a coroner's inquest to settle all by the stereotyped verdict of "accidental death;" and now that the Miners' Inspection Bill has become law, they are taken by surprise, when told that they are subject to a penalty if they neglect to apprise the Secretary of State that an accident had occurred at their collieries.

wood Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the master had never so much as thought of writing to Sir George Grey in accordance with the act that an accident had occurred. Oh, no! he was in happy ignorance of his duty, and thus exposed the owners to the penalty of not less than £10, nor more than £20, as specified by the fifth clause in the act. Again, a Mr. Knowles was brought up by the coroner in respect to an accident in his pit, and of which he had also neglected to forward an account to the Secretary of State. He also professed his ignorance of the provisions of the bill, although he

bill would be nothing but a bill, and that it would the monolopy of land: these are the two great crying injuries against which the working man has to ing injuries against which the working man has to court would hide all as heretofore; therefore they express great surprise, when told they have laid themselves open to a penalty for non-observance of the conditions of the bill in question.

But the above are not the worst features of the case. There is a colliery also near this town where a poor collier got burnt so badly that a few days of pain and suffering terminated his existence. Yet not only was the requisite notice to the Secretary of State neglected, but even the coroner's in-

cause of death never inquired into, All these instances goes to show the utility and necessity for the bill, for if they put in the plea of ignorance this time, they cannot always benefit by such plea. With respect to no inquest being held on the poor man who was burnt, there cannot be any justifiable reason assigned for that neglect, seeing it is an imperative duty of long standing for all such cases to be investigated, and, however the other cases of neglect may be disposed of, that of not subjecting the cause of Mr. Blackburn's death to the scrutiny of the coroner's court must not be overlooked.

The great anxiety necessarily manifested by the colliers for the practicable exemplification of the from the manifold evils of badly ventilated mines, will be fully borne out by the following letter, which, along with many of a similar character. are daily being sent me, but which are too numerous to publish :--

Crow Trees Colliery, Durham, September 30th. DEAR SIR,—I am authorised by the workmen of the col liery, to request you to write to the inspectors, who may have been appointed under the recent bill for the mines of this country, and to inform them that this colliery is in most deplorable state, in regard to the ventilation, which is ruining the men's health daily, and the masters are making no preparations to remove the evil. Hoping you will let us know how you have proceeded, and what likelihood there is of this monstrous system being altered, so that we may not be hurried to a premature grave, which must be our lot, if no alteration takes place in this colliery.

Yours, &c., To M. Jude. I forward you the writer's name, but, for obvious

reasons, dare not make it known. Thus are the miners exposed to the certainty of To advert to our manufactures: the personal wealth of the country has doubled within the last of their employers, and the tardiness of the government, in carrying out the provision of the bill, but the provision of the bill, and the provision of th is to be expected that no further delay will take place in the appointment of the necessary number of inspectors, so that the miners may have the full benefit of the measure as speedily as possible, inasmuch as delay in such a case means death to them. It is with pleasure I forward, also, an account of cultivated land-the twenty-seven millions of that the manner with which the workmen of Unsworth Colliery treated the absence of inspectors, &c. rage-nay! without reckoning the loss occasioned The pit having fired, and burnt five persons, some by unwilling idleness-for increased labour power of them very badly, the workmen became alarmed gives increased production, and thus increases and resolved, to a man, not to work another day till an examination of the pit was made. Accordingly, the master complied therewith, and the result fired the mine. It appears, however, that a fearful mitted that there was no proof of the prisoner explosion took place, and that the fire blazed so having any guilty knowledge of the robbery, which fercely for some time that the workmen could not was perfectly clear from his having, relief that a capital, where, as in our country, the raw material till an examination of the pit was made. Accord-Now, sir, admitting, as he does, the existing condemned, the men determinately avowing that misery of the people, what is the remedy your corthey would not work in that way any longer. Their respondent, through his friend, suggests? Accord- unanimity secured the respect of their employer, ing to him, no blame is due to the capitalist—it is all for he at once fell into their view of the case, and granted their request. Thus we have the results of the union of sentiment and the harmony of action among the men of that colliery, and similar results would no doubt follow, if the miners would but let those examples instruct them. It is a sad alternative to recommend, but where life is at stake what such segish managence upon other men.—He has had the pleasure of getting children, it is nothing but fair that upon himself and wife should fall the more unpleasant task of keeping them.

I black for known a standard of the county of Dorset. [The work men became alarmed, and justly so, for the page.] Leeds it is nineteen years, in Preston eighteen, in Bolton eighteen, in Manchester seventeen, in Liverpool 15! while one out to interfere. There is no authorised person to of every three-and-half deaths over fifteen years of the preston amountained by the property of the preston amountained above the injury, and his other ailments of every three-and-half deaths over fifteen years of the preston to authorised person to promptly attended to, but he lies in a precarious of age among the working classes is due to con- to venture into. The sooner we have the Inspector state.

Yours, &c.,
M. Jude.

Derby, in which he states he was "an attentive hort Georgia to take the lead in disunion, adding listener," but proves himself to have been a false that "South Carolina will follow her example." Governor Quitman has convened the Legislature of Mississippi for the 20th October next with a view to advance the peculiar policy now spreading at

the south. THE Southern Press (a southern organ at Washington) declares "that the point of endurance is passed—the destiny of the south is decided—she will not submit." South Carolina, which is the hotbed of disunion, will of course call a convention. Thus three States are about to be agitated, but it may be predicted that there will be much sound and fury,

### LATEST HOME NEWS.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Thursday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a terrible accident happened on board the screw steam boat known as the Erin's Queen, lying off Cotton's wharf, London-bridge, by which the head engineer was instantaneously killed, and the lives of two or three others greatly jeopardised. The vessel, which belongs to Messrs. Hen-This mode of reasoning will be apparent, when it is announced that at an inquest held lately at Norcharging at the above wharf, she was reladen with her return cargo. On Thursday evening, at five o'clock the hour appointed for the steamer to start, the crew were busily engaged in getting the steam up. Whilst so employed it was perceived that one of the screws of the 'slutch hole' was rather loose, when John Ferguson, the engineer, and two other men, proceeded into the engine room, for the purpose of repairing the defect. The unfortunate engineer having desired one of the stokers to hold a light for him, he was in the act of screwing up the bolt, when it broke, and almost instantaneously the should be protected in the execution of their duty. steam and boiling water rushed out with such force In this particular case, however, it appeared that name is Thomas Miller, and I am an artist colourwill be enabled to do this without driving down the wag:s of his workmen lower than they have ever yet been, it beloves your correspondent to show. And I be here to remind him that taxation in England is 35s. per head; on the Continent 9s., 7s. and 5s. in the United States 5s.; that the power of man wag:s of his workmen lower than they have ever there were no just grounds for the policeman's in- the was quite in favour of the bill as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they was standing at the was quite in favour of the bill as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they was standing at the was quite in favour of the bill as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they was far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom they as to blow they as to blow they are ignorant of the policeman's in- they are there were no just grounds for the policeman's in- they are they as they allow they are they are they allow they are they did also another of the crew, and, strange as it may nesses the policeman was the aggressor; that the seem, neither received the slightest personal injury. public must also be protected from such conduct as arrived at St. James's Park as the clock struck public must also be protected from such conduct as twelve. I then made the best of my way from the quickly covered with boiling water, and, owing to stances, he should discharge the defendant. the clouds of steam, some time elapsed before any one could descend to render the least assistance.

that when touched his flesh peeled from his body. A medical men was quickly in attendance, who pronounced life quite extinct. The deceased has Payne held an inquest at the Vestry-hall, Horsleyverdict of a coroner's inquest was refused, and the and the jury returned the following verdict:—
"That the deceased was accidentally killed through using a spanner to turn the screw of the slutch hole door, and recommended that the doors whenever

similar casualty from occurring.

Accident at the South-Western Railway Works.—On Wednesday morning, Edward Cuff, a labourer employed by the South-Western Company in their factory at Nine-Elms, was in a place near one of the engine houses, where there is a large copper or cauldron for boiling and cleansing what is called the "waste" woollen and cotton stuff used in cleaning the engines, when he was asked by the men in the joiner's shop to turn on the steam into the pipes that heat their shops, and to do this he mounted on to the copper, and by some means fell into it sideways. He managed to jump out, but in a most horrible state, being scalded with the hot water and oil in a dreadful manner, and in his

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS PARENTS. On Thursday a long inquiry was instituted before which inquiry was made, and it was found that the Mr. Baker, at the Queen's Head, Fleet-street, property missing consisted of three pieces of the Bethnal-green, relative to the death of Rosina Wasniak, six weeks old, who was alleged to have been murdered by her parents, Gaspard Wasniak and Deborah Wasniak. The father of the deceased is a native of Poland, and was in the 4th Polish Infantry at the time of the invasion of Poland by Russia. The jury gave in their verdict, "That the deceased was found dead without any marks of violence, but there was not sufficient evidence to

time to ascertain the exact details. The first reports were that lightning had ignited the carbu-retted hydrogen gas in the mines during a thunder storm yesterday, and caused an explosion, which had resulted in the death of a great number of the to by the last witness, which induced him to comcolliers. Another account, which seems more probable, is that some colliers were at work in one of the bays of the pit, lighted by a patent Davy safety lamp, and that a piece of coal they had separated from the roof fell on the top of the lamp, destroying the gauze which covered it or forms the upper portion, and that the light being thus left exposed be set at liberty. The mine belongs to Mr. Butterworth, of Oldham, and is near the centre of the town. The reports of the number of persons killed vary—one being that fourteen dead bodies had been who had, unfortunately, been the cause of placing who had, unfortunately, been the cause of placing him in such difficulties.—Mr. Jardine considered taken out, up to four o'clock this morning. Another statement is that eleven dead bodies have that however long the prisoner might have been in been taken from the mine, and that ten other the service of the prosecutor, the charge against colliers have been taken out so burnt and exhausted. that it is not likely they will survive many hours. man, and who values property, the well-being of The mine is said to have been sunk two years, and himself and family, would hesitate how to act under to be imperfectly ventilated, no air pit having been sunk parallel with the shaft.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING BY A SOLDIER .-The adjourned inquest was held on Monday last, when the accused was committed to take his trial

In ow proceed to analyse the lucustrations of that profound reasoner and philanthropic Christian, who rejoices in the name of Mathetes, and who is so recovered about five sample, I find him endeavouring of the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring of the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring of each other because there is no defining idlers, and the capitalist in this country cannot be opposed to each other because there is no defining idlers, and was on board the Royal Goorge, Tessons thus:

Now the sample, I find him endeavouring to establish the fact that the interests of that the interests of the monopoly of I and and machinery, keeping a composed to each other because there is no defining idlers, and was on board the Royal Goorge, Thought in the sum of the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to establish the fact that the interests of that the interests of the last the interests of the country cannot be opposed to each other because there is no defining idlers, and by directing that the money found in the time of demarcation between rich and poor. He reasons thus, the sample is a sum of the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to establish the fact that the interests of the limit from the was a native of the country and had for a long period kept a readside public house, called the Fox, bourself the money of the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to period kept a readside public house, called the Fox, bourself the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample, I find him endeavouring to the sack by the sample period kept a readside public house, sade and the country cannot he to sake by the sample period kept a readside public house, sade of the s

unable to break it, and during the day they work theft, in which, although so young, he had been very expert and successful. He carried a whistle, which

the following charges :- Policeman Gingle, 109 M,

stated that while on duty at the corner of Fish-

defendant, who seized him by the collar, tore his coat, and in the struggle they both fell to the ground, but he succeeded in taking his assailant to the station-house. The defendant contradicted the policeman's statement, and called forward two witnesses on his behalf, who gave a very different version of the transaction to that alleged against him. One of the witnesses, Robert Martin, stated him. One of the witnesses, Robert Martin, stated that he is an engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, and that he is a perfect stranger to all the parties. That he happened to be near the spot at the time, and saw the defendant taking a cup of coffee at the stall, and heard dant taking a cup of coffee at the stall, and heard him talking to some other man, but not in the manner to disturb the neighbours. That he (witness) then observed the policeman come up and order the defendant to go on, who at the moment was drink-ing the coffee; and the latter made a reply, that he was disturbing no person and that he did not see why he should be interfered with. He (the defendant) then placed his empty coffee cup on the stall, when the policeman, without uttering another word, rushed at the man and knocked him down on his back, and a bottle being in his coat pocket it was smashed, and it was only surprising he was not seriously injured. The witness added that the conduct of the policeman throughout was scandalous, and that the defendant committed no offence to justify such brutality as that which was inflicted upon him.-In reply to Mr. A'Beckett, the witness said it was untrue of the policeman to assert that there were a number of women on the spot at the time, there being only two females present; that the defendant might have been talking rather loud, but not at all in a tone to disturb the inhabitants. He (witness) distinctly saw the policeman rush at the man, and knock him down in the way described. Another witness confirmed this evidence.-Mr.

BOW-STREET.-EMBEZZLEMENT.-Samuel Simpson, a young man in the employ of Messrs. School-At length Captain Silly and several of his crew descended, when they beheld the unfortunate man lying on the floor of the engine room, so scalded —Mrs. Harriet Kerchid deposed that on Saturday a life preserver at the top. It resmbled a walking last she went to Messrs. Schoolbred to purchase various articles, and the prisoner was the young man who served her. The bill came to £1 6s. 4d., left a widow and two children. On Friday, Mr. W. an invoice of which the prisoner gave her.—Arthur Payne held an inquest at the Vestry-hall, Horsley-Benman, cashier, stated that it was the prisoner's duty to bring at once all monies which might be paid him, and at the same time a copy of the invoice given to the customer. Upon the first witness leaving the shop on Saturday afternoon last say what would be the probable effect of the applithe prisoner brought witness 6s. 4d., pretending cation of the instrument upon another person. Let practicable should be placed inside, to prevent a that that was the amount he had just taken. His invoice was also for 6s. 4.-Mr. Bowen, chief clerk in the firm, gave the prisoner into custody .- He was committed to take his trial.

SUSPECTED ROBBERY.—John Collins, a carman in the service of Mr. William Bloomfield, carrier, carrying on business at the King's Arms-yard, Snow-hill, was charged on suspicion with being concerned with others not yet in custody in stealing a truss of cloth, value £150, the property of his employer.—Mr. Bloomfield stated that the prisoner had been in his employ from a very early age, and consequently he was always looked upon as a trustworthy servant. On Friday morning last a load of goods was committed to him for delivery, portions of which consisted of trusses of cloth, to be left at agony tore his jacket off, bringing skin and flesh with it, before he could be prevented. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he now lies in a highly dangerous and pitiable state.

St. Martin's-lane, and on his return he informed witness: No. My pockets were tightly buttoned up. I struggled, and struck one of my assailants, and I think I must have marked his face with my highly dangerous and pitiable state.

St. Martin's-lane, and on his return he informed witness: No. My pockets were tightly buttoned up. I struggled, and struck one of my assailants, and I think I must have marked his face with my knowledge and the state of the stat to the police at the station of this court, upon best cloth, being the most valuable of the lot, and not being the foremost in the cart, it must have been picked out from others of less value and less exposed, which induced him to give the prisoner in charge. Witness lost no time, but in the course of time he speaks of. I was seriously ill at the time, and I can make it was a quarter past twelve to a moment. The prisoner: Oh, it's a cruel thing—a most cruel thing. No sooner does one charge fail than another wicked charge is brought on. Oh, I was not out of my bed at the charge. the evening offered a reward of £20 for the re- and I can prove it.—Witness: I wish to see the covery of the goods.—Joseph Turner said that he prisoner with his hat on his head. The prisoner was cleaning the windows of his employer, Mr. put on his hat. Witness (having looked steadfastly the deceased was found dead without any marks of violence, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how the death was caused."

Show how the death was caused. Bailey, 13, Lincoln-inn-fields, on Friday last, when he saw a cart standing in the carriage way at the Shocking Colliery Accident.—Fourteen Lives Lost.—Manchester, Oct. 10.—Intelligence reached here to-day of a serious and very shocking accident at a coal mine in Oldham, but I have not had a layer a few minutes the cart moved on the cart into it, and having got up beside the driver, they went off at a could be a coal mine in Oldham, but I have not had a could refer the cart moved on the cart into it, and having got up beside the driver, they went off at a could refer the cart moved on the cart mov quick rate. After a few minutes the cart moved on, and he heard nothing more of the matter, until he heard that handbills were circulated in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane offering the reward spoken municate what he had seen to Inspector Dodd. He believed that the prisoner was the man who had charge of the cart when the occurrence took place, The prosecutor informed the magistrate that when the last witness was in attendance on Saturday evening last at the station, he identified the loss of time, communicated with the police that a robbery had been committed, instead of having absconded, had he been in collusion with the persons him was so full of suspicion, that there was no

alternative but to remand him for a week. MANSION HOUSE .- "THE SILENT SYSTEM" OF BEGGING.-Jeremiah Smith, a man of colour, who has been within the last three weeks begging in the most eloquent silence through the principal streets about the Bank, was brought before Alderman Gibbs for having resolutely pursued his vocation notwithstanding the numerous hints received by him from the police and others. It has been the adequate to the support of the population—that the small farm system might be beneficially applied,—that its tendency would be to raise the wages of the poor law, criminal, and sanitary expenditure would thereby be lessened, and home trade depends almost entirely on the prostity of the working classes, and it will be evident that these, and these only, are the means by which these, and these only, are the means by which the state the shopkeeper and the working classes, and it will be evident would be stated and maintained. It is that the shopkeeper and the working classes in the sate of college, London, of the working classes in the state the shopkeeper and the working classes in the swing occasionally and would be satched from the jaws of ruin, and the downward tendency of our social system experience.

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\*\*Workman beame alarmed, and justly so, for the pois that without obstructing the most inflation of the most inflation that the small farm special papers of the special papers of the small farm special papers of the special pape defendant's plan to squeeze himself with the most scene of his profitable labours to the public-houses or beer-shops in the various thoroughfares, and there smoking cigars, which it is said he greatly prefers to the old fashioned pipe of tobacco. When he was apprehended he had three shillings in pence, and sixpence in silver in his pocket, and in his hand a half consumed Havannah.—Alderman Gibbs: Now, you have been spoken to fifty times about begging, and you can certainly get work in the docks. Defendant: The work is slack in the docks, your honour, and I assure you I did not ask for a farthing of that money, people kindly gave it me.—

scene of his profitable labours to the public-houses or beer-shops in the various thoroughfares, and there lower terms.

SMITHIELD, Monday, October 7.—The receipt of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good; but their general condition was by no means first rate. The primest Scots and Southerns were insteady request at most full prices; but it must be observed that, owing to the want of quality, the highest general figure for beef did not exceed 3s 10d per fibs. Inferior breeds met a slow sale, and to effect a clearance rather exist were accepted by the salesmen. There was about the same number of sheep on offer as those exhibited on this day se'nnight, which, if we deduct the foreign support the number of that money, people kindly gave it me. that the firemen were obliged to be actively engaged in pouring water upon them. In some places the fire was still ten feet deep. Thirty men have been daily employed, under the direction of Mr. Toplis, his assistant, and Mr. Mackay, one of the engineers of the Fire Brigade, in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to Friday evening they Mr. Toplis, his assistant, and Mr. Mackay, one of the engineers of the Fire Brigade, in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to Friday evening they had recovered about six tons of Italian hemp, said they could not resist the temptation to give the defendant some coppers upon looking at the melancholy exhibition.—Alderman Gibbs said that the performance was no doubt perfect, and he was

completely under it. The army accountements that have been extricated are nearly all destroyed; and the splendid Oriental vases, sent as presents by Indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all indian officers to their friends in England, have all of Petticoat-lane thieves, and generally by a rescue. The girl has been the immediate recipient of the girl has been the immediate recipient of the wang," and the dog was stated to be the bitter of the surveyors to the fire offices anticipate getting about three times as much property from the ruins as they have yet recovered.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—On Friday morning, between four and five o'clock, considerable alarm was extent on, by the discovery of a fire on the premises of a gentleman, named Lee, residing at No. 10, Milnerstreet, Mr. Lee was aroused by the smoke and lay orackling of burning timber. He hastened up stairs and alarmed the family, and they fortunately, but with great difficulty, escaped over the roof of the house. Although there was a good supply of water obtained the fire could not be extinguished. he blew upon the approach of danger, and the call

street. Mr. Lee was a grown the manufacture of burning timber. He manufacture of the house although there was a good supply of water obtained, the fire could not be extinguished until the premises were burnt out, and considerable damage was done to the adjoining houses.

| Constitution of the manufacture of the poison, which was, however, taken a dose of the poison, which was, however, taken from his stomach at Guy's Hospital. He said he was sorry for having made the attempt, as well as for the abominable cause of it. Remanded.

| Robbert - Rob

HOBBERY.—Richard Shail, and Hannah Shail, his mother, were charged, the former with stealing, and the latter with receiving, a quantity of silk, cloths, &c., the property of Mr. Hewett, linen draper, in High Holborn.—The male prisoner had lived in the prosecutor's service for ten years. On Tuesday be was suspected of appropriating some Cornelius Bowen, a respectable looking middle aged man, was brought before Mr. A Beckett on linen dusters and a piece of silk, and a detective officer being sent for, he was narrowly watched. monger-alley, High-street, at half-past one o'clock in the morning, he saw the defendant standing at a coffee-stall, with several women. They were talking and making a noise, and he desired the defendant to the He left the shop in the evening with a parcel under his arm, and was followed by Sergeant Thompson to Shadwell, where he resided, and where the officer dant to move on; when he refused, and threatened to throw some coffee at him if he meddled with to Snadwell, where he resided, and where the officer took him into custody with the articles in his possession. Next morning the officer went to the prisoner's house, at 25, Spencer-street, and found a him. He (the policeman) then went towards the quantity of stock, since identified by Mr. Hewett, which the prisoner's mother said had been brought home by her son. — Mr. Jardine remanded the prisoners, accepting bail for the mother.

MANSION-HOUSE.—ROBBERY OF MR. CURE.

TON .- II. Denham, who was apprehended by Haydon and Brett. in the Red Lion public-house, in Pearlner appeared for the prisoner. The police-room was crowded. Mr. Humphreys requested a further remand of the prisoner, as he had so some further information, which it would not then be prudent to disclose.—Mr. Wontner could prove an alibi. The prisoner had been ill for some time, and the imprisonment added to his indisposition,-Alderman Gibbs: I shall remand the prisoner for a week; and let him be placed in the infirmary, in which I have been given to understand he has been strictly attended to by the surgeon. - The prisoner was then taken down to the cell upon the ground floor, which he had scarcely reached when Haydon informed the Alderman that there was a gentleman in the court who had been looking at the prisoner and at once identified him as one of a gang who had endeavoured to choke him with an instrument exactly like that which was exhibited in the justice room on the last day's examination.—Alderman Gibbs immediately directed that the prisoner should be again put to the bar, and that the new complainant should enter the witness box, and the alderman narrowly observed the countenance of the prisoner when informed that there was another accusation against him.—A gentleman who appeared to be in great agitation then presented himself; and, after a glass of cold water was administered to him, said, "My park to Long-acre, where I have resided forty years, and as I was passing by Rose street, the entrance to which is a sort of covered way, I was a life preserver at the top. It resembled a walking stick, and appeared to be made of a gut or something of a pliable description; and with just such an instrument I was caught round the throat."-Alderman Gibbs: Did one of the men at the corner of Rose-street put the instrument round your neck? Witness: Certainly; and the compression was so great that a person under its operation would feel as if throttled immediately.—Alderman Gibbs: Do not us know merely what its effect was upon you. Witness: I had a sense of suffocation immediately, and I was thrown with violence on the kerbstone. One of my teeth was broken, and my chin was severely injured at the same time. - Alderman Gibbs: Look at the prisoner at the bar, and say whether you know anything about him. Witness: I have no hesitation in saying that the prisoner is one of these who attacked me. I have a recollection of the face from the strong reflection of the gas lamp upon it. My recollection was so strong, that the moment I looked at him at the bar I was almost ready to sink. The prisoner: Oh Lord, oh Lord! How wicked. Alderman Gibbs: Do you apprehend that he was the man who put the instrument round your neck. Witness: Ido. - Alderman Gibbs: Did you lose anything?

## The Gazette.

charges .- Alderman Gibbs : The absence of your

solicitor will not affect you at all. You stand re-

manded until the time I mentioned.

you to the best of your belief? Witnnes: 1 believe

there were three at me, and that one was on the

look out. When I was assaulted it was a quarter

From the Gazette of Tuesday, October Sth. BANKRUPT. William Grayson, Mortlake, Surrey, market gardener, SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. M'Larty, Lochranza, innkeeper. From the Gazette of Friday, October 11. BANKRUPTS.

William Goode, jun., of Monmouth, linendraper—Joseph Worsey and James Biggs, of Aston, Warwickshire, wire manufacturers—Benjamin Murray, of Stocktok-upon-Tres, farmer—James Horsfield, of Wheelock, Cheshire, coal SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Hector M'Donald, of Greenock, mason—Nathan Kipling of Craigbank, Ayrshire, contractor-David Robinson. Glasgow, pianoforte manufacturer—David Robinson, et Helmsdale, merchant—Margaret Melville (or Ballock), of Middlefield, farmer — James Macdonald, of Glasgow, commission agent - James Dunipace, of Muirhouse,

## Markets, Ac.